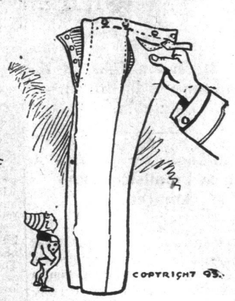
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

REMOVING TO YATES STREET APRIL 15.



Suits, Overcoats and Mackintoshes

50 Cases New Spring Goods to be Slaughtered for Cash Before Moving.

Half Price for Cash...

$ 5.00 SUITS FOR	$2.50	$ 6.00 OVERCOATS FOR	$3.00	$ 3.50 MACKINTOSHES FOR	$1.75
6.00 " "	3.00	7.50 " "	3.75	5.00 " "	2.50
7.00 " "	3.50	10.00 " "	5.00	6.50 " "	3.25
8.50 " "	4.25	12.00 " "	6.00	7.00 " "	3.50
10.00 " "	5.00	13.00 " "	6.50	9.00 " "	4.50
15.00 " "	7.50	15.00 " "	8.00	12.00 " "	6.00

WE GIVE THE PEOPLE'S TRADING STAMPS WITH ALL CASH PURCHASES.

NEW SPRING SAMPLES FOR

Eastern Tailor-Made Suits

just to hand. Fit, Cut and finish guaranteed. All the new things in SERGES, WORSTED TWEEDS, WHIPCORDS.

West Coast Development.

Large Number of Prospectors Left Last Evening to Resume Work.

News From the Southern Sealing Grounds Received Here Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily Colonist.)

The steamer Willapa sailed for the West Coast last evening, heavily loaded with lumber and other merchandise, and carrying among her passengers many prospectors who are returning to the Coast to resume work on their properties or look for other claims. While there is a depression in some mining circles, the prospects on the West Coast never looked better. In all of the camps numerous properties are being developed, and the probability of some of the mines passing into the hands of men with capital to work them, and the possibility of the early erection of a smelter have been additional incentives to the miners to develop their claims. The business of the West Coast has grown to such an extent on account of the opening up of the mines, that the C. P. N. Co., it is said, contemplate giving the residents a weekly service. On this trip the Willapa goes as far as Cape Scott. Among her passengers were Rev. Father Van Nevel, H. Warner, W. J. Tretheway, S. B. and W. A. Netherby, Mr. and Miss Huxtable, A. D. Edwards and M. Johnson.

Capt. Byers of the sealing schooner Geneva, quite frequently reported of late off the California coast, has written to his owners, represented by Mr. R. Hall, M. P. P., with the information that on the 16th instant, when the schooner put into Drake's Bay for water, there were 500 skins below decks. The Geneva had started for the Fairweather grounds, but "falling in with a bunch of seals remained with the herd, and got 118 in two days." "I think," the Captain said a little further on in his letter, "that most of the seals are just getting down here, while most of the schooners have gone North. I have not seen any but the Arietis for a long time. There is a big difference between this year and last. We intend to work north from here, and expect to get a thousand yet if the weather is anything like good in April. It is hard to get seals this year, as you can't find them two days in the same place. They seem to be on the move all the time."

The sealer Arietis was reported with 460 skins on the 11th instant, 170 of these having been got in two days' hunting.

Steamers Glenogle and Tacoma, both fully laden for the Orient, sailed almost simultaneously yesterday, the former from Victoria and the latter from the Sound. The Tacoma is favored in the bets that have been laid on the result of a possible race across.

Collier Tellus passed out to sea yesterday, laden.

Steamer Yosemite has resumed her freighting work between here and Vancouver, in connection with the Islander's regular service.

Steamer City of Puebla went South last night, her passenger list being an unusually light one.

Steamer Boscowitz went North last evening, heavily laden with general freight and machinery for the Northern canneries.

Bark Alexander McNeill has come to the Esquimalt marine railway for her repairs.

Steamer City of Topeka arrived on the Sound yesterday from Skagway, bringing the news that the long-delayed train on the White Pass & Yukon arrived from Bennett on the 12th instant, having taken nearly a week to make the round trip; while upwards of 70 cars of freight are now loaded, on the track, and ready to go through to Bennett. The experiences of the party of 200 passengers, who with a train load of stock were sent out from Skagway recently, only to be caught in a snowstorm blockade near the Summit, during exceptionally severe weather, is furnishing the Skagway papers with the text for an interesting series of thrilling stories. From the Dawson arrivals by the Topeka it is learned that a general understanding exists in the Yukon that the Dominion government will this year reduce the royalty from 10 to 5 per cent., Mr. D. C. Fraser being permitted to make the announcement that this has been done when he goes into the country as successor to Commissioner Ogilvie.

"PAT" SMITH DEAD.

Sad News Received From Dawson by the Steamer Tees on Sunday Evening.

A Dawson telegram received here on the steamer Tees on Sunday evening by Frank Smith, of the Hudson's Bay Co., brought the sad news of the death in the Klondike capital on Tuesday last of his brother, Andrew John W. Smith, familiarly called "Pat." The deceased was very popular in Victoria, particularly in athletic circles, having been for several seasons a prominent member of the senior lacrosse team. He also took part in other athletic sports. His first trip North was made last year, when he went to Dawson by way of St. Michael on one of the Canadian Development Company's boats. Last year he worked on a lay on Sulphur creek, and did so well that he was able to secure interests both on that creek and on Dominion. It was to work these that he returned to Dawson last fall, after spending a holiday in Victoria. The last heard from him he spoke glowingly of his prospects, which death prevented him from realizing. Pneumonia was the cause, the telegram which came from J. Herbert Duncan, of this city reading: "Pat died yesterday; pneumonia; buried to-morrow."

The deceased was the fourth son of the late A. I. Smith. His mother and brother Frank reside on Superior street and there are two other brothers, one in Seattle and the other in Nelson. The shock was a particularly severe one for Mrs. Smith, who but recently lost her husband, and is herself just recovering from a severe illness.

At a meeting of the James Bay Athletic Association last evening the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That this association desires to express its profound regret at the sad death of Andrew Johnson W. Smith, one who always took a keen interest in athletic sports, and to tender to his mother and relatives its deepest sympathy with them in the loss they have sustained. Also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his bereaved mother."

THE BRITISH AMERICAN COPORATION.

Handsome Dividend Paid Out of Earnings of British Columbia Business.

From the London Financial Times.

The report of the directors from the date of incorporation to November 28 last states that the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account is £225,994. In referring to this balance of profit, the directors have much satisfaction in calling the attention of the shareholders to the fact that the entire sum of £250,000 paid for options, concessions, etc., at the inception of the corporation, and the sum of £16,451, constituting the preliminary expenses of establishing the company, have been written off in full, instead of being spread over a term of years, as is usual in companies of this character. The result of the trading of the corporation in the Yukon territory has not been satisfactory. The Yukon is undoubtedly very rich in gold, but we have found that the severity of the climate and the difficulties of transport and of keeping open our communications with our agents, are so considerable as to have discouraged the directors from extending their industrial enterprise in that portion of the world beyond their first tentative efforts. Fortunately, we have exercised none of the options which we held on property in the Yukon, and some time back it was decided to close up the trading posts and discontinue business in that territory, as it was evident that more promising fields for the application of the capital might be found in other directions. The losses on trading in the Yukon, including estimated depreciation on steamers, etc., is £29,474, all of which has been written of, and a reserve of £20,000 has been set aside to provide for any depreciation that may accrue in such of the Yukon assets as are not yet realized. On the other hand, the business of the corporation in British Columbia has been both satisfactory and profitable. In this province we own or control many of the best mining properties that have been there discovered. Most of them are turning out well, and if they continue to improve in the near future as they have done in the past, it is probable that the directors will have occasion to call the shareholders together within a few months to consider proposals that, it is believed, will be greatly to their advantage. Out of the available profit to be dealt with at the present time, the directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, to be declared, payable on the 27th inst. This dividend will absorb the sum of £150,000, leaving a balance of £75,994 to be carried forward to the next account. In view of all the facts, the directors feel that the shareholders cannot fail to be satisfied with the result of the working of the corporation to date. The directors anticipate favorable results from the business of the current year.

HOW ONE GETS BILIOUS.

A sluggish liver fails to filter the bile from the blood, and when the poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation, the whole system is tainted and deranged. This is called biliousness and can be completely cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which act directly on the liver, making it healthy and active. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

Has Declined Cabinet Honors

M. P. Gordon of Kamloops Refuses to Become a Member of Martin Government.

No Truth in the Reports Regarding Doctors Hall and Watt.

Mr. M. P. Gordon, of Kamloops, was offered and refused to accept a seat in the Martin cabinet. With this exception nobody, since Mr. Brown, of New Westminster, refused a place, has been asked to join the government, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. There was a rumor some days ago that Dr. Lewis Hall had been asked to help govern the country, and yesterday the statement was made that Dr. Watt, of Fort Steele, formerly member for Cariboo, was coming down in response to a call from the Premier.

Mr. Martin returned on Sunday evening from the Mainland, having gone up as far as Kamloops to see Mr. Gordon. He spent a busy day at his office yesterday, was with the Lieutenant-Governor and went up to Vancouver last evening. Speaking of Mr. Gordon's refusal of the position, the Premier said that Mr. Gordon declined because the men from whom he would expect support had pledged themselves to Mr. Fulton. However, Mr. Martin believes that if party lines are declared for at the Liberal convention at Vancouver on April 5, Mr. Gordon will be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Gordon, who has declined a position in the government, is a furniture dealer in the Inland Capital, of which he has several times been mayor. He formerly resided in Victoria and was in the employ of Weiler Bros. and other furniture manufacturers. Mrs. Gordon is the eldest daughter of Mr. Ralph Borthwick, of this city.

That the workingmen are to take an active part in the coming struggle is becoming more apparent each day. A number of prospective candidates have appealed to the Victoria Trades and Labor Council for their support, but no action has been taken as yet. J. H. Watson, the Vancouver labor leader, says that the labor party of Vancouver has decided to await the action of Mr. Martin and the Liberals and Mr. Carter-Cotton and the Conservatives before taking positive action themselves. Mr. Watson said that it was likely, however, that a full labor ticket would be put in the field.

The business men who recently waited on the Lieutenant-Governor to urge him to bring to an end the present unsatisfactory conditions, yesterday received a reply in writing, practically the same as the verbal one already published.

PICTURES OF THE BIG FIGHT.

How Science and Enterprise Combined to Produce the Latest Entertainment Marvel.

The success of the Jeffries-Sharkey contest pictures to be exhibited at the Victoria theatre next Friday and Saturday evenings, has been truly remarkable. The pictures are marvels of excellence, and in this connection, the details as to how they were taken are of interest to all classes of people. The amount of film in making the biograph record was contained in forty film boxes, specially made for the purpose—a rather cumbrous affair, necessarily so on account of the enormous amount of film that had to be stored away, namely, 1,385 feet—nearly one-quarter of a mile. This was enough to run steadily four minutes, which time included the round proper, three minutes long and one minute intermission. Inasmuch as the contest went the limes of twenty-five rounds, there were a total of 40,500 feet of the negative film consumed; this means 7 2-3 miles. This band of film is 2¾ inches wide, and is made of celluloid, as usual, but of a thickness especially adapted for the biograph camera. The total number of pictures on this enormous band was 216,000, each picture being 2¼ inches long and 2¾ inches wide.

Up to now only the negative film has been mentioned. It must be understood that before an exhibition can be given on the screen, an equal amount of positive film must be printed. For this contest, 36,000 feet, or 9¾ miles (also 2¾ inches wide), have been printed. The total amount of film necessary to be printed and developed before an exhibition could be given, is 14½ miles. Those who have bought an ordinary spool of film for their kodaks—which spool usually contains twelve pictures, or enough to run the biograph camera less than 1-3 of a second—will realize the cost of the material required.

The electric equipment utilized in illuminating this scene was very expensive, and was carried out in a manner hitherto unattempted. Up to the evening of September 30, no moving pictures had been successfully taken by electric light, and the entire scheme was not considered possible by those who pretended to have any knowledge of the subject, and the hopes of the photographic expert were stigmatized as highly fantastic. The photographic value of sunlight has been estimated by scientific men who have investigated this branch of photography as 100,000 candle power at a distance of one hundred feet from the object to be illuminated.

The key to the situation was to be found in the devising of scientifically constructed reflectors, which would thwart the well known physical law of the diminution of the intensity of light as the square of the distance from its source. Condensing lenses and perfect parabolic reflectors were so expensive as to render their use prohibitive. A compromise had to be effected, and a reflector was actually devised and approximately correct in form, which had the effect of bundling the rays of light from the 400 arc lamps used, bundling them in such shape as to emerge from the arc in a more or less parallel direction.

The success of the undertaking was made possible also on account of the well known fact that in photography one times for the shadows, letting the lights take care of themselves. In this installation the lamps were so arranged as to kill their own shadows; that is, speaking roughly, what 300 lamps illuminated from the front, 100 lamps illuminated from the back and sides.

As above stated, 400 arc lamps are used in in eleven rows, about 36 lamps being included in a row. Each lamp was approximately as powerful as the regulation street lamp, without considering the matter of reflectors as all; not but what they were the most vital portion of the equipment. It will be noted that there was enough light over the 24 foot ring in which the contest took place, to effectually illuminate a city of 50,000 inhabitants.

That this unheard-of concentration of light was not disturbing or inconvenient to the contestants and to those imediately about the ring, has been universally conceded, and this is a fact to marvel about. The explanation is very simple, and is to be found in the fact that the eye will accommodate itself to intensities of light and darkness in a very few moments, through the action of the opening and closing of the iris. In fact, it is conceded that this event was witnessed by the ten thousand people present at the contest, with more optical pleasure, so to speak, than at any other similar event in the past where a few lights were used to brighten the stage.

It is hardly expected that this method of making moving pictures will be adopted as a matter of everyday occurrence. The expense of installation, including arc lamps, wiring the same (every lamp having its individual cut-out), expert reflector work, carpentry, not to mention the difficulty of obtaining the electric current to feed so many lamps, would no doubt stand in the way of indulging to any extent in the luxury of artificial lighting for moving pictures, when sunlight is so cheap. In this case, about $6,500 is what was actually spent on the lighting system for the two hours' run.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

"The Fads Of Faith."

First of Series of Sermons by Rev. Mr. Speer of Metropolitan Church.

Faith Healing Dealt With by the Preacher on Sunday Evening.

In the Metropolitan Methodist church on Sunday evening the pastor, Rev. J. C. Speer, preached the first of a series of sermons on "The Fads of Faith," the subject being "Faith Healing," and the text II. Timothy, iv.:20, "Trophimus have I left at Miletium sick." Some years ago Mr. Speer preached a similar series in Toronto, which were printed and very favorably commented upon. There is considerably more material now in connection with the subject and the sermons are certain to prove of interest. A synopsis of Sunday evening's sermon is given below:

Rev. Mr. Speer said: In every age there have been people who have been seeking for the miraculous, and the wonderful. If they can see that which is out of the ordinary, in the way of signs and wonders, they are satisfied, but if not they think something is not right. When Christ was in the world he was pestered with that class, and he said to them: "A wicked . . . generation seeketh after a sign, and there shall no sign be given it save the sign of Jonah." Again he said, "Except ye see signs and wonders ye will not believe," and it would seem as if these people have sent their progeny into every age and country.

In every community there are those who are prepared to accept anything that is taught by the "wandering lights" who are ever to be found preying upon the credulity of such simple minded folks. The faith-cure faddist has not yet run short of material for his sophistries. Ever and anon he comes and goes and thus the people are kept looking for something new and supernatural.

Faith-curing, in some form, is not confined to the Zionites, or Dowieites, for there are many sects and societies and they are as often found hurling anathemas upon one another as at the church. Every now and again we are told of some Simon Sorcerer who can do cures such as were only equaled by the Lord Himself. Then after he has run his course and the gullible people have slunk away in shame and disappointment we hear that another fad is sprung, and so the succession runs. It is not an easy matter to sift out the things, true and false, that these people teach, but there are a few fundamentals of which we are pretty sure.

1. It is taught that all sickness is from the Devil.

I am prepared to lay a good deal at the door of his satanic majesty but, when it is stated, that all sickness is by satanic agency we must draw the line. It is true that the violations of natural and moral law are counted to be the cause of sin; but there are thousands who are sick, not by any fault of their own, but, it may be, by the unsanitary condition of the town. But as these people go to the Bible for their truth, to the Bible we must take this question. Let me read you a few of the scores of passages in the Bible which state that afflictions, in some cases, at least, come from the Lord Himself. (Here the preacher read many passages to prove his point.) Here we have many passages which clearly show that the inspired writers declared that God laid affliction upon them. As the apostle said "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." Look at a few persons who were the salt of the earth and were sick, even while in the service of God. Daniel says that he "fainted and was sick," and who will say that it was the Devil who made him ill at that time. The same is true in the case of Dorcas, that woman who has special mention because of her goodness. Was it the Devil who made Lazarus, the personal friend of Jesus, sick when Jesus said when it was told Him what had occurred: "I am glad for your sakes that I was not there to the intent that ye might believe." It never seems to occur to these people that there may be blessing in sickness which cannot as well be bestowed without it. Why, if Satan bring all the sickness, did Timothy, an apostle of Jesus, suffer so long? And see the case of the text how Trophimus, also a preacher and associate of Paul, was so sick that he had to drop out of the work. What credit the Devil gets for all this work? It is a poor compliment to the piety of these men that Satan had such a power over their bodies. I suppose they have us believe that, when the bubonic plague comes, or smallpox rages, or when diphtheria multiplies its victims, it is all of the Devil. But it is a fact that in too many cases it is the "devil of dirt" in the city or in your neighbor's back yard which is the cause.

2. The next statement of the divine healer is that all sickness is to be cured by faith alone. We are not to use medicine or any other means, but pray to God, and if we are right with Him the disease will disappear.

Now, if this teaching be correct it must work in every case where the faith is all right. There can be no case where the cure will not come if the patient truly believes.

For such teaching they take the following as premises and work out to their conclusion. "God is almighty and changeless; and the Psalmist said 'He healeth all our diseases,' therefore he can heal them all now as in the past." No one will dispute any one of these statements, and so they take another step. "Jesus has all power, He healed all manner of diseases, and he sent His disciples to do the same, and the apostle said that to some He gave 'the gift of healing,' therefore we all should have that gift." It is just here that we part company with these people, for it is not true that the gifts which were in the power of the first apostles were to be continued to all generations. If this were true, then it would follow that all works Christ and His disciples did, we should be able to do. But what do we find; but that there are some things that no faith-healer thinks of doing. They healed the wounded and maimed, as in the case of the servant of the high priest whose ear Peter cut off on the night that He was betrayed. Christ cured people who did not believe in Him, but on the faith of friends. He cured them of congenital blindness, and no faith-healer has ever accomplished this. It is true that God can do these things now if He will, but it is not true that He has adopted this as the only method of cure for this suffering world.

If all were to be cured without means it is curious that we have so much that would lead us to think that God uses works as well as faith in the relief of the suffering ones of earth.

Jesus Himself "made clay of spittle," and with it he anointed the eyes of the blind man. He did not need to do that, and here He showed us a bad example if we are never to use means. Why did He send the blind to the pool of Siloam when He was curing? Why did Jesus say: "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." If he intended that Christians were to banish the physicians, He should have been more careful of what He said, for, while it is true that He used this as an illustration of the need of the people for cure of their moral and spiritual maladies, still in it He does give the strongest kind of countenance to the fact that there were physicians in his day and the sick should send for them when they needed them as they should send for the Great Physician when they needed soul cure.

Take the case of the good Samaritan who found the poor fellow wounded and half-dead on the way down to Jericho. Jesus approves and says that means were used in the restoration, for the man "poured oil and wine into the wounds of the sufferer and left him in the care of the inn-keeper." If it had been the faith-healer he would have asked him to "only believe" or "go to Jericho." If there is only one way of dealing the sick, and that is by faith, without means of any sort, Christ could scarcely have given us a more misleading story. Then we look at the case of the text where Trophimus was left behind at Miletium on account of his sickness. Paul was the greatest exponent of faith, and was an enthusiastic against works as a means of being saved, but he was a wise and inspired apostle, and he had seen the Lord Jesus, and been caught up into the third heavens, and if any one, in that age, knew about faith-cure it was Paul; but here we have him leaving this young man behind sick. Why did he not at once cure him, or at least teach him that it was his privilege to get up and be healed? That is what he should have done, if this was to be the way of cure for all time. Take then the case of Timothy, the son of Paul in the gospel; he was a sufferer for a long time it would appear. There was something the matter with his stomach and he had been trying the water cure, so that he was no faith-cure faddist up to that time. But he should have known if that was the way, for he was a chosen apostle by the church of the time, and what is still more curious, Paul himself did not resort to the "miracle-cure," for he prescribes for him, and we have the prescription on record, "a little wine for thy stomach sake and they often infirmities"; from that day to this we have heard nothing about the sickness of Timothy.

We agree that the cure of the sickness and suffering to which we are heir in this life, is, in point of importance, second only to the cure of the soul, and in a matter of so much importance it would be strange indeed did Jesus leave the question so doubtful that after two thousand years, with five hundred millions of the population of the earth Christian, at least in name, and tens of thousands of the best scholars of the world ministers of this gospel, and yet but a few of these millions following the true teaching with reference to such a vital question. The people who assume such a position give evidence of an audacity only surpassed by their ignorance.

The question will be asked just here "how then do you account for the cures which are said to be wrought by those who take this position?"

I may say that these are not so difficult to be accounted for as some would have us believe, but, as I have now spoken to you for full forty minutes, and as this can as well be dealt with in connection with next Sunday night's sermon on Christian Science, I shall close.

Getting Ready For Summer

Arrangements for the Opening of Navigation on Upper Yukon.

Expected That Ice Will Be Out by Mid-May—Marine Notes.

(From Tuesday's Daily Edition.)

The steamer Tees, the most popular steamer in the Alaska trade, reached Victoria, her home port, on Sunday evening, after a very pleasant trip to and from the Gateway City. She brought down but twenty passengers, and all of these from Skagway, there being few if any travellers from the interior at present. There is, however, quite a movement towards Dawson and Nome, some going over the ice, but the majority waiting for the opening of navigation. Speaking of the arrangements for the coming season the Skagway Alaskan says:

"With the spring months at hand and winter in the background, transportation men of the Upper Yukon are beginning to prepare for the next open season. The advance guard is coming north and some have already reached Skagway en route to the interior to put vessels in repair for the next season's operations. Co-incident with the revival in the steamboat circles of the region, is a noticeable activity in anticipation of the barge and bateaux travel down the Yukon. Several of the interior sawmills are getting out or preparing to get out material for the prospective demand by barge builders. Men who will take freight by barge or steamer from Lower LaBarge are also beginning to arrive in Skagway and to move on to that point with supplies, and word comes of parties now building barges on the shores of LaBarge.

"Capt. Cox, of the steamer Sibyl, arrived from Victoria yesterday en route to Hootalinqua to put the Sibyl in condition for the summer. The captain is accompanied by his mate, two engineers, a cook, a watchman and two deck hands. The skipper expects the river to open about May 15. The Sibyl, he announces, will run between Closeleigh and Dawson.

"A contract pointing to the prospective time in the eyes of experienced men as to when the Upper Yukon will open has just been closed by the management of the steamer Florence with White and Adair. The Florence people have agreed to take ten tons of freight from near Hootalinqua, and to have it laid down in Dawson by May 15. They will take it on the Florence. The steamer is in winter quarters near Hootalinqua, and so in a position to follow the ice down the Yukon just as fast as it moves out. Mr. Brady has contracted to take the freight from Bennett to Hootalinqua over the ice.

"White & Adair have thirty tons of goods on cars in Skagway which will be moved to Bennett in two or three days. It will be taken from Bennett to Dawson over the ice in 62 sleds, drawn by 31 horses. J. W. Heffner arrived in the city several days ago en route to Lower LaBarge to build scows in which to take freight to Dawson with the opening of the river. Otto Partridge, who arrived several days ago from his mill at Mill Haven, on Lake Bennett, reports he has already begun the construction of scows for lake and river use this season and is the only one that did not close down. The Victoria-Yukon Trading Company has begun to prepare for a lively season of milling and scow building, and is opening its lumber camps about Bennett. Duncan Little and Frank Scott have been at Lake Marsh two months whipsawing lumber to build a scow which will be taken down the Yukon to Nome at the opening of the river.

MONTH'S SHIPPING.

Freight and Shipping of Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co. for February.

In their freight and shipping report for February, Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., say: "There has been considerable business in grain chartering during the past month, both from San Francisco and northern ports, and, as the grain in warehouse available for shipment is still very large, with little tonnage in sight, the prospects are strongly in favor of a continuance of the high rates, now ruling, for some time to come. The demand for lumber carriers is increasing, and vessels for early loading are still unobtainable. Rates have advanced about one-third all round over last month's figures."

THE UNION LABEL.

Vancouver, March 19.—J. Dodson was the lowest tenderer to supply the city with bread. The council refused to accept the tender because Dodson did not employ union labor, and now Dodson threatens to sue the city for damages.

Here's a New Harbor Sch

Mr. A. S. Going Has Which Meets With F able Attention.

Tarte's Churlish Reply a son on Practical Lib Politics.

(From Wednesday's Daily

There was practically no li range of subjects dealt with at ing's meeting of the board of t cil, although the chief point o ness may be said to have be troduction of still another h provement project, of which Going, C.E., is the author and and which found considerable the half-dozen members of co ing up the board's representa these Vice-President L. G. Mc chairman, the others prese Messrs. C. F. Todd, W. Thom Renouf, J. J. Shallcross an Leiser.

Very complete and admirabl statistical information accom following communication from of customs A. R. Milne, which ened to with close attention manifest interest:

Customs Canada,
Victoria, B.C. March

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary B.C Trade, Victoria, B.C.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose some information relative to the the Yukon frontier, and the Yu which may be of interest to the so ably represent, and who have desirous to further the interes city, and the welfare of our mer

I beg to say that our efforts successful in having Skagway ma at which merchandise destined in the British possessions may b for immediate transportation and tion in bond without appraisemen consular certificate being require

The following is an extract fro received from the Commissioner toms under date of the 8th instan ference thereto:

"I have the honor to acknowled celpt of your letter of the 28th with forms of special steamer an manifests, of goods in transit via for the Yukon frontier.

"I return one of the special man dorsed as 'approved' form.

"I enclose copy U. S. Treasury tion, dated at Washington, Febru 1900, and published in U. S. Tre cisions designating Skagway a where goods destined for Britis sions of North America may be en der special intransitu provisions.

"This will greatly facilitate t and lessen the cost of transfer at for Canadian goods destined for kon frontier."

I have the assurance of the gen ager of the White Pass & Yuko that his company will now disp all brokers' and other charges, merchants have had to pay for p Canadian goods in transit throug States customs at Skagway, w now be dispensed with by the States designating Skagway as a p goods destined for Canada may under special intransitu provision

Goods the produce of Canad paid shipped from Victoria or Van other ports in British Columbi manifested on the approved form port of departure of the vessel for

The description of packages, c one line and total value of eac or number of packages of like goods will be required to be statistical purposes.

On arrival of the vessel at Skag entry at the United States cus mission will be granted to unload from the vessel to the cars, w be shunted on the wharf alon ship, where the goods will be pu cars under the supervision of the customs officer without referen contents of the packages, and car is full the U. S. customs o the Canadian customs officer wi tach their seal and the car is t to go to its destination.

The cars on arriving at Bennet ports on the line of railway will the seals having been broken by officer and contents checked and fest acquitted.

These new regulations, you wi will greatly facilitate the tra goods at Skagway, which has been the point where delay has m much to the inconvenience of chants.

Herewith I enclose for the info the board a list of British ves cleared and sailed from this po way during the calendar year (ending December, 1899), giving tonnage of tons, freight carried by ea value of the same; also the nam lean vessels that called at th their voyage to Skagway, givin ber of tons freight carried and of the same.

You will observe by the stat the total are as follows:

	Tons Carri
British vessels	8,003
American vessels	1,139
	9,142
British	
American	

I have the honor to be, sir, y servant,

A. R.

The communication and ac documents were received wit vote of thanks to the Collec members of the board bearin testimony to their appreciat Milne's activity in promoting ing the trade interests of th province.

From the Ottawa board o received a copy of a resoluti to be presented at the approa bers of commerce convention looking to a closer commerc the colonies on the basis of throughout the Empire, as a the ultimate introduction of free trade and the imposition uniform ad valorem duty on importations of all foreign collection to be applied to defence fund.

The resolution was found t similar tenor to that offered b real board of trade, and pre with by the Victoria body— ing the case, it was not felt sary to take any other cours the several documents from

A postal card communic was well calculated to unloo cent flood came to hand fro Lord, a journalist of Londo