

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Estimates for the Year Presented by the Premier to the Legislature Yesterday.

They Show Due Economy Has Been Studied in Framing the Expenditure of Funds.

The estimates handed down in the legislature yesterday form one of the most interesting as well as the most important events of the session. While the expenditure naturally shows some increase, due to the expanding development of the province, it is to be noted that strict economy has been observed in decreasing expenditure where it can be done, and yet with a very conservative estimate on the increase of the mining industry the revenue shows an anticipated return that counterbalances it and leaves a good surplus. The figures, which show for themselves a comparison between the present year and a year ago in both expenditure and receipts, are as follows:

Table with columns for Province of Canada, Dominion of Canada, and various departments like Land sales, Land revenue, etc.

Table with columns for Estimated cash balance, June 30, 1897, and Total.

It will be noted that the civil government (salaries) statement shows a decrease as compared with last year, and that public institutions (maintenance) charges have increased. This is explained by the transference from the former to the latter of a power for the expenditure, including salaries, of several institutions. The amount to be voted for civil government (salaries) is \$121,136, divided as follows: Lieutenant Governor's office, \$1,500; Premier of the province, \$2,000; provincial secretary's department, \$10,432; finance department, \$16,288; agricultural department, \$4,884; education and immigration department, \$4,000; lands and works department, \$19,570; attorney-general's department, \$10,000; and various other departments, \$2,562.

The expenses under the head of legislature are practically the same as for 1896-97, except that the contingent fund is increased by \$1,000. To hospitals and charities there is an increase of \$1,700. Nelson hospital is granted \$1,000 more than last year, and the Victoria Refuge Home \$200. Under the heading of destitute poor and sick there is also an increase of \$2,000. The aid to resident physicians at Fort Steele, 150-Mile House, Comox, Midway and other places which can now well afford physicians, is to be discontinued. The expenses for the administration of justice (other than salaries), which always calls for the largest vote, beyond the public debt, shows an increase of nearly \$100,000, of which \$3,180 is for the education office, \$1,500 for Vancouver city, \$2,800 for New Westminster, \$1,700 for Yale, nearly \$7,000 for West Kootenay and \$1,400 for Lillooet. Revenue services call for an increased expenditure of \$3,000.

In regard to public works, the vote proposed shows an increase of close upon \$100,000 as compared with 1896-97. Under the heading of works and buildings, the estimated expenditure is \$36,000 as against \$35,000 in 1896-97. Government House, Victoria, demands \$3,000 as against \$2,700; roads, streets, bridges and wharves, \$200,000; call for \$290,550 in place of \$244,550, which surveys are put down again as \$175,000. The main increase is under works and buildings due to the necessity of constructing and furnishing public schools in the mining towns. For Rossland school \$4,000 is set apart; Trail, \$2,000; Kaslo, \$4,000; Sandon, \$1,000; New Denver, \$1,000; S. E. Kootenay, \$800; Clifton, \$1,500; Grand Forks, \$1,200; Nicola Valley, \$700; Nelson (addition), \$1,000; Greenwood, \$800; Camp Douglas, \$500. The increase under roads and bridges is chiefly to either improve or aid in constructing roads in mineral districts and includes \$3,000 for a road from China Creek to Altona, Alberta. There is an increase of \$10,000 for the Westminister district. Appropriations are asked for lockups at Grand Forks, Westwood City, Southeast Kootenay and Trail.

FOR LABOR'S BENEFIT. THE BRAHMA ARRIVES. The Northern Pacific Liner Has a Rough Experience in Making William Head.

Although the force of the wind had considerably abated yesterday morning, in crossing such open places as the James Bay Strait it was getting rid of one possibility of the storm being as severe yesterday as on the previous day. The gale was less and less strong until in the afternoon comparative calm reigned once again.

It was not until getting on towards evening that communication with the outside world by wire was restored and then the telegraph office in Tronche Alley became a scene of hurry and bustle. The operators were overwhelmed with commercial messages, and were kept hard at work until late in the afternoon.

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The Wires Ham Again and Damages Are Reported.

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A DOUBLE DISASTER.

Two Alaska Steamers, the "Dora" and "Willapa," Go Ashore at the Same Time.

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A GARDEN OF EDEN.

Wonderful Story of a Flowery Region Amidst the Snows of Winter.

Like the Other Good Things, Kootenay Lays Claim to This Wonderful Land.

Major W. A. Cooper, with Warring Kennedy, Neil Cowane and Prospector Borden, of Rossland, who have been on the river for about 40 miles, examining some mining property, returned last night on the Trail. When seen in the Windsor hotel by the Record representative, Major Cooper said he had just returned from the Garden of Eden. Being asked to explain the startling information, he said: "I have just seen the most remarkable phenomenon that has ever come under my observation—a veritable Garden of Eden in the midst of the snow-capped peaks with heavy snow storms in full blast within a mile, my companions and myself lay upon green grass without our coats, and enjoyed almost spring weather."

It was 37 miles from Trail on the Columbia river. We left Trail last Friday morning on a blinding snow storm, and as the storm had been of unusual length and severity and has remained in such a deep snow here and there, we were unable to get on towards evening. The vessel was in charge of the pilot, and the force of the wind was so great that the vessel was unable to get on towards evening.

Major Cooper exhibited in proof of his statement a small bucket half filled with tufts of grass and flowers of the buttercup variety, pulled up by the roots. They were not hothouse flowers. The other gentlemen in the party testified to the remarkable phenomenon, saying that they know it was hardly reasonable that such a thing could be. They have become very much interested and will endeavor to learn the cause. They describe the tract as shaped like its last month, circled by high mountains on one side with the Columbia river on the other. It is thought that a thermal spring was the cause of the strange spot.—Rossland Record.

It surprised many visitors to the Chicago World's Fair to find out that of all the blood purifiers, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the only one on an exhibition. The reason is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a standard remedy, and not a patent medicine, or secret nostrum.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD.

A TROUBLE THAT IS MAKING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS MISERABLE.

It Brings in Its Train Nervousness, Pain in the Back and Side, Headaches, Heart Palpitation and Results Fatally.

There are many ways in which people may prove benefactors of their fellow men. There are those who of their human regard spend large sums in erecting public buildings, and others who spend their money in charitable work. Others are content with the more ordinary ways of doing good. The suffering of less fortunate people is not the least of their public benefactors. The means for relieving the suffering of the poor is not the least of their public benefactors. The means for relieving the suffering of the poor is not the least of their public benefactors.

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