had had some experience in that coun- of the proposed line from Glenora to the Mr. Huff moved the adjournment of the

Victoria, May 10th, 1898. The debate on the government railway aid bill and Mr. Semlin's amendme thereto occupied the time of the house from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon tid

midnight, and was not then concluded, After the opening of the house, Mr. Semlin rose to a question of privilege. He called attention to some printed matter which had been laid on the members' desks. He said that some years ago there was a rule in regard to this, which had probably never been reduced to writing. It would be well to have it ited, as it was a practice which might be very much abused

By permission, Hon. Mr. Eberts intro an act to amend the Investment and Loan Societies' act and an act amend the Benevolent Societies' act. Both were read a first time. Mr. Kennedy asked the hon, chief com-

missioner of lands and works what had een the cost of improvements to the legislative buildings and grounds up till

Hon. Mr. Martin replied that this was contained in the public accounts, and he could not answer till they were in such shape that he could take extracts from

The house then proceeded to orders of the day and the debate on the amend-ment to the Railway Aid bill was con-tinued, Mr. Huff on the floor. He said the government had had two propositions before—a wagon road and a railway, and it was found that the former would not supply the requirements. He was not supporting the measure simply cause it provided a railway to the Yukon, but on the ground that a great min-eral country in British Columbia would opened up by it. Unless the road was built all the way through to a coast point, there would be no all-Canadian route, and he could give his assistance to no other scheme. He had heard it said that what was wanted for British Columbia was a progressive government, and he considered that this government had shown itself progressive by this

Hon. Mr. Martin said he had noticed last night when the hon, member for lomox spoke that there were smiles on faces across the house, but those hon. gentlemen who smiled would likely find themselves mistaken in their belief when amendment came to a vote. speaker claimed to know something about the Stikine river, and it was a fact that during a certain part of the summer it was almost impossible to navigate it with a canoe. He lived in the nterior of the province, but he was willing to drop all sectional feeling in the matter. He would like to see Vancouver and Victoria prosper. There was no doubt in the minds of men that the Yukon country contained great wealth. It would be a great country and all supto British Columbia. The measure brought down by the premier showed him to have the interest of the whole province at heart and did him credit. contended that the government would have been derelief in its duty if it had the trace

not made every effect to get the of the Yukon for British Columbia Mr. Kidd said that the house had been told by the premier that the government's policy in reference to the railway was a bold one. He had also said that the gov-ernment had been gaining knowledge about railways. He (Mr. Kidd) did not know where they acquired that knowpressure brought to bear on them by the opposition. The government had argued that the road should be built on the ground of urgency, and they had also said that the most important part of the road was that section from Glenora to the coast. Yet they allowed the contractors two years and a half in which to complete this part of the work. This was not consistent, and took the ground from under their own feet. Too much stress had been laid on the great benefits to commerce. There was no certainty about the Yukon country. There might be something in it for the merchants of the coast cities, but how about the tax-payer of the province? What was there in it for him? Mr. Kidd denounced the government for not giving the opposition more light on the matter, and as an amendment to the amendment moved to insert after the word government "or any

Hon. Col. Baker objected to the Yu-kon country being underestimated. He maintained that there was practically the best evidence that there was an enormous ount of wealth in that country. Mr. Ogilvie, who had spent many years in the country, and whose opinions were always more inclined to be pessimistic than optimistic, had said that it was a country of fabulous wealth. He said that therewere not only great placer mines, but quartz mines there also. Was this gov-errment to remain idle and see the Americans establish the channel which the immense trade would flow? That was not the position of the present government. The hon, provincial secre-tary rehearsed the incidents from the time of Hon. Clifford Sifton's visit up to when the government thought it necessary to go ahead independent of the Dominion. They had at last arrived at an agreement with Mackenzie & Mann, terms would show how well the government had guarded the interests of the lots. As to the trouble from bonding province. The hon, gentlemen opposite which the hon, provincial secretary had acknowledged that the province ought to build the road from Glenora to Teslin

Mr. Smith said the amendment to the

amendment was out of order, and read rules to substantiate his statement.

The speaker agreed with Mr. Smith. Hon. Col. Baker then resumed the discussion, talking to Mr. Semlin's amendment. There was, he said, no real charge against the government except that it ad failed to bring down when asked a little frivolous correspondence. The hon. member for Comox had taken a very bitter stand against the bill, but there seemed to be some unknown force pushing him on to the stand which he had taken. He had said, however, that he was open to conversion. He had also admitted that he was converted from a belief in a wagon road to a railway from Glenora to Teslin lake, and the logical sequence was that he would soon become a be-liever in the whole scheme. The hon, provincial secretary believed that the government had done its duty and ought

district was concerned every man there would oppose the bill as it had been brought down. The hon, gentlemen on the government side of the house had

too hasty. The correspondence brought down, such as it was, showed that conclusively. The government had not taken the precaution which it ought to have taken, and he didn't believe that they knew to-day where the Dominion stood. Everything pointed to the fact that the Deminion government was willing to do something, It was nonsense to believe that Mackenzie & Mann were underposed to give them. They had simply taken advantage of the undue haste of the government to squeeze as much out of the province as possible. He would like to know what there was to be proud of in the drafted agreement. The hon. provincial secretary had pointed with oride to the arrangement whereby, the contractors were to start work on ends of the line at once, but what did that amount to? There was nothing to compel the contractors to keep the work ap continuously on the portion which was run to the coast. There was such an arrangement in connection with the other portion, but herein was an inconsistency. While building the northern portion first, as the contractors would, they

Mr. Adams had come from a district that would be as little benefited as any by the proposed road, but he would suport the bill, and knew that his constituents would support him. They were capable of realizing that in helping all parts of the province they indirectly helped themselves. He considered that the rails haid would be a good asset for the province at \$4,000 a mile.

Mr. Kellie said that the hon. provincial secretary had endeavored to make out that the opposition members were inwas to have no control. It had been said that the building of this road would wherein the merchants were to have by the government. It was to get the such a cinch on the trade. They would house out of this that he was willing to still have to compete with the mer-chants of other places and would be haned up in frost-bound jaws, and it was arguments had

held. If the Yukon actually did amount to anything, and this road was completed as proposed, a port of entry would later this government wrote again, be established at a northern point. In time referring to the road from Gle

Mr. Vedder said that if the bill went into committee there would be a dan-ger of the other provisions in it which were made last year for aid to certain railways being imperilled. The Yukon railways being imperilled. The Yukon railway part of the bill should have been brought up as a separate affair. It had been said that any member who voted against the bill would lose his seat in the portion of the road ought to be against the bill would lose his seat in believe that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted the condition of the government; he regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted the condition of the government; he regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted the condition of the government; he regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted the condition of the government; he regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that they had received no and the expenditure. He regretted that the power that the power they keeping them back for some the expenditure. He regretted that the expenditure. He regretted that the power that the power they keeping them back for some the expenditure. He regretted that the expenditure that the expenditure that the expenditure that the next elections, but he was prepared to take that risk. The correspondence

brought down by the government was a queer affair. Either there was more of it or the Dominion government had very little respect for the provincial government. He supported the amendment heartily, although the expressed views of some of his constituents hinted to him that he was going beyond their desires, but if his course did not suit they they could get another re-

Dr. Walkem—They will.

Mr. Vedder continued that they would if they liked, but he would never try to evade their verdict by getting his riding so cut up as to give him a chan to get returned as the member for South He spoke briefly, enlarging upon his re-Nanaimo had done with his five acre marks in the afternoon. Nanaimo had done with his five acre spoken of it was all romance. There was no trouble in the east about the The speaker called the hon, provincial secretary to order, saying he was not confining himself to the amendment to confining himself to the amendm left to the people to decide at the elections. He wanted to see the province get all the benefit it could, but he did not want to see it go bankrupt. If the Yukon proved a success, it would then be time enough to continue the road to the coast. When the scheme was forethe coast. When the scheme was fore-shadowed in the speech from the throne \$22,500 was the outside aid to be granted, and even that amount ought not to be given without the authority of the taxpayers. The opposition were not arguing the question on party lines, but in the interests of the province. There was a member on the other side who deserved credit for doing the same thing at no doubt a greater sacrifice to his feelings. It would be well if more on both sides would go on the principle of the question without being restricted by

Mr. Macpherson said that before the overnment had done its duty and ought amendment was allowed to pass the premier ought to explain how he was mr. Graham said that so far as his going to arrange the finances of the prodistrict was concerned every man there would oppose the bill as it had been brought down. The hon, gentlemen on the government side of the house had government had borrowed was getting abroad in the country. The was getting abroad in the country was getting abroad in the country. They always did this when they had a weak measure to espouse. They declared that British Columbia would go to ruin if their scheme was not carried out. This was not much more than the voice of Victoria, and at present the government was a bold policy, but he thought it was a bold policy, but he thought it weak measure to espouse. They declared that British Columbia would go to ruin if their scheme was not carried out. This was not much more than the voice of Victoria, and at present the revenue, and what were they soing to do then? The premier hadsaid it was a bold policy, but he thought it was paying too much attention to it. If had been heard several times and yet the province was prosperous and it would be return.

It had been heard several times and yet the province was prosperous and it would be return.

It had been heard several times and yet the province was prosperous and it would be return.

It had been heard several times and yet the province was prosperous and it would be return.

It had been heard several times and all kindred diseases take their the revenue, and all kindred diseases take their the ordinary expenses of the province of the minister of fight never to return.

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He ever laid. He claimed that that portion for the present. There would be plenty count of the proposed line from Glenora to the actiactiwas it should be built by the Dominion for the proposed to pay \$4,000 a government. There was no mistake but that the provincial government had been be something like \$20,000 a mile. Activities the provincial government had been be something like \$20,000 a mile. Activities the provincial government had been be something like \$20,000 a mile. Activities the provincial government had been be something like \$20,000 a mile. Activities the provincial government had been be something like \$20,000 a mile. Activities the provincial government had been be something like \$20,000 a mile. The characteristics are the first attention towards adulting the for the present. There would be plenty. Opposition. Some of the small papers was policy. It was due to the heavy taxes which were coming out with daily editions. How were coming out with daily editions. How were coming out with daily editions. The proposed in form Glenora to the proposition. Some of the small papers was policy. It was due to the heavy taxes which were coming out with daily editions. The proposed in form Glenora to the of time to build the other section when were coming out with daily editions. How were coming out with daily editions. How were coming out to the heavy taxes which were about to put in new plants. There was no doubt but that they were about to put in new plants. There was no doubt but that they were proposed in form Glenora to the construction. The proposed in form Glenora to the construction of time to the rail form Glenora to the proposed in form Glenora to the construction of the proposition. Some of the small papers was policy. It was due to the heavy taxes which were coming out with daily editions. government proposed to pay \$4,000 a mile to the road. The actual cost would be something like \$20,000 a mile. According to this the province would put in one-fifth of the amount and it was provided that it should only get one-eighth of the net profits. The premier ad tried to make a great point out of the fact that the road when completed would be assessable at \$2,000 a mile. It was strange that the contractors were to get \$4,000 a mile and then the road would only be worth half that amount. The railway ought to be taxed as near as possible to its value. Mr. Macpher, son expressed the opinion that there must have been some other correspon dence in connection with the road which had not been brought down, and he would like to see it all.

The hon, provincial secretary interrupted Mr. Macpherson and said that the only correspondence which had not been brought down was one telegram which had been lost. Its contents were simply along the line of the other corndence. The rest was of a private Mr. Macpherson continued that it

seemed as if the correspondence had been brought down to suit the govern-ment's own end. If what was before tency. While building the northern portion first, as the contractors would, they would have to get all their material in some way, and if they could find means of getting it in, why could not the same needs for all kinds of traffic? What would be the necessity of the southern portion?

"May Adams had come from a district that would be as little benefited as any that would be as little benefited as any those were the seme men who toria, and these were the same men who were crying for this road. It was selfish of them when they were complaining of taxes themselves to want this large expenditure which would taxes of an already over-taxed people.

Mr. Sword called attention to the indis-position of the members on the position of the members on the government side to argue on the question. He did not think they would be so slow to argue if they had good measure to place before out that the opposition members were inconsistent in their stand on this question, but it was through the incomprehensible stupidity of the government in wiring to O'tawa that the house was in the position of that it was to-day—in the position of having to shoulder such an enormous responsibility. This road was to open up a territory over which the province. it of what the house should be prepared said that the building of this road would be a great boon to the commerce of British Columbia, but he had not seen the house had been plunged into

go so far in support of the amerdment. He would like to have heard more in dicapped then as they are now by the existing tariff. The Dominion government gets everything from the Yukon ing to retain the trade for British Cocountry, and all this province was pro- lumbia and the rest of Canada, He could mised was a little trade. What would not see what additional advantages they that trade amount to. What did the Yukon amount to? He would not say there was no gold there, but it was lock-to have been entirely overlooked. The question how much of it was avail-ble. There had been a big rush to the and the contractors. He had misunder Yukon because the country had been stood from the premier's remarks in his boomed. There had been a great many speech last Friday that no agreement boomed. There had been a great many false reports about it, and he would venture to say that not one-tenth of mitted to the house what the contractors the gold had been found which was reported. The hon, provincial secretary had quoted Ogilvie. He had also read Ogilvie's report. It was speculative and presumptive. Ogilvie did not know that mile, and while arguing that the contractors were willing to agree to. The agreement as drafted was, not to the credit of the government. The act allows the government of the losse what the contractors were willing to agree to. The agreement as drafted was, not to the credit of the gold was not to there was any amount of quartz mining setting an advantage in being able to tax in the Yukon. It would become the government better to take a look at its own territory, where all the revenue it had was required for development. They would be doing something then that they knew something about, and not many ing at a shadow. There was, another view of the question which some people tawa. That letter related to a wagoung held if the Yukon saturally did amount

road. According to the premier's return be established at a northern point. In time referring to the road from Glenorg, that event Victoria would become nothing more than a mere fishing station what assistance they were prepared to mr. Kellie was decidedly opposed to the line to the coast for the present. If later on developments of the country waron developments of the country war-ranted it all right, but the house would be already going beyond the bounds of munications of the same kind and none! right in bonusing that portion of the road from Glenora to Teslin lake.

Indications of the same kind and none in the same small note to the effect that he did no know what his government would dol Did the government want the house tod believe that they had received no anso build and strong pressure ought to be

brought to bear on them to do it. On the amendment being put to was lost on the following division:
For—Messrs, Sword, Kennedy, Hume,
Machieron, Kidd, Vedder, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kell

Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Irving, that in a very short time a large army Braden, McGregor—19.

Mr. Sword rose to speak to the original motion, when the house took recess. Penticton with the Boundary Creek and

At 8:30 Mr. Sword took the floor again,

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Kennedy said he believed there was more correspondence which the premier had not included in the return made by him. If there was not, the members of the government had displayed very little dignity in keeping up a one-sided correspondence with the Dominion government, which treated them with silent contempt. The provincial secretary in his speech in favor of the bill had said in his speech in favor of the bill had said that no land grant was to go with the money grant. He was glad to see that principle adopted by the government, and would like to see many others of the same kind adopted. These were the principles which the Opposition were forever trying to force on the government, and it was gratifying to see even a small result. gratifying to see even a small result.

Mr. Cotton said that the attitude of the government on this question called to the government on this question called to his mind a little aneclote of Mr. Heinze, the railway man. That gentleman had been to Victoria to see the government, and when he had got back to where he had come from, his friends asked him how he had got along. He replied: "Baker had occasional spasms of morality, but the rest were all right.

Mr. Cotton was inclined to agree with the hon, member for Comox, who had said that the scheme was an organized.

said that the scheme was an organized attempt to plunder the province of \$1,-600,000. There was evidently something behind the scheme, and this impression, was getting abroad in the country. The government had only themselves to blame for it. for it. There was something peculiar about it, as could be seen already by down to Victoria to see the government. They had interviewed the minister of

vincial elections. He thought that the few words dropped by the provincial secretary, while replying to Mr. Macpherson, in which he had said that there was some correspondence, but of a pri-vate nature, meant nothing. He would like to know what the private correspondence with contractors was on public matters. Look at the bill—it created a prosperity which would follow in its trail, loan of \$5,000,000, half of which had been and saw large revenues pouring into the passed last year, and the other half being intended to add this year. Now, all this was for what is to be known as by the government had found lands there an all-Canadian route to the Yukon. A rich for agricultural as well as mineral whole year had passed since the excitement over the Yukon country had broken out and the government surely had plenty of time before this late date to take action in this matter. Thirteen weeks had passed since the speech from the throne and there was no intimation that the government intended to do anything until a very few days ago, when they brought down this outrageous proposition brought down this outrageous proposition and that very day the premier had said that it was the intention to have the house prorogued in five days, which meant to say to the house, you must get through with it quick. The Opposition had advised that the government go to the country on it and get the people's verdict. The honorable centlement refused

through with the government go to the country on it and get the people's verdict. The honorable gentlement refused to do this, is They wanted to go to the country when it was too late for any change, and this, he believed, was for a sinister motive. There was no argument of any urgency in regard to the southern portion of the route. It was only last week that the premier had last week that the premier had contract, but week that the premier had there was no contract, but negotiations, and the same day had brought down a measure clearly showing that the government had committed themselves. The only argument the government had was that this deal was not as bad as some of the previous ones, and they claimed to have learned something. It was very doubtful if the knowledge they had ac-quired could be applied in this case, where the conditions are so dissimilar. What might be good in an ordinary case

Bear Silent Witness to the Ravages of night not be in this one. On Monday a paper had been laid on the desks of Kidney Disease. An alarming fact-but statistics show members which had something to say that in post mortem examinations as to death from all causes, that in over 90 as to the expensiveness of construction. It was said that the cost of material up the Stikine would make the railway cost per cent. of such cases kidney disease is present. This almost incredible state-\$3,000 a mile more, and yet the ernment proposed to commence to build ment is borne out by years of comparison by most eminent medical men. A warnrequired. If the government were acting on its plea of urgency, why should the contractors be allowed so much more time than that in which they agreed neals and permanently cures. with the Dominion government to com-plete the road. When it came to assess-& Co. ing this very valuable road the government thought it made a good bargain at GOLDEN OMINECA. \$2,000 a mile. Why should they not assess it as high as the law would allow? The hon, premier had said that by the agreement to get 4 per cent. of the gross earnings he expected the province would get about \$50,000 a year. According to this the road would have to earn \$3,125 a mile. The C.P.R. last year had earned only \$3,014 per mile over its entire system, and who would think of comparing the C.P.R., with its enormous traffic, with this new and speculative He would also compare it with

was carried.

other roads—the Nakusp & Slocan. Last year its earnings had been \$1,248 per mile, and this was considered big business. Still, it was not 4 per cent, of what the minister of finance had said this Stikine-Teslin road would earn. These roads used in comparison ran all the year, while about five months in the year was all the new road could be expected to operate. As another comparison, take the Shuswip & Okanagan \$512 per mile. The government had attempted to argue that the province would receive a large revenue from the opening eral prospecting parties are leaving Ashof the Cassiar and Omineca districts, but this was fallacious. The rich plum in the whole bill was that the railway company was to have the option at any time of repaying the entire subsidy, and so long as the road failed to pay the government could get nothing, but as soon as the road commenced to pay the

province was to get none of the profits. The government was piling up the provincial debt at an enormous rate and increasing the taxes in every way; yet they could not make the revenue meet the expenditure. He regretted the condi-Mr. Cotton's whole argument was against the road to Teslin lake, yet only a few hours before he had voted for it in Mr. Semlin's amendment. The hon. provincial secretary went into the history its effect must be judged by the increased revenue, population and general prosperity. In discussing the bill the opposition had entirely ignored the Robson and Boundary Creek railway. He had just received word that work had already ommenced at Rossland, which meant

Trail districts.

Mr. Macpherson denied that the in-

rail of the Stikine-Teslin railway was the north they would be doing sufficient ed their attention towards abusing the crease in revenue was due to the rail-

LACROSSE plants, y were the protage prota Intermediate League. The following officers for the ensuing purposes. He claimed that the policy of Westminster. the government was a broad one, and should meet wth general support. He would call the attention of the Opposi-on to the time when Sir John A. Mac donald undertook to build the C.P.R. Look at the opposition he met with. It

was something very similar to this case. Then look at the result to Canada of the C.P.R. He had every confidence completed for the senior games, but ver, two schedule games were b Victoria vs. Nanaimo, at Nanair 21st, and New Westminster vs. V ver, May 21st, at Vancouver, A number of lacrosse enthusias the B. C. Intermediate Lacrosse A. tion at Nanaimo on Saturday night. treasurer reported a hands from last year. Pending the pre-of the senior schedule of games, decided to defer the arranging schedule till a date during the celebration. In the interval will be played, one between and Westminster, the other and he hoped that within sixty days there would be news of the commencenaimo and Victoria, both when the hon. attorney-general had concluded, Mr. Forster moved the adjournment of the debate. The governon May 21st. An intermediate tournament here during the ment objected, but Mr. Forster's motion

ing to humanity that the percentage of those not cursed with kidney taint is very small. South American Kidney Cure relieves in six hours—is nature's preventive-clears the clogged parts-Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall

The house adjourned at midnight.

NINETY DEATHS

Rich Fields on Robinson Creek-More Than \$400 For Two Days' Work. Major Moore, a gentleman representing Baltimore company, recently took into

the interior from Ashcroft a party of prospectors who will locate in the Omineca country. Robinson creek, a tributary of the Nation river, and which flows into that river near its mouth, is the point for which the men are destined, and the reports received from them are most en couraging. At Quesuelle, from which place Major Moore's party took canoes, two men arrived from Robinson creek. brirging with them \$400 worth of gold dust and some large nuggets, which, they say, were obtained in two days' panning. on the shores of Lynn canal by the steam-The creek is said to be 15 miles long, er J. M. Coleman, which plies between and the claims are some miles above Juneau and Skagway. A row boat bear-those recorded this spring. Major Moore ing the hame of the unfortunate steamer is a gentleman whose veracity is above Clara Nevada was found high and dry on suspicion, and he thinks the men who the beach near Sewerd City, opposite brought the dust out were telling the truth. The river is creating considerable excitement in the district, and sev-

leadership of F. G. Stooke, which started from Wrangel over the ice about a month ago. After getting up about twenty-five miles they found the ice getting shaky and showing signs of breaking up. It was then deemed expedient to camp, and a boat was built in which the journey was continued as the started from Juneau to scour the woods inland from the point where the discovery was made, in the hope of finding the survivor or survivors, or of securing information as to his or their fate and identity.

As will be remembered, there were two witnesses of the catastrophe, Mr. Beck and of breaking up. It was then deemed expedient to camp, and a boat was built in which the journey was continued on the open parts of the river. After proceeding a short distance a man was seen on the bank signalling for assistance. He was found to be a mail carrier with letters for Glenora, suffering severely from show blindness, having been lost in a snow storm for four days. He and the mail bag were taken in the boat and the voyage continued. At a point about sixty miles from Wrangel the boat was struck by floating ice and capsized, the occupants, mails and outfits being thrown into the water. After a struggle for life in the icy waters the men managed to escape, but the outfits and mails were lost. After procuring another boat the party made their way back to Wrangel to re-outfit. On the way down they

DOMINION

Plebiscite Bill is Read

It Is Likely the Vote

Interesting and Import

Ottawa, May 4.-In

Commons yesterday Mr.

first readings of bills to

minion Lands Act, to ar

West Territories Act, to

Titles Act, and to exten

the granting of bounties

the militia on active se bellion of 1885.

Mr. Fisher moved the

of the bill to provide for

a popular vote on the the importation, manufa

intoxicating liquors be alluded to his own posit

for many years had b

hibition work, and was duce a bill which ma

step in advance. The

times to ascertain pub this question, including

mission appointed in 189 in 1895. Although no

sulted, public opinion steadily towards that st

make prohibition pos ment. In Canada the

liquor was less than in tries, and in the opin

cv of the Liberal

the government brough

proving for the subm

tion to the electorate.

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was ripe for the

The bill was a simple

hoped it would go throu possible. Mr. Fisher co

following announcemen tention and expectation

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for the vote as consister

business of the country

with the convenience

the form of ballot so

and avoid spoiled ballo would now be referred

and was therefore out

parliament until it came

A series of questions

Fisher which drew fro

biscite is in an entirely

from plebiscites taken provinces. There no a

to follow. Now it is ment has the right to

tive of any local or pa provinces. The cost o would be about the s

election, between \$200,

as to why cider was to said that the question was as follows: "Are

the passing of an act

its, wine, ale, beer,

That made it clear tha

could be classified as be meant. Mere apple

ting cider.
Mr. Bergeron said the was intoxicating, but no

Mr. Fisher-Yes, it Mr. Bergeron-How

Mr. Fisher explaine when young been indu

on the assurance that cating, but he found

effects of it in his head Mr. Foster's

Mr. Foster announce

would meet with no him. He was quite

people should have

tive vote should be

ernment measure of should also announce

ple notice for an educa

an important one, rep

and desires of a large ple of Canada—he had

jority—but he did not the vote to be taken

element who are in f

vote at the poll. He

with the government statement that if the of prohibition was ap ple under this bill the

introduce a prohibitor or fall by it. It was first step, which was t

government was prepared in the second. I do not put revote under this bill.

vote under this bill.
ity say "Yes" to the
my own opinion is tha
cative effects of the c
exactly the same posit
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lieve that they are fa
two others. They wi
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of an affirmative vote
it by a prohibition

it by a prohibition

there are difficulties in there are difficulties in hibition, especially the but I am ready to vand pay my share of to make up any loss position is simply this tionist. I am going to With the limitations that do some good are

harm, and I will ho

the consequences of if they give the peopl and they vote in fav an going to press thave the courage of face the consequence and put on the the consequence and put on the consequence and put on the consequence are put on the consequence and put on the consequence are put on the consequence a

and put on the state easily do with its stre

hibitory law which knell of this evil."

Mr. Foster pronoun

voting; but he demand

ment should frankly sa

alcoholic liquors for

Mr. Fisher, in reply

Hard Ci-

lowing additional statem

He added that he int

A Simple

culture reviewed the

The Plebis

and Passes the

Early in the

as to the Will

Autumn.

The annual meeting of the British Col. ambia Intermediate Lacrosse Association was held at the Windsor House, Nanaimo, on Saturday night. The following delegates were present: C. L. Cullin, Victoria; J. McMurphy, New Westmin-ster; C. W. Brown, Vancouver; R. Simp-

year were elected:
Hon. President—H. A. Simpson, Na

President—W. C. Murray, Vancouver. Vice-Presidents—Wm. McGregor, Nanaimo, and Arthur Davy, Victoria. Sec.-Treasurer—W. McQuarrie, New

Westminster.
Referees—H. A. Simpson, and Dr.
Drysdale, Nanaimo.
Council—J. McMurphy, New Westminster; C. W. Brown, Vancouver; C. L.
Cullin, Victoria, and Russell Simpson,
Nanaimo.
The schedule for the season was not granged owing to the dates not have arranged owing to the dates not

Victoria attended the annual meeting of Birthday celebration is one of the pos-

ON UNAK ISLAND

News comes from Wrangel of rich discoveries of gold on Unak Island, mouth of the Stikine river. No are given, the only news of the fi ing contained in the statement of Indians who called at Wrangel for plies just before the Ning "that they had taken out \$1,300 w of gold nuggets from the island." The exhibition of the nuggets caused much excitement. Two white men came to Wrangel from the island the same day with \$167 in gold, but declined to say anything of the discoveries there. A very rich piece of free-milling ore being exhibited at Wrangel by Mr. Haley, of the Poneer Store, who the specimen for safe keeping from an Indian. As an indication of the richness of the discovery, it may be said that the specimen is but two inches in width by two and half inches in height and contains nearly \$35 in gold. It crusted on all sides with the dull, metal, and the contrast with the pure white quartz shows the gold off to full

the source from which the specimen came and will not give even an approximate description of the region. Mining men who have seen the specimen say that if the body of ore is one half as

advantage. Mr. Haley is

rich as the specimen, the mine one of the richest on the coast. THE CLARA NEVADA. A startling discovery has just been made men who the beach near Sewerd City, opposite telling the which the disaster to the lost steamer occurred. The boat contained a couple of coats, two miners' bags full of clothing and a few provisions; while a few feet away were the charred chipers of a camp fire.

rooft for the interior.

MAILS AND OUTFITS LOST.

A Victoria Party Lose Supplies by the Wreck of Their Boat.

From Wrangel comes the news of mishaps of a Victoria party under the leadership of F. G. Stooke, which started from Wrangel over the ice about a month ago. After getting up, about twenty-five miles they found

## A Prominent School Teacher's Experience.

Paine's Celery Compound Does a Marvellous Work for Him-

## HIS LONG YEARS OF SUFFERING ENDED.

## Neuralgia is Banished, and a Shattered Nervous System Made Strong and Vigorous.

All who have made use of Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine carly days appeared so refreshing, has in these years of affliction been made up of frightful dreams; but not so now, as the medicine acts directly and promptly on the blood, taking away every trace of poison from the clogged and vitiated life stream. Thus, when the blood is pure and flowing freshly and freely and the Celery Compound is the only medicine early days appeared so refreshing, has in these years of affliction been made up of frightful dreams; but not so now, as the medicine began to have a telling effect on my nerves.

A. Belyea, Hampstead, N. B., writes as follows:

Wells & Richardson Co., disconnected it is the first time in eleven years that it is the first time in eleven years that it is the first time in eleven years that and flowing freshly and freely, and the nerves braced and in good condition, neu-ralgia and all kindred diseases take their

ralgia in the head and shoulders. Since say to any person who may read this then it became seated, and I gave up testimonial, in this province or else-

follows:

Wells & Richardson Co.,

Gentlemen: In the winter of 1884 I
was taken with a severe attack of neuralization the head and shoulders Size.

The Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier ter immediately, and finance minister's closs of Mr. Foster's record that he was shocked that he was shocked