

## SCIENTIFIC STATESMEN.

Now we know the respect in which the present Dominion government is weak and the opposition strong. Mr. Borden and his followers, if they had the opportunity, would reduce transportation and fiscal matters to an exact science. They would conduct those two important departments with machine-like precision. The trouble at present is that nobody knows where the government stands in its relations to the tariff, so it is said by people who pretend to know all that it is possible to be known about the science of government or anything else on the earth or in the heavens. And yet, when one comes to think of it, the present fiscal system of Canada has been in effect for a goodly number of years, with the exception of the change in the duties affecting the importation of German goods, which change every opposition newspaper and public man in the country appears to approve of. Mr. Borden says he would impose upon the country, if he had the chance, a policy of "adequate protection." In point of comparison in definiteness it seems to us the policy of the government has a manifest advantage here. On the one side we have a "nebulous proposition," which may mean anything; on the other we have a "concrete fact," the meaning of which cannot be mistaken. The position of the leader of the opposition is understandable only in the light of an explanation made in a speech at a banquet in Montreal—that the West does not understand or appreciate what he would do for it, and that therefore it is expedient to approach the matter cautiously. The West is becoming yearly a more important factor in the politics of the country, therefore it behooves all public to treat its opinions with deference. It laughs in scorn at the promises of Tory politicians that if it will but submit to some increase of taxation and support the Conservative party it will wake up some fine frosty morning and find the prairies dotted with tall chimneys, denoting the presence of great manufacturing industries, with such incidentals as teeming multitudes of operatives. But the hard-headed men of the West are not easily carried away by such promises. Raw material and fuel cannot be produced by a wave of the magic wand of a politician. There is doubt as to the sincerity of Mr. Borden. He is not far wrong when he says he is misunderstood by the West.

Then as to the precision of the designs of the opposition we also have our doubts. They did not deal with fiscal matters so scientifically when they had the opportunity. The manufacturers interested prepared the schedules of duties and submitted them to the Finance Minister, with instructions to bring them into force and to vary them at his political peril. On one occasion when the Premier, Sir John Thompson, discovered that there were what he termed "mouldering branches" on the tariff tree, and ordered Mr. Foster to cut them away, evidence was speedily forthcoming as to the power which adjusted the "scientific" tariff of the Conservative government. After the changes were announced a deputation of manufacturers descended upon the capital and compelled the Minister to rise in his place and tell the House that the announced reductions in duties were all "clerical errors." As a mark of the sincerity of the government's repentance we believe at that time there was a general increase in the rates of taxation. But we must admit that Mr. Foster was subject to what he termed "moments of weakness." He is out of the House and has left no successor. Who the scientific tariff adjuster is at present is a mystery. Mr. Osler posed for the position last year. He must have been a most dismal failure, as he has not been heard from at all this season. Perhaps, like a great majority of his brethren, he is too busy in these piping times of prosperity to bother with the Parliamentary duties he was elected to perform. Mr. Clancy is ambitious to don the robes of the financial prophet, but we cannot believe his pretensions are regarded seriously by his political friends. Besides, Mr. Clancy will probably, like Mr. Foster, be without a constituency under the new redistribution bill. Bothwell was specially constructed to meet the exigencies of the gerrymander act. It is not within the boundaries of any county, but is made up of fragments. It is one of the seats which will disappear from the political map of Ontario.

As to the capacity of the Conservative party to deal in a scientific way with transportation matters we may also be pardoned in the light of the history of that party for having our doubts. It was not as vacillating in this particular as in the case of the tariff, simply because it was necessary to do something with the tariff when the manufacturers demanded a change. The Tory policy upon the transportation question was to grant such subsidies as were demanded by one great railway corporation and to use the government line for the purpose of feeding the privately owned lines. When Mr. Blair became Minister of Railways and Canals his first work was to extend the Intercolonial to Montreal, and to insist that the road should be run for the benefit of the people and not to increase the profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That corporation at the last general election boasted that it would defeat the Minister in St. John. It put up its most obedient servant, Mr. Foster, and was brought to a proper state of mind in regard to the sentiments of the people when its

nominee was defeated by a very large majority, and apparently permanently expelled from Parliament. It was an unheard of thing for a Minister to bid defiance to a corporation of the power and influence of the C. P. R. But the people appreciated the situation and taught all arrogant corporations a salutary lesson. In many other respects the Minister of Railways has enunciated a strong Canadian transportation policy. The canal tolls have been removed with the object of encouraging the shipping of the great wheat crops of the Northwest through national channels. The people must judge of the sincerity of statesmen by what they do, not by what they say. Liberals have no reason to dread comparisons.

## THE RIVAL YACHTS.

When the first descriptions of the new America Cup defender Reliance were published the Times ventured the opinion that Herreshoff had ventured upon an experiment and that only actual tests against recognised types such as Columbia and Constitution would demonstrate the wisdom of the departure from proved standards. The American designer evidently agrees in opinion with the experts who claim that there is no room for further improvement along the lines exemplified in Columbia, the boat which has twice defended the coveted trophy, that that craft is a perfect thing of her kind, and that in order to insure a victory this year there must be a radical departure from existing models. We expressed the view that the Bristol builder had gathered inspiration from the work of Independence, the Boston boat which in the trials of 1901 had shown extraordinary bursts of speed under certain conditions, but which in others developed weaknesses which rendered her an unreliable champion. From descriptions of Reliance which have appeared in the New York Scientific American it is evident that the idea of Herreshoff in designing the new boat was to produce a yacht in which all the weaknesses of Independence were eliminated, and, if possible, her strong points retained. Our New York contemporary, one of the most reliable authorities in the world on the subject, says the events of the yachting season of 1901 and 1902 rendered it pretty certain in the judgment of the yachting sharps that when the folding doors of the Herreshoff building sheds were opened there would pass out through them a vessel of very extreme type. Consequently the exaggerated proportions of the forward and overhangs of the new boat caused no surprise, even though they are the work of such cautious and conservative builders as the Bristol firm. "In view of the rather demonstrative meriment which greeted the appearance of Independence, with her hard turned bilges, her blunt forward and after waterline, and her huge overhangs, each some twenty-five feet in length, it must have been something of a shock to the critics to witness, sliding down the ways on which the wholesome models of Columbia and Constitution made their first bow to the public, a boat which so far out-Heroded Herod that her overhangs divide up nearly sixty feet of the overall length of the yacht between them."

The Scientific American, while hopeful that the experiment will be justified by results when an actual test of speed takes place, practically admits that the issue as between the old type and the new is extremely doubtful. It says that the great beam of Reliance and the fact that her waterline is full proves that her wetted surface will be very large. She will have great "initial stability," but it will be a great deal of matter to get her to heel to her true sailing lines in a light breeze. That means, we take it, that Reliance is not what may be termed a light weather boat. The prevailing breezes in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook in the early autumn are light. The British designers have been laboring for years to produce a craft that would fit into such conditions. It took some years of experience to drive the facts of the case home, and the tests of Shamrock III. indicate that Designer Fife has at last succeeded in evolving the correct type. The British boat is fast in any wind and in any point of sailing, and is extremely fast in light winds. In her case the test has been applied, and it is that fact lends so much interest to the coming experiments with Reliance. If the Herreshoff boat should not prove the complete success that is anticipated there will be oceans of excitement in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook on the 20th of August. We fancy the Scientific American prints express our opinion when it says many yachtsmen will wonder why the bow was not made shorter relatively to the stern, for in a low, long stern such as that of Reliance every foot of length can be utilized. The craft, however, even by her designer, is regarded as something of an experiment, and only the actual test in a jump of sea off Sandy Hook or Newport can determine the value of such an extreme bow. "Unquestionably the new cup defender is the most interesting ninety foot racing yacht that Herreshoff has built. She is certain to be fast, and under certain conditions extremely fast. Judged on her lines, power and sail plan, she should beat Shamrock III.; but the latter boat, up to the hour of her disaster, was certainly doing wonderful work against Shamrock I. herself a greatly improved boat."

Speaking of the performances of Sham-

rock III., the Scientific American says: "There is no denying that these performances on the part of a comparatively untried boat indicate that the defending American yacht will have a worthy competitor when they meet outside Sandy Hook. Of course their value depends entirely upon the speed of Shamrock I., which is claimed by the designer of both boats, and by Capt. Wringe, who formerly sailed Shamrock I., to be faster than she was in 1899."

## THE GREAT ARMY OF PENSIONERS.

Canadians do not as a rule pay a great deal of attention to the enactments of congress. We have our own federal and local affairs to attend to, and they are of a sufficient volume and sufficiently complicated to occupy all our attention. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer informs the great army of veterans who think they have earned the right to live during the course of their natural lives upon the bounty of the state that a bill was passed for their benefit during the last session of congress and that it became law on March 2. The new law provides a pension of \$40 per month for the loss of a hand or foot, \$40 for an arm off at or below the elbow or leg at or above the knee, \$55 where the arm or leg is entirely lost, \$60 for loss of one hand and one foot, and \$100 for the loss of both feet. This is fixing values with an exactitude and precision which should meet with the approbation of all who believe in the application of "fixed principles" to legislative enactments. But the thought of the possible effects of such legislative may be somewhat disquieting to men who love industry and peace and hate war with a deadly hatred. Under democratic governments it is a remarkable fact that masses of the people are eager to place their great talents in the service of the state. On the average the rate of remuneration is possibly not so high as may be gained in private employment. But there is a something in such service that is very attractive, and multitudes there are striving to gain a lodgment where there is room for only a comparative few. Possibly the attraction may lie in the thought of escape from the mad whirl and struggle for subsistence. It must be as soothing as a day's fishing by peaceful waters or a quiet afternoon on the golf links for a jaded man to sink into a comfortable chair with the feeling that henceforth whatever betide, in good times or hard, his provender is sure and his end peace. Surely it is worth while to part with an arm or a leg, or any member not absolutely necessary to existence, to attain such a position. Even a war with its accompanying horrors and possible obliteration may be worth while if the end should be elevation to the haven of peace and rest. We admit that this is a unique view to take of the pension law, but there may be something in the contention that it will not tend to the promotion of the purposes of The Hague tribunal.

## TORONTO AND THE CHINESE.

The death and burial of a Chinaman in Toronto, with the attendant proceedings and ceremonies, has excited considerable comment and seems to have fairly divided attention with the sensational proceedings in connection with the Ganey bribery charges. Lee Yung was a regular worshiper at the Metropolitan Methodist church, the largest and most fashionable place of worship of the adherents of that denomination in the boasted city of churches. Religious services in accordance with Christian belief were conducted at the rooms of the undertaker. The sacred ceremonies over the Chinese residents of the city took charge of the departed, and, after the manner of their kind, conducted him to the tomb. The funeral might have taken place in Victoria, without exciting much comment, but the sight of flying pieces of paper, crackling fireworks, burning joss-sticks, and other incidental ceremonies of pagan belief, shocked beyond measure those people of the good city of the East who thought Lee Yung and his friends had in reality and in very truth abjured their ancient faith and become converts to the Christian religion. The authorities of Mount Pleasant cemetery would not tolerate the idea of the erection of an altar within the precincts of the city of the dead on which sacrifices could be offered up and the evil spirits of the heathen Chinese imagination propitiated; but Lee's friends did the best they could under such adverse conditions for the departed. They lighted a bonfire to keep his spirit warm and left roast chicken, raisins, tea, cigarettes, and other Chinese luxuries beside his grave to sustain and comfort him on the long journey to the spirit land.

One Toronto paper, in describing the affair, intimates that the show would have been conducted on a much more picturesque and elaborate scale but for the fact that the police during the previous night arrested forty Chinese in a gambling joint, where they were gaming, drinking and smoking opium. The Star says: "The Chinese funeral, conducted with all the pagan rites that the circumstances of the participants would allow of, occurred on the same day that preachers and Sunday school teachers were reading the names of their supporters among those arrested the previous night in a red-hot gambling joint and opium den, must give a decided shock to a number of earnest people." We should think so. It should also teach a lesson to those who from an imaginary

moral and ethical eminence railed at the people of British Columbia because of their attitude on the question of Mongolian immigration. The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the matter as it affected the portions of Canada most directly interested, reported that of the thousands of Chinese in this province they could only find sixteen who had been converted to Christianity. What test was applied to prove the faith of the sixteen was not revealed.

The incidents in connection with the death of Lee Yung are considered extraordinary in Toronto. They are in perfect accord with the general experience in this province. The Chinese are adepts at adapting themselves to their surroundings. They do no violence to the fundamental principles of their religious belief in attending Christian places of worship. When the bands of Toronto enthusiasts of both sexes descended upon them and urged them to go to church, in all probability they considered it expedient to comply with the requests. At Sunday school they learned the English language, which would be profitable to them in this world. What else they learned and profited by can only be estimated by their actions. The church-going people of Toronto evidently thought they had converted the whole colony and were disposed to look scornfully upon the Christianity of British Columbia because it confessedly exercised so little influence upon the heathen within its borders.

## THE JAMES BAY MYSTERY.

In his evidence before the committee of the legislature appointed for the purpose of attempting to clear up the mystery in connection with the British Columbia Southern and Columbia & Western land grant, Hon. Mr. Prentice stated the Premier of the day did not appear to understand the conditions proposed at that time. It is also Mr. Prentice's opinion that Mr. Dunsmuir does not thoroughly comprehend the terms of the mysterious agreement at the present time. We have no difficulty in believing that statement. Nor is Mr. Dunsmuir a solitary figure in that respect. There are many men of exceedingly penetrative intellect who cannot comprehend the mystery. All has not been revealed pertaining to the extraordinary deal, and it is extremely probable that much in connection with it will remain dark. Enough is known, however, to indicate that the position of the ex-Premier was entirely to his credit, and that but for his intervention after he had been posted as to the state of affairs by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works a deal would have been consummated that would not have been in the true interests of the province.

It has been made quite plain that one section of the cabinet was intriguing in opposition to the plans of another section. Under circumstances in which perfect harmony was necessary for the conduct of the interests of the province the cabinet was divided against itself. Fortunately for British Columbia, discord and division prevented a consummation which would never have been suggested had all the members of the government been mindful of the obligations they assumed when they were called to office. It may be impossible to get at all the facts of the case or to arrive at a thorough understanding of the purposes of the warring factions, but the public know enough, we believe, to convince them there are untrustworthy elements in the government. The present Premier may not be strong enough to administer a purgative. After the legislature wakes up from its siesta perhaps it will take an early opportunity of expressing its opinion and bringing the matter within the sphere of the Lieutenant-Governor.

It will at once occur to any person who reads the evidence we publish to-day that the investigation has got beyond the capacity of a committee of the House. The matter should be placed in the care of men skilled in the art of probing such scandalous affairs to the bottom and wresting the truth from the lips of those who are determined to suppress it. We are convinced that nothing less than the appointment of a Royal Commission will be satisfactory to the electorate or to the Legislature. The reputations of some of the members are at stake. Aspersions have been cast upon their characters which can only be removed by the light of a full and complete investigation. They cannot afford to rest under a cloud of suspicion. It has been charged that certain of the members were to personally profit by the transfer of the lands in question to the

C.P.R. We take it that the House will with one voice insist upon that charge being proven or refuted. The Premier as the leader of the House should be the first to move in the matter after the facts have been called to his attention in a regular way.

The Premier government has under consideration the question of dragging a newspaperman "before the law." We advise the Colonel to be guided by the counsel of the member for Nelson. The government will certainly gain no glory if it attempts anything of the kind. It will run the risk of making itself a laughing stock, as another foolish administration did in the Kennedy case. The dignity of the House is in the keeping of its members. It would perhaps be well if the members would keep that fact well to the front of their minds. They sometimes forget it. Language is sometimes used by the tergiversators of the House which is very far from seemly. If the Legislature thinks its outraged dignity demands that somebody shall be incarcerated for a term, we would respectfully suggest that it deal with the Attorney-General. In case we may be considered in contempt in making this suggestion, we beg to withdraw it, after the Eberstonian style, before it is too late.

The present government of Canada, according to the Colonist, has twice attained to power by accident. The people knew not what they were doing. We wonder whether the doubters would be convinced that the downfall of Toryism was brought about deliberately if they were defeated again. It would almost be worth while bringing on an election during the autumn to convince them as to the reality of the situation and to permit them to fill their sceptical minds with doubt.

So it appears Mr. Dunsmuir knew a few things after all. They didn't know his gun was loaded. British Columbia has reason to be thankful that there was one honest man in the government.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN'S VISIT TO FACTORIES

Will Be Inaugurated on Friday Afternoon Next—Arrangements Have Been Completed.

The visit of the school children to the manufacturing establishments of the city will be inaugurated on Friday afternoon next when the plan decided upon by the committee of the chamber of commerce, the city superintendent and the various principals will be carried into effect. The invitation is extended to senior grade pupils only, to the extent of accommodation, and the idea is that two innocent persons without medical education simply because she was a woman. There is every reason why she should write to some great specialist, one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century, Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All his correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

Single and Married Women. Very often that it is repugnant to their feelings to consult their family physician. In such a case they can put perfect confidence in Dr. Pierce, who has made such a success in the treatment of women's diseases, for he will give you the very best advice possible, and without cost to you. To grow beautiful, healthy and happy should be the desire of every woman. It is then possible to hold a husband and to make home happy and brimful of contentment to it. Nothing is more beautiful and refreshing than to see a woman with a symmetrical form, a cheerful, healthy sparkle in her eyes, an elastic step, graceful walk and gestures, a self-reliance blended with a sweet respectful manner and enveloped in a cloak of self-respect. Ten years ago it was fashionable to be weak, to appear timid and to faint under any undue excitement. The woman of to-day is an altogether different creature. She recognizes that it is her duty to make an effort to develop her body and her mind, and there is no reason why she should suffer periodically from pains. Then again women approach the ordeal of maternity with great fear because of

the committee of the chamber of commerce who have had the "arrangement" in hand have received the heartiest co-operation from the city superintendent and the principals of the various schools. All recognize that the scheme is bound to be productive of the best educational results, and they are anxious to see in young Victoria a vigorous interest in the city's own industries, and in separably with that a most desirable loyalty to local commercial enterprises. The idea is undoubtedly an innovation in Victoria.

## CELEBRATION FUND.

Money Subscribed By Citizens For Victoria Day Festivities Next Month.

Subscriptions towards the Victoria Day celebration on Monday, the 25th, are as follows: E. & N., railway, \$100; B. C. Electric railway, \$50; Mayor McCandless, R. P. Rithet & Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, Bank of B. N. A., Turner, Beaton & Co., \$25 each; E. G. Prior & Co., Brackman & Ker Co. and Victoria Phoenix, \$20 each; Hamilton Powder Co., J. H. Todd & Sons, P. McQuade & Sons, \$10 each; H. McCabe, \$5; Raymond & Sons, \$5; Tai Yuen & Co., \$5; F. Carney, Jr., \$3.50; London saloon, \$2.50; Dr. Hartman, \$1; W. H. Penneck, \$1; J. Sluzgetz & Sons, \$2.50; W. B. Shakespeare, \$2; A. Holmes, \$1.50; G. A. Richardson & Co., \$2.50; Wescott Bros., \$2; A. Bancroft, \$3; Dr. Clements, \$2; Sylvester Feed Company, \$2.50; J. Barnsley & Co., \$2.50; Pope Stationery Co., \$2.50; E. F. Geiger, \$1; Smith & Champion, \$2; Thomas, Seranier, \$2; J. Watson & McGregor, \$2; McDowell & Rosie, \$2; Brown & Cooper, \$2; J. L. Stadthagen, \$1; Sprinkling & Co., \$2; J. L. Forrester, \$1; Stevens & Jenkins, \$1.50; A. Wanhe, \$2.50; W. Duncan, \$1; C. C. Russell, variety store, \$2.50; J. Fullerton, \$1; Clarence hotel, \$5; Alex. Stewart, \$7.50; Hall & Co., \$3; M. A. Vigor, \$1; F. Rochon, \$1; G. W. Robinson, \$1; W. Jackson & Co., \$1; A. H. Hagard, \$2; R. Bray, \$5; A. Simpson, \$2; B. Gange, \$2; W. Mable, \$1.50; V. Vasilatos, \$1; H. Jackson, \$1; A. Petch, \$1; J. T. Jones, \$5; H. A. Lilly, \$2.50; J. Remout, \$2.50; Gower & Wriglesworth, \$1; Mrs. Waugh, \$50; G. Valala,



## ONE'S TRUST.

Why Women Should Confide in a Man. BY VALENTINE.

"Judge before friendship, then confide."

It is much easier for a woman to confide in the average man than the average woman. She knows that the man will respect her confidences and keep them to himself. He is strong, has more experience of the world and can help the woman who needs advice. It is said that loyalty is usually lacking in the feminine make-up. Without a perfect understanding there can be no helpful advice, and not one woman in ten places implicit confidence in her own sex. The consciousness of her own weakness puts her on guard against the failings of all other women. In the same way a woman hardly feels like confiding her womanly troubles—her weakness due to disease essentially feminine—to a woman. That is probably why women do not usually succeed as physicians. There is every reason why women should not trust their delicate constitutions in the hands of unskilled persons. It requires a thorough medical education to appreciate and understand the womanly organism. When a woman has ill and pains that she cannot bear—when life seems dark for every woman, she should confide her troubles to a physician of standing in the community, or one who has a national reputation. Certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to confide in an ignorant person without medical education simply because she was a woman.

There is every reason why she should write to some great specialist, one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century, Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All his correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

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\$150; W. Brussel & Sons, \$5, and Swinerton & Oddy, \$5.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Batch Announced in This Week's Gazette—Other Notifications.

The official Gazette, published Thursday, contains the following appointments: James Norcross, of Somenos; Chas. Hill-Tait, of Abbotsford; John F. Hume, of Nelson, and Daniel Chesterfield Morris, of Nelson, to be justices of the peace.

Capt. Holmes Newcomb, D.G.S., Kestrel, to be stipendiary magistrate for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver.

Frederick William Vallau, of Manson Creek, Omineca, S.M., government agent, to be stipendiary magistrate in and for the county of Vancouver, and a magistrate under the Small Debts Act for the counties of Cariboo and Vancouver.

Wm. Nicholas Rolfe, of Creston, to be mining recorder for the Goat River mining division, vice E. N. Murphy. Evelyn Montague Sandilands, Sandon, S.M., to be deputy mining recorder for that portion of the Slocan mining division known as Sandon district, with sub-recording office at Sandon, vice Thomas Brown, resigned.

Constable A. S. Carter, of Lillooet, to be chief license inspector for the West Lillooet license district, vice R. A. Hume.

Chas. Dudley Blackwood, of Nelson, deputy mining recorder, to be acting assessor and collector; acting district registrar of births, deaths and marriages, and acting collector of votes at the said city during the absence of H. Wright.

The council of public instruction has

a run-down constitution owing to the drains and weakened vitality by reason of such a periodical suffering. All such women should turn to the right person for consultation and good advice. In most cases Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will fit the needs and put the body in a healthy condition. It has made thousands of melancholy and miserable women cheerful and happy, by curing the painful womanly diseases which undermine a woman's health and strength, and which establish regularity and so do away with monthly misery. It cures debilitating drains and so cures the cause of much womanly weakness. It heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures the bearing-down pains, which are such a source of suffering to sick women.

A Duty Women Owe Themselves. "Good actions speak louder than words," so too, does the testimony of many thousands of women during a third of a century speak louder than mere claims not backed by a guarantee of some kind. That is the reason why the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription are willing to offer \$500 reward for women who cannot be cured. Such a remarkable offer is founded on the long record of cures of the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. If there is an invalid woman, suffering from female weakness, an prolapsus, or falling of womb, or from leucorrhoea who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription without complete success, the original proprietors and makers of that well-known medicine would like to hear from such person—either it will be her advantage to write them as they offer, in perfect good faith, a reward of \$500 for any case of the above maladies which they cannot cure. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative power that will warrant its makers in making such an offer.

"I suffered for five years with terrible pains, especially at the time of menstruation, and I did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation," writes Mrs. Sybil Paize, of 3,947 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ills. "I felt so weak and sick, was sure that I would not survive such an ordeal, and decided that I would undergo an operation. He tried to persuade me, but I remained firm. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper as to this 'Favorite Prescription' and determined to try it. Great was my joy to find that I had actually improved after taking two bottles. I dared not believe that I was getting well but kept up the treatment. Within eleven days I was free from pain. I took the first dose, I was well. Have gained eighteen pounds, am in excellent health, and seem like one risen from the dead. You surely deserve great success and you have my best wishes."

Know Thyself. Read all about yourself, your system, the physiology of life, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in The Complete Medical Adviser, a book of 1,000 pages. For cloth-bound copy send 31 cents in one-cent stamps, or for paper covered 21 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

approved of the appointment of W. P. Argue, B.A., as city superintendent of schools of Vancouver at an annual salary of \$2,000. Walter Boulton, dealer in musical instruments, of Granville street, Vancouver, has assigned to the Western Corporation, Limited. The first meeting of the creditors will be held on Thursday, May 7th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A summary of the certificates of scrip, and of non-conformity of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act on the Mainland as the result of the regular inspection by Inspector Gibbins, M. R. C. V. S., is gazetted.

Tenders are invited by the lands and works department for the erection of a two-room frame school house at North Vancouver, British Columbia. Tenders must be in by noon, May 15th.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Elk Park Ranch & Stock Improving Company will be held at Golden on Saturday, May 16th, at 10 a.m., at the office of the liquidator, Thos. O'Brien.

INDIGESTION CAN'T STAY where Dr. Von Stan's Pilepsule Tablets are arranged to take. Thomas Smith, of Dover, Ont., says: "I am delighted with them—from almost the first using I have been entirely relieved of pain of indigestion. I have the greatest confidence in the Tablets and heartily recommend them to any and every sufferer from stomach troubles." 35 cts. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—112.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent. Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in English language, at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to receive a license of from \$1,200 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and position obtained for successful students. Not within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars at once. THE CANADIAN VETERINARY COLLEGE, 2500, London, Ontario, Canada.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGIS.

## ROUTINE OCCUPIED MEMBERS YE

Proposed to Summon a Editor to the Bar of House.

(From Friday's Daily)

The sitting of the House was a short one. In committee to amend the Supreme Court hostilities between the Attorney and Smith Curtis was renewed. The day's business was done, with an adjournment at afternoon.

Prayers were read by Rev. Scott.

Lord's Day Observance.

A petition from citizens of the city on the subject of Lord's Day observance, was received.

Withdrawn.

When the House reached Mr. resolution "That it is highly in the interest that the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor be given to the bill No. 10, passed this day, which had an amendment on the same subject, and that in sympathy with the resolution it was premature, and that Mr. Curtis withdraw it."

Mr. Curtis would not like to hand that he would withdraw the bill, but he might let it stand. The Premier did not think it ought to be on the order of the government. He considered it was to be withdrawn. Mr. Curtis explained that the constitutional questions and another reason was to let try see why the bill should be withdrawn. If he withdrew the bill, it would place it on the order of the day. Perhaps it would be rash to do the face of the representative but he reserved the right to be again.

The Premier said he would discuss the question if the resolution was only postponed. The resolution was withdrawn. Mission of the House.

## Newspaper License.

Mr. Clifford called attention to an article appearing in the Vancouver daily charging members of the vice being concerned in a big possession of lands in Southern area. He desired that the paper should be brought before the bar of the House. He thought justice would be tempered, with mercy in dealing with it.

Mr. McPhillips wanted the amendment from the government in the House referred to the committee. He referred to the case. It was the duty of the House to throw down the license press. He called up the attention of the House to the case, and he called upon the House to do so. He thought the government should move to the editor of the paper summoned an explanation.

Mr. McBride thought it was for the government to decide upon this emergency. Mr. Houston hoped the government would do nothing of the kind. The legislature would gain nothing. Some members were extremely in this matter of their honor. The members of this House were just as elected them. The case of the Kennedy brothers came on a test. He advised leaving the alone.

Premier Prior said that he had seen the article in question, but he would not assume to pronounce members of the House if libelous articles had been printed. He thought there was a little too much license in the press in holding up public men. He had no knowledge of any such transactions as were to.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite was opposed to the members of the House with a halo. The members had to the courts if they felt that the been libelled.

The matter was left in the hands of the government to decide.

## No Further Information.

Premier Prior informed Mr. C. that he had been unable to get further information with respect to the litigation of Capt. Geo. Cooper.

## Questions and Answers.

Mr. Curtis asked the government following questions: 1. Has the entered on behalf of the province. 2. Has the government over the covered by the how many acres and was the land so granted subject to contain coal? 3. Does the government consider it has any claim what to the foreshore and land under adjacent to the land granted as said? 4. Is the Railway Company? 5. Does it intend to take any steps to the E. & N. Railway Company? 6. Mr. Eberts replied as follows: 1. Yes. 2. Action discontinued in September, 1902, each party to be responsible for its own costs. 3. The government has no instructions from the executive on account of instructions re-