

REVOLUTIONARY LEGISLATION.

The good old Tories of Great Britain must be rubbing their eyes these days and wondering where they are standing. Here is a government which was elected on the anti-home rule cry proposing a measure for the pacification of Ireland which the Gladstone party would not have dared to bring down. And it is hinted that the utmost has not yet been proposed for the cause of peace and harmony. It is proposed as a natural corollary of the land purchase scheme to grant a comprehensive measure of self-government, something that will approach very closely to the home rule the nationalists aspire to. The government has had its reward already, as but for the assistance it has received from the Irish members the administration would have been defeated in the House, so completely demoralized have its forces become. We wonder what the attitude of the House of Lords will be towards this reactionary programme. At the time the land purchase scheme was introduced the Times intimated that the tenants of England and Scotland would be apt to inquire when their case would receive consideration. We observe that a representative of an English constituency has asked the government when it proposes to extend its programme and make it applicable to the three kingdoms. The reply was not unfavorable. It was admitted that the time of the tenant farmers of the whole country may come and that the scope of the scheme may include more than mere followers of the agricultural industry. Something more radical than the mere uprooting of landlordism was hinted at. Verily the world do move when such things are hinted at in "conservative, aristocratic England. The land purchase scheme is to be applied in Ireland as an experiment. If the results are satisfactory there, the benefits of a scheme similar in scope may be extended over the country generally. Before another generation or two shall have passed away conditions which in the abstract appear to be ideal may prevail in Great Britain.

The Hamilton Times says: In Ottawa on Saturday evening Sir Louis Davies rather "took down" Prof. Bracq, a Vassar man, who had the bad taste to sneer at Britain's record of arbitration. The professor delivered an address on the French shore question, and in the course of it said the Newfoundlanders would refer the matter to arbitration, "but that Britain usually got the worst of it in arbitration." Sir Louis promptly rose and called the Anglophobe's attention to the falsity of his statements, pointing out that Britain had had 75 cases of arbitration. Of these she had lost 18, had wholly gained 25, and in 32 she had been awarded the predominance of power. Sir Louis further reminded Prof. Bracq that all territorial rights in Newfoundland belonged to Great Britain. The Vassar man was a little confused, and the lesson in courtesy and facts may be good for him.

THE PROVINCIAL SITUATION.

Our old friend and genial adversary the Colonel is as happy and chirpy, apparently, under the most depressing circumstances as Mark Tapley ever was. The Premier is resting on no bed of roses at the present time. There are thorns in his Eden other than those Mr. McBride is endeavoring to thrust into his shrinking flesh. The Colonel knows his shrinking flesh. The Colonel knows he does not possess the confidence of the people, however reluctant a majority of the present Legislature may be to turn him over to the tender mercies of the people. He knows perfectly well that circumstances alone are responsible for the power he at present possesses, and is very far from enjoying. Notwithstanding the seeming confidence of the Colonel's tone in addressing the House yesterday, he feels keenly the fact that by his acts he has estranged the political friends whom he must look to in the future if he hopes for a prolongation of his term as Premier of British Columbia. The forces he might have organized and cemented into an enduring union by his vaunting ambition he has scattered and demoralized, and when the time comes for them to go forth to battle it will be as a rabble instead of as an orderly, well-disciplined force, strong and confident in its cause and hopeful of the result.

There can be no disguising the fact now that the people of British Columbia are disposed to regard a division of the political forces on "party lines" as a remedy for the uncertainties and unwholesome alliances which have characterized the movements of the members of the present Legislative Assembly. Conservatives are disposed to believe that but for the untoward intervention of Colonel Prior they would have been in a most favorable position to take advantage of the leanings of the electorate and the dissensions amongst Liberals. But if there are two factions of Liberals fighting about the disposition of the crown of leadership, there are at least three divisions of Conservatives quarreling over the coveted position, with the Colonel holding the post which commands the whole situation and declaring that if he is pulled down he will drag the whole outfit with him.

To add to the miseries of the Premier's position, he is not only burdened and borne down by a tremendous load of broken pledges made personally to the people of the constituency he represents, but more than any of the other members of the government he must be held responsible for the shortcomings and the blunders of the administration of

which he is the head. It has frequently been asserted during the recent past that the financial position of the province was perceptibly brightening, and that there was a strong probability of the receipts and expenditures, possibly for the first time in the history of the province, balancing. From an examination of the public accounts for the year ending June 30th last we should say, and we think the public will agree with us, that it is time for a change. The revenue for the year was \$1,807,925.24 and the expenditure \$2,337,373.22, the deficit being about three-quarters of a million dollars. In his statement last year the Finance Minister estimated that he would be in receipt of a revenue of considerably over two millions of dollars and that his deficit would be in the neighborhood of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. No doubt the minister will be in quite as optimistic a frame of mind this year. When the financial critic of the opposition takes this matter up and confronts the Colonel with it no doubt the criticism will be met with the usual Tapleyan cheerfulness of spirit. Notes of hand covering the situation will be distributed with the business-like alacrity of a Micawber, in the hopes of something turning up at a later stage in the province's history to bring relief. But that sort of thing has been going on for years and nothing has turned up to produce an equilibrium. What is needed is a government that will do something. The receipts, it is true, have increased, but the expenditures have increased in a greater ratio. The time has arrived for a reformer to appear on the scene. It will be well for the province if he brings an axe with him, for the reform must be a root and branch one.

In view of the showing for the past year it would be interesting to know just how much of the new loan has been taken up and how far what is left of it will carry us along after all present liabilities have been met. How long will it be at the present rate of retrogression until the banks are again lifting us over the shoal places?

CONCILIATION AND

ARBITRATION.

Legislators in nearly all parts of the civilized world are endeavoring to promote more harmonious relations between capital and labor. In uncivilized or semi-barbarous countries the working-man can be brought to time by a dose of cold steel or lead. In Canada we can scarcely approve of the crushing of human aspirations after such a fashion, therefore recourse must be had to other methods unless we are to remain content with the old-fashioned system of fighting our industrial battles to a finish.

Sir William Mulock at Ottawa and Mr. McInnes in the British Columbia legislature have announced their intention of grappling with the evil and endeavoring to annihilate it if they cannot entirely eradicate it. Unfortunately the Postmaster-General does not feel warranted at present in attempting to intervene in other disputes than those in which the public are directly interested. Strikes on railways interfere with the carriage of the mails. The roads are operated under charter obtained from the public, and therefore it is considered that the state has a perfect right to have something to say about the fulfillment of the terms of the charter. British Columbia has suffered more severely from a business point of view on account of the disputes between capital and labor than any other section of this Dominion, if not of the continent. If the measure promised by the Minister of Education has nothing more than an educational effect it will not have been introduced in vain. But we shall have for practical results, because it has been proved by the success which attended the efforts of the conciliation committee of the British Columbia Mining Association that when an earnest effort is made to arrive at an understanding, when the disputing parties are brought together and each made thoroughly acquainted with the position of the other, the chief obstacles to a settlement have been removed.

We had always supposed that our Bluenose friends away on the other side of the continent were of a more plodding, persevering, placid-minded temperament than we of the restless, hustling, ambitious West. But there must be a yearning, striving, warring spirit manifesting itself in the East too. There also it is proposed to exercise it by legislation. A friend of the Times has sent in a copy of the St. John, N. B., Globe, in which the announcement is made that Mr. M. E. Keefe, M.P.P. for Halifax, has introduced a bill in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly to make a better provision for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. It provides first for the registration of conciliation boards, constituted for settling disputes between employers and workmen, or for any association or body authorized by an agreement in writing, made between employers and workmen, for this purpose. Returns shall be furnished to the Provincial Secretary of all proceedings of these boards. An important clause of the bill gives power to the Provincial Secretary, if he thinks fit, where a difference exists between an employer and workmen, to exercise any of the following powers: (a) Inquire into the cause and circumstances of the difference; (b) Take such steps as he may think expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon, or

nominated by the Provincial Secretary, or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference; (c) On the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade, and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or a board of conciliation; (d) On the application of both parties to the difference appoint an arbitrator.

A copy of the settlement arrived at must be filed with the Provincial Secretary. Another clause enables the Provincial Secretary to appoint a person where in any district adequate means do not exist for hearing disputes submitted, to enquire into the conditions there; and he may, if thought proper, establish a conciliation board for that district. The expenses incurred under the act are to be paid out of the provincial revenues. The conciliation rule provides for notice to be given by the association or society of the complaining party to that of the other side, and the reference to the conciliation board shall take place within seven days, and the decision shall be given, if practicable, within the next six working days. The board is to consist of three members nominated by the employers and three by the workmen. Six names are to be submitted from the one side to the other, from which there are to be chosen to act on the board. In case of difference of opinion and failure to agree, the Provincial Secretary is to appoint a person to act as conciliator. The decision of this person shall be final and binding on both parties.

The board of conciliation shall have the power to decide all questions arising between the employer and the workmen, including any questions between one trade and another as regards demarcation of labor or other matters, provided that for the decision of any question involving claim or rights of other sections of the building or other trades a joint conciliation board shall be constituted of the three representatives nominated by each trade involved and by a similar number of representatives of the employer of the building or other trades a joint conciliation board may be specially represented on such board, and so that the number of representatives of the employers and of the workmen on such joint conciliation board shall be equal and so maintained during the sitting.

METERS AGAIN.

Naturally the people who have meters to sell believe that water should be measured out to all consumers. They furnish figures showing the immense reduction in consumption that has been effected wherever meters are installed. Perhaps they do not know the residents of Victoria have been told that all it is hoped to achieve by the installation of meters is a stoppage of waste by a few individuals. In other coast cities this is accomplished by a temporary application of the instrument. San Francisco could not afford to meter the whole of its services. Neither could Denver, whose cities are supplied by private companies, which naturally conduct their affairs in the manner which will yield the fullest returns on the money invested. But then the water works in Victoria are not carried on as a business proposition. They are not expected to earn dividends on the capital invested. If another forty or fifty thousand dollars should be spent in purchasing meters it is quite certain the water rates must be increased to meet the interest and sinking fund. Or perhaps it is intended to secure the money from another source. In any case, it is the aim of the water commissioner to meter every pipe in the city. We have no hesitation in declaring that the aim is a bad one. The commissioner should adjust his sights so as to take in the public aspect of the matter as distinguished from the points of view of the engineer who desires to achieve certain results and the interested parties who have goods to dispose of. We would very much like to hear of a city situated as Victoria is that has adopted the meter system. There is plenty of water in this country. It would be the height of absurdity to spend fifty thousand dollars in providing machinery for the purpose of measuring it out by the gallon to consumers. If it is necessary to increase the supply, spend the fifty thousand for that purpose, and let the people have all they need without stint.

The all-red cable, it is said, will show a considerable deficit as the result of its first term's operations. The depression in Australia is to a large extent responsible for the discrepancy between receipts and expenditures. The showing, all things considered, is held to be very satisfactory. The dull times cannot last. There will soon be a different story to tell.

The London Chronicle hold that the Ontario government has done the right thing in insisting that the charges made by Ganney shall be referred to a judicial commission for investigation and report. This was the method adopted in the celebrated Parnell case, which resulted so disastrously for the prosecution and was followed by the suicide of the informer.

Canon Angier, biographer and editor of Charles Lamb, once uttered this pithy saying: "You may preach like an angel, but if you can whistle on a stick people ignore your preaching and speak of you as 'the man who can whistle on a stick.'" Quartermaster Bailey of the steamer Minnow was disappointed from his berth one night during the voyage to New York. It is supposed that he fell overboard while walking in his sleep.

MORE MEN HAVE JOINED THE UNION

WORK PROCEEDS AS USUAL AT CUMBERLAND

Mr. Dunsmuir Threatens to Close Down Rather Than Submit to Dictation - Ladysmith Situation.

A dispatch from the Cumberland correspondent of the Times says: "The secretary of the newly formed union reports that fifty members were joining this morning. O. Barber, president of the union, was dismissed yesterday for firing a shot without warning. The union took no action in the matter and work proceeds as usual." James Dunsmuir takes quite as determined a stand with respect to the Comox situation as he did in the Extension trouble. His account of the organization proceedings ascribes to outsiders the greatest activity. Jas. Baker, the organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, backed by men outside of employment in the Union, organized it. Men from Nanaimo, he has reasons to believe, assisted in no small degree in this work.

The great majority of his own miners, Mr. Dunsmuir says, do not wish to affiliate with the foreign organization. Jas. Baker, however, controlled the meeting and carried his purposes, the steady men of the camp withdrawing from the meeting. As an evidence of the unfair tactics alleged to be employed by Mr. Baker, Mr. Dunsmuir tells of the crushing of the voice of the meeting by a refusal to put an amendment to a motion that they form a union and affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners. The amendment aimed at postponing decisive action to a later date. The amendment was refused to be put to the meeting, and the motion carried after many of his men had withdrawn. Only a few of the miners of the camp have joined the union, he says. It is still as strongly opposed to the Western Federation of Miners as he was when he took his determined stand in the Extension affair. He fears the work of foreign agitators is being prepared and the Union mines also rather than submit to their interference.

At Ladysmith. Ladysmith, April 6.—In Ladysmith the miners are more united than even at the time of the lock-out. No symptom of defection is yet evident. As the work went away at their gardens or in the clearing of their lots the town is "as quiet as Sunday" all the day long. The men do not have their occupations, feel anxious for a return to work, but only a greater sense of the wrongness of affairs by which they are thus in enforced idleness. As an evidence of this is the treatment of many of the men who have "checked" them. They could never obtain employment in any camp where the federation is organized. And as the federation has been organized in the mining camp on this western coast, the prospect for "bolters" is a blank one. All, or practically all, the young men have left the town. It is the determination of many of the men with families to go also and to support their dependance families who remain. A "home guard" will keep the fort and the Western Federation from its headquarters.

The men are being strongly backed by the moral support of almost every citizen who has had any extended acquaintance with the drift of affairs here. Perhaps the most striking feature of the men's combination is the almost rabid firmness of the "foreign" element. They are the most utterly uncompromising of all. This is said to arise from the loss of their homes at Ladysmith and the resulting bitterness.

FARMERS' INSULTS.

Meeting Addressed by C. S. Smith and Dr. Tolmie.

The Methosin Farmers' Institute held a meeting at East Sooke, March 28th, 35 members were present. C. S. Smith, of Oregon, spoke on diversified farming vs. single crop farming, and was listened to with great attention. Dr. Tolmie's subject was the horse, how to buy and sell. He had the audience's attention throughout.

At a meeting held at West Sooke on March 30th, Mr. Smith's subject was "What, Why and How." Dr. Tolmie's subject was "Contagious Disease of Animals." The attendance was very good, seventy-five people being present.

AGAIN AT LIBERTY.

Man Who Escaped From Westminster and Was Captured in Vancouver Regains Freedom.

Vancouver, April 9.—Jones, alias Kelly, who, with Clark, escaped from Westminster last week, and who was recaptured in Vancouver on Monday, escaped from the police station here this morning. He wriggled through two different ventilators, one by twelve inches, and then over a twenty-foot fence.

Quartermaster Bailey of the steamer Minnow was disappointed from his berth one night during the voyage to New York. It is supposed that he fell overboard while walking in his sleep.

DISGUISED CATARRH A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women—Many Thousand Women Suffer Needlessly From This Cause.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet constantly, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharge from the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties, try only to go to bed at night as tired as before.

Mrs. Eva Barthe, 133 East 12th Street, N. Y. City, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for three years with what is generally known as leucorrhoea, in connection with ulceration of the womb. This doctors thought it best to give me a course of treatment, but I objected to go under it. Reading of this well-known remedy, I bought a bottle of it, and I found that it cured me. I changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took three bottles, but I felt so much better that I kept taking it, and I found it cured me. I am today in perfect health, and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Barthe.

MISS LOUISE MAHON. Toronto, Ont. Can., Secretary of the King's Daughters and Secretary of Lady Maclean's. I have been suffering from a catarrh of the bladder for many years. My health has never been so good as now. About a year ago I was so run down that I had to take to my bed, and became weaker and weaker. I tried many remedies, but I have never felt so well as I do now. I am today in perfect health, and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Miss Louise Mahon.

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Peruna did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, backache, dizziness and irritability, and life seemed dark indeed. We had used Peruna in our home as a tonic, and we were told that it was a good remedy for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Mrs. Wm. Hetrick, Kennard, Washington County, Neb., writes: "I am fifty-six years old and have not felt so well since the Change of Life began ten years ago. I was in misery somewhere most of the time. My back was very weak and my flesh so tender it hurt me to lean against the back of a chair. I had pain under my shoulders, and from one small of my back and hips. I sometimes wished myself out of this world. Had hot and cold spells, dizziness and trembling of the limbs, and was losing flesh all the time. After following your directions and taking Peruna I now feel like a different person."—Mrs. Wm. Hetrick.

Mrs. Barbara Alberty, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, Applington, Wis., writes as follows in regard to Peruna: "For years I have suffered with backache and severe pains in the side, and doctored so much that I became discouraged. A school friend told me how well Peruna had benefited her, and I sent out for a bottle, which did more to relieve me than all the other

EVIDENCE WAS NOT STRONG ENOUGH

ESTES CASE WAS DISMISSED ON MONDAY

Magistrate Did Not Feel Justified in Sending Him Up for Trial—Address by Counsel.

The case of George Estes, president of the U.B.R.E., charged with attempting to incite the crews of the Charming and Danube to go out on strike in this way delay the progress of the King's mails, will not require the deliberations of a jury. Monday afternoon Magistrate Hall decided that there was not sufficient evidence before him to justify a commitment to a higher tribunal and the defendant was thereupon dismissed. This has ended one of the most interesting cases brought before the criminal court for many years, and the only affair of its kind to attract the attention of the public in recent years, if not in the history of the city.

Counsel for the prosecution, E. V. Bodwell, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. Neil, of Vancouver, addressed the court for the greater part of the day. He went exhaustively into the evidence, which he described as overwhelming against the defendant, who, he pointed out, was not charged with personally delaying the progress of the steamers, but with attempting to induce others to do so. The court had to decide whether the evidence was sufficient to show that there was a question of substance for the consideration of a jury. The latter would take note of the fact that the words were uttered by witnesses. Inference would be drawn from the witnesses' demeanor. Counsel referred to the manner in which several had given their evidence, pointing out that they had fenced and evaded questions which would have elicited answers in their opinion detrimental to the case of Estes.

Counsel held that if he had been clearly proved that an attempt had been made to stop the Charming and Danube. After the meeting in which it was determined to strike, Mr. Bulley went down to the steamer and endeavored to persuade the crew to obtain their ends. They had the right to strike, quitting peacefully. If there were any acts of violence, the law reached them. He quoted several authorities in which it was held that men had the right to strike. As for the strike of the steam-

MRS. EVA BARTHE.



MISS LOUISE MAHON.



MRS. ANNA MARTIN.



MRS. Wm. HETRICK, KENNARD.



MRS. BARBARA ALBERTY.

plan of campaign undertaken by the strikers whereby they hoped to tie up the C.P.R. He also pointed out that the release of the tug Czar by the defendant's order showed that Estes was the head of the movement. "The men here in Victoria did not want to strike. Bulley made a number of trips to Vancouver to inquire into the situation, and in response to a request to strike, which up to then had been refused. The strike had not knocked anything down; so they wanted it to extend to Victoria. Bulley interviewed Estes in Vancouver. The object was, according to a common sense inference, that the union did not want to strike, and Bulley, after his return, inspired by what he had heard in Vancouver, had called that meeting at which the strike was ordered. It was clearly shown that the seamen's union in Victoria had refused to strike, and pressure was brought to bear on them. In the first place, Bulley had been over, and then C. H. Thomson came from Vancouver, read the riot act to them, and told them what their duty was. The purpose was to tie up the C.P.R. fleet, and Thomson argued to convince them that it was their duty to do what the headquarters association in Vancouver wished to further the strike.

Counsel recited at length the circumstances leading up to the strike of the local steamboat men. C. H. Thomson came down from Vancouver for the express purpose of inducing them to go out. Mr. Bulley had entered into an agreement with Capt. Thoup stipulating that they wouldn't go out on strike until giving twelve hours' notice. This had tied their hands, and Bulley had said that he had not the ability to deal with the case. Somebody more persuasive and of more prominence was necessary, so it was decided in Vancouver that Mr. Estes was to come down. He was invited to the private meeting held here. He certainly could not have gained access unless he was invited. He came down to talk, to lead men, and at that meeting he induced them to take the step essential to the success of the U.B.R.E. movement. The U.B.R.E. clearly showed that Estes was the moving spirit and dominating influence.

In reply Mr. Powell, for the defence, would frequently have to be down, but all he could gather from Mr. Bodwell's remarks was that there had been a strike in Vancouver. No evidence of crime had been submitted, although the prosecution had embarked on an extensive voyage of research for it. As to what took place in Vancouver, he considered that did not concern the case. He would not go into the dispute between the commercial body and the union. The U.B.R.E. was not an unlawful organization. With the advance of trades unions it was shown that men had the same right to combine as have corporations, and to do what was lawful to obtain their ends. They had the right to strike, quitting peacefully. If there were any acts of violence, the law reached them.

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medicine I have ever taken. I used it faithfully for two weeks and it completely cured me. I have not had any pains since, anywhere, but feel like a new woman. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."—Barbara Alberty.

Mrs. Kate Mann, 800 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ont. Can., Vice President of the Ladies Aid Society, writes: "I decided to give praise to Peruna for the blessed relief I found through its use. I suffered for years with backache and dragging down pains, and often had to go to bed and stay there when I was so busy that I could not be spared. It was therefore a simple godsend to me when Peruna was brought to my notice. Every drop made me feel much better, and I promptly bought a bottle. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."—Mrs. Kate Mann.

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Peruna is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, the digestion made perfect, the dull headache disappears, and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Peruna.

Peruna can be purchased for \$1 per bottle at all first class drug stores. Address Dr. J. C. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

boat men, it had been decided to strike on the 10th, but Capt. Thoup had made an agreement with the men suspending the strike. Counsel went on to show how, under the rules of unionism, a grievance was presented from one union to another, and the unions struck simply because of their loyalty to the laws of unionism. Counsel raised the point that the steamer must have started on her voyage before the offence of obstructing the passage or progress could be committed. There also no evidence had been put forward to show the steamer was carrying mails.

Magistrate Hall said he had been unable to find any direct evidence against the defendant. He had gone through several hundred pages and failed to discover a single line, and there was therefore no case to go before a jury. Witnesses had sworn that Mr. Estes had no power to call out the steamboat men. This was a matter in which the union was not to be concerned. The evidence did not show that Estes had attempted to incite anyone to go on strike, but on the contrary had directed his efforts towards a settlement. The magistrate did not feel it was his duty to send the case up for trial, and he therefore dismissed it.

THE SPRING FEELING.

Weariness, Lassitude and a Desire to Avoid Exertion. There are few people who have not experienced what is aptly termed the spring feeling. Languor and weariness, loss of appetite, touches of indigestion, pimples and irritation of the skin. They all come with the spring. All these ills are banished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They enrich the blood, brace up the nerves and charm away all spring weariness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic medicine in the world. They make new, rich, red blood; strengthen the system; give energy and vigor; and health bloom on pallid cheeks. Here is proof: Miss Catherine Johnston, Gardiner Mines, N. B., says: "I was very much run-down, and so weak that I would frequently have to lie down. My appetite was poor and food distasteful. I often suffered from headaches, and the least exertion left me completely used up. I used a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and since then I am felt like a new person. I do not know of any medicine equal to these pills."

In this climate a tonic is an absolute necessity in spring, and health will be gained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Don't take a substitute or something else said to be "just as good." If in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed free of charge. The price is \$1.00 per box, or six boxes for \$5.00. The Vancouver Local Council of Women will be represented at the national meeting to be held in Toronto in May, by Mrs. Macaulay and Mrs. McLagan.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATE ON REPLY TO SPEECH FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Moved by Messrs. Hayward and Smith—Leads on Both Sides Speaker.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) At the opening of the sitting of the Legislature yesterday afternoon were read by Rev. J. H. S. Smith, the consideration of the reply to the speech from the throne occupying the time.

Mr. H. Hayward, in moving his address, said that he would not waste much time following the example set by the speaker in adjourning at the opening of the session. The characteristic of the speech was peace. This was seen in various instances in the provision being made for the industrial affairs and for the settlement of the E. & N. railway land trouble. The consideration of the reply to the speech from the throne occupied the time.

The industrial disorders which had existed in this country were to be deplored. Public opinion was something which neither employer nor employee was to go against. The ventilation of the causes of the troubles between capital and labor was the best means of settling them. It was seen in the adjustment of the dispute between the miners and the owners of the mines. The consideration of the reply to the speech from the throne occupied the time.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in moving the motion, called attention to the danger from having champions scattered all over the continent. The location of farmers in scattered settlements was a maintenance of the status quo and the establishment of schools to settle them. He would favor an arrangement by which arable tracts could be surveyed and thrown open to settlement. This would be a community might be established, thus making a saving in the expense for schools, roads, etc. He thought that provision would be made for settling the question of the Small Holdings bill.

Alluding to the railway legislation, he said that with land grants to railways which provision was made that it should be sold to the public, the public lands, no injustice could be worked upon anyone. He believed that the question of relations with the federal government was one of the greatest importance. He had sent repeatedly deputations to a federal capital. He believed they would expect that the time was coming when they must do more in the way of relations to Ottawa. He felt they were doing right in peering away at the Dominion government on the line of increased subsidies.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in moving the motion, called attention to the benefit which might arise as a result of this conciliatory legislation proposed with respect to the settlement of the troubles between capital and labor. He thought that the House would support any legislation alluring at making these work together. He was pleased that the farmers were coming into the government, and that the government, Horticulturists and others were to receive attention. He referred to the legislation proposed with respect to the mining laws, and the relations with the federal government.

Mr. McBride moved the adjournment of the debate. Premier Prior objected to this. He saw no good reason for it. He could not see why, at reason the opposition had asked for an adjournment. It was unreasonable. They had just had a journeyment of two days and would like to have a rest. Mr. McBride thought it was but a usual act of courtesy to adjourn this debate. There was business enough before them without considering this question. Premier Prior would not consent to an adjournment of it, however. John Oliver pointed out that the Premier should have no objections to allowing the adjournment of the session on the view of the fact that there was plenty of business before the House. Mr. McBride said that the first minister was unfair in this contention. Premier Prior said that any unfairness must be attributed to the opposition. The member from Delta was anxious to proceed with the debate on Thursday.