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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page Four.)

ious thing that was ever laid before the house. The government were prepared to treat the bill on its merits. So little had the leader of the opposition to say against the bill that he had to repeat himself four times on everything in order to make up a speech of any length. He had said that one member in Cassiar represented the same as four in West Kootenay. But must consideration not be given to other factors besides that of population? There were four factors—population, density of population, area, and the communication had by the constituency with the outside world. Take Cassiar as an example. It had at present a population of from 2,000 to 3,000, but there was no telling how soon this would be increased to double the figures quoted. The same applied to East Kootenay. The population of the country was indeed expanding so rapidly that no government could as yet bring down a hard and fast redistribution bill. The member for Westminister city in his remarks as to Cassiar had given an insight into what the procedure of the opposition might be in case they were in the same position as the government. There had been no argument against the bill except the usual tricks of the opposition. The senior member for Vancouver city had brought forward a cloud of figures that no one would attempt to follow intelligently. There was no doubt but that when the bill was thoroughly understood by the people they would be satisfied with it, and this would be shown at the approaching elections.

Mr. Hume followed supporting the argument of his leader and the previous speakers of the opposition. He said he did not believe there was one member of the other side of the house who was not ashamed of the bill.

Major Mutter declared that he for one was a member not ashamed of the bill. There had been a good deal of talk by the members of the opposition about figures. He would give some figures. His constituency, Cowichan-Alberni, had been compared with West Kootenay. The residents of his constituency, many of them, had lived there for thirty years, and long residence was a thing that had to or should be taken into consideration. Advantage could not be taken of the old constituencies merely to please new ones that were springing up. He then proceeded to quote statistics extensively on redistribution bills in other countries where conditions prevailed similar somewhat to those of British Columbia, and where it was shown that population was by no means the sole basis of representation. He justified the bill on this evidence, maintaining that it would be manifestly unfair it Kootenay with all its newcomers should receive representation on its population.

Mr. Graham said a great many comparisons had been made, and he believed yet more could be made. The government had been severely criticized, but there were no arguments that could be advanced or statements made in regard to this bill that could be too severe.

Mr. Hunter prefaced his remarks by saying that the senior member for Vancouver had again deluged the house with figures to support his belief that redistribution should be founded on the voters' list, and on the voters' list alone. He had evidently not taken into consideration the elements of population density, area or communication. There was still another element that no doubt also should be entertained, and this was the temper of the people making up the constituency. The hon. member had paid him the compliment of saying that Comox was well represented, but he would attribute this more to the temper of the people of Comox than to his own ability. The figures that had been adduced by the member for Cowichan-Alberni had gone to the root of the matter, whereas the figures of the first member for Vancouver had not. He would follow in the line of Major Mutter, and quote figures from the history of Ontario for instance. He was sure the senior member for Vancouver would not say that this was not about the very best comparison that could be made. Then look at the constituency of Addington, with its 4,000 voters and its one representative—and this was all that Algoma with 8,000 voters had. West Kent had one member for 8,016 voters; North Kent had 3,465, and North Brant had only 2,506. Dufferin had 6,100, while North Lanark had 3,984. Toronto South had 14,325, and there were other comparisons equal in illustrative power. Take the province of Quebec and conditions were to be found about the same. If it was impossible to do any better than this in these old and settled provinces, how much harder must it be in the newer and rapidly developing province of British Columbia? The North West Territories might also be cited as an example. Banff had only one representative for 371 electors, while Batoche with 117 voters had also one representative. A constituency with 581 electors had only one member, while another with only 117 electors was similarly represented. The opposition had talked about the constituencies on the Island being the rich ones, the easy ones to gain. Why then did they not secure them? The bill on the whole he held to be as fair a one as could be expected under existing circumstances. The government had no exact idea as to what the population was to-day; nor could they have any idea of what it would be in a few years to come.

Mr. Sword said that the member for Comox had pronounced the bill as good as could be expected from the present government.

Mr. Hunter: "The marriageable member for Dewdney has misquoted me.—(Laughter).

Mr. Sword continued that if the member for Comox had not said this he would take the responsibility of the statement upon himself. It was as good a measure as might be expected from the present government, and he was proceeding to demonstrate how bad in his opinion the measure really was when Mr. Speaker called recess.

The house resumed session at 8:30 and Mr. Sword continued the debate. He said the principles laid down by the hon. Provincial Secretary were proper ones and had they been followed there could have been no objection to the bill; but no attempt had been made to carry any of them out. He would not go into figure as the others had, but there was one gratifying thing about it all, this being that the Attorney-General had had the grace to appear to show that he was ashamed of the bill. He thought the government should withdraw the motion, and thereby do itself some credit.

Mr. Huff, the junior member for Cowichan-Alberni, rose to defend his own district more than the bill. He did not think that the people who elected the members of the opposition were as much in want of more representation as they were in need of better representation. (Hear, hear.) He did not know of any province in the Dominion where representation was based on the number of voters. Eight years ago the people of Cowichan-Alberni could not get a steamboat to go there with provisions until he (the speaker) went to the C. P. N. Co. and pledged himself for $300 on every trip. Now the same company found it necessary on their own account and in the ordinary course of business to put an extra steamer on the line. This showed how fast the distract was progressing. The constituency was not over-represented by any means. There was a large number of aliens there who had no votes, but he was informed that they would soon be ready to take the oath of allegiance, and become voters.

Hon. Mr. Pooley pointed out that the whole of the charge of the opposition against the government was that the bill had not been prepared on a basis of population, which system was entirely wrong. He would give some history to show how the system still adhered to once worked in favor of the Mainland, and of Kootenay in particular. At the time of confederation nearly all the population of the province was on Vancouver Island, and it was then arranged that population should not be the basis of representation. In illustration of this, he called attention to the fact that in 1871 Kootenay had two members in the house, and they were elected by by 17 and 13 voters respectively. In 1875 the population had decreased, and the two represenattives were elected by 16 voters. In 1878 two members were returned by three voters. The member for West Kootenay had stated that the government had treated his part of the country unfairly, and he had said that Kootenay on a basis of population should have two more members. It would not do to go into representation purely by population and Kootenay owed much of its success to the fact that this had not been done in the past. The argument was incorrect because where would Vancouver or Victoria be in such a case? The cities would simply swallow up everything, and govern the country. In reference to Cariboo, the President of the Council claimed that it had a very large area, and two representatives were necessary, while in Lillooet, one member could not keep in touch with all the requirements of the district. Esquimalt although not very large in population had wide dimensions. There was a number of people there who were not on the voters' list and consequently were not represented. There was the navy yard and the fortifications, which were very important to this province. All the money spent on supplies for those people was kept in the province.

The redistribution bill which the government had brought down was framed to suit the people, and not the leader or members of the opposition. He did not believe that even if the government were to accept their suggestions and bring down a bill accordingly that it would suit the members on the other side of the house. They would complain because they could not help it; it had become constitutional with them. Their only aim was to get on the government side of the house, and in seeking this they forgot the good of the country. It had been shown that the cities are not over represented, while the outlying districts were thoroughly protected. The senior member for Vancouver had characterized the dill as a most extraordinary one, and he had been very well answered by figures from the province of Ontario—that province was not seemed to think nothing wrong could be done. In reference to Cassiar, it would be manifestly unfair if some special regulations were not provided. A large number of people from New Westminister, Vancouver and Victoria were going there to develop the country, and they should not on this account be deprived of their votes. It was insinuated that the government could control their votes and that this was the object of that part of the bill. How could the government control their votes any more than the opposition? It was stated in the house during the afternoon that the late Hon. Mr. Robson had in 1890 promised that a redistribution bill would be brought down on a basis of population. He did not believe that such a promise had ever been given, but he remembered that in 1894 when the bill was brought down on similar lines to those of the measure now before the house the hon. member for West Kootenay had voted for it. It could not be expected that the leader of the opposition would be satisfied with the bill, but it would be found that the people would be thoroughly well pleased with it. (Applause.)

Mr. Kidd said that the electors of the province were too fair-minded to support the government in such a measure as this that they had now brought down and which would be shown when the elections came round. Figures had demonstrated that an unequal representation had been provided for. The Attorney-General had declared that it was a fair bill, and that statement had been repeated by all others on the government side of the house without any argument to support it. The Provincial Secretary had outlined the proper basis, but he had not shown the bill to be fair on that basis.

Hon. Col. Baker remarked that that was self-evident.

Mr. Kidd replied that he was afraid it would not be self-evident to the electors. The member for Comox had said that one of the most important factors to be taken into consideration in the framing of a redistribution bill was the temper of the people.

Mr. Hunter corrected the member for Richmond, informing him that what he had said was that it might be well to take the temper of the people into consideration.

Mr. Kidd continued that there seemed to be no doubt but that the government in drafting the bill had an eye to what the temper of the people would be at the next election.

Mr. Macpherson said that the disgraceful arguments of the members on the government side of the house in support of the bill demanded refutation. Such arguments as the "temper of the people" by the member for Comox, and "long residence" by the senior member for Cowichan-Alberni, were in keeping with the heterogeneous list of reasons given by those on the opposite side of the chamber. The bill was called a redistribution bill, but there was no redistribution in it. It simply added to the present representation, and when the people understood it a howl would go up from one end of the country to the other. Did the member for Comox mean when he referred to the temper of the people that the government knew where the people were favorable to them, and that they had framed the bill to provide extra representation there. It looked very much as though this was what had really been meant. He found that all the figures quoted that the bill was most unjust, and that it did not carry out that principle which the Provincial Secretary had laid down—not in a single element. The senior member for Cowichan-Alberni had argued that the length of residence in a constituency should entitle people to more consideration than newcomers. Would he want to base the right to vote on the same principle? And the right to represent also? If so, would he be in this house himself? No. For he was not an old resident of that district. The bill had been framed simply to help the government back into power, but they would find that they could not get back on such low tricks of knavery as that. The bill could not be defended on the grounds of fairness or equity, and if the government would only consider their own interests they would withdraw it. The speaker said that he had received information to the effect that supporters of the government disapproved of the bill, and he read from the Rossland Miner of April 19, which he claimed was a government organ, a criticism of it.

Mr. Adams thought that the members of the opposition had lost an opportunity such as they had not had for some time past. They asked the government to withdraw the bill and present another; they always did ask some unreasonable things. If they intended to serve the country in a proper manner and were capable of it they should in all the spare time which they had cused for caucuses have drawn up a bill of their own. I they had done this and moved it as an amendment they would have done something, but by not doing so they had shown that they did not feel equal to the occasion of bringing down a bill themselves. They asked the government to bring down another.

Mr. Higgins had listened to the arguments on both sides of the house and thought that both sides of he question had been fairly well covered. He would not have risen had it not been for some thrusts made at Esquimalt. Simple justice had been done to Esquimalt, and nothing more. He proceeded to describe the great commercial possibilities of this constituency. Taking the bill as a whole, the government might perhaps have done better—but they also might have done much worse. He would not vote for the amendment, nor would he vote against the bill.

The amendment was then put to the house and defeated on a vote of 17 to 12, Mr. Higgins voting with the government.

Mr. Forster then rose to speak to the original motion. He had taken notes enough, he said, to keep him "going all night" in reply to arguments on the government side of the house, but this would only be repeating what others had already said. He went into general abuse of the bill and wanted to know if the Attorney-General knew what representation meant to the Anglo-Saxon people? Did he know the story that British history had to tell—how great people had laid down their lives and shed their blood for the right to be represented? He wou'd like the Attorney-General to study a little history, and find out where he stood.

Dr. Walkem had heard a great many funeral orations during the day, and he wanted to say that the principles laid down in the bill were the same principles that had been advocated by the opposition four years ago, the last member who had spoken as well the member for Richmond having been among those who advocated it. This was when in 1894 they drew up their platform and gave it to the public. He read from the News-Advertiser to show exactly what that platform was, and one of the principles was that thinly settled districts should received a strong representation. This was the same principle as was everywhere displayed in the bill now before the house, and it was the member for Richmond who had stated that it was a platform that any man might be proud of. It had been asked why was the piece taken off South Nanaimo. This had been done in the interests of the workingmen. The opposition members might laugh, but this was true. If those workingmen had remained in that constituency they would not have been allowed to vote as they wished to. In that strip of territory that had been taken off there were embraced seventy-five or eighty men who were employees of the New Vancouver Coal Co. and that company had made it a personal matter, because he (the speaker) was not in favor with them. Those men had now been put where they could vote haw they liked without fear of being discharged. The members of the opposition had no case against the bill, and knowing this they pitched in to abuse the government. It was the old story.

Mr. Kennedy asked the member for South Nanaimo if he thought one voter in South Nanaimo equal to four in East Yale.

The member for South Nanaimo replied that one man in his constituency did represent in commercial interests as much as four men in East Yale.

Messrs. Vedder and Graham opposed the motion for the second reading of the bill, and Hon. Mr. Martin refuted the arguments advanced, the vote being reached at 12:20, and neither the Premier nor Mr. Cotton being heard from. The second reading was carried on a division of 14 to 10, Mr. Higgins voting with the government.

When the house adjourned it was to 2:30 on Monday.

The commissioner sent out by the Dominion government to treat with the local government took a certain position which he presented as an ultimatum. The local government was not prepared to accept the ultimatum, and practically the negotiations, which, by the way, were carried on largely by a series of meetings rather than by correspondence—ended there, at least for the present.

There is an important constitutional question at stake, and on involving the rights of the province, rights for which the government has long strenuously contended, viz., the ultimate or reversionary rights of the province to lands occupied as Indian reserves. In this particular case other issues are involved as well.

The provincial government contends that the Songhees reserve has a value which does not attach to the Indian title of occupation, that is to say, the Indian title is one of occupation only, the Indians having no right to sell or otherwise dispose of the land which is theirs for their use only, so long as it is occupied, and consequently any value that the land possesses apart from its use as an Indian reserve arises from its urban situation which attaches to the fee simple and not to the Indian title.

This contention the Dominion government will not admit, holding that the lands, or proceeds of the lands, in the case of removal, should be controlled by the Dominion and funded for the benefit of the Indians.

The reason the Songhees Indians have not yet been removed is no fault of the provincial government, unless the latter were prepared to give up rights which it has all along contended for. It is a question of terms.

The provincial government holds that the Indian title ceases with occupation, and that the duty of the government is fully performed in providing another reserve and rehabilitating the Indians in every respect equal to their present position in relation to improvements and conveniences. The rehabilitation the province offered to undertake in the completest and most liberal manner possible, the Indians to be provided with another reserve more suitable in all respects for their purposes as Indians.

However, when this offer was refused, the local government as a matter of compromise and to afford an amicable settlement without prejudice to the rights in regard to the general question, was willing to accept half the reserve and convey absolutely the fee simple of the other half to the Dominion government, the latter to undertake to rehabilitate the Indians. Thus considering the value of the lands occupied by the Indians almost in the centre of the city of Victoria, with an advantageous situation in regard to water front, appears to be an eminently fair and reasonable proposal. It must be borne in mind in connection with this contention that the Indians in no way gave value to the reserve, but have been rather a detriment than otherwise, and one can easily imagine now, if Victoria grew to be a city of 100,000 or more inhabitants, what value would attach to the land in the reserve, and how utterly absurd it would be to hold that the Indians, who have no inherent rights to the land except that of occupation, would be entitled to the proceeds in case it were disposed of.

Had the local government accepted the proposal of the Dominion commissioner the land would have passed entirely out of the hands of the province, and the question of reversionary rights would still have remained unsettled, and to establish this it would have been necessary to have undertaken expensive and long drawn out litigation. Originally it was for the purpose of avoiding all legal and constitutional complications that the commission was appointed, and to have settled it leaving the main point still in dispute would have been a grave blunder on the part of the provincial government. The Indians would have been removed, it is true, but the rights of the province would have gone with them, and it is quite probable—in fact may confidently be assumed that the opponents of the government would to-day have been condemning them for their "base surrender" instead of as they are at present denouncing them for not accepting the Dominion government's offer for removal.

In addition, however, to the foregoing considerations, the proposal of the Dominion government would have effected no good results, neither in respect to the Indians themselves in removing them from the baneful influences of city life, nor so far as the city is concerned, because it was intended to locate them at Cadboro Bay on the other side of the city, which was practically shifting them from one part of the city to the other.

From a moral point of view, the location of the Indian should be far enough away to remove them entirely from the evils which contact with city life engenders; and from an industrial point of view the reserve should be an agricultural one where there would be an opportunity for the Indians to make a living agriculturally and where they could be educated in farming. This view of the case was urged on the Dominion government without effect.

The removal of the Songhees Indians has been urged over and over again by the provincial government—in fact the matter in dispute is one of long standing. Prior to the coming in of the present administration at Ottawa, it had been all but settled between the two governments that the provincial government should undertake the removal of the Indians on a basis of compensation and that the present reserve should revert to the province. This arrangement should have been carried out, and if a removal is to be made the arrangement must be one in which all rights are to be respected—those of the province as well as those of the Indians. It must be remembered that the rights of reversion is a most important consideration. As the Indians are gradually decreasing it may be assumed that sooner or later they will be become extinct, or lose their tribal distinctions and become more or less assimilated with the rest of the population. As they occupy some of the best lands in British Columbia, it is necessary and very important to guard the interests of the province and not to barter away any constitutional rights as a matter of temporary convenience or expediency.

If it is to be peace, it must be peace with honor, and the government, while it has shown every desire to effect an amicable and speedy settlement, must at the same time refuse to surrender rights which, in the very nature of things, must continue to grow important and valuable as an asset of the province.

In respect to the merits of the present discussion the Times displays its usual lack of information by assuming that the lands would become assessable and taxable for the benefit of the city of Victoria. As a matter of fact the lands would revert to the province, and not to the city, and would not be taxable. Anything looking to municipal control would have to be made the subect of future arrangements.

Nor would the acquisition be one to which no responsibility or expense would attach. An estimate was made by the government as to the cost of placing the lands in the reserve in a saleable condition, which for roading, etc., amounted approximately to $100,000. If the city of Victoria is unable to improve and maintain the streets, which it has up to the present time done in an efficient manner, the ratepayers would scarcely wish to assume the responsibility of an increased expenditure of $100,000. It is not generally understood either that there is in the hands of the Dominion government now and has been for some time $11,000 in trust of moneys arising out of the proceeds of the reserve, and of that amount the Indians receive no benefit. The prvince has an interest in that fund—in fact possesses the reversionary rights in the same way as it does to the land in the reserve, and it is pertinent to enquire if the province should not have the use of that money instead of the Dominion government, with no claim to it, except as the guardians of the Indians, and who have the use of it without regard to the claims of the Indians for a beneficiary interest.

As it will be seen, the proposition submitted by the Dominion government through their commissioner was simply this, that they offered to remove the Indians wihout cost to the province and to assume control of the whole of the lands at present in the reserve.

As that was offered as an ultimatum and regarding which absolutely no further concession could be obtained, it is not to be wondered at that the provincial government refused to negotiate further. Instead of being condemned for not agreeing to the removal of the Indians under such conditions they are to be congratulated upon the stand they have taken.

Regarded solely from a moral point of view, if the Dominion government were solicitous for the welfare of the Indians they would endeavor to rehabilitate them even entirely at their own cost, from the fact that the Indians are now exposed to the evil influences of city life, and being situated upon a reserve which affords no inducement to or opportunity for agricultural development, there is nothing to incite industry on their part. On the whole it appears that the Dominion government is acting in a manner indocating a desire to get the best of a bargain, rather than to give effect to the ethical considerations involved.

The first of the season's crop of cycling accidents claimed as a victim Mr. Arthur Proctor, who while riding along Belleville street ran into a pile of lumber with disaster to both his mount and himself. He was lying insensible by the roadside when picked up by a passing pedestrian and taken to his home.

Columbia lodge, I. O. O. F., give a parlor social at the Odd Fellows hall on Wednesday evening next, celebrating the 79th year of its introduction in America. Bro. D. Hart will give a short address on the history and aims of Odd Fellowship, and a good programme of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged, after which refreshments will be served. All members of sister lodges and visiting brethren invited.

FIFTY DOLLARS A PAN

New Strike on Dominion Creek which is Proving the Richest Yet Known.

Three Million in Gold now Available at Dawson—Interesting Yukon News.

Here and there about town yesterday were to be found little groups in the middle of the street listening with intent interest to what one or two men in furs had to say about the Yukon. The five arrivals from Dawson by the steamer Centennial were everywhere coralled by curious ones who never ceased catechizing them. J. W. Forest, his son J. L. Forest, and M. C. Cameron, of Seattle, who left Dawson City on the 14th of March, were among them and as each had a few nuggets to exhibit, having between them something like $1,200 in gold, their every movement seemed to attract attention. Mr. Forest, sr., is the bearer of the latest important news of the North. He says that three days before he left for the Coast Jack Montgomery, a man well known and respected by all the miners and a man noted also for his veracity, arrived at Dawson and reported that a new strike had been made on Dominion creek, yielding $48 to the pan. The discovery was made on property owned by Big Alex. McDonald, the King of the Klondike, and the president and manager of the syndicate operating all the principal claims on Dominion creek. The exact location of this new claim Mr. Forest cannot remember, but he thinks it is pretty far up stream. Like many other arrivals from the North Mr. Forest is greatly impressed with the importance of Dominion creek, believing it will equal if not excel in richness even the El Dorado. On Lovett creek, a tributary of the Bonanza and six miles from Dawson, Mr. Forest and his son own two claims and one of these he has now placed on the market at $15,000. These claims have not been developed as the owner's party have been engaged chiefly in prospecting and what they have now in gold was obtained principally in prospecting Cameron creek. The best pay dirt found on Lovett creek has given $2 to the pan, but the average is $1.30.

"Both my claims are good," said Mr. Forest, "and I care not which one I sell as I am anxious to go back and work one of them myself. I went into the Yukon country in August last year and I expect to return in about six weeks. In addition to these claims my son and I own on Lovett creek we have two claims on Swedish Gulch and one on Burnum creek. The latter stream is a tributary of the Dominion, being newly worked but I don't think the pay streak on it has yet been struck. It is a stream 25 or 30 miles long and 75 claims have been staked off, there being 500 feet to the claim. The pay dirt is turning out 80 cents to the pan. Swedish creek is yielding $2.40 to the pan. The stream was first worked by Norwegians who on making their first discoveries endeavored to buy all available claims. They kept their success as secret in order to make cheap purchases, but they were nipped in their scheme and Americans flocking to the locality in great numbers took a hand in the spoils.

"I own still one other claim at 98 above discovery on Reindeer creek, which flows into the Yukon just above Dawson. Prospecting here just begun about the first of March and from 18 to 20 cents a pan in gold is being found. If I knew what I know about the country when I first entered it, I might have had a good many more rich claims. The country is a good one and I found that while I was in it I could eat anything almost, and it quite agreed with me, but down here it is different. It was said at Dawson, but I could not vouch for the report that there was $3,000,000 in gold that is now available and I believe that after the washing, which I think will be about finished by July 10th, there will be $15,000,000 in gold ready for shipment. We heard nothing of the new licenses issued to miners at Dawson.

"On our way out we met Major Walsh 55 miles below the Pelly river, working his way in to Dawson with the mail. In fact we met eight dog teams hauling Canadian mail on our journey to the Coast and all were making good progress, two being about ten miles this side of the Pelly and two at the White Horse rapids. The latter expected to reach the foot of Lake Le Barge and there remain until further progress could be made by water. They will be able to get down the lakes by the 20th of May. A party of forty Mounted Police we met on Lake Marsh and these expected to make Le Barge before travel broke up on the trails.

"There was four in our party when we left Dawson and the absent member, L. Durocher, is down in Seattle, expect, in advance of us. I took sick on the journey at Lake Le Barge and when we reached Sharp's camp we learned he had already started for home."

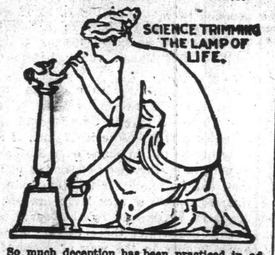
Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of old saints, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Free Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. send no bogus philanthropy nor security to strangers, but a clean business proposition by a company of unquestioned financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the advertisement of their offer in this paper.

PROCEEDINGS FOR LIBEL.

Senator Macdonald, the Times Publishing Co. and the Ottawa Citizen Sued.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin has instructed his solicitor to begin proceedings both civil and criminal against Senator Macdonald, T. L. Graham, editor of the Victoria Times, the Times Publishing Company and the Ottawa Citizen for libel, on account of the publication of statements to the effect that he was dismissed from the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation. In Senator Macdonald's and the Citizen's case the act complained of is the publication by Senator Macdonald in the Citizen of a signed letter containing the statement complined of. The cases against the Times and Mr. Graham are based upon recent editorials in the Times.

HIS HEART WAS HEAVY.

An Apologetic Jap Whose Conscience Troubles Him.

Mr. Norman Hardie, the local agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., is not a missionary, but he sometimes displays that spirit of truth and a good example bringing repentence to the sinner. A few days ago a well-dressed Jap presented himself at Mr. Hardie's office and handing him another Jap's transport applied for passage to San Francisco. With a keen perception, Mr. Hardie discovered that the man was dishonest in purpose, and after putting him through a severe catechizing satisfied himself of this fact with the result that no business was done. In a few days he was the recipient of the following unique epistle.

Mr. Hardy:—

Dear Sir:—I am very glad to wrote my thousand thanks to you for I have learn at least truth from your word which you had told me last tuesday afternoon. At first my friend, who stay with me, came and ask to go your and ask How He got on the mail boat with his ticket or not. I thought there is no trouble to ask you with myself to his name and will get answer soon but it was bad to talk a lie any time and never success and I could'nt sleep that night because your word struck me so much I thank you very much that your word teach me great truth and I never talk a lie any time in my life.

I can't wrote my thought to make understand you but I am glad to tell you my hert.

respectfully yours from one Japanese.

The Celestial empire was well represented at the police court yesterday, practically occuping the exclusive attention of the court. Ah Lee charged with stealing eight pairs of suspenders from the Assyrian store, on the corner of Douglas and Johnston streets, although protesting his innocence violently, will spend one month at Warden John's residence, breaking stone. Ah You was charged with having five sacks of moss in his possession, knowing them to be stolen property. F. Wallenstein, the upholster of 146 Yates street, has been losing moss for some time, and yesterday the prisoner brought the moss produced in court to him for sale, but as he was unable to identify his property in court the prisoner was accordingly discharged. The Chinaman Fuong, arrested upon the arrival of the Charmer Wednesday night, with a number of bottles of whiskey in his possession, supposed to have been stolen, was not brought up for trial. He is a school teacher, and stated that he bought the liquor in Vancouver for his own private use. He will probably be liberated.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve 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 everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. a21