

THE RAILWAY BARGAIN

Mr. Osler Says the Land Grant Is More Valuable Than Even That to C. P. R.

What the Rothschilds Were Prepared to Do—Before the Liberal Caucus.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—To-day's proceedings in the House have been of great interest to British Columbia. Mr. Clarke, Toronto, severely criticized the Yukon bargain, and called attention to the statement published to-day that the Rothschilds syndicate would have built a railway via the Dalton trail for a land subsidy with no monopoly.

Sir Louis Davies said the Rothschilds representative, after seeing the government's conditions, said they would absolutely refuse to have anything to do with the matter.

Mr. Osler of Toronto, who is a director of the C. P. R., insisted that the government had done absolutely wrong in alienating such enormous areas of the public domain. He defied contradiction of his statement that if he went to London and announced that he had the pack of 3,750,000 acres of Yukon mineral lands they would realize more than the 25,000,000 acres of land originally granted to the Canadian Pacific. In his judgement the government should build the line.

At a ministerial caucus the Yukon deal was explained by Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Sifton. Sir Wilfrid Laurier begged that no more than four or five votes against the contract be given, as he desired to show a united front to the country. With regard to the franchise, a repeal bill was announced, the measure to be put through this session even if it is necessary to sit through the dog days.

WRANGEL TRANSHIPMENTS.

Regulations Ominously Withheld at Washington—Canadian Shipping to Be Protected.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The government was under misapprehension in having received the American regulations applicable to transhipment at Wrangel. The regulations received do not apply to this port and the delay in receiving them is regarded as ominous.

It is the intention to enact a regulation similar to that existing in the States, and providing that Canadian goods for the Yukon must be carried in Canadian bottoms, otherwise full customs duty will be charged.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Dominion Association Advocates an Increase in the Pay.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The Dominion Artillery Association held its annual meeting to-day. Col. Cole was re-elected president. Dr. Borden, minister of militia said that while there is no indication of coming hostilities, it behoves Canada to maintain sufficient military strength that in the event of hostilities she could with the assistance of imperial troops show a bold front to the enemy. The meeting recommended an increase of pay to the artillery.

ALBERNI MINING.

An Earlier Start Than Usual and Good Progress Reports From Many Properties.

ALBERNI, Feb. 10.—(Special)—Barney Bonthrone, M. E., managing director of the British Columbia Gold Trust Ltd., has gone down on the company's steamer accompanied by their civil engineer, W. A. Bauer, to Ucluelet Harbor and Anderson lake with an outfit and ten men to survey the Gold Trust property in that neighborhood.

Colonel Mayes, a prominent mining man from Spokane, is here opening up the Stewart spruce on McMinn mountain recently purchased by an American syndicate. This property has a very fine surface showing.

Chas. S. Allman late of Swansea, has just returned from the head of Granite creek where he has been examining the Starlight group for a Scotch-English syndicate. He has a very favorable impression of that district.

Frank McQuillan, local manager of the Golden Eagle mine, reports the finding of a new ledge in their tunnel. This property is looking well. The tunnel is now in over 150 feet.

George Brown has just returned from Ucluelet Harbor. Work is progressing favorably on the Cataract hydraulic claim. A large pump necessary for the further development of the property is expected to be installed a few days.

A crew of men are working on the Mayflower group, a promising property belonging to the Alberni Gold Development Syndicate.

The weather here has been very bad for the last few weeks, with lots of rain and snow. Prospecting and mining in general has started somewhat earlier than heretofore and a scarcity of miners is very noticeable.

SUNDAY MORNING PAPERS.

A Sabbatharian Who Would Substitute for the Shadow the Substance of Lord's Day Labor.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Mr. Charlton is again pressing his so-called Sabbath observance bill, one feature of which is to prohibit the publication of newspapers on Sunday. There are but three such papers, the morning dailies in British Columbia, which are issued on Sunday morning but not on Monday, a minimum of Sunday work being secured by this arrangement. If Mr. Charlton has his way, however, the newspaper employees of the Pacific Coast cities will, like those of Eastern Canada, have to do the ordinary day's work on Sunday to produce the Monday morning paper, instead of having the day of rest to themselves as at present. The last time the bill was before the house it made good progress towards passage.

ANARCHY IN ALASKA.

Such Is the Report From United States Territory in the North.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Hazard Wells, the special courier who brought Captain Ray's despatches from the Yukon, reached Washington last evening. He did not bring a full copy of the despatches, these having been expressed by General Merriam from Seattle.

Mr. Wells said: "I cannot properly say anything as to Captain Ray's report, but I can say I left him in rather a critical position, and the sooner the government acts to support him the better." Captain Ray had only one man with him, Lieutenant Richardson. They reached Fort Yukon somewhat ahead of a mob of between 80 and 100 of the toughest men that could be picked out of Dawson, and when I left the captain was standing off this mob from the provision caches, largely by virtue of his nerve. When the food panic struck Dawson this mob of toughs left for Yukon, knowing that the Wear Company and the Alaska Commercial Company each had a cache of provisions there. The Dawson men intended to appropriate these supplies and leave rest of the cache to itself. Captain Ray learned of this and posted himself at one of the caches, while Lieut. Richardson guarded the other. They were in uniform. The mob attacked the captain first and ordered him to give up. He refused, and for a time it looked as though there would be shooting, but between his uniform and nerve the mob was overawed.

Ray then established himself as a sort of military dictator, superintended the sale and distribution of provisions, and will make an accounting to the company when all is over. When I left he had the support of about sixty of the dregs, and there are about 600 of the latter element there also; but a few men were in a place of sort can usually make trouble and run things, if they get started.

As to provisions, people will need government relief by the time it reaches them, but there is no reason why it should not get in all right.

I came out by the White Pass and the road was good, though the Dyea trail has recently been blocked by big snow slides.

One thing cannot be too strongly impressed on those who contemplate joining in the spring rush. Major Walsh, the Canadian commissioner, will allow no man in over Canadian soil who does not bring 1,000 pounds of provisions. To start without that would be to turn tail.

PASSENGERS FROM DAWSON.

Another Batch Bringing Wealth and Reporting Progress in the Yukon.

NANAIMO, Feb. 9.—(Special)—The steamship Oregon arrived at Departure to-day having on board five recent arrivals from Dawson, among whom was Mr. Lampman, of Portland, who has been in the Klondike district for eight months past with Edison's projectoscope, and has secured three hundred views from the summit to Dawson City. The five passengers had little or no news to report. The weather in the North is cold, they say, and dry. Wages have taken a dip, and several crowds of men are working for a dollar an hour, while others still obtain \$1.50. The party left Dawson on January 6, when things were quiet.

Gearie, of Kent, Wash., reports several men at work on a trail from Mad lake to connect with the Hootalinqua; this will avoid all the dangers encountered by shooting the White Horse rapids and thirty miles of river which are the two most dangerous parts of the trip. Gearie and his partner, R. Lamere, have a neat little fortune to reward them for eight months' hardship. They positively refused to say what amount they had in drafts, but Gearie was anxious to cash ten thousand dollars worth of dust.

W. Hart of Chehalis, who has been at Dawson for years, arrived and is confined with typhoid fever. He was removed from the steamer to the Wilson hotel.

HORSE BREEDERS.

Outlook Consequent on Western Mining Development.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—(Special)—At the annual meeting of the Shire Horse Breeders yesterday, President H. N. Crossley spoke hopefully of the rising of prices for horses, which he thought would improve still further. The reason for this, he said, was the mining development at Kootenay, and activity at Calgary and Edmonton, caused by the rush to Klondike.

At the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Breeders, Robert Davis was re-elected president; J. E. Smith of Brandon, vice-president for Manitoba; John A. Turner, of Calgary, and J. M. McFarlane, of Saskatchewan, vice-presidents for the Northwest Territories.

SUNDAY WORK.

Lord's Day Alliance Attempt to Stop It in St. Catharine's Factorie.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 10.—(Special)—Sixteen employees of the Wilson-Carsile company, of Merriton, as well as the president of the company, Thomas L. Wilson, are being proceeded against before the police magistrate by the Lord's Day Alliance for desecration of the Sabbath day by running their works on Sunday. The defence insists that Sunday work is necessary to avoid waste and purposes of economy. This contest marks the beginning of a struggle between the Lord's Day Alliance and the manufacturers, which will determine a matter of much importance to the latter.

LABOURERS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND Fifteen Hundred Being Brought to Work on the Crow's Nest Railway.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 9.—The C.P.R. has sent a representative here to engage 1,500 laborers to proceed to British Columbia to work on the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The wages offered are \$1.50 per day. It is likely that large numbers will avail themselves of the offer in order to secure steady employment. There are hundreds of men in this locality who are experienced navvies, owing to the railway construction in the colony during the last decade.

NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.

Such Is the Report From United States Territory in the North.

Lake Bennett and Klondike Navigation Co. Make Application for a Charter.

Proposal to Connect the North End of Marsh Lake with the Hootalinqua.

Railroading in the far north was considered a few years ago an out-of-the-way proposition unwarranted and almost impossible. The trend of public opinion has, however, changed with the advent of the Klondike craze and from the number of applications for railway charters now before the Dominion house it would seem as if enterprises of that kind are popular. One application has been made by the Lake Bennett and Klondike Navigation Co., of this city, and the charter asked for is to connect the north end of Marsh lake with the Hootalinqua river, a track of country about 30 miles in length. This road would obviate the two most difficult parts of navigation, namely Miles canyon and the White Horse rapids, as Marsh lake lies to the south of these waters. Whether the road will be an electric one or not, Captain Livingstone Thompson, the secretary of the company, cannot at present state. Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, the chief promoter of the road and who returns some six weeks hence it is expected the full details of the undertaking will be known.

The company is a local one and that it means business is evidenced by the fact that of the capital required to build the road \$31,000 has already been subscribed. The company has long since commenced practical operations towards the establishment of their transportation line over the Skagway pass, having in course of construction several boats. On the steamer Thistle and the Richard III, which sailed over a week ago, the machinery and building material for a boat to be built on Lake Bennett were forwarded North. The plan is to be completed on the steamer to the North town at the end of this month and the builders will leave here about ten days later. Messrs. Bryce & Bannerman have the contract for taking the machinery over the Skagway pass, and they are required to fulfil their undertaking by May 24. This contract is looked upon by the company as being especially important, as the machinery is very heavy and cumbersome. The company's boats now building are to be ready for business by June 1. Three will be in service on Lake Bennett.

STOP-GAP MINISTRY.

Marquis Ito's New Government May Have a Short and Troubled Life.

The personnel of the new ministry formed by Premier Marquis Ito was announced a few days before the Empress sailed from Hongkong, as follows: Premier, Marquis Ito; foreign, Baron Nishi; navy, Marquis Saig; finance, Count Inouye; home, Viscount Yoshikawa; war, General Viscount Kataura; justice, Mr. Some Arakane; education, Marquis Saionji; agriculture and commerce, Baron Ito; communications, Baron Suyematsu.

The following appointments had been made: Mr. K. Matsumoto, vice-minister, home department; Mr. T. Samishima, chief secretary to prime minister; and Mr. Yasujiro Saito, chief of the secretariat of the police board. There is a tendency on the part of the Liberals and Unionists to support the policy of the new ministry, which is, however, already spoken of as a "stop-gap ministry," a "name ministry," and so forth. It appears generally believed that it will have a very short life.

GEARIE, of Kent, Wash., reports several men at work on a trail from Mad lake to connect with the Hootalinqua; this will avoid all the dangers encountered by shooting the White Horse rapids and thirty miles of river which are the two most dangerous parts of the trip. Gearie and his partner, R. Lamere, have a neat little fortune to reward them for eight months' hardship. They positively refused to say what amount they had in drafts, but Gearie was anxious to cash ten thousand dollars worth of dust.

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TICKET BROKERS.

Those Indicted in Chicago Make Serious Charges Against the Railways.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—An important branch of the fight between the railroad companies of the country and the ticket brokers, which is now on before congress, has been brought before the supreme court of Illinois. The railroad companies laid great stress before the congressional committee on the existence of Illinois' bill prohibiting ticket brokers and especially on the fact that it was passed by a large majority of the Illinois supreme court in 1894, that the statute was valid and constitutional.

The railroad companies caused all the ticket brokers of Chicago to be indicted last month and the indicted ticket brokers have filed their petition, asking that this opinion be expunged and annulled on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and collusion on the part of the railroad companies and that the case in which it was rendered was a fraud upon the supreme court to deceive and trick that tribunal into rendering that opinion.

The judges entertained the motion for a rule on the attorney-general of Illinois and upon the agents and attorneys of the railroads implicated in the notorious case. The defense insisted that the railroads were beside him on the platform.

Mr. John Jessop, the secretary, read his annual report, which was adopted. The report stated that after the resignation of Rev. J. A. Ashton a colporteur for about a year ago every effort had been made to secure his replacement, \$2 a day, while on duty, was so small that no one at all likely to prove satisfactory offered his services with an additional grant of fifty cents a day from the Toronto executive.

The new executive would therefore have to find a colporteur if possible, as without one the branch is deprived of its chief opportunity of distributing the word of God. During the year packages had been sent to Rev. Mr. Tomlinson up North to the Methodist missionary at Nitinat and to Rev. C. M. Tate, of Clayquot, for sale at the society's stores. The stock in the depository has an ample supply of scriptures in thirteen languages besides English. A contribution of \$100 had been sent to the head office in Toronto and \$60 was sent through the Toronto office to Lon-

don in part payment for books received in 1896. The balance will be soon paid off. The receipts from all sources during the year were \$197.06; expenditures, \$173.71; balance in hand, \$23.35.

On recommendation of the directors the following officers were elected: President, N. Shakespeare; secretary-treasurer, George Carter; directors, Arthur Lee, D. McLean, P. B. John Park, S. M. Okell, R. S. Day, W. Morris, Lewis Hall, J. Ward, D. Spencer, S. C. J. Soule, with clergymen connected with the society.

The main feature of the meeting was a lecture on the Bible by Rev. Dr. Munhall, who arrived last night from Vancouver, where he had been conducting evangelistic services for four weeks. This lecture is the first of a series of evangelistic services to be given here under the auspices of the Ministerial Association. The lecture is a very able dissertation on the authenticity of the Scripture, taking the stand that the Bible has nothing to fear from mere superficial examination; for the latter fans the flames of infidelity and skepticism as they sweep along their devastating course, while the former checks them in their mad career and strips them of their pernicious influences. Meetings will be held every evening for the next week in the First Presbyterian church, conducted by Dr. Munhall and Prof. Birch.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

A Further Apology for the Missionary Murder—The Kiaochow Concessions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A despatch from Peckin says:

The imperial edict issued at the demand of the German minister being held to be unsatisfactory, a second edict was issued February 1. In this the Emperor expressed regret at the murder of the two German missionaries at Kiaochau.

The unfortunate crime, he said, was committed by bandits in Shan Tung province. He had already punished the governor and the local officials.

Permission has been granted to build three churches and several houses for the missionaries and orders have been issued to all officials to protect the missions.

According to the treaty with Germany they have ceded to that country the bay of Kiaochau and a zone of territory thirty miles wide for the construction of a railway 200 miles long from Kiaochau to Chan Fu (Shan Tung), the capital of the province of the same name, together with the mining privileges along the line of the zone.

CHINA HUMBLED AGAIN.

Called Upon by France to Summarily Punish an Offense by Brigands.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—M. Campbell, the French chargé d'affaires has formulated some unreasonable demands upon the Teung Li Yamen. Among other things he insists upon the payment of an indemnity to a family of Lyandet, a Frenchman kidnapped in Tonquin in 1895, by brigands, and subsequently released. Eight days have been given for a favorable reply, in default whereof, French action in the country will, it is threatened, become necessary. According to a despatch from Paris, the Chinese government has agreed to pay an indemnity of £4,000.

CONTRACTOR'S HARD CASE.

Willing to Pay Any Price Demanded But Cannot Secure Transportation for His Men.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 10.—(Special)—Mr. Mann, one of the contractors of the Canadian Yukon road, says that he cannot get his men North as intended as every steamer loaded with prospectors, and only a handful of his men can be taken on each. He added: I will pay any steamship company their own price for steamer, anything they ask of me, if they will take my men first and let me prepare the way for these prospectors who are keeping me back.

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"I was constantly calling in a doctor, but his medicines seemed to fit her no good, and I could scarcely induce her even to taste food. She said she didn't want it, and she had no relish for it. When she did eat a trifle she complained of weight and pain at the chest, and her face would flush up, and when we lay her down, she would not sleep, and my wife would not sleep either. She was very

SOME EARLY BUSINESS.

The Notice Paper for the First Day of Parliament Already a Long One.

Interested Crowds Again Inspect the Magnificent and Commodious Buildings.

Once again last evening the public thronged the new government buildings and paid the tribute of admiration, with much less crowding and proportionately greater comfort than on the occasion of the opening. All departments were as before thrown open to inspection, and the officers of each courteously explained the mechanism of official routine. The only items contributing to the previous night's enjoyment but missing yesterday evening were the band with its music and the presence of the military.

No part of the programme in connection with the opening ceremony was carried out with greater nicety than that which the militia and the navy performed, and yet there was nothing which the downpour of rain militated so much against. Including the Vancouver contingent, which made a very soldierly showing, there were over 125 men on hand to participate in the parade, Capt. D. B. McConnan being in command, with Lieutenants Foulees of Victoria, and Akroyd of Vancouver.

As the militia marched to the main entrance, the saluting party from No. 1 company, in charge of Major Monroe, assisted by Lieut. Fowler and Sergeant-Major Mulcahy, took up a position in Belleville street selected for the firing of the salute. This was the customary fifteen guns, and was the signal that the vice-regal party had arrived and the detachment of marines representing the navy in the exercises of the day was in command of Lieut. Morant of H.M.S. *Phaeton*.

Yesterday morning the visiting citizen soldiers returned by the Charmer to the mainland, well pleased with their treatment while in the capital, and the opportunity afforded them of inspecting the handsome new buildings, and of participating in the most important public ceremony that British Columbia has yet known.

One interesting fact in connection with the opening and not hitherto noted was the presence beside the Speaker of Hon. J. S. Helmcken, who had had the honor of presiding over the deliberations of the first legislative body of this province; while on the floor of the house sat Mr. James McKay, who had taken part in the session in work of this pioneer council of the people. The venerable Bishop Bridge, who closed Thursday's proceedings with prayer and benediction, had forty odd years ago asked the Divine blessing on the labors of this early parliamentary body of the island and colony.

The key of gold, silver and copper bullion with which the doors of the main hall were thrown open by Governor MacInnes will be preserved as another interesting souvenir of provincial resources as well as of the auspicious occasion, the rich material of which it was constructed coming from the Hall Mines, Nelson, and weighing about half a pound.

"It will," as Manager H. E. Crossdale, of the Hall Mining Company, expressed in a letter to Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, "show the company's willingness to contribute its share towards a suitable means of opening the new government buildings."

Now that the formalities of inauguration are over, the real work of the session commences on Monday. Both the government and the opposition had interesting and protracted caucuses last evening, and that the session will be a busy and an eventful one is evidenced by the early appearance of an unusually long list of motions and questions, notices of which were put in yesterday as follows:

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Ebertz—Bill to give effect to the revised statutes of British Columbia.

Mr. Helmcken—Bill relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese on works carried on under franchise granted by private acts.

Mr. Semlin—for a return of all correspondence with His Excellency the Governor-General in regard to the "Alien Labor Bill" of last session, assent to which was reserved, pending His Excellency's consideration of same.

Mr. Helmcken—to move for a return at present at which the London brokers are authorized to proceed with the conversion of the loan of 1877 and 1887, and at what dates were these rates established?

Mr. Graham—How many joint stock companies holding free miners' licenses on June 30th, 1897, took out new licenses under the provisions of section 22, "Mineral Act, 1897?" What was the amount paid to the government on account of such licenses?

Mr. Williams—Has the question of the ownership of lots in Garryville townsite, claimed by the Dominion and the Province, been settled? If not, what steps have been taken by this government to settle it?

Mr. Williams—1. Number of acres of public lands conveyed to railways and applied for by them, under and in pursuance of the terms of the different acts of this province authorizing the granting of land subsidies? 2. The names of the respective railways to which such lands were conveyed or applied for, the number of acres to each, and dates of conveyances and applications? 3. Respective length of each said railway? 4. The number of miles of frontage of such lands on each side of such rail ways, and depth of blocks of such lands? 5. Dates of filing with Chief Commissioner of Lands of the respective maps or plans showing course or dimensions of such railways? 6. Respective dates of all and any reservations of lands for conveyance in part to the said railways, giving dates as to each read and number of acres reserved? 7. Were all surveys of lands so conveyed to the different rail ways made according to the land laws of this province at the said fair?

Mr. Helmcken—"Whereas a world's fair is to be held in Paris, France, in the 1900; and whereas it would be in the best interest of the province of British Columbia if as complete a collection as possible of the products of the world could be presented to be proposed to be forwarded in one time to such fair." He therefore resolved that this house would respectfully urge upon the government of the province being properly represented in all branches of its varied resources at the said fair."

Mr. Helmcken—for a return of all correspondence which has passed between this government and the government of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the question of the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve, since the return dated the 5th May, 1897, was presented to this house.

Mr. Helmcken—for a return of all correspondence relating thereto, with reference to the grievances of the seafarers since the return presented to this house on the 29th April, 1897.

Mr. Cotton—that in the opinion of

this house the double taxation involved in the present system of taxing mortgages is an injustice.

Mr. Cotton—that in the opinion of this house laborers in mines should not, as such, be required to take out free miners' licenses.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Cotton—is it the intention of the government to introduce legislation to provide for the inspection of boilers of steam engines, the inspection of which is not provided for by Dominion legislation?

Mr. Cotton—How much water has been applied for under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act up to 31st December, 1897, in quantities of 1,000 inches and over, and what is the annual rental payable on same, and the amount paid for recording?

Mr. Kid—What amount of cash stood to the credit of the government of this province, on its bank accounts and in the treasury, on the 10th inst.?

Mr. Graham—What steps (if any) have been taken to carry out the provisions of the "act to amend the Cattle act and adjoining acts," chap. 7, 1897?

Mr. Helmcken—What is the present position of the question between the Dominion and Provincial governments touching the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve?

Mr. Helmcken—What reply (if any) was received by the government of the province of British Columbia from the government of the Dominion of Canada to the resolution of this house passed on the 13th of April, 1897 touching the establishment of a government mint in the province of British Columbia?

Mr. Cotton—Has the government taken any steps to ascertain whether His Excellency the Governor-General has signified his decision as to bill No. 1 of last session, intituled the "Alien Labor Bill," which bill was by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reserved for his consideration; and, if so, what steps?

Mr. Helmcken—an order in council passed pursuant to section 59, Chap. 13, sec. 3, touching the amount to be paid to magistrates under the "Small Summery Act, 1895" in lieu of fees?

Mr. Vedder—Was any investigation made into the manner in which the inquest was held on the body of Thomas Tomson (killed by the steamer Rithet coming into collision with the fishing skiff in which he was)? If so, were any, and what, steps taken in regard to the same?

Mr. Kellie—Why is the revenue collected in the Nakusp office credited to the Nelson office, when Nakusp, for all other purposes, is under the jurisdiction of the Revelstoke Gold Commissioner?

Mr. Kellie—1. What proposition (if any) did you make the Dominion government in regard to co-operation in protecting the river bank? 2. Have you received any reply, and, if so, what does the Dominion government propose doing in the matter?

Mr. Kellie—1. Were the petitioners who recommended the appointment of John D. Sibbald as Gold Commissioner for the Revelstoke Mining Division residents of the district or non-residents? 2. What are the names of the parties favoring the appointment? 3. Why were efficient Mining Recorders in the district ignored, and a man who had no practical experience in such work pitchforked into the job over their heads? 4. What salary was paid John D. Sibbald as Gold Commissioner for the month of January? 5. What salary did J. D. Graham receive per month, prior to his resignation as Gold Commissioner?

Mr. Kellie—1. Who authorized Wm. White, Q.C., to occupy a portion of the old government buildings in Revelstoke when the whole of the building was required for police purposes? 2. What instructions were given him in regard to occupying, and whom directed? 3. What was the date of any correspondence forwarded to the government official authorizing Mr. White to occupy the building as an office? 4. Have any instructions been given to any official to secure the ejection of Wm. White, Q.C., from occupying the building, and what were the instructions given?

Mr. Kennedy—1. What has been the cost of lands acquired for the new Parliament Buildings? 2. What is the total cost of the new buildings to date? 3. What is the cost of furniture and fixings (in detail) to date? 4. What is the cost of retaining wall in front of buildings? also stone walls and flagstaff? 5. What has been the cost of removing old buildings and levelling ground, to date, or as nearly to date as possible?

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Mr. Kellie—1. What are the names of the parties favoring the appointment? 3. Why were efficient Mining Recorders in the district ignored, and a man who had no practical experience in such work pitchforked into the job over their heads? 4. What salary was paid John D. Sibbald as Gold Commissioner for the month of January? 5. What salary did J. D. Graham receive per month, prior to his resignation as Gold Commissioner?

Mr. Kellie—1. Who authorized Wm. White, Q.C., to occupy a portion of the old government buildings in Revelstoke when the whole of the building was required for police purposes? 2. What instructions were given him in regard to occupying, and whom directed? 3. What was the date of any correspondence forwarded to the government official authorizing Mr. White to occupy the building as an office? 4. Have any instructions been given to any official to secure the ejection of Wm. White, Q.C., from occupying the building, and what were the instructions given?

Mr. Kennedy—1. What has been the cost of lands acquired for the new Parliament Buildings? 2. What is the total cost of the new buildings to date? 3. What is the cost of furniture and fixings (in detail) to date? 4. What is the cost of retaining wall in front of buildings? also stone walls and flagstaff? 5. What has been the cost of removing old buildings and levelling ground, to date, or as nearly to date as possible?

Mr. Williams—Has the question of the ownership of lots in Garryville townsite, claimed by the Dominion and the Province, been settled? If not, what steps have been taken by this government to settle it?

Mr. Williams—That in the opinion of this house the double taxation involved in the present system of taxing mortgages is an injustice.

MINERS FROM ONTARIO.

Mr. Andrew McRae of Guelph Talks About the Coming Big Rush From the East.

Many More Americans Arrive in the City to Outfit—New Zealand Party Here.

The past week has been a very busy one for local outfitters. Many Americans arrived in Victoria for the purpose of outfitting, and the night and day staffs of merchants engaged in the northern trade had all they could do to fill the numerous orders received. The opinions of Americans, who have come to Victoria to obtain their supplies, have been decidedly favorable as to the matter of outfitting here. From California, as has been the case for several weeks, large parties favored Victoria merchants with their patronage.

Early in the week Mr. J. M. Phillips of Stockton, California, who precedes a party of twelve from his town, made the following statement relative to Victoria's advantages as an outfitting point:

"If the people of California are properly informed as to outfitting and transportation conditions in Victoria, your city could not, I believe, accommodate the crowds who would purchase outfitting supplies for the Klondike. Before coming here, we have been favorably impressed by the method of placing a city before the public in San Francisco, and am convinced that I am saving from 15 to 20 per cent, exclusive of duty, on dry goods, and am at least saving the 30 per cent. duty on provisions by purchasing in Victoria."

Mr. John Gray and four others, of Victoria, chap. 13, sec. 3,触碰了关于购买的条款。他们说，他们正在努力地准备，以便在未来的几个月内开始他们的旅程。

Mr. Helmcken—What is the present position of the question between the Dominion and Provincial governments touching the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve?

Mr. Cotton—How many "unorganized districts" have been proclaimed in the province, in accordance with the provisions of the "Game Protection act, 1897?"

Mr. Helmcken—What is the present position of the question between the Dominion and Provincial governments touching the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve?

Mr. Cotton—Is it the intention of the government to introduce legislation to provide for the inspection of boilers of steam engines, the inspection of which is not provided for by Dominion legislation?

Mr. Cotton—How much water has been applied for under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act up to 31st December, 1897, in quantities of 1,000 inches and over, and what is the annual rental payable on same, and the amount paid for recording?

Mr. Kid—What amount of cash stood to the credit of the government of this province, on its bank accounts and in the treasury, on the 10th inst.?

Mr. Graham—What steps (if any) have been taken to carry out the provisions of the "act to amend the Cattle act and adjoining acts," chap. 7, 1897?

Mr. Helmcken—What is the present position of the question between the Dominion and Provincial governments touching the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve?

Mr. Cotton—Has the government taken any steps to ascertain whether His Excellency the Governor-General has signified his decision as to bill No. 1 of last session, intituled the "Alien Labor Bill," which bill was by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reserved for his consideration; and, if so, what steps?

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Mr. Williams—Has the question of the ownership of lots in Garryville townsite, claimed by the Dominion and the Province, been settled? If not, what steps have been taken by this government to settle it?

Mr. Williams—1. Number of acres of public lands conveyed to railways and applied for by them, under and in pursuance of the terms of the different acts of this province authorizing the granting of land subsidies? 2. The names of the respective railways to which such lands were conveyed or applied for, the number of acres to each, and dates of conveyances and applications? 3. Respective length of each said railway? 4. The number of miles of frontage of such lands on each side of such rail ways, and depth of blocks of such lands? 5. Dates of filing with Chief Commissioner of Lands of the respective maps or plans showing course or dimensions of such railways? 6. Res

The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1898.

THE LEGISLATURE OPENED.

Notwithstanding more or less rain, the opening proceedings yesterday passed off in very good style, and the day, that has been looked forward to with much interest, has passed into provincial history. There is not much more to be said about it than to tell the story, and our reporters have done with their usual accuracy and graphic style.

From a political point of view something may be added to what the Colonist said yesterday in anticipation of the speech. The people of the province will appreciate the decision of the government to ask the house to aid in securing an all-Canadian route to the Yukon in the most expeditious manner possible. We submit that this is a matter which rises far above political partisanship. It will be a most unfortunate thing for the business interest of the province if anything shall happen to prevent the building of this railway at the earliest possible day, and for this reason we believe that when the government brings down its measure the members of the house, irrespective of party, will exhibit a disposition to deal with it on its merits.

We are sure that everyone will join with the government in its views as to the necessity of something being done to open with transportation facilities every part of the province where development is in progress or likely to take place in the near future. Without such facilities the advance of the country will necessarily be slow. With them it is bound to be rapid. We assume that any measure that may be introduced for this purpose will be met by the cry from certain quarters that it is in the interests of monopoly and a sacrifice of the people's interests. This seems unfortunately to be the invariable rule in such cases; but even those who take such a position will find themselves obliged to concede action along such a line to be imperative upon any government that may be in power. If by any accident Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues should go out of office to-morrow, their successors would be compelled by the force of public opinion, by the exigencies of the public welfare, to embark upon just such a course as that foreshadowed in the fourth paragraph of the speech. In regard to redistribution we think it must be taken for granted that for years to come any changes in representation that may be proposed must be only temporary. We had some changes eight years ago; we had others four years ago and the house will be asked to make others this year. We do not expect that these changes will be radical. It would be very unwise policy to undertake a radical system of redistribution under present conditions. The province is rapidly increasing in population, and new districts are coming to the front. Under these circumstances we suggest that only such changes in representation should be made as are rendered imperative from time to time by changing conditions. It is quite too soon to say what the normal number of representatives constituting the legislature shall be, or how they shall be distributed throughout the province. All that any government ought to undertake to do is to see that those localities, which are without as large a voice in public affairs as their population and importance entitle them to, receive such measure of justice as can be given.

The Colonist is specially pleased to see the reference in the Speech to the dairying interests of the province, for it has been foremost in urging these upon the attention of the government. It believes that the importance of dairying in British Columbia can hardly be over-estimated. The market is extensive and is certain to grow very rapidly. Our province is splendidly adapted for the prosecution of this department of farming, and we feel as though anything which the government can do to promote it will be of scarcely less importance than the subjects above referred to. Indeed, this may be said with perfect truth, that while the richest mines of silver, gold and copper may some time become exhausted, the dairies of British Columbia will contribute their products to its wealth as long as the winds of the Pacific blow upon our coasts laden with moisture.

The other subjects in the speech seem to call for no particular comment to-day.

SEATTLE OPPOSES IT.

The Seattle papers are opposing the Stikine-Teslin route for all they are worth, and are representing that the proposed railway cannot be built and attacking the scheme with vindictiveness. The reason of this is obvious. A railway from Glenora or some other suitable point on the Stikine means the supremacy of British Columbia cities in the trade of the Yukon. The arrangements at Wrangel are very simple, and will not afford the least embarrassment to Canadian trade. All that the United States government ask, is that the goods, while in territory over which it exercises jurisdiction, shall be subject to the supervision of their officers, and that the proper port charges shall be paid upon them.

We have spoken above of the orderly condition of Western cities. Judging from its own papers it seems as if the statement must be temporarily qualified in regard to Seattle, which is said to be

to place port charges upon United States goods passing through Canada on the St. John and the St. Lawrence heavy enough to secure fair charges at Wrangel. We mention this not because we think that any such action is at all likely to be necessary, but simply to show that the matter is not all on one side.

In opposing the railway the Post-Intelligencer revives the exploded falsehood about Sir Charles Tupper having obtained a license to sell 50,000 gallons of whiskey in the Yukon district. It makes no difference to the Seattle paper that this story has been denied upon the best of authority, or that it has been shown that no one can get such a permit from any one. The object of that paper is to oppose everything Canadian and to seek to create the impression that everything in Canada is as corrupt as the political ring whose dirty work the Post-Intelligencer has always so gladly done.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1897, shows the total receipts to have been \$1,883,046.24 against \$893,785.22 during the previous year, not including in the latter amount the sum of \$166,313.76 withdrawn from sinking funds during that year. The chief increases are in the following items: Land sales, \$22,211.01; timber leases, \$12,787; timber royalty and licenses, \$24,117.87; free miners' certificates, \$11,728; general mining receipts, \$80,765.43; licenses, \$15,072.35; fines \$5,156.82; registry fees, \$27,040.73; revenue tax, \$5,454; real property tax, \$12,624.39; personal property tax, \$24,744; wild land tax, \$5,388.87; income tax, \$2,406.77; printing office, \$14,887.95; mineral tax, \$29,481.95; miscellaneous, \$8,213.62. There are some other increases. Survey fees, rents, probate fees, succession duty, sale of government property and one or two others show small decreases.

The net expenditure for the year was \$1,569,071.63 against \$1,614,23.62, a decrease of \$45,651.99. There is a decrease of about \$3,000 in the item for public debt. The civil salary list is a little under \$2,000 more than in the previous year. The administration of justice cost about \$1,800 more than in the year ending June 30, 1896. The chief decreases are in public works and buildings, where the cut is from \$4,228.13 to \$39,354.13, and the churches all Sunday evening, which will make it necessary for merchants and others having advertising to look after to come out for that purpose on Sunday, which will make it obligatory on some citizens to devote part of their time on Sunday to giving reporters information, which will give the telegraphers extra work on Sunday, and we can add from experience, will cause some people who preach against Sabbath desecration to call around at newspaper offices after church to see that their sermons have been correctly reported. We tell Mr. Charlton and every one else who talks about preventing Sabbath desecration by stopping the printing of a Sunday morning newspaper and substituting one on Monday morning, that they are either as ignorant as horses about the facts of the whole matter or else are hypocrites or faddists, whose views are not worth serious consideration, except by those who hope to prevent them from doing mischief.

Mr. Charlton has said that it is not the question of Sunday labor that disturbs his soul, but the immoral tendency of the Sunday newspaper. As an answer to this proposition we refer him to the Sunday papers which he proposes to suppress, that is the British Columbia morning dailies. We tell him that when he says the influence of these

papers is immoral either on Sunday or any other day, he is a slanderer of people in every way as decent as himself, and that he ought to be ashamed of himself, if the sense of shame can penetrate through his Pharisaical garb of sanctity. We speak somewhat warmly on this matter, because we feel very warmly. What Mr. Charlton proposes is an outrage. The Sunday paper in British Columbia was established in lieu of a Monday paper, in order that those employed in morning newspaper offices might not have to work on Sunday, and it will be an outrage if this is to be interfered with in order that the shadow of a remote Sunday newspaper may not come between Mr. Charlton and his contemplated. We tell Mr. Charlton more, namely, that if he does away with the Sunday paper he is going to deprive people of reading matter for that day, and therefore compel them to select something else, and it is a very easy thing to find literature for Sunday reading that will be far more injurious to the morals of a community than the newspapers of this province. What seems to trouble Mr. Charlton and his Shanghai correspondent, we desire to say, in the hope that some of our British contemporaries will reproduce the statement, that Victoria is among the most orderly cities on the American continent. There is very little lawlessness here. Our police system is excellent, and serious crimes are very rare. We know that this impression exists in certain quarters to the effect that the further you come West the more lawlessness you will find; but this is not true of Canada, and it is not entirely true of the United States. A man who minds his own business, and does not go around looking for trouble, is safe in one of the coast cities as he would be in any other place in the world of the same population. Especially is this true of British Columbia. Even in our newest mining campa law is well administered and as fully respected as in the oldest communities of the East. In the cities there is a somewhat freer life and certain elements are more conspicuous than they are usually in Eastern localities; but the man who attends to his own affairs is perfectly safe in these cities as to his life and property, or as near it as he can be anywhere.

The reason of this is that the laws are well administered in this part of Canada, and to this we may add that the laws are as well administered in Canada as in any part of the world. We think it only fair that our British contemporaries should make this important fact widely known. The whole West has been injured by the blood and thunder stories that have been told about it, and it is right that the truth should receive equal circulation with the falsehood.

We have spoken above of the orderly condition of Western cities. Judging from its own papers it seems as if the statement must be temporarily qualified in regard to Seattle, which is said to be

just at present overrun with criminals of a low grade. But this is only because this class of vagabonds follow closely in the wake of men with money, and all the people bound for the Golden North have more or less of this. Ordinarily Seattle is a very orderly city, outside of a certain area into which no stranger need penetrate voluntarily. If a man goes into Seattle, or for that matter any other Western town, and looks for pleasure on the borderland of the world of crime, he has only himself to blame if his experience is costly; but that would be equally true of any other city in the world. We are speaking of the well-behaved man or woman when we say that our Western cities are as safe as any others.

MR. CHARLTON'S HOBBY.

Canada needs an association for the introduction of common sense into the heads of certain people, and its first act after being organized ought to be to pay Mr. Charlton's passage out to Victoria to order that he may see for himself the working of the system under which Sunday newspapers are printed. We would then have some hope that he would go home convinced that his dad is a piece of preposterous nonsense and even worse.

This is what he would find: At 10 p.m. on Saturday he would see the men in the business offices of the morning papers go home to remain there, as far as the Seattle merchant knows that he will only get the outfitting trade this year and in making hay while the sun shines, the Victoria merchant knows that he will continue to supply the northern trade year after year, and hence he is desirous of seeing that his customers get the sort of treatment that will bring them back again.

A very good illustration of this came under the notice of the Colonist to-day. A man from one of the United States cities went into one of our large establishments and asked for prices. They were given and he was told in a general way that he ought to buy. To this the merchant said to him that, as he did not know himself what he needed, it might be well for him to make some inquiries before placing his order. To this the purchaser replied that he would leave the matter wholly in the hands of the merchant. He said to the Colonist that he had no idea what he wanted. The Seattle compliment would not fit his case.

A BAD PRACTICE.

The session has opened with the customary string of notices of questions and motions. There is room for a great deal of reform here. Speaking generally and without reference to any of the notices put on the paper on Thursday we may say that the records of the legislature show that questions are asked and returns are moved for, which, so far as the public know, serve no earthly purpose whatever except to convey the impression that the gentleman asking or moving for them is really very busy in looking after the public interests.

This sort of thing takes up the time of the house, costs money and gives the permanent employees of the government much unnecessary trouble. In many cases returns are asked for and the propriety of granting them is a subject of debate, although the house already has the information in its possession. Time after time last session questions were put which the members asking them could have answered for themselves if they had taken the trouble to look the matter up in the public accounts or other departmental reports. Very many complaints are made as to wasted time, but it is such things as are now referred to that waste time and money besides.

But we may be asked if we would prevent members from asking questions or moving for returns. By no means. What we do say is that there are scores of things that members can ascertain by simply asking the minister having charge of the special department to which they relate. Of course this way of getting information does not make so much of a show in the newspapers or on the journals, as the plan of giving a formal notice, but it accomplishes the purpose fully, if what the member wants is information. If he wants to make a show of being busy, the present plan is much the better.

THERE WAS MUCH COMPLAINT YESTERDAY ON THE PART OF REPORTERS PRESENT BECAUSE OF THE MEAGER AND VERY UNSATISFACTORY PROVISION MADE FOR THEIR ACCOMMODATION AT THE OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE LEGISLATURE. IT SEEMS A VERY EXTRAORDINARY THING THAT THE MEN UPON WHOM THE VERY GREAT MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE DEPEND FOR INFORMATION AS TO WHAT WAS TRANSACTED ON THAT HISTORICAL OCCASION SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACCORDED A LITTLE MORE CONSIDERATION, AND THIS IS ALL THE MORE REMARKABLE IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT MR. SPEAKER, WHO ASSUMED FULL CHARGE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER, OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS REQUIRE.

MR. R. CUNNINGHAM, WHO IS IN THE CITY, GIVES THE COLONIST THE VERY INTERESTING INFORMATION THAT FOUR MEN FROM MASSACHUSETTS ARE NOW ON THEIR WAY FROM ALICE ARM TO THE STIKINE. THEY HAVE A GUIDE WITH THEM WHO WAS SENT BY MR. CUNNINGHAM ON CONDITION THAT THEY WILL SEND HIM A REPORT OF THEIR PROGRESS. AS THEY HAVE BEEN GONE NEARLY A MONTH AND NO WORD HAS COME FROM THEM, THE INFERENCE IS THAT THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING THROUGH. THIS IS A MATTER OF GREAT INTEREST TO THE WHOLE PROVINCE.

THE TORONTO GLOBE SAYS THAT MESSRS. MACKENZIE & MANN WILL BUILD THE STIKINE-TESLIN RAILWAY UNDER THE BEGG CHARTER. AS THAT CHARTER IS INVOLVED IN Litigation, WE DOUBT THIS VERY MUCH.

MR. HUFF, M.P.P., TOOK OCCASION, BEFORE COMING TO VICTORIA TO ATTEND TO HIS LEGISLATIVE DUTIES, TO CALL TOGETHER HIS CONSTITUENTS AT ALBERNI AND REVIEW THE LEGISLATIVE NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. THIS WAS A MOST COMMENDABLE STEP AND WELL WORTH IMITATION. IN HIS SPEECH MR. HUFF DWELT UPON THE NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT FOR BETTER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION, A SUBJECT WHICH COMES VERY CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE THERE, FOR THE FIRST RESOLUTION ADOPTED WAS ONE DEMANDING MORE SATISFACTORY STEAMER CONNECTION WITH VICTORIA. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WILD-LAND TAX APPEARS NOT TO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTABLE TO THE MEETING. ONE OF THE WANTS OF THE DISTRICT WAS STATED TO BE A DRAINAGE SYSTEM. THE MEETING ASKED THAT THE WATER CHARTER IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT BE NOT RENEWED WHEN IT EXPIRES, AND THAT IN THE EVENT OF REDISTRIBUTION ALBERNI AND THE WEST COAST SHOULD BE GIVEN A MEMBER DISTINCT FROM COWICHAN. MR. HUFF RECEIVED THE THANKS OF THE MEETING FOR HIS FAITHFUL SERVICES AS A REPRESENTATIVE.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

"IF A MAN COMES TO SEATTLE AND KNOWS WHAT HE WANTS HE NEEDS HAVE NO FEAR OF BEING MISTREATED." THIS IS WHAT THE SEATTLE TIMES QUOTES AN INTENDING YUKONER AS SAYING. IT IS DECIDEDLY A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT TO OUR ENTERPRISING NEIGHBORS. THE WAY PEOPLE WHO BUY IN VICTORIA SEE THE CASE IS THAT IF A MAN COMES TO VICTORIA AND DOES NOT KNOW WHAT HE NEEDS HE WILL NOT BE MISTREATED. SEATTLE BOASTS THAT IT WILL TAKE NO ADVANTAGE OF THE MAN WHO HAS HIS EYE TEETH CUT. VICTORIA CLAIMS THAT THE MEREST FAIRLY TREATED HERE.

WE BELIEVE THIS IS MORE THAN A MERE PLAIN SPOT, AND THAT IT IS PERFECTLY TRUE THAT THE AVERAGE MAN, DESIRING TO BUY AN OUTFIT, IS SAFER IN THE HANDS OF VICTORIA MERCHANTS THAN IN THOSE OF THE SEATTLE PEOPLE, AND THE REASON IS THAT, WHILE THE SEATTLE MERCHANT KNOWS THAT HE WILL ONLY GET THE OUTFITTING TRADE THIS YEAR AND IN MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES, THE VICTORIA MERCHANT KNOWS THAT HE WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY THE NORTHERN TRADE YEAR AFTER YEAR, AND HENCE HE IS DESIROUS OF SEEING THAT HIS CUSTOMERS GET THE SORT OF TREATMENT THAT WILL BRING THEM BACK AGAIN.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1898.

Published Every Monday and Thursday
by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Published Every Day except Monday

Per week, postage free to any part of Canada. \$10.00

Parts of a year at the same rate. 20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per week, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States. \$1.50

Six months. 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

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WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are required they must be ALL CAPITAL—NOT mounted on wood.

VANCOUVER:

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 609 Hastings Street. A. GOODMAN, Agent.

TRANSSHIPPING AT WRANGEL.

There can be no question as to the right of Canadians to navigate the Stikine. We do not say that the United States treasury department may not, if it sees fit, prohibit the transshipment of cargoes at Wrangel, but we do not believe it will do anything of the sort, and until it does they can be transshipped.

In regard to the passage of police up the Stikine by way of Wrangel, undoubtedly the United States government can also prevent that. No one has ever disputed for an instant the right of the United States government to say that there shall be no port of entry on the whole Alaskan coast, in which event it would be necessary for Canadians to ascend the Stikine without touching at Wrangel. But we have not the least idea that anything of the kind will be done, for if it is done, Canada can at once take steps which will secure fair treatment. Moreover it is the interest of United States citizens that no obstacles should be placed in the way of traffic across the Alaskan strip.

The fact that there is some talk of this being done emphasizes the necessity of a route being secured through British Columbia to the Yukon. It was an inexcusable blunder on the part of the British government when Alaska was not purchased from Russia, at the time it was being offered to the first purchaser, and Secretary Seward picked it up for a trifle. But we are not left remediless. There is an excellent route to the Yukon from the coast of British Columbia, and we submit that steps ought to be at once taken to secure its being opened.

A GREAT MYSTERY.

"Without controversy," said the Apostle Paul, "great is the mystery of Godliness." And then, to explain what he meant, he added, "God manifest in the flesh." Just what the apostle exactly intended by these latter words is immaterial to the purposes of the present article. He may have intended to convey his own inability to comprehend the divinity of Christ; he may have meant his words to have a wider significance. But whatever his exact meaning was, the words are true enough, for the godlikeness of man is one of the greatest of all mysteries.

We have in previous articles shown how at all times and in every branch of the human family, as far as one can speak with certainty, there is to be found some conception of a deity, and we have employed Joseph Cook's argument to prove that, as we can with the aid of physics argue the existence of air from a feather and the existence of water from a fin, so from this universal instinct of the race we can argue the existence of the divine. It would seem very unreasonable to hold otherwise and contend that the laws of reason, which are perfectly trustworthy in one field of research, break down when applied to another. We can go further and claim that in every race of mankind the sense of right and wrong is found. We confess that this may in great part be the result of education. We grant that in the brute creation traits are found which bear a strong resemblance to the dictates of the human conscience. It is undoubtedly possible to teach a dog the difference between right and wrong to a certain extent; but at the same time there is no proof that ever a dog, left to himself, learned that there was anything which he ought not to do. Nevertheless we may grant for the sake of the argument that the whole code of morality, as we understand it, is the result of evolution just as material creation is undoubtedly largely the result of evolution; but this does not do away with the need for the impetus towards morality, like the teacher in the case of the dog, and this, if there was nothing else, would meet the definition of godlikeness and is a profound mystery.

Some excellent people shudder at the word evolution. The same class of people once shuddered at the word gravity, and their prototypes shuddered at the suggestion that the earth was round. The capacity of prejudice to shudder at things is immeasurable. We suppose that some of us are shuddering at suggestions to-day, which our grandchildren will accept at the latest demonstration of truth. There ought to be no particular difficulty in accepting as probable the suggestion that God works through evolution. Men who believe that "He upholds all things by the word of His power" find nothing to prevent them from thinking that the law of gravity is an expression of this "word." So we cannot see why anyone should hesitate to admit that evolution may be another manifestation of the same "word." There is nothing more objectionable in holding that a code of morality was evolved from a very elementary beginning until it reached the sublime height attained in the words of Christ, "Love is the fulfilling of the law," than there is in supposing that the elaborate types of animal and vegetable life, which surround us to-day, were evolved from simpler types.

The mystery of godlikeness in man consists in this capacity to advance morally. In all the universe man is the only creature capable of such an advance; and although the progress towards perfection may be exceedingly slow, there is real progress in that direction. A perfect consummation is in sight, even if we cannot hope to attain it "while this muddy vesture of decay doth closely hem us round." This tendency of man towards a higher spiritual type—using the word spiritual as opposed to material—is the dominant factor in human nature. Because of this, man can claim with truth to have been created in the image of God.

THE WEATHER PROBLEM.

A correspondent sends us a clipping from a New Brunswick paper in which it is stated that cold snap had just ended, in the course of which the thermometer went 52 degrees below zero. In a pencilled note he draws attention to the fact that violets, daisies, primroses and pansies have been blooming in Victoria gardens all winter. Possibly some people do not understand what is the explanation of this difference between the winter climate on the two sides of the continent in the same latitude. It is this. The Pacific Northwest is kept from severe winter weather by what is known as the Japan current. The water in the China sea is warmed by the sun of the tropics and moves northward towards Behring sea. Owing to the fast that the way to the Arctic ocean is barred, or practically so, in that part of the world, the current is forced eastward and impinges upon the coast of America. The result is evidenced by the fact that the tests of the British admiralty show no substantial difference in the temperature of the sea along 300 miles of coast measured north from the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Lieut. Maury, of the United States navy, suggested also that the atmospheric currents flowing northward from that portion of the Pacific ocean, which lies within the tropics and south and southwest of California, also contribute to our mild winters, and were the origin of our Chinooks.

If we turn to the Atlantic we find a warm current, the Gulf stream, flowing up from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea. It impinges first upon the coast of Ireland and there divides, a part of it swinging south along the coast of France and Portugal, and the remainder flowing northward along the coast of Norway, finally becoming lost in the Arctic ocean. This warm water must be replaced by something, and that something is provided by the current of cold water which flows down on both sides of Greenland, past Newfoundland, and so on to the tropics. When it reaches the Gulf stream it sinks and the latter flows northward over it, as is proved by the fact that icebergs are carried south directly in the teeth of the Gulf Stream current, showing that their bases are acted upon by a southerly current below the surface.

Specs.—"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that one never forgets!" said a lecturer, after giving a graphic description of a terrible accident he witnessed. "I'd like to know where they sell 'em."

Miss Hostess—How did you ever guess that I wear bloomers?

Miss Guest—Because your bloomers shine so nice.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reason to Stand—The Kindly Man—Why stand ye here? The Other Man—Do you in de park? being painted—see?—Detroit Journal.

Beaten for Once—Druggist—See here! Why didn't you tell that customer that we had something just as good? New Clerk—Because he was after some postage stamps.—Puck.

Not Losing Time—Did you win dat cake by walkin' for it?—Inquired Mr. Ernestus Tit-Bits.

The answer, "Walkin', to slow foh me, I picked the cake up an run"—Washington Star.

A Settler—"Darling, please answer me," he moaned, as he stood in the center of the parlor. "I am on the rock, 'tis your hat," shouted the old man, who had a fat grey seat on the stairway.—Detroit Free Press.

It Wasn't Cowardice.—"Wouldn't you like to plunge into the midst of the smoke of battle, Mr. Tickleton?" "I don't believe I could, Miss Miniver. 'I'm not made for that sort of work now,' you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Northwestern Philosophy.—A great many people go through life trying to pop corn on a cold stove. The man with money burn usually spends a part of his life sitting in an armchair, extracting from the pocketbook make stone bruises on the heel of faith.—Rush City Post.

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Miss Hostess—How did you ever guess that I wear bloomers?

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Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM

BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LIFE OF HALIBUTTON.

A Timely Contribution to the History of One of Canada's Greatest Sons.

"If here ain't the clockmaker agin, as I'm alive.

To know all that can be known about so interesting a character as the creator of the immortal "Sam Slick," must be the wish of everyone who, having read them, is capable of appreciating the humor and wisdom in which Haliburton's works stand. His writings, we say, are replete with wisdom as well as wit and humor, and they inculcate doctrines which being founded upon proper principles, his far-seeing statesman must have seen world in time prevail. Although his genius had won for him a distinguished place in English society, and he was a welcome and honored guest in aristocratic circles, where there was competition among hosts to secure him as a guest at their country houses, he was not spoiled by this flatness or these attentions. But had there been anything small in his nature, he could not have maintained his equilibrium; and then would have occurred what is so frequently seen in the case of others, the kicking down of the ladder by which he had climbed. But not such an awful spectacle was Haliburton to afford. He was not to be won over by popularity, so that he should cease to advocate that most unpopular and contestants' subject, the claims of the colonies. Had he consented to do so, in order to devote his talents to the advocacy of measures more popular with the British public, he could have gained place and popularity at the hands of the Little Enganders, who in that day ruled in the land. He was not, however, turned aside from his purpose, but continued to cultivate his "fad" undeterred from exposing it to the world. His school, Victoria, should turn out splendid champion lacrosse teams in the best form. Besides, the friendly rivalry among the schools will do much to foster the best spirit of sport and make the learners a success. A meeting will be held this forenoon at 11 o'clock, at the city hall, which the Mayor has kindly arranged for the occasion, and representatives from the various schools will be present to take the preliminary steps towards the formation of the league. A number of the teachers spoken to on the subject all expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the formation of a league, and with the co-operation of the teachers the project should become a success. All that is required is to set the ball rolling and certain successes will result.

THE NATIONAL GAMES.

Move on Foot to Form a Lacrosse League Among the Public Schools.

Victorians Play International Chess at Seattle To-Day Football and Basket Ball.

Klon-dyke Outfits
PRICE LISTS NOW READY
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
97 and 99 Johnson Street,
Victoria, B.C.

R. P. RITHET & CO.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

Groceries, Wines and Liquors

KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS
Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondike Points.

TO THE TOILER!

How do you feel when your work is done? Is your back weak? Are you weary? Do your nerves tremble?

You do feel as if all your strength was gone—that you are not able to stand the work you used to? Does old age seem to be coming on, while you are still young in years? Does your back give out? Then get

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts.

It fills your system with Electricity, which is natural strength, and builds up your vitality so that you are as strong as ever in your life. Get it to-day, or send for the book, "Three Classes of Men," free, sealed, by mail.

DR. A. T. SANDON, 156 James St., Montreal, Quebec.

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FORTY-FIRST

C.P.R. BUYS S

Deal With Mr. Heinze
and Now Ores Will
Treated at Co

Low Grade Properties
Expected to Thr Consequence.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—(Spe

close of the C.P.R. direct yesterday Vice President announced that the deal with for transfer of his railroad interests in the Kootenay d C.P.R. had been completed.

he said, was not going into business to make money out company realized that in or the mining of lower grade o

land in Kootenay district would be necessary to give m cheaper means of getting to miners at what they cost.

The Star says: It is unde the C.P.R. will make a smal \$7.60 and freight rate of 50 c in all, for the treatment at Th

land.

ATLANTIC MAIL SER

The Petersons Still Insist That Carry Out Their Contr

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 15.—(Spe Messrs. Petersons still stoutly suggestion that they may not carry out the fast mail con

say they have fulfilled govt's preliminary and have every detail of tifications to proceed at a

notes with the ships so as to ready by contract by June 1, 1900.

two others by June 1, 1900. If

so, people are asking why, ready, building has not co

ginaly proposed.

MANITOBA AND NORTH

A School Asterion Won Overwritten Accounts End of the C

WINNIPEG, Feb. 15.—(Spe

Winnipeg curling hospital close

The New York Life Guard

event was won by R. H. Dunbar

Winnipeg Thistles, with McElroy

and, with Smith's Regatta

Dodge international trophy was

Peebles of the Winnipeg Thistle

Grassie, of Portage la Prairie,

Dunbar played 22 games during