LONDON, Feb.

Russia-

purposes encourage ing capital as los he cotton when The general tion declaring its standard moneta the adoption of the reichstag and economic system by a change in em. The Standard learns that the

sugar factory in largest in Austri seeks assistance to foring. The tot 7,000,000, but as only ten and all ar steps to meet the says the correspon to portend the apparising from the throughous the be The banking ret ings of bullion to I The correspon Cairo says that rumor that the preparing to atta correspondent desc-falsehood. In his speech obacco tax bill, said that the Reic army bills, must them into effect. that the bill, if en dismissal of thouse groundless.
The Daily Chr America is peculi oratory, the had power, finer feel magnetism than D

the Elbe, has been avigation rules.
Sir John Lubbo tention to ask the of colonial copyrig One of the mail Influenza is pre The new Unite to-day at 11 prem A dispaten to the Mediterranean aq the far Bast.

WASHINGT CHICAGO, Feb. day was celebra Chicago en a mor predecessors exce the military parad the birthday celel

years. The reason was failed to appropri equip the Chicago guard with great en made unpre duty. As in rece ing the celebrat schools, the pat auditorium in the bishop Ireland was Union League clu triotic speeches an the latter event. I there was a brillis members of Loyal society, Sons Bishops Hale, of (go; and Seym among those wno the oration. Lit in the city.

> HARDENING BERLIN, Feb.

mann, secretary the budget comm day during the di mates. He tol Krupps had disc process which 'm sisting power of a armor prepared shown remarkable the information gr the naval operat Of all the foreign mission to accomspect the war ve

THE LONDON, Feb.

to-morrow : "Th been almost too danger that it ma to think there we of alarm for the three weeks necessity to ref success of the blind anyone to t necessary expedience of the control of the control

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1896

CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE.

The announcement of the appointment of the Honorable Theodere Davie to the office of Chief Justice of British Columbia is made in this morning's special telegram from Ottawa. The news will not be a surprise to our readers, for it has lately been generally understood that the office would be offered to the Attorney-General and that he would accept it. We feel confident that Mr. Davie's elevation to the high and very important office of Chief Justice will be heartily approved by the people of the Province of all classes, creeds and professions. He has won a high reputation at the bar, and he has shown in that he possesses a keen and a powerful intellect and an executive ability of no combe a judge until he was almost an octogenatively young men are now placed on the Bench, and with the best results. The Chief Justice. But his youth, so far from being a disqualification, will enable him to do the trying and exhausting work of his ments everywhere in these days, was badly office with little injury to himself and with in want of money. The people were taxed the greatest possible benefit to the public.

Mr. Davie commences his career as judge under circumstances singularly favorable. It would, we believe, be impossible to get per cent. on imports. Permission was another man in every way so well given. Then the discontent of the Lanqualified to perform the duties of Chief Justice of British Columbia, and we are fully convinced that his career will, if he lives, more than fulfil the expectations of his greatest admirers and his warmest friends. We heartily congratulate the Hon. Mr. Davie on his elevation to the very high office he has been appointed to fill.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Attention in the United States is, we see, being turned to the constitution of the Senate. As every State in the Union, whether it is large or small, young or old, well-peopled or sparsely inhabited, has the privilege of sending two members to the Senate, that body cannot be said to be a representative one, or anything like it. When a rough and raw State, poor from every point of view, has as influential a voice in deciding a question that affects every part of the Republic as the oldest, richest and most populous State in the Union, how can the action of the Senate be made to harmonise with that of the House of Representatives. which fairly represents the whole people, and how can the people of the United States respect the decisions of a body so constituted? As matters are now two or three ignorant, selfish and corrupt men, who are not in any respect qualified to perform the duties of Senators, can when parties are evenly balanced block the legislation of Congress and buildose it into accepting that which does not meet the approval of the best men in Congress of either side. On currency questions, on the wise settlement of which the most important issues depend, the cranks and boodlers of the Scnate have the power to keep the whole country in a condition suspense and uncertainty which is most injurious to its welfare. It is fortunate that in the present crisis the President has the power to act independently of the Senate. If this were not the case it is hard to tell in what condition the business of the United States would be today. There are men in the Senate who have neither ability nor patriotism, who take narrow and selfish views of the most important questions, and who are deaf to all appeals to reason or love of country. When it is considered that these men are the accidents of the Constitution we are surprised that the people continue to tolerate them.

The question of free coinage is one of the very greatest importance. A canvars of the Senate shows that there are 21 states for free coinage, 17 against it, and 6 are set down as doubtful. The Oregonian says: "The forty-eight members who support free coinage represent less than two-fifths of the population and less than one-fifth of the paragraph on Protection in Russia is from property of the country, and less than three-sevenths of the electoral college in which presidents are chosen. The representation to the Senate by States makes its action less expressive of the will of the people than that of any other body or department in our system of government. . . The seventeen States which adhered

nnequivocally and finally to the Gold Standard contain 34,415,000 inhabitants. In the twenty-one opposing States there are but 22,522,000. . . . The test of wealth shows a preponderance still more strikingly in favor of sound currency. According to the census the seventeen States which stand for a stable standard of value report capital e' all kinds amounting to \$5,065,000,000. the twenty-one opposing return but \$943. 000,000. This preponderance also would be increased greatly by the changes certain to

be made in the divide ! States." It is bard to believe that these very great

longer. Intelligent people in the United States have lest all respect for the Senate as a body and the fantastic tricks of some of the Senators whose power in the State is ridion. lously disproportioned to the number of citi zens they represent may, one of these days, provoke really patriotic men to agitate for a reform in the constitution of the Senate.

INDIA VS. LANCASHIRE.

It will be inferred from yesterday's telegram that the subject of the India cotton duties is looked upon in England as one of very great importance. It is also an interesting question as indicating the progress that has been made in the useful arts of late years in that great dependency of the Empire. The question is a commercial one, and it is rather between India and Manchester than between India and Great Britain.

As our readers know, cotton has been for some time grown in India for export. The raw cotton was sent to England and manuevery position in which he has been placed factured there. The manufactured cotton was sent back to India to be need by its in-

habitants. After a while it occurred to some entermon order. His capacity for work is ex- prising East Indian, native or resident, it traordinary and his energy is untiring. It does not matter which, that the cotton used to be thought that a man was not fit to grown in India might as well as not be his West Durham letter than that which asmanufactured where it was raised. There was plenty of cheap labor in the country, and as cotton is very extensively used as half be levied. That the withholding of srian, but in these days it is con- and as cotton is very extensively used as sidered that the more vigor both of mind and body that a judge can bring to made. Factories were therefore built shall be levied. That the withnoiding of Mr. Blake's opinion on this subject until the election had been concluded was honest some of us may be inclined to doubt. But, his work the better. Consequently compar- be made. Factories were therefore built in India, which in time turned out large quantities of the coarser kinds of cotton cloth. The Manchester manufacturers, it Hon. Mr. Davie is comparatively a young may readily be imagined, were not delighted man—the youngest man, we believe, who at the change that had been effected in man who, however mistaken he may have has in Canada ever occupied the position of Chief Legislation Part his position of East Indians manufacturing and weaving the truth as he understood it. their own cotton.

> The Indian Government, like governto the utmost and still the rulers of India could not make both ends meet. In their extremity they asked the British Government to be allowed to place a duty of five cashire manufacturers found a voice. They declared that Parliament had taken from them one of their best markets and demanded that the five per cent. duty on cottens be taken off. The Government refused to listen to their request.

The Government of India wanted money as badly as ever and could not do without the five per cent. duty on imports. Then the English manufacturers demanded that he could not as a loyal British subject an excise duty be placed on cotton yarns spun in India. The Imperial Government seems to be of opinion that the countervailing excise duty might be imposed on those kinds of cotton goods made in India that ground as stated by the Indian Finance Minister that the Secretary of State had decided and that the Government of India was bound to carry out his orders." That Government evidently believed that "those who are bound they must obey." But its members deed, we should be able to make better were by no means convinced of the reasonableness or the justice of the demand made by the Manchester manufacturers. The position of the Indian Government seems to the constitutional usue, for which you are be that "if a countervalling excise duty is unprepared and with which you do not even laid on the Indian cotton mills in favor of Manchester, then a similar excise duty may be fairly claimed by British manufacturers to be laid on the Indian woolen mills, the Indian leather factories, the Indian clothing factories, and on every sort the United States, will have to admit that of goods produced in England. It the present Leader of the Liberal party did is very evident that those who reason in this not possess sufficient political foresight to way are in the right. It can be by no means discern the real tendency of the policy shown that according to the eternal fitness he advocated. This, then, is of things India is to be kept no matter dilemma in which those who deny at what sacrifice of its own interests as a that Mr. Laurier favored political preserve for the British manufacturers. union with the United States in 1891 place There are natives of India who are themselves: He did not know where he was strongly of this opinion and they are by no drifting, and was consequently too obtuse means backward in expressing it. They see and short-sighted to be the leader of a poli. that the British colonies have the right to tical party; or he did know, and consequently frame their own tariffs in such a way as their was not, on the subject of British connection inhabitants regards as most conducive to in agreement with the great majority of the their own interests and they cannot see why people of the Dominion. India should not have the same amount of

This then was the subject which Sir Henry James on Thursday tried to force sterests of India be sacrificed for the profit view on "Turkey and Armenia." of the Lancashire manufacturers." Unfortunately the text of Sir Henry James' reso-

PROTECTION MEANS PROGRESS. Russia, since it has adopted the policy of

very remarkable manner. The following the San Francisco Chroniele:

The London Times of January 16, discuss ing the report of the Russian Finance Min-ister on the industrial condition of Russia, remarks : " M. de Witte is a firm believer in protection, to which he ascribes all the improvement of recent years in Russian industry." The Chronicle long ago noted the fact that the industrial progress and the fin-ancial case of Russia date from the time that country began to systematically encourage home manufactures by carefully laid protective duties. Russia had for many years before the adoption of her protective policy collected high duties, but it was only after she began to carefully discriminate against competing articles that an impulse was give to home manufactures. The London Times does not agree with the Russian Finance Minister that protection is responsible for Russian progress, but asserts that "it happens in most cases that improve-ment comes directly from the utilization of ment comes directly from the utilization of awe-inspiring scenery are certain smiling great natural resources, such as iron, coal valleys and platforms which the Armenians

BLAKE SETPLED IT.

they will be able in some way to get for on Mr. Charlton's remarks, says :

What authority Mr. Charlton has for declaring that we can secure the unrestricted blessing and yet enjoy tariff freedom it is difficult to say. But, certainly, if Mr. Blake is anything of a statemen, Mr. Charlton must be in error. No point was made more emphatically by Mr. Blake in honest or not, it certainly had the effect of inducing many electors to vote under a misapprehension that the party took no pains deny. Mr. Charlto vive this misapprehension now. Too completely has it been set at rest by a gentle

LOOKING BACKWARD.

We see that the attempt is being made to make it appear that Mr. Laurier had no connection whatever with the men who. previous to the election of 1891, were doing their best to inveigle the people of the Dominion into political union with the United States. It may be that Mr. Laurier did not possess sufficient discernment to perceive that the policy of unrestricted reciprocity which was then the chief, and it may be said the only plank in the Liberal platform, was but a preliminary to political union with the United States, but there was s man in the Liberal party who saw the inevitable tendency of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, and that man was the Hon. Edward Blake. It was because support what was then the policy of the Liberal party-a policy which the Hon. Mr. Laurier enthusiastically advocated—that he kent out of the contest and declined to stand the election of 1891. In that letter he said Assuming that absolute free trade with union, may and ought to come, I believe that it can and should come only as an in terms before than after the surrender of our

commercial independence
Then so believing—believing that the deproperly recommend you now to decide or commercial union.

Those who assume that Mr. Laurier was among the men who did not conceive them selves to be dealing with political union with

THE TRUTH ABOUT ARMENIA.

There is a very interesting article in the apon the House of Commons-"Shall the February number of the Fortnightly Re-The writer of it, Richard Davey, seems to know all about this distant country and lution was not sent over the wire. The vote | the interesting people who form part of its upon it was clearly not a party one for the population. He discredits most of the majority against it was very nearly two stories that have reached the West about the outrages said to have been committed in Sasoun or Sasounkh and elsewhere. He believes that they have been greatly dis terted and exaggerated accounts of dis turbances in the district circulated by cerprotection, has improved its condition in a tain Armenians who make a business of 'patriotism." He says :

Within the past six weeks the London papers have been gloating over the "atrocities" soun. The number killed was at first 2,000, then 3,000, and finally, thanks to a 'elegram from Boston from one who had received a to reach America, and how it had been al lowed to get out of Turkey, were details never explained!—it was declared that the "massacred Armenians exceeded 10,000." In all these dispatches and in the article commenting upon them, Sasoun is almost invariably described as a "town" or "vil-As a matter of fact Sasoun is neither the one nor the other, but a wild district in the Upper Valley of the Tchai-Batam, a branch of the Tigris, and separated from the basin of the Euphrates by high mountains, After describing the country Mr. Davey

goes on to say : As a contrast to the stern grandeur of this

performed had commerce been free to take its own course." It is just here that the theoretical free trader and the protectionists of stealing their cattle and carrying off their disappear. The latter contend, and they women and provisions. The Armenians restricted the evidence on their side, that no matter how great the natural resources of a country may be they cannot be utilized when subjected to the free competition of countries with highly developed industries and vast accumulations of capital. That was the experience of the United States before the protective era, and Russia was fore the protective era, and Russia was yeb, and by the cavairy from Erzeroum, equally unable to utilize her immense resources until sufficient protection was acsources until sufficient protection was accorded home industries to put them on an this display of force, entrenched themselves many years, be forced to suffer in what they the week before W. I supply with those of other nations. Hamadgeh they were killed in great num. Promise? It would do those in this and Building improvements on the island are

The great mistake of this expedition was, the people of this Dominion unrestricted to Mr. Davey, the employment of the Homreciprocity. He holds that Canadians can adyeh, whom he describes as savages in uniget unrestricted free trade with the United form. They are Khurds, men of a robber States without adopting the United States tribe incorporated into a sort of well armed bad record. In the war of 1877 they committed truth about these Armenian outrages.

IMPROVIDENT FISHING.

Our neighbors in Oregon and Washington cannot help seeing the mischief that reck. not in Dominion politics at all? less fishing has already done, and they must know what the result will be if it is continued much longer, but their greed is blind and it prevents them using what common sense they have.

Committees were appointed by the Legislature of Oregon, one to investigate the salmon fishery and packing industry and the other to confer with a Washington committee on the subject of jointly regulating that fishery. But no sooner did the committees meet than men interested in the continuation of the present state of things flocked to the capital of the State, each to further what he considered his own interest, perfectfor the riding of West Durham. This Mr. ly regardless of the preservation of the salper river, canners in the same locality, marketmen and shippers of live salmon." The legislators were bewildered by the contradictory statements that were made, and they left matters exactly as they were. "This time," says the Oregonian, "the Major Townley last night.

The advance sales indicate that the Doroupper river got what they wanted from the committee, and the canners and fishermen committee, and the canners and fishermen scored a triumph. One of the young lady of the lower river succeeded in killing the bill." The men who had the "pull." as usual, won the day. This is greatly to be regretted, for nothing is surer than if the present practices are continued the Columbia will within a measurable time be, as far as the salmon is concerned, a barren river. This is the conclusion to which the United States Fishery Commissioner has arrived. but the fishermen and the legislators are deaf to his warnings and admenitions.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

People generally are in the habit of associating the Prairie States of the West and North. west with a fertile soil, flourishing farms and a somewhat rough but vigorous and prosperous population. But the sad and sober truth is that such an idea of the Far West is in these days a greatly mistaken one. The people who have settled on these great plains often suffer misery indescribable on account of drought. There are large areas of the Western States on which rain does not fall for several successive seasons When this is the case the ground becomes baked and the vegetation dwindles and dies. they are reduced to the direct extremity. They have no food and have nothing wherewith to procure it. If the rain does come in the spring they have no seed to put in the ground, and they are too weak to cultivate on This is at the present moment the condition of thousands in the State of A plan is being prepared by the engineer Nebraska and neighboring States. This is showing the whole of the C.P.R. right of what a gentleman who visited the State way along the foreshore. This is being says of the condition of the inhabitants of the districts suffering from drought : In Western Nebraska there are from

30,000 to 40,000 people who are actually destitute, and in six months, or before the 30,000 to 40,000 people with destitute, and in six months, or before the harvests can be gathered, the number will be doubled. They have already received seventy five carloads of clothing and they are fairly supplied with fuel. The mine owners are giving the coal, the miners their labor, and the railroads give free transportation. Each family is given enough to keep one room warm. The State is going to supply seed grain, but the people will eat even that, so that they will have to be supplied in with food clear to harvest time. They are with food clear to harvest time. They are by Messrs. L. Tolson and Segrue, and any given at the schoolhouse Vesuvius Bay, in aid of the "Doctors' Fund." The room and it is stage were most artistically decorated and the programme was fully appreciated by a large audience, considering the rainy night. The entertainment opened with a song by Mr. T. M. Jackson. Then followed a farce, "Little Sentinel," which was splendidly acced and called forth loud applause. Songs by Messrs. L. Tolson and Segrue, and any given at the schoolhouse Vesuvius Bay, in aid of the "Doctors' Fund." The room and it is stage were most artistically decorated and the programme was fully appreciated by a large audience, considering the rainy night. The entertainment and wax-work show was given at the schoolhouse Vesuvius Bay, in aid of the "Doctors' Fund." The room and it is a stage were most artistically decorated and it is a stage were most artistically decorated by a large audience, considering the rainy night. The entertainment and wax-work show was given at the schoolhouse Vesuvius Bay, in aid of the "Doctors' Fund." The room and it is a supplied and the programme was fully appreciated by a large audience, considering the rainy night. The entertainment and wax-work show was given at the schoolhouse Vesuvius Bay, in aid of the "Doctors' Fund." The room and its stage were most artistically decorated and the programme was fully appreciated by a large audience, and a supplied are supplied and of the "Doctors' with food clear to harvest time. They are acted and called forth loud applause. Songs in absolute need now, and they want fodder for the few cattle and horses they have left. other farce, "My Turn Next," were given There is suffering from the same cause in in first rate style. The crowning feature of Kansas, Colorado, Northern Tecas, Okla-homa and South Dakota. In Kansas there homa and South Dakota. In Kansas there sented by Mr. Segrue, who brought the house by the clever way in which Efforts are being made in different parts broduced and showed off the wonderful colfithe Union to relieve the sufferers, many of the Union to relieve the sufferers, many and petroleum. Such utilization is a source of wealth, however carried out, but it might have been yet more rapidly and successfully select Sasoun, or Sasounkh, as it is called,

many years, be forced to suffer in what they the week before W. H. Mawdsley, J.P., by bers in their mountain, retreats, but the other parts of the Dominion who are combreaking the monotony of the dull times, will be be be breaking the monotony of the dull times. Will Deacon and J. Seabrook are also extenplaining bitterly of the hard times and of ands on the other side of the line, for no day. A regular for nightly service from fault of their own are compelled to endure fault of their own, are compelled to endure.

A CORRECTION.

Some impertinent person, very likely a disappointed office seeker, says in a weekly contemporary: "Mr. Davie is largely intariff. The Mail and Empire, commenting irregular troop. They do not appear to be disappointed office seeker, says in a weekly amenable to discipline and they have a very contemporary : "Mr. Davie is largely incontemporary: "Mr. Davie is largely in-Galiano Island, again carried off valuable terested in the Colonist, and is entitled, as trophies for his exhibition of fancy birds. blood curdling atrocities on the poor wretches who fell into their hands, and diabolical mutilation of the dead. If Mr. Davey is to be believed, no one except those

There is no truth in this statement. "Mr. brown of Eastern Canada.

Toppnies for his exhibition of raddy birds. The Wellington cup, value \$50, a gold medal and many cash prizes fell to his lot, his pen of black Hamburgs being adjudged to be the best of its class exhibited at the much larger shows of Eastern Canada. immediately concerned know what atrocities Davie " is not interested to the extent of a they committed in this expedition to put down disorder and to preserve peace. It is important occasions, taken the trouble to important occasions, taken the trouble to he hand that the Commission about to be hoped that the Commission, about revise reports of his own speeches before dently drifted in from over the gulf which so much is said, will ferret out the publication he has done no more than public men everywhere do when opportunity offers.

WHAT'S WRONG?

What is the meaning of the report of States are beginning to feel the consequences the selection of Sir Oliver Mowat to of their murderous and improvident modes lead the Ontario Liberals? Have the Onof catching salmon. Sensible men among bario Grits lost confidence in the lady-like them are trying, before it is too late, to Laurier? Do they want someone to lead poultry show at Nanaimo, is visiting among have laws enacted that will prevent the them who can make plain statements on shameful waste that has been going on simple subjects? Something is evidently without let or hindrance for years, but they wrong with the "pairty" in Ontario. What find themselves opposed and baulked at is the matter with Sir Richard Cartwright? every turn by persons who are interested in He has obtained the nomination for South held a meeting to-day. The society is financontinuing the exterminating practices that Oxford and is therefore qualified to take his cially sound. There will be a mineral exhave been so long in vogue. These persons, place in the front rank of the Liberal party. hibit, a dog show and a children's day as provided that they can make big profits Why should he be passed by when a leader now, care nothing for the future. They is wanted, and a gentleman chosen who is

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Reckless Accusations Against Reputable Citizens-Building at Vancouver-Political Nomination.

on the Fraser.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 23.—By resolution the tome into competition with English cottons.

The Government of India appear to be opposed to that proposal, but accept it on the in which serious charges have been brought against prominent citizens and suggests that some severe punishment be provided by law for criminally careless accusers.

No. 5 Company, B C.B.G.A, will parade to church on Sunday. The men who passed their examination at the school of gunnery

principals who takes the part of a blushing bride is to be married on the day following

the performance. cordwood the Burnaby freeholders can supply. Those who took up this land, recently disposed of on easy terms by the provincial government, are much pleased at their good fortune; it was of material them when it was most required A new club has been formed at Mount

A. Muir, grocer, is arranging a settler City Clerk McGuigan's very valuable ction of fowls was stolen by chicken

thieves last night. for the past week, the ruling prices being anything but an incentive to trade. Eastern eggs are selling for ten cents, more butter is being shipped from Manitobs than can be conveniently handled, and potatoes are almost a glut on the market.

A number of ducks were stolen at Mount

Pleasant last night.
Wm. Brown has been appointed man of the free library board for 1895. The following valuable additions have been made to the library : Report of an exploration in the Yukon district, Dawson; report on the geology of the district of Cariboo, Bowman ; report on the geological formation of the Northern part of Vancouver Island, Dawson; baked and the vegetation dwindles and dies.

The unfortunate inhabitants consume everything that is consumable and sell everything that is saleable, and at last secretary will write to the governmen Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania South Africa, for blue books and other information,
A good class of buildings is being put up

on Georgia street, the residential West End. For the builder it is the busiest part of the

abutting on the railway line.

SALT SPRING ISLAND. SALT SPRING ISLAND, Feb. 22 .- On

GALIANO ISLAND, Feb. 22. - British Naturalization papers were taken out during

Mr. Charlton, M.P., has, it appears, been 10,000, which would exceed the population plaining bitterly of the hard times and of the district; most probably it did not that if the Liberals are returned to power than this we really know nothing positive.

Will Descon and J. Seabrook are also extensively adding to their list of buildings.

The little steamer Spinster, Capt. Foster, where the country they have made their home, no think of the suffering that thous are returned to power know nothing positive. More settlers are coming to Galiano island. The latest arrival is Mr. Stephen Hoskins, who has purchased the farm he-

> Three or more boats have been found since Jacob Heck, of Mayne island, is again to

the fore, having fine pens of lambs ready for shipment to the Victoria markets. The music, mirth and melody of the frog family is a good indication of the near

Plowing is general in the neighborhood.

W. and Mrs. Harris, of Ladner's Landing, are visiting friends on Mayne island. Sharp Butterfield, a judge at the recent

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 23 -The directors of the Royal Agricultural Society The body of Jack, "father of the Keat-sey tribe," drowned in the Fraser river, has not been recovered. The entire tribe are in

NANAIMO.

mourning.

NANAIMO, Feb. 23 .- The Liberals held s convention in the city hall last night. Five candidates were placed in nomination. On the final count Ralph Smith, president of the Miners' Union, was selected, with T. R. Westminster's Next Fair—Successful McInnes a close second. A substantial campaign fund was subscribed at the end of the meeting.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Sentinel.) Mining seems to be starting up in fair shape again at Spence's Bridge. A few Indians and Chinamen are washing along the banks from there to Thompson Siding and Drynock. A white miner by the same of J. Cullen seems to be doing pretty well.

J. C. McLaren, of Kamloops, provincial deputy grand master, on February 16 went to Revelstoke, and in the evening organized a lodge of the Orange order to be known as Revelstoke lodge, L. O. L. of B. A., No.

The Inland Game Protection Society has received encouragement on every hand, and the list of wardens is almost complete. The close season will be well observed this year. To introduce some game birds not indigenous to the district has been suggested. The French mining company held a practical test with their dredge at Mormen bar, about six miles above Lytton on the Fraser, the performance.

The tramway company are buying up all the over two ounces of very coarse gold. This was not a clean up—it was simply picked up in pieces. The pieces weighed from one dollar downward. This test settles beyond a doubt that suction pumps will raise all kinds of gold, coarse or fine.

The bridge over the Thompson at Lytton

is beginning to take on the appearance of a bridge. The lower cords are stretched across and part of the top ones. The work will go on faster now, as there will be no more false work to put up.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immedi ately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. Send for pamphlet. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1,

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural given at the schoelhouse Vesuvius Bay, in aid of the "Doctors' Fund." The room and stage were most artistically decorated and the programme was fully appreciated by a large audience, considering the rainy night. The entertainment opened with a song by Mr. T. M. Jackson. Then followed a farce, "Little Sentinel," which was splendidly acted and called forth loud applause. Songs by Messrs. L. Tolson and Segrue, and another farce, "My Turn Next," were given in first rate style. The crowning feature of the evening was, perhaps, "Mrs. Jarley's "Make simply with boiling water or milk:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Lide, Homospa hic Chemists,

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon, jos-dw-10w,