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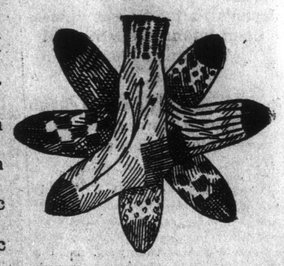
MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS and MACKINTOSHES - - HALF PRICE FOR CASH

MEN'S SUITS - -	$2.50, $3.75, $4.25, $5.50
MEN'S OVERCOATS - -	$3.00, $3.90, $4.75, $5.00
MACKINTOSHES - -	$2.90, $4.50, $5.25, $6.00

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS -	HALF PRICE FOR CASH
KNICKERS - - - - - -	25c, 35c, 50c per pair
BOYS' OVERCOATS and PEA JACKETS - -	$1.00 each
GENTS' STIFF and SOFT HATS, $1.60 each, worth $3.00 each	
WINTER UNDERWEAR, to clear - .	25c, 35c, 40c, 50c
100 doz. SOX - - - -	10c pair, worth 25c



B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON STREET.

The Liberals Against Him

Provincial Executive Go on Record Against Mr. Martin as Premier.

Will Not Conduct Campaign on Party Lines or Call Convention.

An Incident Showing How Nanaimo Job Precipitated Its Authors' Downfall.

The executive of the Provincial Liberal Association, which met in this city last evening unanimously declared themselves as opposed to the premiership of Hon. Joseph Martin; to the introduction of party lines in the coming provincial elections and to the calling of a party convention. Although it was known that Mr. Martin could not expect much support from the Liberal leaders in the province, it was hardly thought that they would go against him to a man. The meeting was not largely attended, the short notice given preventing members from the interior from being present and the delay to the steamer Islander, making it impossible for the Vancouver and Lower Mainland members to arrive in time. However, those present, together with those who had expressed their views by letter and telegram constituted a majority of the executive. Mr. Martin was present at his own request and expressed his views at considerable length. The resolutions passed follow:

1. Resolved that the executive is emphatically of the opinion that to conduct the coming provincial election upon party lines would be most injurious to the best interests of the province.

2. Resolved, that in answer to the request of the Rossland Liberal Association to call a provincial Liberal convention the president be authorized to write that in view of the decision of the executive against conducting the coming provincial election on party lines, and having regard to the peculiar circumstances attending the existing condition of affairs it is not expedient to call a provincial convention of the Liberal party at the present time.

3. Resolved unanimously, that we, the members of the executive of the Provincial Liberal Association present declare ourselves opposed to the premiership of the Hon. Joseph Martin.

When seen after the meeting Mr. Martin expressed no views regarding the action taken. He was as composed as ever and in answer to a question as to whether there was anything new answered in the negative. "The Colonist can state" he said, "that with the exception of Mr. J. C. Brown nobody has as yet been asked to fill the vacancies in the cabinet."

A FRUITLESS BARGAIN.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, member for Revelstoke, yesterday added a page to the unprecedented political history of the last few weeks by publishing agreements signed by himself, Premier Martin and Mr. Kidd, in which the two government supporters practically agreed to force the government to bring down a redistribution bill which Mr. Martin was to support under certain conditions. Mr. Kellie charges Mr. Martin with violating the agreement and this morning the Premier replies that Messrs. Kellie and Kidd were unable to induce the government to amend the bill to make it such as he had promised to support. The exposure of this coalition shows how the government were swayed by the demands of their supporters and how this finally led to their downfall. The government supporters wanted the changes made but Dr. McKechnie positively refused to agree to them. Mr. Kellie's letter follows:

To the Editor: Owing to the political wobbling of a government supporter (elected as such), and his actions in voting several times against the adjournment of the house when proposed by the leader of the government, I came to the conclusion, a considerable length of time prior to the defeat of the administration, that a crisis was approaching, and a new election was practically in sight. In fact I believe the 19th day of February was expected to witness the end. A few days prior to the aforesaid date I approached Mr. Joseph Martin and proposed to form a coalition for the purpose of passing a redistribution bill. There was considerable parlying, but on Monday morning, the 19th, we reached an agreement (including Mr. Kidd, of Richmond), which practically ensured its passage: Providing that such an agreement had been made with an ordinary man, and also provided no change was made in the Nanaimo seats. The bill laid before the house by message from His Honor contained changes in the Nanaimo seats. When the second agreement was reached between Mr. Martin and myself on Wednesday morning, it was stipulated that if the Alexandra mine was left in South Nanaimo, Mr. Martin would support the bill. Mr. Martin promised to support the bill into committee of the whole, the only and first stage in which a bill can be altered. This he did not do, thus violating a solemn written compact. My reason for entering into the aforesaid agreement was to secure something like an equitable measure of representation for the great district of Kootenay, whose great revenue producing power provides one-third of ordinary provincial revenue, and also contains about one-third of the population of the province. I may say that the agreement will speak for itself, and leave the public to judge as to its support. It is unnecessary for me to further comment on the subject or to point out that I have no sympathy with Mr. Martin's political aspirations. Realizing an election could not be avoided at an early date, I thought to secure the passage of a bill that when an appeal to the people was made and a new legislature convened it would be representative of all sections of the province which had not been the case in the last legislature.

Memo. of agreement made this 19th day of February, A.D. 1900, between Joseph Martin, of the first part and J. M. Kellie and Thomas Kidd, of the second part, witnesseth as follows:

1st. The said Martin agrees to support in the house the government bill for redistribution, provided that no change be made in the three Nanaimo seats. If the bill contains any such change and the same be not struck out in committee said Martin to be at liberty to oppose bill, thus cancelling his agreement. The said Martin also agrees to let his redistribution motion of want of confidence to stand until said bill is through, and also to vote against any other vote of want of confidence until said bill is through.

The said Kellie and Kidd to urge on said redistribution bill, and after the same is passed the third reading to get the government, if possible, to have it assented to along with any other bills agreed upon as hereinafter mentioned. In case the government refuse to have said bill so assented to then the said Kellie and Kidd will vote for the resolution as follows:

"That in the opinion of this house the redistribution bill should be immediately assented to, so as to allow of a general election being held under it."

The following bills shall be allowed to pass the third reading and be assented to, in addition to the redistribution bill:

1. Liquor License Act.
2. Supreme Court Act.
3. Sandon Relief Bill.
4. Lulu Island Railway Bill.
5. Vancouver and Westminster Railway Company Bill.
6. Railway Assessment Bill, and such others as may be agreed upon.

No supply to be allowed to go through, except if the government are willing to accept a lump sum (amount to be agreed upon) for ordinary appropriations as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto.

The parties hereto agree to endeavor to have a clause passed for a revision of the voters' list earlier than the law now provides.

After said redistribution is assented to, the government to be allowed to ask for a dissolution or resign, and if they refuse to take either of said steps then said Kellie and Kidd will vote for the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of the house there should be an appeal to the people, and no further business should be transacted by this house."

(Signed) JOSEPH MARTIN.
J. M. KELLIE.
THOMAS KIDD.

The bill, after being introduced, contained changes in the Nanaimo seats, when another agreement was reached between Joseph Martin and J. M. Kellie on 21st February, some days after the bill was brought down by message, and a letter signed by Joseph Martin, viz.:

"I hereby agree to support the redistribution as introduced provided as to Nanaimo seats that the Extension mine be left in South Nanaimo. This is in pursuance of my agreement with Mr. Kellie and Mr. Kidd.

JOSEPH MARTIN."

"(Signed)

It will be observed that Mr. Martin agreed to support the redistribution bill provided that the Extension mine be left in South Nanaimo. When the second agreement was signed Mr. Martin had seen the bill, which took Extension mine from South Nanaimo and put it in North Nanaimo. The bill could only be amended in committee of the whole and under the agreement all parties were bound to support the bill to that stage. Mr. Martin assisted in killing the bill before it reached committee, where it could be amended as we desired, thus violating the letter as well as the spirit of the agreement.

J. M. KELLIE.

Victoria, March 7.

In reply Premier Martin said in an interview with the Colonist last evening: "Mr. Kellie charges that I violated the agreement which he publishes, by not voting for the second reading of the redistribution bill. I contend that there is absolutely no foundation for this charge. I would ask anyone to point out to me where the agreement states that I was to vote for the second reading of the bill. What I agreed to do was to vote for the bill right through, at every stage, upon one condition, and that was that the proposed changes in the Nanaimo district were to be dropped. The only way they could be dropped after the bill had been printed and introduced was to strike them out in committee. The regular course often pursued in this house, when a member objects to a clause in a bill, was for him to vote for the second reading of the bill on the condition that the objectionable clause would be struck out in committee. I was prepared to do that in regard to the redistribution bill. It would have been perfectly idle and absurd for me to vote for the second reading and afterwards vote against the bill on the motion to adopt the report of the committee or on the third reading. If I had supported the bill at all I would have been bound under the agreement to support it right through. The only condition, under these circumstances, on which I could vote for the second reading was upon an announcement from Mr. Semlin, who was in charge of the bill, that he would strike out the proposed Nanaimo changes. When Mr. Semlin had concluded his speech on the second reading I asked him: 'What about the Nanaimo clauses?' He informed me that they were all right. Time and again while the debate was proceeding I went to Mr. Kellie and asked him if he was going to be able to obtain the government's promise to strike out the Nanaimo clauses in committee. He said he hoped so. At length he said he could not get the government to strike them out, but believed that if I modified the conditions and accepted a partial change by which the Alexandra Mine was left in North Nanaimo he could get the government's consent. After some demur I agreed to the proposal and gave my agreement in writing. He was still unable even after that to assure me that the change as modified would be made. So much interested was I in getting the government's consent so that I could vote for the bill at every stage that I went to Mr. Wells and explained the situation to him and urged him to use his influence with the government. He promised to do so, and later informed me that while Mr. Ralph Smith was agreeable to meet me in the matter, Dr. McKechnie was not, and the Doctor informed him that unless the bill went through intact so far as Nanaimo was concerned, it would have to be dropped. Under these circumstances I considered then, and still consider, that under the agreement it was my right to refuse to support the bill, and I acted upon that. I am quite willing that any fair-minded man should read the agreement and, considering it, come to a decision as to whether my conduct was right."

WILL NOT RUN.

Mr. W. R. Robertson, the popular member for Cowichan, will in all probability not again be a candidate for the legislature. An effort is being made to have him appointed as Indian agent for Cowichan in succession to the late W. H. Lomas.

YALE-KOOTENAY CONVENTION.

Conservatives of the Mining Districts Likely to Declare For Federal Party Lines.

Nelson, March 7.—Nelson and Rossland Conservatives, being dissatisfied with the action of the Coast Conservatives, have decided to hold a meeting of Conservatives at Nelson on the 16th instant, and have invited the ridings in Yale and the Kootenays to send representatives. This action was decided upon at a joint meeting of both associations held here this afternoon. Both Rossland and Nelson want party lines, and the matter will probably be the principal subject of discussion at the convention.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
February 28 to March 6, 1900.

The last day of February was decidedly stormy throughout this province due to the rapid eastward passage of an ocean storm area across Northern British Columbia. It caused southerly gales and heavy rains west of the Cascades, and snow in Cariboo. This area was followed by a rising barometer and two fair days.

The remainder of the week gradually became unsettled along the coast, while from the Cascades eastward to Alberta the winds became strong from the northward and the weather much colder, accompanied by some snow, particularly in Cariboo and over the Rockies. This cold wave was due to the overflow across the mountains from a phenomenal high pressure area centred in the Territories, where the barometer rose to over 31 inches and the temperature fell to 30 below zero.

At Victoria 19 hours of sunshine were recorded and .60 inch of rain. New Westminster reported .84 inch of rain and frosts on the 5th and 6th. At Kamloops occasional light snow occurred and the temperature fell to 15 on the 6th. Barkerville reported over two inches of snow and minimum temperature of 8 below zero on the 5th.

The popular view of the relation of the blood to human character and conduct is marked in many a familiar expression. We speak of their being "bad blood" between people at enmity, of "blue blood" as indicating ancestry, of "black blood" as describing a treacherous nature, and in many another phrase mark our belief that in the mental, moral and physical man, "the blood is the life." The one basis of a healthful, happy and useful life is pure blood. With the blood pure, disease has no permanent lodging place in the system. For this reason the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery rids the body of diseases which have their origin in impurity of the blood. It absolutely purifies the blood, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter, increasing the action of the blood making glands, and building up the body by supplying the blood in quantity and quality such as is essential to a condition of health. It cures ninety-eight people out of every hundred who give it a fair trial.

Letters to The Editor

AN ELECTION IMMINENT.

Sir: If Mr. Higgins' figures as given in your paper this morning are anywhere near correct, I feel sure that the constituencies and intending candidates may prepare for an early election. The Governor, who is a man of strong personality, as events have shown, will not permit Mr. Martin to delay the appeal until after the next revision of voters' lists. He will insist upon his appealing at once or stepping out. Indeed, as Mr. Martin has not completed his government after a week's trial, he may be sent to Coventry at an early date, and another man called in. Mr. Beaven did as well as Mr. Martin has done, and at the end of five days he was told that his time was up, and he had to give way. Will the Martin goose be served with the same kind of sauce as the Beaven gander?

In any event I feel sure that Mr. Martin's advice will be disregarded, and that the Governor will dissolve the house almost immediately.

ELECTOR.

AN IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION.

Sir: The urgent necessity that exists for dissolution of the legislature and an appeal to the people I must plead as my excuse for again reverting to the subject of my letter in your journal of this morning. Reference to the statutes will, I feel sure, support my statement as to the delay that can intelligibly occur should Mr. Martin's policy of awaiting the revision of the voters' lists before holding an election be allowed to influence His Honor. I neglected in my former letter to refer to private legislation for which there is a crying need, and which, since the so-called prorogation, has been suspended, like the prophet's coffin, in mid-air, and must remain there for this year at least, useless. His Honor should act with that decision which he is said to possess. Mr. McInnes must understand the emergency of the situation, as well as Mr. Martin; and while the Premier has most cogent political reasons for putting off the elections to the last moment, the Lieutenant-Governor has equally cogent reasons for insisting that the appeal shall take place at once. The Premier, of course, will urge that unless revised lists are used, many voters now unregistered will not be able to cast their ballots. This is an unfortunate position, truly; but is it better that a number of voters should be unable to express their preference than that the business of the country should be stagnated, its highways suffered to fall into disrepair, its credit destroyed, and private and public enterprise blocked for a year at least? Under the former act registration was continual; under the present act lists are revised twice a year and names not upon the rolls on the 1st of May or the 1st of November in each year cannot be placed there between those dates. The responsibility for the new act rests with the late government, and it is now seen, on the very first occasion it is required to be put in motion, that the machinery breaks down.

I believe that the interests of the province demand an early dissolution and an appeal to the electorate. Should Mr. Martin's ideas prevail at Government House, I believe that an injury lasting in its effects will be inflicted on the country.

A few moments ago, while conversing with a friend on this very subject, he suggested that the Governor might save time by issuing a proclamation convening the new house while the elections were in progress. But how can His Honor call together a body that does not exist? How can he give life to a house that will not have an existence until the elections have been held and the writs returned? The true and only solution lies in an immediate appeal to the people.

D. W. HIGGINS.

PARTY LINES.

Sir: The adoption of Dominion party lines in provincial politics is a rank absurdity. It would pass the wit of man to devise a policy or adopt principles to guide us in provincial elections which could by the wildest stretch of imagination have anything in common with the lines which divide the two great parties in Dominion politics.

Dominion subjects and Provincial subjects of legislation proceed in separate, parallel lines. They never meet or occupy the same field. This, of course, is well known.

The Dominion party line idea is one of the many nostrums for abolishing the present utter irresponsibility of provincial politicians, both inside and outside of the legislature. Under existing conditions they owe allegiance neither to any fixed policy nor to any political organization. They are a law unto themselves, and are naturally guided by the simplest and most personal of considerations. To get in, to keep in, and when in to do the best they can to forward their personal ambitions. There is some force in the argument that it is better to secure responsibility to a political organization, even if foreign to the purpose, than none at all; that machine politics is preferable to chaos. I think there is a better remedy.

Provincial elections conducted by the political organizations of the Dominion parties, necessarily with a view to the struggle between those parties for ascendancy in their proper arena, would be undesirable. It would be mere machine politics.

Is there any reason why a Provincial party should not be formed, to be perfectly distinct from the Dominion Liberal and Conservative organizations? So far from the field of provincial legislation not affording scope for a distinct line of demarkation between Conservatives and non-Conservatives, I hold the opinion that it affords it to a much greater extent than the field of legislation appropriated to the Dominion parliament by the B. N. A. Act. Indeed I am of opinion that the Dominion field of legislation scarcely affords any room for the distinction. The reason for this is simple. A Conservative is a person whose mind when applied to the question of legislative action touching property and the wide field included in the term "civil rights" has a certain recognized trend. The property and civil rights of all Canadians, including the management of all industries in the province and our relations to each other therein, are committed to the exclusive control of the provincial legislature. The functions of the Dominion parliament are to attend, under supervision, to our national and foreign relations and difficulties, to look after militia, defence and the criminal law, to control our trade and commerce in its ebb and flow, including navigation and shipping, banks and banking, etc., etc., and the policy of the country, from which the Dominion revenue is principally derived; to charter and control enterprises for the benefit of Canada as a whole, and construct Dominion public works—in short to manage our national affairs as distinct from our personal, industrial and business life, and our property and civil rights.

It is no wonder, considering the subjects to which the Dominion parliament is confined, that there is not, and never was, anything distinctly Conservative in the proper sense of the term, in the policy of the Conservative party, or non-Conservative in the policy of the Liberal party in the Dominion. It seems to me that it is about time for us to wake up to the fact that, as a province, we have our fate in our own hands, and that it is necessary for us who are Conservatives in principle to make up our minds and adopt a settled provincial policy for ourselves, not along Dominion lines, with which we have nothing to do, and not asking the assistance or submitting to the dictation of Dominion political organizations who have fish of their own to fry, but with sole reference to the very weighty concerns with which we as a province have the exclusive right to deal. I suggest that for the purposes aforesaid we have an organization of our own, to be called, if you like, the "Provincial Conservative Association of British Columbia," or, say, the "British Columbia Progress and Property and Civil Rights Protection Association," or any name that will indicate an opposition to socialism, demagogueism, populism and wild experiments with the public resources, and an adoption of the best features of Conservatism as to the lines and principles of government, together with a liberal and progressive administration securing development along those lines.

To this cause we can rally all men who agree with our principles, or who disagree with the class of provincial legislation which we oppose, quite independently of their allegiance to either of the political parties of the Dominion. To say that a man is, in principle, a Conservative or a Liberal because he has been allied to one or other of the great parties who alternate in office in the Dominion parliament of Canada, is, to my mind, absurd. Sir John Macdonald had occasion to appreciate the difficulty of being either a Conservative or a Liberal in Canadian politics, and the opportunity offering, dubbed his party the Liberal-Conservative party. As far as British Columbia is concerned, we can leave the Dominion political parties to arrange their political badges, policies and organizations to suit themselves.

There are great political and economical questions staring us in the face in this province, and we must deal with them on principle.

We must not permit them to be used as counters in a political game to be played by the Dominion political organizations, nor should we leave our provincial candidates to play each to his own hand.

I think that there should be an organization along the lines I have suggested, having branches throughout the province, which should nominate candidates for the approaching struggle.

ROBERT CASSIDY.

THE DELUDED BURGHERS.

Glencoe, Natal, March 3.—President Kruger returned to Pretoria yesterday. His address to the burghers is reported to have fired them with fresh enthusiasm to continue the fight.

BABIES HAVE CROUP.

No disease comes so suddenly and treacherously upon its victims as Croup. Happy is the mother who has at hand Dr. Chase's Syrup of Turpentine when the dear one awakes in the night coughing and struggling for breath. This famous remedy is the standby in the homes of this continent as a prompt and certain cure for croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds, asthma, sore throat irritation. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

STRANDING OF CALIFORNIAN.

Court of Inquiry Finds Master and Pilot to Certain Extent Blameworthy.

Portland, Maine, March 7.—The court of inquiry which has been considering the stranding of the Allan line steamer Californian on Ram Island, near Portland harbor, two weeks ago, to-day made public its decision, which is to the effect that while the master committed an error of judgment it was not sufficient to justify the suspension of his certificate. The error was in not making sufficient allowance for the combined action of the tide, wind and sea. The court finds that the pilot should not have left the vessel when he did and commends the officers and crew of the Californian for their conduct after the accident.

The court of inquiry was made up of British Vice-Consul Keating, Captain Robinson of the Tyndall and Captain Hughes of the King Edgar. Captain France of the Californian testified that the pilot, Capt. Parsons, did not go out as far as is customary, because the sea was so rough that he was afraid he could not get back. Capt. France offered to carry him to Halifax, but the pilot decided to return. After the pilot left, Capt. France consulted his charts and twice changed the course of his vessel before she struck.

The testimony of the other officers agreed with that of Capt. France, and the story of Pilot Parsons was not different from that of the others. In concluding its decision the court of inquiry says: "The court, considering that culpable conduct attaches to Capt. France, orders that the costs of the court be paid by the British vice-consul on account of the board of trade."

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Big Fire at Dauphin—Ministers Busy in Beautiful Plains.

Winnipeg, March 7.—Fire at Dauphin this morning destroyed the Dauphin hotel, Newton's three houses adjoining, and Smith's harness shop. The fire started beside a furnace in the hotel. The damage is placed at $7,000, with some insurance. Smith saved his stock.

The preliminary objections in the St. Boniface election case were over-ruled to day.

Premier Macdonald and all the ministers are absent in Beautiful Plains constituency taking part in the bye-election in which polling takes place on Saturday.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

Montreal, March 7.—(Special)—The Canadian Mining Institute was convened in annual session this morning, under the presidency of George E. Drummond. The sum of $250 was voted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and certain amendments affecting the membership of the organization were introduced.

The secretary read detailed reports from the various provinces, which in substance showed the total mineral production for the past year to be approximately $18,000,000 from Yukon; $12,000,000 from British Columbia; $25,000,000 from Ontario; $3,000,000 from Quebec, and $8,000,000 from Nova Scotia, or nearly $50,000,000 in all, as compared with $38,000,000 last year.

We claim that The D. & L. Menthol Plaster will cure lumbago, backache, sciatica, or neuralgic pains quicker than any other remedy. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

COLLEGE BOYS SUBDUED

And in Evidence They May Be Paraded in Honor of Strathcona's Horse.

Montreal, March 7.—(Special)—There are still some reports of student trouble over the relief of Ladysmith, but possibly the little misunderstanding may soon be smoothed over, for the Mayor made an announcement this morning that he had been asked by certain gentlemen connected with Laval and McGill to suggest to the principals of those universities that the students in both instances take part in the Strathcona Horse parade on Monday afternoon next. Mayor Prefontaine also said he was preparing a proclamation of Monday afternoon as a public half-holiday, so that citizens could see and take part in the parade.

A STRATHCONA HOLIDAY.

Montreal, March 6.—(Special.)—Monday next will be proclaimed a civic holiday in honor of the visit of Strathcona's Horse. All city battalions will take part in the parade. After the parade there will be a luncheon at the Windsor. The railways will sell return tickets at single fare rate from all points within a hundred miles of Montreal.

RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Montreal, March 6.—In the Canadian championship racquet singles at the Montreal racquet court to-day, Eustis Miles, the American champion, was pitted against Mr. C. McKay, of New York. Miles showed wonderful form, winning out easily in three straights. The way it finished was 15-3, 15-0, 15-6. Miles played a marvellous game and his serving was a surprise. To-morrow Miles plays F. F. Rolland in the final.

THE POLITICIANS WORRIED.

No Room for Liberals or Conservatives with Mr. Martin in the Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 7.—A joint meeting of the executives of the senior and junior Liberal-Conservative associations of Vancouver has declared for party lines.

The four Vancouver members of the executive of the Provincial Liberal Association which meets in Victoria tomorrow, are opposed to party lines and say the executive will no doubt recommend no party lines.

Sir Hibbert Tupper said to-day that he was still of the opinion that Liberals and Conservatives should form not a coalition but a combination against Martin and which ever party predominated at the end of the election, the party predominating might rule.

J. H. Senkler said, that, though a Liberal and in spite of the fact that the Conservatives had challenged the Liberals to a contest, he would feel it his duty to vote for a Conservative rather than for Mr. Martin.

James McQueen said he had believed in party politics in provincial matters all his life, but he was afraid that Mr. Martin's personality prevented party lines being adopted in the coming campaign.

IT IS A MISTAKE

To suppose that the kidneys alone are responsible for all the weak, aching backs. Backaches as well as pain under the left shoulder blade frequently comes from the liver or complications of the liver and kidneys, which can only be cured by using the great double treatment—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

VANCOUVER NEWS NOTES.

Reported Sale of White Pass Copper—Accident at Hastings Mill—Longshoremen's Strike.

From our own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 7.—J. Loan was so badly injured at the Hastings mill today, by being caught in the machinery that he will die.

An attempt was made to collect the poll tax from the crew of the S.S. Queen, who were spoiling the longshoremen's strike by loading freight for the Pacific Coast S.S. Co. Police Magistrate Russell decided it could not be done.

The Empire a financial paper of great weight in England, states that the big White Pass copper claims owned by 20 British Columbia mostly resident in Vancouver, have been sold by Mr. Hinde-Bowker, manager of the British American Corporation, to the Rothschilds for $2,000,000. The Vancouver owners are jubilant.

Fred. Buscombe is president of the board of trade for 1900.

Vancouver, March 5.—Memorial services for the Canadian dead in South Africa were conducted by Bishop Dart and Archdeacon Pentreath in Christ Church yesterday. Sixty veterans and the mayor and council paraded with the Sixth Battalion to the church. Hundreds could not gain admittance. The sermon preached by Archdeacon Pentreath was very affecting and the services grandly solemn.

Louis Simpson committed suicide yesterday at Steveston by cutting his throat. He had not been seen for some time, and his friends went to his cabin to look for him. They found him dead, his throat cut from ear to ear. He had recently expressed a wish for death, as he was old, poor and alone.

The Chinese Reform Association of the Empire held a big mass meeting here last night and decided to banquet their leader for America, Long Ki Tin, now in Victoria, on his arrival here. Yip Sing, who acted as chairman, stated that a big convention will be held in Victoria next Monday for the purpose of organizing and preparing for a strike at the now dominant party in China, who had placed the yoke of oppression on the people of China.

They Dye for the World

DIAMOND DYES

Are Imitated But Never Equalled.

For over a quarter of a century Diamond Dyes have stood the severest tests in millions of houses, and have won a fame and popularity that has made them the world's standard home dyes.

Speculators, for the sake of large profits, have endeavored to imitate the Diamond Dyes, but their productions have always proved miserable failures and deceptions. There is as much difference between the genuine Diamond Dyes and the imitations as there is between a genuine bank note and a counterfeit.

If you wish to dye successfully, profitably and well—avoid all imitation package dyes. Ask for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.