

Borrowed A Surplus With Biggest Revenue in History Liberals Nearly Two Millions Short.

To Spend Still More Next Year Two Millions Squeezed From Yukon.

Protection Diminished But Two Per Cent. by the Present Tariff.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, May 2.—The budget statement this year was not awaited with much interest, and no one expected any disclosures or tariff changes of importance.

Mr. Fielding said he was called upon to review the most prosperous period yet seen in the history of Canada. General activity the business world over had to be acknowledged, but the tariff policy adopted by this government was a contributing cause to this prosperity.

Mr. Fielding stated that the estimated revenue for the year was \$46,632,000. The expenditures he estimated would be \$42,020,000, leaving a surplus of \$4,612,000.

Mr. Fielding explained that the district cost about \$700,000 and yielded to the revenue about double that amount. During the ten months of this year, the Yukon cost the Finance Minister expected that there would be no deficit by the increase in sinking fund assets.

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Iron Mask Calls a Halt. Long Adjournment of Great Mining Suit Asked by Plaintiffs.

In Consequence of Justice Walkem's Order to Examine Workings. Forty Thousand Dollars Thereby Added to Costs for Defendants.

By Associated Press. Rosland, May 2.—At the conclusion of the evidence of the expert Lindgren to-day in the Iron Mask and Centre Star trial, E. V. Bodwell, Q. C., for the plaintiffs, announced that they would be unable to proceed further with the trial in view of the order for experimental work made on the 27th April, and the new order of things thereby created.

Mr. Justice Walkem then stated that an adjournment would be ordered, the plaintiffs to pay all costs and expenses incurred by the adjournment. The case will stand until a day to be named by consent of parties.

It will likely be some months before the case is heard of again, as both parties have expressed their intention of doing more development work upon the disputed ground in order to prove their respective contentions.

The costs of the adjournment are very heavy. It has been stated in court upon affidavit that the defendants' costs of such a postponement would be about \$40,000, and the costs of the plaintiffs will make the adjournment a very expensive proceeding.

The evidence of Dr. Raymond, the well-known New York expert, will be taken by consent before the court rises, and then the temporary adjournment will follow.

THE AMUR AY. Vessel Resumes Her Regular Service in Splendid Condition.

When the Amur sailed for the North last evening she had all the appearance of a new ship and was given her during the ten-day overhauling she was undergoing. Advantage was taken of the steamer's idle spell to add many improvements to her passenger accommodation, and to go over all the machinery.

Philipinos Yet In Flight. American Pursuit Results in Killing and Wounding Many Natives.

Captured Sailors and Soldiers Safe in the Custody of Insurgents.

By Associated Press. Washington, May 2.—A cablegram received at the war department at midnight from Gen. Otis at Manila says: "List prisoners in hands insurgents just received shows Lieutenant Gillmour and seven enlisted men navy lost from Yorktown, and six enlisted men army, three of the six wrongfully arrested in January before hostilities commenced. All reported to be doing well. Besides the above, two men in hands of insurgents, South and Captain Rockefeller, still unaccounted for."

General Lawton's column passing westward from Norway captured Baling and villages in vicinity yesterday, scattering and pursuing 1,000 insurgent troops. His casualties two wounded, his own loss several killed, large number wounded and captured, numbers not stated. Have opened communication with Lawton via Malolos, by means of Hale's troops and detachments from city."

Manila, May 3 (noon).—The second conference held this morning between Major-General Otis and the Filipinos' representatives, Manuel Argueta and Lieut. Jose Bernal, terminated without any definite results.

PERILS OF FUGLISM. One Man Dies From Spasm of Heart and the Other Held for Manslaughter.

Albany, May 2.—An autopsy held on the body of Frank Martin, killed in a prizefight at the Whitehall Athletic Club on Monday night, revealed the fact that his death was caused by a spasm of the heart. Frank McHenry, the other principal, was arraigned in the police court on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Seeding Two Weeks Behind Last Season—Fast Train Service Postponed.

Winnipeg, May 2.—(Special).—The Canadian Pacific seeding reports have not been received yet from all districts, but the general tone of those to hand indicates that seeding is rather backward this year, compared to last season, bad weather being the cause. Reports of other railways received this week indicate a backward season and consequent retardment of farm work. In most cases it is reported that seeding is a fortnight later than it was last year, and that there will probably be a decrease of about 15 per cent. in the wheat acreage sown, but a corresponding increase in oats and barley.

NANAIMO NEWS. Wellington Hotel Sold—Protection Miner Hurt—Birthdays Wheel Races Sanctioned.

Nanaimo, May 1.—Customs collections for the month of April were \$9,948.97. The cycling club has received a sanction for a 24th of May race meet to be held on the Caledonian grounds.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Jos. A. Richardson, former partner in the firm of A. McConchou & Co., fur dealers in this city, was arrested at St. Paul, Minn., to-day on the charge of embezzling \$5,000 from the firm while in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, May 1.—Very few city carpenters turned out to work this morning, as a meeting of the Trades Union in the Trades hall it was decided to hold out for the demands made by them for a revised schedule of wages.

Toronto, May 2.—The World says: "It looks as if the House of Commons was on the eve of a long struggle and summer may bring some and gone before the end is reached."

Toronto, May 2.—Knox congregation after a somewhat warm discussion voted to accept a proposal to change the site of the church to R. Simpson & Co. for \$150,000. It was held by many to be worth more than that figure, twice as much, however, it is expected that the proposal was 57 to 53.

Toronto, May 2.—The city and province both still maintain their constables in possession of Deadman's Island. Capt. Tatlow, chairman of the park commissioners, returned to-day after interviewing the government. It was promised that the plan of having the island over to the city would be considered.

Brookville, May 1.—The recount of Brookville bye-election asked for by the Conservatives began to-day. The net result of the day was a gain of 22 for the Conservatives, the judge allowing 12 ballots which had been marked with colored pencil. The recount will proceed to-morrow.

St. John, May 1.—Geo. F. Baird, ex-M.P. for Queen's county, died suddenly this afternoon. He had been ailing for some time with heart trouble.

Railway Connection. Mr. James Dunsmuir Submits a Proposition to the Committee of Fifty.

The citizens of Victoria will shortly be called upon to decide the most important question that has ever been submitted to them. They are to be given an opportunity to say whether they desire a C. P. R. passenger and freight train to enter the city.

However, it is understood that Mr. Dunsmuir in the first place promises to send passengers in Victoria in three hours from Vancouver, besides which vast improvement on the present railway passenger will be able to remain in the comfortable Pullman cars on which they travelled across the continent, until their arrival in Victoria, unless of course they desired to promenade the decks of a fast ferry boat during the trip across the gulf.

Mr. Dunsmuir moved for copies of correspondence dated since July, 1898, relating to judges in British Columbia. He said the allowance of \$500 per annum by the British Columbia legislature to certain judges had lately been withdrawn and he understood that in appointing judges it had been sought to improve certain conditions as to residence. The motion carried.

British Columbia Judges. Sir Elphinstone moved for copies of correspondence dated since July, 1898, relating to judges in British Columbia. He said the allowance of \$500 per annum by the British Columbia legislature to certain judges had lately been withdrawn and he understood that in appointing judges it had been sought to improve certain conditions as to residence. The motion carried.

Western Interest in Early Census—St. Regis Indians Excited.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, May 1.—Col. Prior to-day moved for copies of all papers and petitions relating to the action of the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia in dismissing the Turner administration. He regretted that he felt it his duty to make such a motion, but the proceedings of the Lieut.-Governor had been such that the matter should be ventilated in parliament. The motion carried.

Assisted Immigrants. Mr. Marcott was told by Mr. Sifton that this year 4,072 Donkohobers, 1,622 Galianos and 1,494 Galianos were brought out. The cost per head to the government of the Donkohobers was \$4.50; for the others it had been \$2.10 for each adult. The government had granted land for homesteads but no money or provisions except what has been charged against the homesteads.

Oil Refiners say that the government change in regulations will reduce the price of oil to the consumer two cents, but disinterested parties say that statement is far too rosy, and that at best it will exceed half a cent. As under Mr. Fielding's tariff the price of oil has gone up two cents per gallon, the Canadian public have no reason to be grateful to the present government.

Shipping Privileges. Protection Asked for Home Interests in British Columbia Waters.

Promoters of Fast Atlantic Fiasco Allowed to Go Scot Free.

Price Paid for European Immigrants—No Coal Oil Relief.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, May 3.—Sir Hibbert Tupper to-day called attention to the fact that United States boats are allowed to ply without hindrance between Seattle and Skagway stopping at intermediate points and passing through 600 miles of British waters, while a ship of British registry is obliged to stop at Mary Island for an hour to enter and have a customs officer placed on board. He read a letter just received by him setting forth this and other facts bearing on the same subject. Sir Hibbert thought the matter should be enquired into, not in a spirit of retaliation but because if American interests require this kind of protection Canadian interests doubtless need to be similarly protected.

Celestials' Naturalization. Mr. McInnes attempted to secure the second reading for his bill to amend the naturalization act. He promised if read a second time he would amend it to admit so as to have it apply only to British Columbia. At the request of Sir Richard Cartwright, however, he consented to let it go over.

Mr. Borden of Halifax was informed that the government had not enforced payment of the two cents per gallon held from Petersen, Tate & Co., nor would it be enforced in consideration of the consent given by the contractors to the termination of the contract at a much earlier date than was originally agreed upon when the guarantee bond was released, and these contractors are blocked the fast Atlantic project for the past three years by undertaking to give a security secured by the bond now returned to the government. They were allowed to come in place of the responsible firm who had completed an arrangement with the outgoing Conservative government.

Yukon Liquor. Sir Hibbert Tupper was informed by Mr. Sifton that Major Walsh when commissioner of Yukon Territory issued two permits to take spirituous liquors into that country.

Conservative Campaigning. A Conservative caucus was held this morning at which the session programme was fully discussed. It was decided to make a thorough exposure of Grit corruption, tactics in West Huron. The Brockville and a sub-committee was appointed to report on the best plan of bringing the matter before parliament.

Miscellaneous. This was a quiet day in the house, the chief interest centering on the question of the appointment of a railway commission introduced by Mr. Rutherford. Under the 6 o'clock rule, the subject went over to another day. Mr. Charlton's bill to raise the age of consent to 18 years passed the committee stage to-day, and stands for third reading.

Arraigned In Commons. Governor's Arbitrary Change of Ministry Brought Up by Col. Prior.

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STEEL RAILS. Mr. Fielding proceeded to state that he had no tariff changes to propose, not even in the oil duty. As to oil, however, it was proposed to abolish all the restrictions on the manner of incorporation except those necessary for safety. Dealers would be taken to impose penalties for the sale of oil that was not up to standard and beyond that no further proposals would be made.

There are many forms of nervous debility, in men, women, children, and the young. Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are weak, nervous, or have any of the above symptoms, should try Carter's Iron Pills.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899.

VICTORIA AS A DISTRIBUTING POINT.

One of the strong arguments in favor of a direct railway service from Victoria to the Mainland is that it will promote the interests of this city as a distributing point. The growth and progress of Southern British Columbia are steady and rapid, making the present no test for the future internal commerce that will be carried on. The competition of Eastern wholesalers must always be reckoned on, to a greater or less extent, but Victoria's merchants have already demonstrated their ability to hold their own with them, notwithstanding the handicap of an interrupted means of communication. To maintain the position which the city has gained and to increase its hold upon the trade of the interior at least in proportion to the increase of that trade, it is necessary to have better communication with the Mainland than can be afforded by such means as now, or as have at any time been in use here. What Victoria merchants require is a train at their door, which will convey their goods without change of cars to any part of the Province reached by rail.

Without desiring to detract in the least from any other scheme that has been or may be proposed, it may be fairly claimed that the interests of the city as a distributing point will be better served by a connection with Vancouver than in any other way. Some people seem to think that the best plan would be to build to some point outside of Vancouver, say at English Bluff, and there provide connection with the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. This looks attractive, but we submit that it is not a business proposal. Men are not going to put money into the maintenance of a ferry service, even if it were given to them for nothing, that does not connect with another. They will seek such a terminal as is in a position already to give business. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that Vancouver will not furnish all the connection with the continental railways that can be looked for at any other point on the British seaboard. The Canadian Pacific must be recognized as the chief factor in transportation in Southern British Columbia, and the effort of the people of Victoria ought to be to establish such connection with that line as will make this city its actual terminus. When other transcontinental railways seek to utilize such a connection doubtless there will readily be found a means of giving it to them. We must connect with some railway, no matter where the proposed ferry terminates.

The benefits likely to accrue to Victoria from having its facilities as a distributing point improved are more immediate than those which will follow from placing it in the forefront as a competing terminal point for ocean commerce, and being more immediate they appeal to business men more directly. They will not be nearly so important, in the long run, but even with respect to the latter, there is no comparison between a connection with the Canadian railway system and any other that can be suggested.

In view of the growing trade of the North such a connection will be of the greatest value. It will place the city upon precisely the same footing as Vancouver. In the matter of freight and passenger rates from the East, it is so situated now, but the break necessary for a transfer from a train to the steamer is a handicap, which everyone recognizes. This will be wholly removed when the train, instead of stopping at Vancouver, continues on its course across the Gulf and thence on to Victoria. Our city will then be both the terminus of the transcontinental railway and the starting point of the Northern steamship service, which will be matter of material advantage in securing business. When we secure railway extension to the north end of the island this advantage will be even greater.

IT IS PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General of British Columbia, has been good enough to inform Colonist readers that it is not one of his business whether he continues to act as Mr. Ludgate's counsel in the Deadman's Island affair, or if he intends to resign his position as Attorney-General. He makes this statement with characteristic profanity. Mr. Martin's replies were given to a Colonist reporter, but he knew perfectly well that the reporter did not ask out of curiosity, and that the information was sought for that portion of the public which reads the Colonist. We submit that the matters referred to are very much the business of the Colonist and the Colonist readers. Mr. Martin is their hired man. He is paid a certain salary to attend to the public business in the capacity of chief advisor of the Lieutenant Governor, and the readers of the Colonist are among his paymasters.

Owing to action taken by the Government, of which Mr. Rhodes is a member, a question has arisen between that government and Mr. Martin's private client, Mr. Ludgate. It is very natural that the public should desire to know if he proposes to oppose the claim which his colleagues have advanced on behalf of the province. We have made it as satisfactorily plain that we made no exception to an attorney-general accepting a retainer from a private client on private business. The tenure of office in Canada is not so secure that a lawyer could be asked to surrender his private client

entage when accepting a portfolio. But the case of Mr. Ludgate is not a private one. It is not a case between private citizens, in which there could be no reason to suppose the province would be concerned. On the contrary, it is a case in which the Federal Government and a provincial municipality were concerned on the very face of facts. It was a case where there was almost certain from the very outset to be a conflict, which might call for the intervention of the Crown officers of this province. A half hour's investigation would have shown Mr. Martin that the province had a possible interest in the island. Under such circumstances his acceptance of a retainer from Mr. Ludgate cannot be justified by the most lenient view of official responsibility.

Surely under such conditions the public has a right to be informed of Mr. Martin's intentions. Surely the province has a right to know if its attorney-general proposes to resist its claims as he has resisted the claims of the city of Vancouver. Surely it is right for the public to be informed if their attorney-general, having incapacitated himself from acting for the province, proposes to continue to hold office. Yet Mr. Martin refuses the information, and refuses it in a profane and vulgar manner.

The language employed by Mr. Martin is an additional illustration of his utter unfitness for official position of any kind. For a public official to give such a reply to a public journal on a public question is to write himself down a ruffian. It is in perfect keeping with his attack upon Mr. Price Ellison last winter, and shows him to be unfit for intercourse with gentlemen, although we regret to say that this is no late discovery.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley in his letter reprinted to-day sets out in full a resolution introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. McNell, and enlarges upon it as an important plank in the Conservative platform. The subject matter of the resolution is of very great interest. It is somewhat extraordinary that Sir Wilfrid Laurier omitted to take advantage of the notable trend of opinion in Great Britain in the direction mentioned in Mr. McNell's resolution. He seems, indeed, to have been rather more concerned in doing a little spectacular work in connection with the Jubilee than in advancing the commercial interest of either Canada or the Mother Country. He gave the Empire a phrase and got in exchange a knight-hood.

If it is possible to present a preferential trade arrangement between the Mother Country and the Colonies as a definite scheme, it will attract the people of Canada as nothing else will. No party opposing it could carry a single constituency. While it is self-evident that any such line of policy can only be successful through the co-operation of the British government, it will undoubtedly be a wise and popular move for the Conservative party to identify itself with it at the outset, and to hold the Liberals responsible for their failure to take advantage of the set of opinion in that direction in England.

PASSING COMMENT.

Nelson was never more hopeful than to-day, remarks the Miner of that city. And why not, may we ask? Is not Nelson a fine business and mining centre?

The Revelstoke Herald says that many Americans are moving into Alberta, being attracted by its genial climate. If climate is an object, these immigrants might come further and do better.

The Kootenay Mail hopes that the C. P. R. will get in at once and "prepare to buck" the American smelter trust that is reaching out to control all the mines of the continent. So say we all of us.

The Portland Telegram draws attention to the fact that the United States has been at war for nearly a year. This is one of the longest of modern wars, although it is true that it has not been with one country continuously.

The Globe sympathizes with James Bay bridge because the latter has to undergo another inspection. The much insuperable structure in the opinion of the last city council had already outlived its usefulness and safety, but in the opinion of the present one seems to have "achieved a blessed and glorious immortality."

Prosperity in a thousand forms is here, remarks the Montreal Star, referring to the general condition of Canada. This is happily quite true. The country is in a condition of prosperity, and its enjoyment of such an excellent condition of things is due to causes which fortunately the miners and muddlers of politics cannot materially interfere with.

The Rossland Miner looks for a real estate boom, and as a matter in that direction incidentally mentions that the population of the city will be 18,000 within two years. That means very rapid growth, even for a British Columbia mining town; but the possibilities of Rossland are great. They will not be lessened by the defeat of the Miner's efforts to secure the construction of railways that will draw the trade of Kootenay to United States cities and carry ore to United States smelters.

The Times endeavors to defend the federal government from the strong arraignment of Senator Macdonald by claiming that they have had such a tremendous amount of detail to look after

that they could not really find time to do justice to British Columbia. This is an odd excuse, but it has the advantage of being a very elastic one. It can be made to stretch out to cover all events. According to the Times, British Columbia may look for decent treatment when the government gets through with the details of administration. This will only be when they get out of office. Perhaps this is what our contemporary means. If so, we will not dispute the proposition.

CONNECTION WITH THE MAINLAND.

It is understood that a proposition has been made by the E. & N. Railway Company to the Committee of Fifty to provide connection with the Mainland by way of Vancouver. It will, we presume, be submitted to the committee at its Friday session. Our understanding of the matter is that the proposal is made at this particular time because of a request from the committee, but we know that the company has had the matter under consideration for quite a long while.

The terms of the offer have not yet been given to the public and probably will not be before being laid under the notice of the committee. We are given to understand in a general way that it contemplates substantial assistance from the city and a twice-a-day service between Victoria and Vancouver, the time each way to be not exceeding three and a half hours. There are, also, we understand, some provisions as to terminals. It is a matter of great satisfaction that a perfectly responsible company is ready to undertake this important project. Whether the terms to which the city will be asked to assent will appear reasonable to the citizens we can form no idea until the details of the offer are before us.

Several things must be considered. The first cost is not all by any means. The present steamer service with Vancouver is no doubt profitable, but so one has ever thought it was a bonanza. A service which will reduce the time fifty per cent. will necessarily be more expensive even if only one trip a day is provided. Business will undoubtedly increase, but we imagine that for a time the ferry would be operated at a loss. This fact must be taken into account as well as the original cost of the ferry and the terminals at Vancouver and the Island and in Victoria. We do not think it necessary to say anything as to the advisability of the connection just now, further than has been said in the last two issues of this paper. There are more things to be said, but they will keep until the concrete proposal is before the people. At present we shall only say that the time has come when the people of Victoria can give their desired ferry connection with the Canadian Pacific, and it will be their own fault if they do not secure it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CLAIMS.

The people of this province would have felt better pleased if Senator Mills, who is the spokesman of the government in the Senate, had treated the question of Senator Macdonald in regard to public expenditures in this province in a less cavalier spirit. All he seemed to have said about the matter, which he had added a little badinage about Senator Macdonald's attitude towards the government. We readily acquit Senator Mills of any intention to mislead, when he said that he was not aware that such a condition existed as Senator Macdonald referred to. We have a higher appreciation of his sense of justice than that, for surely no one, who really knew how matters stand would hesitate for a moment in endorsing the latter. If any one replies that Senator Templeman did not, we have only to say that Senator Templeman has yet to disclose that he recognizes any obligation on his part to keep informed of the treatment which the province is receiving or to champion its claims. He has come to be made a senator. He was present during the discussion, for it appears by the official report that when Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke of the value cabinet representation would be to British Columbia, the Senator from Broad Street remarked: "They would raise the standard of the government." Owing to the strict impartiality of the Senate and the omission of the Queen's Printer to use italics or other means of conveying an impression of the spirit in which remarks are made, we are left to guess whether Senator Templeman was speaking sarcastically, humorously, or with that serflessness of manner which would be expected from one in his station while considering a matter of such grave importance to the province. The Senator from Broad Street is quite consistent in ignoring the matter now. He ignored it persistently in his newspaper, indeed went so far on one occasion as to express a hope that the demand for fair play would fail. The thanks of the people of the province are due to Senator Macdonald for his action, which we trust will be followed up by similar steps by our representatives in the Commons.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1900, amount to \$46,286,550.77, a decrease of \$1,613,336.41. Of the total \$4,688,900 are "chargeable to capital," and include the usual annual contribution to the redemption of debt, an outlay of \$386,000 on account of the militia, \$3,743,900 on account of railways and canals, \$367,000 on account of public works, and \$150,000 on account of Dominion lands. This makes the amount chargeable to income \$41,528,208.46, a decrease of \$563,038.74 from the current year. As supplementary estimates are to be brought down, these figures do not convey any definite idea of the comparison between the expenditure for the two years. The interest account shows an increase of \$356,428.55, due chiefly to the increase of the interest on Savings Bank deposits from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. A decrease of \$500,000 in the amount on deposit in the savings banks is expected. The whole public debt calls for an outlay of \$18,313,889.91, not including \$161,249.80 for charges on management. Civil government calls for \$1,451,475.09, an increase of \$19,484.17 over the current year. The amount is made up of numerous small items. In this connection it is interesting to note that the High Commissioner in London gets a salary of \$10,000 a year and a like amount for his office expenses. The administration of justice calls for \$83,755, which is nearly \$10,000 less than the amount voted last year. Dominion Police call for \$29,000, which is the same as last year; and penitentiaries for \$416,600, or \$900 less than this year. The New Westminster institution gets \$2,000 more, to be expended in connection with "industries."

The amount put down for expenses of legislation is \$399,975.50, which is \$249,954.14 less than for the current year; Arts, Agriculture and Statistics are down for \$310,100, which is \$32,100 less than for this year; Quarantine calls for \$129,000, or \$10,000 more than this year, the difference being for additional compensation for the slaughter of pigs and sheep. Immigration is to get \$553,500, or \$100,000 more than this year, the increase being general. Penitentiaries require \$546.88 less than this year, or \$29,989.84. There is no change in the pension list of Quebec, Ontario or Manitoba; the Nova Scotia list is reduced \$2,666.66 by the death of ex-Judge Macdonald; the New Brunswick list is decreased \$3,333.34 by the death of ex-Chief Justice Sir John Allen, which decrease is partly offset by a pension of \$1,600 to ex-Judge Steadman of the county court. British Columbia's list is

APT QUOTATIONS.

Proverbs, axioms and wise sayings have been uttered by Confucius and other wise men from time immemorial, but few people realize how many there are of them. C. I. Hood & Co., of Sarsaparilla fame, have over 2,000, and they have originated the ingenious plan of serving them up in delectable shape in thousands of newspapers, with each one neatly turning it into a demerit of their well-known medicine. The extensive use of these proverbs is original and creditable to Hood & Co.

The New Treatment...



Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

For Nervous Disorders, discovered by the world-famous DR. A. W. CHASE, has proven its wonderful merit throughout the United States and Canada, and is rapidly taking the place of strong drugs, which only leaden the nerves, or stimulants which wear out the nerves by over-exertion. For Nervous Headaches, Nervous Dyspepsia, Pale, Sallow Complexion, Thin, Watery Blood, and all

Dr. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is a prompt and certain restorative. It cannot fail to produce the most satisfactory results, because it contains in a condensed form the very ingredients that go to make the blood pure, rich and healthy, and create new brain and nerve tissue. For pale, weak women and the ill peculiar to their sex, there is no treatment to be compared to

Advertisement for B. Williams & Co. featuring bicycle suits, golf hose, bicycle caps, gloves, and knickers. Includes a list of prices and the address 97 Johnson Street.

Advertisement for Sherwin-Williams Paints, celebrating 30 years. Includes text about the quality of the paint and the address 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for The Columbia Flouring Mills Company, featuring Stepler & Earle, Importers and Manufacturers. Includes text about the quality of the flour and the address 94 and 97 Wharf St. Victoria, B. C.

Advertisement for British Columbia, featuring a table of shipping routes and a list of agents. Includes text about the province's resources and the quality of its products.

British Columbia's Claim for Justice.

A Convincing Argument of Figures of Her Tonnage, Imports, Exports, Inland, Post Office and Fishery Revenue by Senator Macdonald.

But Filippantly and Vaguely Replied to by the Minister of Justice, Who is Handled Well by Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Pacific Province's Gigantic Strides in Commercial and Shipping Importance in Two Years Clearly and Concisely Set Forth.

Following is the discussion on the question raised in the Senate by Senator Macdonald, of this city, demanding fair treatment for British Columbia at the hands of the Dominion government...

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tonnage. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Foreign Ships-Inwards and Outwards.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

IMPORTS.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

EXPORTS.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

CUSTOMS DUTY.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

INLAND REVENUE.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

POST OFFICE REVENUE.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

FISHERY REVENUE.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Revenues, 1898.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tons. Rows include Customs duty, Inland revenue, Post office revenue, Fishery revenue, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

He said: The necessity does not arise for the representatives of any other province doing what I am now doing...

this house at the time the province entered the federation, and are still here, I am sure, feel gratified at the continuous upward strides we have made...

Hon. Mr. Macdonald rose to call attention to the increasing commerce and revenue of British Columbia as set forth in the following comparative statement taken from the Trade and Navigation returns for the year ending June 30, 1898, and ask if the government intend making an expenditure this year on necessary public works...

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—I did not say so. Hon. Mr. Mills—What else has my honorable friend always given to the honorable gentleman prepared to declare that he has confidence in the present administration...

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—Yes, when it is right. Hon. Mr. Mills—But the honorable gentleman thinks it is never right. Then there is another thing that he says about the observations which the honorable gentleman addressed to the house...

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repudiate the doctrine that evil communications corrupt good manners. He does not suggest that we should throw into the present administration a purloined man from British Columbia without having him first received by him as a member of the administration...

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has not been neglected on account of that. British Columbia has a number of the most active members supporting the present government, who keep the administration constantly informed of the interests of the province...

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demand made by the senator from Victoria, that at no distant day all sections of the country would receive consideration. That implies that the senator received that consideration in the past...

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CAPITAL FOR TOAD MOUNTAIN.

English Company has Bonded Several Properties, and Promises Early Development.

Local Celebrities Receive a Full Measure of Chaff.

Victoria Amateurs Again Provide a Surprise for the Public.

There was once upon a time a blase man of the world who thought himself a great philosopher, and who summed up his verdict on the world and the little people in it in a declaration that other blase folk have been tireless in quoting ever since. Said he: "There's nothing new under the sun."

Had Herr Philosopher waited to see the merry mistresses of the burnt cork as they appeared last night, he would have amended his verdict to his significance would have been lost for good and ever.

For that minstrel show was first of all and above all original. It did not call for one single joke of ancient lineage—or for one hackneyed song. It was a daring thing to attempt, but blase folk have been tireless in quoting ever since. Said he: "There's nothing new under the sun."

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Ladies of the Burnt Cork.

Victoria Amateurs Again Provide a Surprise for the Public.

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Good Coal for Fast Steaming

Successful Test Made of Crow's Nest Product on H. M. S. Impericuse.

Relative Importance of Pacific Coast Shipping Shown by Official Figures.

The number of steam vessels as officially reported by the inspector of steamboats in the Dominion, and their gross tonnage for the year ended June 30, 1898, as also the number of vessels expected but not registered in the Dominion from January 27 to the same date makes very interesting reading.

PROSECUTION AND PENALTY. How Certain Violators of the Steamboat Inspection Act Are Dealt With.

The following prosecution for violation of the Steamboat Inspection act will be of special interest to local steamboatmen. They appear in the thirty-first annual report of the department of marine and fisheries.

On inquiry from the collector of customs at Sault Ste. Marie it was ascertained that the passengers carried were the shareholders of the Pulp Paper Co.

Under the circumstances the collector of customs was authorized to collect the minimum fine imposed, which was paid by the president of the local steamboatmen.

THE RETAIL MARKETS. Chickens Can Hardly Be Bought Even at Big Prices—Imported Eggs.

There is a strong demand for poultry just now, but it can only be partly satisfied. "Chickens," said a dealer yesterday, "cannot be bought in any quantity, and we are paying as high as \$7 and \$8 a dozen for them."

Table of market prices for various goods including Oatmeal, Flour, Butter, and other commodities.

"A Fair Outside a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth." Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ill, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

RETURNING HOME. Sealers Are Now Heading for Victoria—Hunting Season Over.

For the next week or so every wind that blows inward from the sea will mean nearer home the feet of twenty odd schooners which have hunted seal along the coast during the spring months.

"OPPORTUNITIES." Sir: Keep her going—above her along—should be and I believe is the most of all good residents of such a splendid province as British Columbia.

Victoria, B. C., can and ought to be the commission house of the East at least. Some say Victoria is on an island—Is not London also on an island—the island of Great Britain?

PEMMICAN AS AN ARMY RATION. The value of pemmican as a food ration is not by any means confined to extraction where means of transportation are limited.

Mr. W. Russell wrote as follows: To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria, B. C., May 1, 1899.

Gentlemen—I have again to call your attention to the damage being done to my bridge, and I have to state that I have not property being turned into a gravel pit by the city, under the pretence of grading the street.

Mr. B. Bogs wrote that 110 names were on the petition asking that Craigflower road be put in condition. He asked that the correct number of names be entered on the minutes.

Loss of Appetite—"I was in poor health, troubled with dizziness, tired feeling and loss of appetite. I was completely run down. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and while I took it my health improved and I felt much better."

Billions—"I have been troubled with headache and biliousness and was unable to run down. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief and built me up."

Asks for Leave.—Mr. Percy R. Pelee, the Canadian customs officer stationed at Lac Beauport on the White Pass route, has written to Collector Milne asking for leave of absence on account of illness.

City Fathers' Weekly Meeting.

Minister Cotton States Government's Case Respecting the Old Cemetery.

Craigflower Road Subject of Still Another Petition—Committee Reports.

A number of important and some rather unimportant questions occupied the attention of the city council last evening, the meeting lasting about two hours.

A telegram was read from Mr. C. H. Topp, the new city engineer, stating that he would arrive about May 9.

From Hon. F. Carter-Cotton came the following letter: Victoria, April 28, 1899. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, addressed to the department of the city engineer.

The city engineer recommended that the Old Men's Home committee recommended that W. Tallard be admitted to the home.

The report was adopted. The fire warden recommended that 1,000 feet of paragon cotton rubber-lined hose 2 1/2-inch, be purchased for the new fire hall from the Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Co., Toronto, at 90 cents per foot.

Ald. Beckwith thought tenders should be called for, while Ald. Stewart said the same had been purchased from American companies would cost \$1.05 a foot.

Ald. Brydon explained that the owner of the laundry had expended considerable money in improvements. The council should let the two parties settle their own differences.

Mr. R. Chipchase tendered his resignation as plumbing, sanitary and sewerage inspector, to take effect on May 31.

Chief McKay of the Naas tribe of Indians, one of the delegates who asked Attorney-General Martin to enforce the law prohibiting poaching, has received the following reply:

Victoria, B. C., May 1, 1899. Chief David McKay, Lak Katzap, Naas: Sir—I listened to-day with great interest to what you had to say with regard to measures being taken to stop the poaching on the Naas river.

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Advertisement for Dr. J. S. Brunelle's medicine, featuring a large illustration of a man and the text "The best medicine is the one that cures the ailment."

power, how many hours would Mr. Clifford Sifton have taken to defend the culprit?

If the prohibitionists had been humbugged and deceived by Sir Charles Tupper, as they were by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, would Mr. Sydney Fisher have been so sweetly apologetic and presented such a humiliating spectacle as he does?

If the Liberals and Choquette and Yeos and Mowats and Langeliers had been Tories members of parliament when accepting snuff government berths, instead of strong upholders of the Liberal faith, what would Mr. Mallock have done that he isn't doing now?

If the present tariff had been framed by the Conservatives instead of the Liberals—would Sir Wilfrid's Cobden medal be haunted more prominently than it is now?

If the late government had dilly-dallied with the proposed Atlantic service as the present one has, what would have become of poor Mr. Dobell?

If the Conservatives had proposed to reform the Senate—has the many improving resolutions would have been passed by the Hardys, the Murrays and the Grebowskys?

If contractors were given without public tender and mining rights without competition to political favorites by the Conservatives, as they are by the Liberals, would the Caseses, the McMillans, the Frasers and the other lieutenants have remained as dumb and speechless as they now are?

If Conservative cabinet ministers had interfered so persistently in provincial elections and works for a license to prospect and patronage of their departments as he did in New Brunswick—would there have been a clamor from the Liberals, or the fact approved that they now give?

Will Grit orators and Grit writers R. S. V. P.?

NOTICE. Thirty (30) days from this date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land: Situated about one mile to the south of Carmanah Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked F. Peters southwest corner, and running thence forty (40) chains north; thence eighty (80) chains east; thence 80 chains, more or less, to seashore; thence back to starting point.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY. "VAN ANDA COPPER AND GOLD COMPANY."

WANTED. A New or Second-Hand Full-sized English Billiard Table and Outfit. State name of Maker, Number of Balls, Cues, etc. with lowest cash price.

Attorney-General Martin So Replies to the Anti-Poach Delegates. Chief McKay of the Naas tribe of Indians, one of the delegates who asked Attorney-General Martin to enforce the law prohibiting poaching, has received the following reply:

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