ORGANIZED TO WIN.

The People of Victoria Prepare to Re-Elect Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips.

The Ex-Premier Speaks Strongly Though Briefly on the Issues of the Day and Hour.

Mr. McPhillips Vigorously Outlines His Position—The Fight Now On in Earnest.

That the representative, thinking people of Victoria are determined to take advantage of the present opportunity, and place on record their disapproval of the glaring political tricks of the present government by the return of Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips to the legislature on the 2nd February, was abundantly evidenced by the immense and enthusiastic rally at the organization meeting of the supporters of these gentlemen, held last night in the Foresters' Hall. It was a meeting attended by the men who have been mainly responsible during the past quarter of a century for the upbuilding of the city and province, and was confined to the men of neither side in federal politics, all finding common ground in the text of the present contest—shall the rights of the people be usurped or denied by the introduction of political sharp practice and the subversion of the courts, to promote the ends of a desperate government? The enthusiasm throughout the evening eclipsed anything hitherto witnessed in similar gatherings in the city, and with the solid sense of the city on their side, backed by the young men believers in the protection of the people's rights, majorities may be looked for for the three candidates of honest, representative government and a policy of progress and development that will cause the handsome totals by which the people placed them in the House at the general election, to be far surpassed. As Mr. McPhillips rightly interpreted it, the present is a most favorable opportunity for the three to come back to their constituents, to take their voice on the burning issues of the day, and ask them to declare by their votes that they approve the course they have pursued and will follow in battling manfully for the preservation of the purity and independence of the courts, the protection of the right of the ballot, and the conduct of the country's affairs upon business and not pettifogging lines.

Senator Macdonald, on being voted to the chair, duly acknowledged the honor that had thus been paid him, but regretted the necessity for a chairman at a meeting. The government of the day had taken advantage of a petty technicality, in the hope of increasing their numerical strength in the house, or an election would never have been necessitated; for all that was necessary, admitting the small matter that had been seized upon as a pretext, to be sufficient to constitute disqualification— was to have passed a short act of indemnity making clear the wishes of the people and the right of the three gentlemen who now returned to their constituents to sit and represent them in the legislature. This would have been a right and a proper thing. It would have accomplished the intention of the act, met the wishes of the people and obviated the cost and inconvenience of a most unnecessary election. These were not the objects sought by the Government, however; their motive was to swell their dangerously small majority, and the fair and proper course, all there was left for the people of Victoria to do was to take up the gauge of battle, and fight—express their contempt for such tactics by returning the three gentlemen who now came back to the electorate, with increased and emphatic majorities. At a recent political convention in Vancouver it had been decided to conduct provincial politics at the next general election on the lines of federal party politics and issues. He did not know whether or not it was aimed to follow this course in the present contest. He hoped not, for the only lines upon which the short campaign now to be initiated rested were the lines of what was right and just. And to proclaim themselves in favor of the fair and just and proper course, the people of Victoria had only to repeat their declaration of last July and return the three gentlemen who now came back to them for a renewed expression of their confidence.

Mr. Turner, on whose appearance the hall echoed a perfect tempest of applause, took immediate occasion to thoroughly and simply explain the position in which he found himself, and which necessitated his resignation of his seat. As was well known to the majority of British Columbians, and certainly to all old-timers, the act under which he had been forced to resign had appeared upon the statute book for twenty-eight years. During all that time various governments had come and gone, no effort having been made to invoke the use of its technical interpretation. And yet the effort was now being made to throw the responsibility for the present farcical situation upon the government of which he had been the leader, and which had just been succeeded by the present administration. In this connection he had spoken to both Hon. Mr. Beaven and Mr. Justice Walkem, both of whom had led former governments since the passage of the act in question; and he had the assurance of each of these gentlemen that during their several regimes they had never looked upon the act as capable of fairly bearing the interpretation that was now being put upon it. As a matter of fact there had now been introduced into British Columbia the sharp practice of politics with which British Columbians had hitherto been fortunately unfamiliar. Whether or not these practices were for the benefit or the detriment of the province it was for the people of British Columbia to say. For his part he preferred the straightforward, businesslike course of the past —(Applause) —and the time had now come to combat the questionable tactics referred to.

Briefly outlining the paltry technical misdemeanor that had been responsible for his own resignation, Mr. Turner explained that his representative in Nelson had unthinkingly sold a certain quantity of blankets to the gaol in that place, he being in England at the time and of course knowing nothing of the transaction, as would also have been the case had he been in the country. He had never looked upon the act as applying to such business transactions—no other government of the province had ever so looked upon it. The spirit of the act had been well understood in the past and had been lived up to, that a man should not give himself a contract, thus utilizing to his own gain the position to which the electors had elevated him. He looked upon it as a most peculiar position of affairs when a man who, without his own knowledge of the thing being done, sold a few cents' worth of goods to the province, was thereby disqualified as a member, and at the same time a gentleman in a high position in the government of the country, gave practically to himself a large contract, escaping because he had taken the precaution to form himself, with a few of his employees, into a limited joint stock company. In the case he referred to, a member of the cabinet of the new government was practically the company which had just received a valuable contract from the government, and yet he was held to be secure in his position, while the man who unwittingly sold a few cents' worth of goods was disqualified. Was this the preservation of the spirit of the act? ("No, no").

He had served Victoria for ten or twelve years and had done his best to advance the interests of the city and of the province at large; his judgment might have been at fault at times, but his intention, to promote the prosperity of the country at large, consistently pursued always. (Applause.) Now the attempt was being made to make the people of British Columbia believe that the party he had led, in the pursuit of this progressive policy was in a hopeless minority—so small a factor that it would be helpless in a fight with the new government. But was this the case? Decidedly not. When the recent general elections were over the parties in the house stood 19 to 19. One member had turned traitor. Since those whom he was pledged to support had gone out of office. This was a hard word to use, perhaps, but the facts could justify no other. The gentleman referred to had on the 24th of May last given him (Mr. Turner) a distinct assurance that while he ran as an independent in the city of New Westminster, he was a hearty supporter of the Turner party and policy, and would be found such if elected to a seat in the house. At the same time he had asked for support from the party campaign fund to assist him in his contest. He had taxed the gentleman referred to with these facts since he had entered the house as a supporter of the present government, and that gentleman had not attempted to dispute the truth. The treachery of this gentleman and the acquisition of Mr. Higgins through the decision of the court, made the standing of the parties 21 to 17. Then came the death of Mr. Neilson, elected as a supporter of the Turner government's policy of expansion and development, while Mr. Hall found himself unable to take his seat, though none the less a member of the house and of the party. Thus it was that the government claimed a majority of six, but on the Elections Petitions bill, they had a majority of but three, though all the forces of the government had been carefully marshalled. (Applause.) There was every evidence that the government realized the extreme precariousness of their position, for they had called parliament together prematurely, and in the face of the assurance to the contrary of the Finance Minister, when he (Mr. Turner) left for England. As soon, however, as the time for the opening of parliament had been communicated to him by his friends he had declared to those with him that his own business would have to stand aside, the interests of the people being at stake, and he had started for home at once. (Applause. And had it not been for the storms that delayed the steamer, he would have been able to get through in time. Nor had he anticipated that all practice of the country would be set at naught and the speech from the throne be proceeded with before the Monday following the opening of the house. When in opposition the gentlemen now forming the government had ever been consistent and insistent on the fairness of allowing all members at least a day in which to consider the speech before dealing with it in the house, alleging, and with justice, that while the government supporters knew in advance its contents, the opposition could not, and were entitled to be treated with a measure of consideration.

But practice and fairness were not to be weighed against their own ends by the members of this new government, and so the speech from the throne was rushed as it had never been before. Nor was even the death of the lamented Mr. Neilson sufficient to delay their amazingly and unprecedented haste, for while in the past both government and opposition joined hands on such sad occasions in testifying to their regret and respect, as in the case of Mr. Kitchen, this year the government flatly refused even this tribute of respect to the member who had passed away.

And why? Because they had a dishonest bill up their sleeve, which for self-preservation they aimed to rush through the house to defeat the purposes and justice of the courts. Because they were sufficiently desperate to resort to an expedient in a piece of legislation such as had never before been considered in any British house of legislation. Because they realized that they held their position by the slenderest thread, and had not a sufficient majority to express a verdict of confidence should the constitutionality of their existence be challenged. It was for such reasons that the opening of the session was rushed, in order that this iniquitous piece of legislation, without parallel anywhere under the British flag, might be put through the house with the vote of one of the gentlemen who by it would be given a seat in the house, despite the law or the wishes of the people. Thus was this one gentleman who sat and calmly voted to be blown into a seat in the house, made a member while he well realized at the time that the law had it been allowed to operate would give the seat in Yale to Mr. Martin, with his seventeen votes to the good, in the same manner that it had given a place to Mr. Higgins, on a majority of one.

The government was exceedingly active, too, in the circulation of the untruth that they had a majority of six in the house, and it should be a special effort in the present campaign to refute this misconception of the facts. The government was in the tightest kind of a tight pinch, and that they knew it was amply evidenced by the tactics of desperation that they had resorted to.

And as to the record of the new government. What had been their main cry prior to the general elections? Not the mortgage tax or the abolition of the miners' license for wage workers in the metalliferous mines, although each of these was a subject of some importance. The main fight had been on the alleged corruption of the Turner government, a corruption that the then opposition promised to expose and remedy as soon as the reins of power were given to them. They had got the reins of power, and what was to be seen? The mortgage tax and this miners' license question were brought forward as the main issues now. These were important matters no doubt, but they were not to be taken as constituting a policy to be compared with that of devising legislation to promote the expansion and development of a great country. And the alleged corruption and mismanagement of the late government? What had become of it? The speech from the throne would show that on this, their main dependence in their appearance before the people, the government of to-day admitted themselves to have been wholly at fault. The country was everywhere prosperous and making progress, induced by the progressive, far-sighted policy of the late government, whose results could not but be conceded and admired even by its opponents. What was there to be found in the enunciated policy of the present government to be compared with the broad plan of the late government for the development of the province by means of productive public works and the maintenance of the country's credit so that these works might be carried on? Absolutely nothing.

Nor was there as had been stated by the now government, an immense deficit as a result of the policy of the late government. The revenue had increased from $300,000 or $400,000 to upwards of a million dollars in less than ten years, and this was to be laid to the liberal investments for public works which made the opening up of the industries of the country possible—the money obtained by loans for the prosecution of these development works was not money over-expended, but money invested in machinery for the expansion of the business and the profit making capacity of the country. (Applause). Taking the estimates of last year and it would be found that over $700,000 had been provided for works of absolute development character, exclusive of railways, and when money could be got at three per cent. he maintained as a business man, that it should be so borrowed and invested in the province, to return abundantly better dividends than the rate at which it was obtained. (Applause).

He denied that the party of which he had been the head had ever exhibited the sectional feeling, while Victoria last of all could be charged on this count, her record being one of unexampled liberality for the promotion of the development, expansion and up-building of each and all parts of the province. Local interests were not forgotten, but neither was the fact overlooked that the good of the city was to be wrought out not by the betterment of any little section or corner, but of the whole province. He regretted the circumstances that had necessitated his return to his constituents on the present occasion, but it was not with any fear of what the verdict of those constituents would be on the second of the coming month.

Mr. Turner then resumed his seat, amid applause which demonstrated not only the popularity, but the affection, with which he is regarded by those of his own city, for whose interests he has labored unremittently through more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Richard Hall, who also was accorded a rousing welcome, remarked upon the singularity of the fact that it was the opposition members who had been selected for the exemplification of the technicality which resulted in the present election. It all went to show that the members of the opposition were the men of business, and the others had nothing to offer that anyone would want to buy. (Laughter and applause.) Prior to the last general elections he had been asked to become a candidate by both parties, and had taken his stand with Mr. Turner and his party because he felt it his duty to ally himself with the men who had been identified with the interests and business of the country, and who had been responsible for its growth to its present magnificent proportions. These were the men who were bound to rise or fall as the country sank or expanded; their interests were the interests of the country, and they would work for the province's good as for their own. (Applause.) The new government were not aiming to retain power by the exhibition of any explicit policy of provincial development or benefit, but merely by the tricks of the desperate political gamester, and he depended on Victoria to show that she had not fallen under the hypnotic spell of the Attorney-General—a spell that would come to an end and that before very long, in a grand burst-up of the government of to-day. The first general election would result in a revolution, and the return of the Turner party and policy of progress. (Applause.) He with the other good citizens of Victoria was now out for blood and the success of the party, and he would ask the voters of Victoria to cast their ballots for all three of the candidates before them, or leave all at home—it was one or all. He saw victory already in the class of people to be found holding up the hands of himself and his colleagues in the fight. (Applause.)

Then came Mr. McPhillips, who also saw in the temper of the present meeting and in the class of support that was being offered to himself and his friends augury of victory, and with a vastly increased majority. As to his own position, even the Attorney-General had been quoted as saying he had unseated himself. Then why should the government have taken the course of introducing opposition to his return to the seat which they admitted to be his by right? There was another phase to the question, which to his mind put it on much higher ground than the personal consideration involved. He maintained, and with the support of innumerable precedents, that he had a right to place himself before the people who had elected him, and ask for their endorsation of his course. Particularly had he a right to appeal for an expression of the voice of his constituents when such legislation was railroaded through the legislature as had just, to the disgrace of British Columbia, been put upon its statute book. (Applause.) He took his own case then, and commenting upon the uncertainties of the law, contended that it was unfair to ask him or any man similarly placed, to risk the penalty of $500 a day. He felt that his course had been in the interest of his constituency and the province during the short time that he had sat in the house, and having carried out the wishes of the electorate, he was not afraid to return to the people who had elected him, and with his colleagues seek a renewed expression of their confidence. He did not wish to hold a seat in the legislature by any straining of the law or any special law. He had accordingly come back to the people—it might be that he had been at fault, but if he had committed a fault, it was in an honest, straightforward and open manner, of which he had no occasion to be ashamed. He took the step that he was taking with full confidence that the verdict of the people last July would be repeated on the 2nd February. When he had seen a gentleman resign who had offended by the sale of a paltry 70 cents' worth of cartridges it was evident to him that the purist now occupying the office of Attorney-General was determined to carry out the letter of the law, in a very different spirit than when—Mr. Prentice being unable to obtain legal advice to the effect that he was qualified to take his seat—he distorted the law and his duty, to put a man in parliament by the force of a party majority whom the law of the land would not seat. A foreigner might just as well have been introduced as Mr. Prentice, in the eye of the law, for the latter not being an elector at the time of his election, was specifically disqualified by the law of the land. Which the unprecedented bill of this government had over-ridden. It was on this he maintained that he had a right to make the voice of the electorate, as well as on the general conduct of the government, which instead of exposing the past government as corrupt and incapable in accordance with their promise before the elections, endorsed the policy of the late government in their speech from the throne, and came to the legislature with a packed house to pass a bill usurping the rights of the people. The administration of the day had not promulgated a single item of policy that commended itself to a thinking and conscientious man. Instead, they had had the hardihood to proclaim that they would not permit the statute law to be carried out, as their course would show with regard to the sale of land, and the mineral act interpretation, and to strike at the sacredness of the tribunal of the courts —removing the staple prop and safeguard of the people, to make it subject to the furtherance of political purposes. He was confident that his views were the views of the majority of fair-minded Victorians, and he was not afraid to return to them with his colleagues, and ask for an expression of their opinion.

To Mr. Turner, on concluding his remarks, Mr. McPhillips said that he had taken the advice of an eminent Eastern lawyer as to his position in the house and had been advised that it was not secure, although the point involved was open to argument. It was this that had primarily induced his resignation.

Mr. Helmcken, at present the sole representative of Victoria in the legislature, declared that although but one among many, he felt himself quite equal to the whole of the government forces. He addressed himself principally to the young men and urged them, as loyal supporters of the people's rights, to work and vote for the return of Turner, Hall and McPhillips. He had been bred in an atmosphere of loyalty to the crown and he noted with regret that this new government, which took upon itself full responsibility for His Honor's speech, had chosen to depart from all precedent and exclude therefrom all sentiment of loyalty to the crown. As to the Prentice bill, it demonstrated conclusively that the government cared nothing for either the people or the law. This bill would take the government to the end of the session, and then it was to be hoped, in the interest of the country and of constitutional government, that the opposition hands would have been so strengthened that a government might be established that would assure the respect of the law and interests of the land. He urged the young men to drop all other interests for the time, and work—work hard—for an enlarged majority for the three candidates in the city. Victoria owed it to her good name not to reverse in any particular the verdict of last July.

Mr. Ebberts believed that the people of Victoria had known their minds last July and would not have forgotten them in the intervening months. If they needed a reminded, however, they found it in the nefarious record the new government had supplied, unprecedented in British constitutional history, and unworthy any land of free government. Going into the Prentice case in detail he proceeded to show its utter setting aside of law and justice, the rights of the people, and the duties of the legislature. The only question was, was Mr. Prentice a qualified voter, or was he not? Since Mr. Prentice had evaded the hearing of the petition against him he had made application to be plased on the voters' list. The opposition by strenuous efforts had prevented the passage of this nefarious bill for 36 hours. But they —deprived of their leader, and hampered by a partizan chairman—been able to prevent the bill passing for another 36 hours, then the courts of the country would have decided the matter.

Mr. McBride, the member for Dewdney, was of opinion that this was no occasion for talk but work; opportunity for talk would soon present itself. The people of the Mainland, he assured the meeting, felt their interests jeopardized by such legislation as had just been illustrated being allowed to pass. He urged the meeting to organize and not waste any time.

Mr. W. A. Robertson, after a brief address, moved: "That this meeting do endorse the conduct of Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips and pledge its support to return them to the position they had formerly occupied."

Mr. J. S. Harvey seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Price Ellison, member for East Yale, said he not have troubled the meeting, he said, had he not seen a statement in the evening paper that he was disqualified. He hoped that this was not so, and had telegraphed to his attorney in Vernon asking him to see that nothing was done by his agents that could produce disqualification. The government had made great stock of the fact that he had stated he was independent; he hoped he would always be independent when it came to supporting a measure that he considered for the good of the country. He had been identified with what was now called the Turner party for 22 years, although not acquainted with any of the ministers. He could answer the present government that he was neither to be bought nor sold. Anything he could do in this campaign in support of Mr. Turner and his colleagues, he would do, and he would extend his loyal support to Mr. Turner in the house. He was assured of one thing, that Mr. Turner and his colleagues had worked for the good and prosperity of the province. The prosperity of the province had arisen from their action. He preferred to trust Mr. Turner rather than a man who had recently come into the province with all that he possessed in a carpet bag and could get out as easily. If the people who had had able statesmen to guide their destinies were prepared to accept such a usurper, he (the speaker) was not. Any government that would conserve the laws, and protect the jurisdiction of the courts of this province could depend on him thoroughly. (Loud applause).

Mr. John Grant closed the meeting with a few factious remarks during which he referred to the fact that in the present government the tail wagged the dog, and not the dog the tail. He called on the meeting to do all in its power to throw the tail where it belonged—the other side of the Rocky mountains.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

Bear in mind that a teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt taken every morning before breakfast, will fit you to battle with the worries of the day. Of all druggists. 60c a large bottle. Trial size, 25c.

SEATTLE'S VAIN HOPE.

Relying on Commission to Make Peace Offering of Atlin Mines Also.

Secretary of State at Ottawa Alleged to Have Promised Disallowance.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Severe criticisms have been passed by high officials in the state department and by members of the Anglo-American commission upon the neglect of the American consuls in Canada and British Columbia to report the action of the British Columbia parliament in excluding American citizens from the mining fields.

The only information possessed by the department or commission is contained in telegrams and copies of papers filed by the Post-Intelligencer correspondent. That copy of the Post-Intelligencer containing full text of the discriminating measures, and the comments of the American citizens upon it, was filed to-day as a part of the official records of the joint high commission.

No facts have been communicated to the state department and not until today did the American members of the commission know the scope of the bill.

The settlement of the lumber schedule has become somewhat mixed up with the mining regulations. It was originally intended that the only free lumber from Canada should be that valued at more than $30, which would restrict importations to a few lines of white pine. After this was agreed upon practically, the Canadians re-opened matters and it still remains a point under controversy.

Then it was that Commissioner Kasson, on behalf of the Americans, brought in his clause opening mining regulations, and had it adopted. It is very full and gives to Americans every possible right in Canadian placer and quartz mining, while granting to Canadians the advantages conveyed by the amendment of March last. All this was done before any knowledge on the part of the commission that the province of British Columbia was legislating to prevent Americans from entering the Atlin district.

Commissioner Kasson, when asked the bill to-day by the Post-Intelligencer correspondent, said he had never heard of it, except through newspaper despatches and these had not before conveyed the full importance of the measure. He took the copy of the Post-Intelligencer containing the bill and the comments upon it, and said he would bring it officially to the attention of the Canadians at the next meeting of the commission.

In the meantime, Congressman Lewis called upon the secretary of the commission and filed in the name of the people of the state of Washington a formal protest against any action that might embarrass future investments by citizens of that state. He stated that the Washingtonians had by their investment of capital developed the placer districts of British Columbia.

Lord Herschell and Sir Louis Davies assured the Post-Intelligencer correspondent that there was no intention on the part of the representatives of Canada to give to Americans treatment other than that accorded to their countrymen by the United States. Despite the assurance, there is a belief on the part of many members of congress that the passage of the law is intended to act as a club upon the American members of the commission, compelling further concessions in the matter of free coal and low lumber tariff.

Sir Louis Davies, when his attention was called to the law, said he would construe it to have the same effect as the American provision in the mining law passed last March, under which an alien may not locate mining claims, but may acquire their title. This view is not held by any of the Americans who have read the law.

Senators who are interested in mining matters are ready to take arbitrary steps if the reciprocal convention does not fully protect American interests.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Questioned to-day as to what action the Dominion government would take in the British Columbia bill excluding aliens from placer mining in that province, the Secretary of State said that nothing could be done until the bill had been received and considered by the federal cabinet. He said that it was the policy of the government not to interfere in matters coming within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, but intimated that as this bill would have a far-reaching effect and be liable to create international friction, as well as to restrict immigration and labor, the power of the federal government could be invoked to disallow it. It is believed here that such will be the action of the administration when the bill comes forward for consideration by the Ottawa government.

Seattle, Jan. 20.—Acting Secretary Prosch, of the Seattle chamber of commerce, last evening received the following message from Congressman Lewis at Washington: "The Canadian members of the American-Canadian commission assure me to-night that the commission has agreed on international mining terms which vitiate the Victoria act."

THE IDAHO SNOWSLIDE, 1887.

(For the Colonist.)

They know not, living on the plain,
The snow-clad mountain side;
They have not heard the dull refrain,
When snows commence to slide;
They have not seen the mountain peak,
Clad in its mantle white,
Disrobe, in tones of death to speak
To all that flaunt its might.

Far up the Idaho ravine
Was choked with drifts of snow;
The death-like silence of the scene
Presaged a tale of woe;
Yet daring on the trail there stood
Four miners breaking way
For ore, the pay of hardihood,
In snow-clad Kootenai.

A gust of wind o'er mountain crest,
A murmur through the trees,
A tidal wave of snow compressed,
A rushing, shrieking breeze—
And one man stood where four had breathed;
The others lifeless lay
With icy shrouds around them wreathed,
A thousand feet away.

For man has but one life to live,
And when that life is done
What matters if farewell he give
In the light of moon or sun?
But one existence may he lose,
And when death cuts the span,
'Tis not ordained for man to choose
The gift from chance or man
—B. J. P.

(Reprinted to correct typographical errors.)

Tommy. Paw, what is the Bacon cipher?

Mr. Figg. I guess it had something to do with the man who was out of meat. —Indianapolis Journal.

SLOCAN'S OUTPUT.

Year's Product of the Silver-Lead Mines $2,550,069—Almost up to Rossland.

The Koslo Kootenaian gives the following resume of the output of the rich mines of the Slocan during 1898:

Since 1898 the output of ores from this port has grown from $1,110,000 to $2,550,069. This is indeed a flattering record for the Slocan district, and will perhaps teach investors that silver-lead mining is sometimes as valuable as gold, even though the metal does not glitter as much. With less than one-half the amount invested, we have produced nearly as much as the famous Rossland gold and copper district, which has no superior of its class in British Columbia.

Here are our producers, together with the amounts of ore in pounds each sent forth over the Kaslo & Slocan railway during the year:

	Pounds.
Payne	13,614,000
Ruth	8,359,000
Whitewater	6,073,000
Last Chance	3,278,000
Slocan Star	2,745,000
Lucky Jim	2,160,000
Montezuma	977,600
Rambler-Cariboo	936,900
Reco	758,000
Antoine	750,050
Queen Bess	310,000
Dardanelles	258,000
Jackson Mines	194,000
Bismarck	146,250
Silver Bell	123,520
Blue Bird	90,000
Eureka	83,500
Sovereign	80,000
Whitewater Deep	78,000
Ajax	74,500
Miller Creek	70,000
Charleston	62,000
Black Diamond	60,000
Native Silver Bell	60,000
Coin	50,000
Goodenough	40,000
Treasure Vault	40,000
Wonderful Bird	33,465
Gibson	32,000
Fidelity	30,000
Stenenson Concentrator	30,000
Great Western	30,000
Texas	24,650
Two Friends	24,000
Ruby Silver	24,000
N. C. Exploration	22,000
Carbonate No. 2	15,800
Fourth of July	7,000
Beno	5,800
C. M. Wilson	5,415
Stranger	2,540
Fountain	1,125
Fletcher Mine	1,000
Total pounds	41,760,115

The exports of ore cleared at the port of Kaslo for 1898 each month is as follows:

Month	Tons.	Value.
January	3,758	$ 306,303
February	2,009	142,968
March	2,629	222,696
April	1,552	106,821
May	1,430	96,659
June	1,187	82,427
July	3,659	287,015
August	2,416	196,802
September	3,622	304,372
October	3,539	312,494
November	2,606	201,819
December	3,631	290,287
Total	32,038	$2,550,669

Until April 1 Rossland, Trail, Kaslo and Nakusp were all outposts of Nelson. Since that date Rossland has been a port with Trail an outport, and Kaslo has been a port with Nakusp an outport. The Kaslo returns, therefore, will credit to the port of Nelson the whole output for the first three months. For purposes of comparison we have, however, treated them as if separate for the whole year. The result, although in itself magnificent, shows a slight falling off on comparison with last year, chiefly in the shipments of silver-lead ores, the cause being, as was predicted, the operation of the Dingley tariff.

The figures do not include the matte shipped from Nelson, which was 2,477 tons, valued at $2,093,299, making the total value of matte and ores cleared at the port of Nelson during the year 1898 $3,585,186.

	Tons.	Value.
Rossland	116,697	$2,804,759.12
Kaslo	32,038	2,550,669.00
Nelson	29,341	1,491,975.00
Total	148,735	$6,887,188.12

SHIPMENTS FROM SANDON.

The Sandon Paystreak says that for the six months from July 1, 1898, to January 1, 1899, the total ore shipments from Sandon have been 13,066 tons. As will be seen by a glance at the figures, the Payne leads the list with 8,780 tons, over one-half the total shipments from Sandon. The Slocan Star, as before, takes second place to the Payne with a total of over 1,000 tons. In regard to the Star shipments it must be remembered that these are concentrates which, in milling, will go five or six to one; that is to say, for each ton shipped five or six tons of crude ore have been mined and handled by the mill and tramway. For the next three months it is not probable that the Star will be a heavy shipper, as, owing to an accident to the flume, the mill will not be running before spring.

The Ruth stands third on the list with over 1,700 tons to its credit. This property has been one of the steadiest and most reliable shippers in British Columbia. At present the owners are figuring on building a concentrator in Sandon with a tramway connection, the intention being to treat the low grade ore found in the mine. This would mean a large increase in shipments and a corresponding increase in the number of men employed.

HAMILTON AGAIN

Proves That There Is Only One Unfailing Kidney Cure,

And That That Is Dodd's Kidney Pills—Mr. William Goodale's Case—Hospital Doctors and Various Remedies Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Hamilton, Jan. 21.—One of the most genuinely remarkable characteristics of the social history of this city is the amazingly large number of Kidney Disease cases cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

For two weeks past the Canadian newspapers have been telling their readers of the rescue of Mr. Harry Bawden from the agonies of Lumbago by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Now there come the report of another case equally as startling as Mr. Bawden's. This time Mr. William Goodale, 57 John street, north, is the hero of the story.

Mr. Goodale is a skilled japanner and tin-worker, and had suffered for five years with Kidney Weakness and Sleeplessness. He, like Mr. Bawden, tried various remedies before he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, but they did him no good. He went to the hospital for treatment, but with no good result.

Finally, on the advice of friends, he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before he had used the contents of one box he felt the benefit. The urinary organs began to perform their duties properly, he began to sleep soundly and the agonizing pains began to lessen.

Three boxes sufficed to restore of Goodale to perfect health and strength.

When we reflect that the physicians on the staff of the Hamilton hospital could not help this patient, that none of the medicines he used before taking Dodd's Kidney Pills gave him any relief, and that it took only three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills (at a cost of $1.50) to thoroughly cure him, it is plain that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy on earth that can cure Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet failed in any case of Kidney Disease, and they have cured hundreds of thousands.

Doors can be securely held in any position by a new device having a plate to be fastened to the lower end of the door, with a lever pivoted on the plate to swing down until a friction plate at the end rests on the floor, a swing at the opposite end of the lever holding it in place.

PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

THE WAIL OF A PESSIMIST.

Oh, for the lives that are never lived!
Oh, for the songs that are never sung!
Oh, for the deaths that are never died!
Oh, for the bells that are never rung!

Oh, for the smiles that are never smiled!
Oh, for the tears that are never shed!
Oh, for the pain that has never pained!
Oh, for the breeding that has never bred!

Oh, for the joys that are not enjoyed!
Oh, for the thoughts that are never thought!
Oh, for the hopes that are never hoped!
Oh, for the fish that are never caught!

Oh, for the writings that are ne'er writ!
Oh, for he plays that are never played!
Oh, for the dreams that are never dreamed!
Oh, for the paths that are never strayed!

Oh, for the words that are never spoke!
Oh, for the looks that are never looked!
Oh, for the feelings that we do not feel!
Oh, for the meals that are never cooked!

Oh, for the nights that are never dark!
Oh, for the days that are never bright!
Oh, for a wrong that is never wrong!
Oh, for a right that is never right!

Oh, if the world were what it's not!
If night were day and day were night!
The life I do not live would then
Be worth to me the living—quite!
—Detroit Free Press.

NELSON DINGLEY'S FUNERAL.

A State Affair, Majestic in Impressiveness, Given Dead Statesman.

Washington City, Jan. 16.—A state funeral almost majestic in its impressiveness was given the late Representative Dingley at noon to-day in the House of Representatives. The President, his cabinet, distinguished members of the diplomatic corps, members of the supreme court, senate and house, distinguished men in military and civil life, were arrayed about the bier on the floor of the hall, while the galleries were occupied by the families of those who sat upon the floor, and prominent persons invited to be present.

The remains were taken from the Hotel Hamilton, to the Capitol this morning at 10 o'clock, and were borne into the hall of the house of representatives by a sub-squad of capitol police.

The casket was placed on the bier in front of the speaker and for an hour the public, which would have no opportunity to witness the official ceremonies later, was allowed to view the remains as they lay in state.

Thousands of people streamed through the main door, down past the casket and gazed upon the calm, serene features of the dead man during that hour.

The decorations were simple but strikingly beautiful.

The Senate held no session for the transaction of business to-day. When the body convened at noon it proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives and attended in a body the funeral of Dingley. At 1 o'clock the senate returned to their chamber, when Jonathan Ross, the new senator from Vermont, was sworn in and at 1:07 p. m., the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

During the interval before 12 almost every member of the house who is in the city came in and stood for a moment by the casket with bowed head and gazed for the last time on the familiar features.

During the meantime the galleries had filled.

At 12:45 the stream of people who had been filing by the bier was interrupted by the members of the house. They began seating themselves at the left of the main aisle in the chairs reserved for them.

Speaker Reed called the house to order. An air of deep sadness pervaded the hall as the members rose to listen to the brief and simple prayer of the Chaplain. The clerk read in full the resolution adopted on Saturday after the announcement of Dingley's death.

The clerk of the senate announced the passage of a similar resolution by the senate. Immediately afterwards the Vice-President and the senate entered the chamber in a body, and were followed by the diplomatic corps, with whom came the members of the Anglo-American commission, of which Mr. Dingley had been a member. The members of the corps were in mourning attire

At the head of the diplomatic corps were the venerable dean, British Ambassador Sir Julian Pauncefote. Following came the Russian ambassador, the French charge d'affaires, Baron Speck von Sternberg, of the German Ambassy, Minister Yang Yu, of China, and the diplomatic representatives of numerous other foreign lands. Then came the justices of the supreme court.

Following came the President and the cabinet.

From the lobby in the rear the honorary pallbearers, with white sashes across their breasts, filed in on the left. They were Senators Hale, Aldrich, Burrows, Fairbanks, Pritchard, Berry, Faulkner, Rawlins, Payne, Dolliver, Tawney, Evans, Hilborn, Clarke (N. H.), Bailey, Dockery, Bell and McClellan.

Directly in front of them and across the aisle from the presidential party and in front of the casket sat the family of the deceased.

The service, which were very simple, were conducted by Rev. S. M. Newman, of the First Congregational Church of this city, assisted by Rev. Dr. Couden, chaplain of the house.

When Newman delivered the benediction the entire assemblage arose.

The distinguished company departed in the order in which they had come, all passing down the aisle by the casket.

When all had departed save the members of the house, Boutelle of Maine moved that the house adjourn as a further mark of respect.

The motion was adopted and accordingly at 12:55 p. m. the house adjourned.

A Masachusetts woman has patented a bouquet holder, consisting of a flat box filled with an absorbent, with a pin at the rear by which it can be attached to the coat, a hinged lid pressing the stems into the absorbent to take up the moisture and prevent the flowers from wilting.

FORTY-SECOND

PLEA FOR THE F

Joint Commission a W Urged to Take Act Their Preservati

Lumber and Paper Indu Fire Ravages Giving Too Quick Despat

General Public Interest Some Present Action Matter.

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 24.—Th newspaper publishers' assoc prepared a brief looking to t tion of the forests, which sented to the joint high com the adjustment of questions United States and Canada, a the following is an abstract:

"We desire to direct the the American members of th commission to the urgency which shall protect and prese ests. The best authority in States on this subject says tion of our forests by pulp m mills in the four states of Hampshire, Vermont and N progressing at the rate of 4 miles per annum. The chie forestry of the department ture at Washington calculat est fires are causing an an $20,000,000. In considering problem, spruce wood constit important factor. There is spruce in the United States York, except a limited amo Virginia, a patch of 50,0 Michigan owned by the Ni mills, and a similar area in It is therefore fair to conside tion of preserving the spruce applying mainly to New En New York. In Maine the timber townships, but all o ships accessible to large riv tirely denuded of their valua In New Hampshire at the p of cutting, the state forestry has said that the entire fores would be exhausted in 12 yea have fixed eight years. Lu that state cut everything d inches at the stump, so that reproduction by growth. V already reached a point wh barely supply its home dema

"The state of New York h tional amendments has pro cutting of timber of any kind tory covering 40,000 square m aside the Adirondacks park, tains 2,807,700 out of 3,588,8 the available spruce area i An appropriation of one mil lion dollars has been made the acquirement of additions

"Forestry associations hav ganized in the states of New sylvania, New Jersey, Colo Kentucky, Minnesota, Texas, kota, Wisconsin and Sout ingly meaningful and beneficia tablished in Maine, New New York, Colorado, Calif Wisconsin. There are now t reservations, embracing an a 000 square miles and exte large portions of thirteen stat ritories.

"The three commission sin New have reported that the prese of lumbering if continued baleful scenic, climatic and e sults, injuring health, proper cupation of all citizens, imp industrial development of the rendering intermittent the fl rivers, which are most impor riculture and manufacture.

"The interests of the public as distinguished from those o lumbermen—require the conse the forest resources. In view serious aspects of the situati confident that an enlightened est will impel the treaty making with Canada to follow that policy which shall keep our fut in view and which shall not mium upon the destruction of tional treasures.

"The present wasteful metho flict upon the agricultural in the country an injury which w in every part and which in the ous regions threatens to beco trous and irremediable."

TO QUESTION DREY

Esterhazy's Statements to Be to the Exile in His Lonely

London, Jan. 24.—The Da graph publishes the following from Cayenne, French Guiana:

"Fresh instructions to in Dreyfus respecting the depos Count Esterhazy have been