

African Situation

Sir Alfred Milner Says the Boers Loot Village Stores of Supplies.

He Has Been Granted Leave of Absence For Purpose of Resting.

London, April 17.—A South African book containing recent dispatches from Sir Alfred Milner and the other official correspondence, is issued to-night. Sir Alfred Milner wired under date of March 3rd requesting permission to return home at an early date upon leave of absence, for the purpose of resting.

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NOT FAVORED.

Liu Kuan May Kill Christians if Forced to Retreat by the Expedition of Allies.

Pekin, April 17.—A Presbyterian missionary Kille has returned from San Ho where Christians were burned to death in December. Mr. Kille reports to Gen. Chaffee that some time ago several of his converts were killed. He had the guilty parties tried in the courts, where they were convicted and sentenced to death subject to Li Hung Chang's signature. Mr. Kille came to Peking and saw Li Hung Chang, who said the men should be killed immediately. Upon going to San Ho three weeks later the missionary found the men alive. He spoke to a judge of the Chinese courts on the matter who showed him a letter from Li Hung Chang, who gave him instructions that the men must not be executed, as they had only been convicted on the testimony of Christians, consequently the execution was untrustworthy. Mr. Kille has a copy of the letter.

In the meantime the French authorities reported that the men were not executed, as they had only been convicted on the testimony of Christians, consequently the execution was untrustworthy. Mr. Kille has a copy of the letter.

The ministers of the foreign powers view with alarm the expedition against General Liu Kuan Ting, as they think he will retreat, probably leaving the villages he traversed and killing native Christians, and that such action will be used as an excuse for further aggression which would probably be the taking of Tai Yuan Fu, the capital of Shan Si province.

At today's meeting of the foreign ministers the question of indemnities was considered. It is now estimated that £70,000,000 will cover all claims.

Two Hundred Riflemen in Island of Cebu Still Hold Out.

Cebu, Island of Cebu, April 17.—A thousand troops in the island of Cebu are unable to accomplish the surrender or capture of the two hundred insurgent riflemen, who are still out. Col. McClelland says the terms of the insurgents offered are impossible.

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Kensit Causes Scene

The Anti-Ritualist Appeared at the Consecration Services in Bow Church.

And Protested Against Dr. Ingram's Appointment—Escorted Home by Police.

London, April 17.—The scene in Bow church to-day during the consecration of Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, as Bishop of London, resembled a political meeting rather than a religious service. Mr. John Kensit, the anti-ritualist, entered an expected protest against the appointment. He spoke for some time in a loud voice. His remarks caused an extraordinary uproar, and he was greeted with cheers, hisses, and shouts of "order," "shame," "no popery."

Mr. Kensit accused Dr. Ingram of being unfaithful to all his promises when he was consecrated Bishop of Stepney, adding that he had helped law breakers and had encouraged clergymen who, in defiance of the rubrics, elevated the host, offered masses and preached the confessions. He concluded with saying that he was prepared to appear in the courts and prove that Dr. Ingram was an unfit person to hold the position of a bishop of the Protestant church, owing to his encouragement of these illegal Roman practices.

The friends and opponents of Mr. Kensit became so uproarious that the vicar-general tried to clear the church. Dr. Ingram appealed to his friends to listen quietly.

Eventually the vicar-general overruled the objections, and the election of Dr. Ingram was confirmed.

Mr. Kensit was escorted home by a score of policemen and followed by a howling mob.

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CHILD SWALLOWED A CENT.

Colp Was Located by the X Rays—Is Improving.

New York, April 16.—Susan O'Hare, two years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O'Hare, of Brooklyn, became suddenly ill a week ago while playing about the house. She could take no kind of food, and was seized with spasms. Doctors who were called said the baby was slowly dying. The mother finally took her to the German hospital in Williamsburg. There the surgeons decided to use the X rays. By this means they discovered that the baby had swallowed a cent and was starving because the coin prevented her from taking food. It was in the oesophagus, just about the breast bone. To remove the coin the baby was chloroformed and a small platinum wire was put down her throat. The X rays showed the coin and every movement of the wire as it was forced toward it, until at length the cent was dislodged and removed. The baby was revived and at his home last night showed marked improvement, having already taken some solid food.

SAILED FROM CEYLON. Large Crowds Witnessed the Departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

Colombo, Ceylon, April 16.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York boarded the steamer Ophir in route for Australia at midnight last night, arriving from the Queen's house through streets filled with enthusiastic crowds. The governor, his family and the staff of the Ophir followed at 9.15 o'clock. The weather was superb. A battery saluted as the vessels passed out, and the salute was responded to by the escorting vessels. Large crowds witnessed the departure from the breakwater. All the vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags.

ARCHBISHOP LEWIS. He Sent His Votes to the House of Bishops on Thursday Last.

New York, April 16.—Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario, ex-Metropolitan of Canada, who is lying dangerously ill at a hotel in this city, was rejoiced last night when he learned by a dispatch from Montreal, that his personal friend, Bishop Bond, of Montreal, had been elected to succeed him as head of the Anglican Church in Canada. Lying on his sick bed, Archbishop Lewis wrote his signature and set his seal last Thursday to the two votes that determined the election in the House of Bishops. In weakened condition the excitement and sorrow of the occasion accompanied his few strokes of the pen seriously imperilled the Archbishop's recovery, but he is mending slowly once more.

LONDON'S FAVORITES. Men and Women Collected Early This Morning Along the Doors of Sir Henry Irving's Theatre.

London, April 15.—The usual scenes attending the re-opening of the Irving-Terry season were witnessed around the doors of the Lyceum Theatre to-day. As early as 7 o'clock in the morning men and women collected, armed with camp stools, novels, sandwiches and flasks. The crowds rapidly increased, until a special police force was required to keep the first-nighters in line.

PURCHASED A COLLIE. London, April 16.—"Mr. J. Pierpont Lewis, who is investing in British enterprises," says the Daily Mail this morning, "has thus far been confined to the purchase of a Scotch collie for £400. We are informed that the following is an authentic expression of his opinion on the subject: 'I have purchased a specially aggressive fight for the control of the British market. On the contrary it will only meet legitimate demands and will stop the poppetry of asking for European intervention against the persecution of Bulgarians in Turkey. Numerous similar meetings have been held in the province.'

PERSECUTED BULGARIANS. Sofia, Bulgaria, April 15.—At an open mass meeting held here to-day, at which 30,000 people were present, a resolution was passed protesting against the arrest of the member of the Macedonian committee and condemning the attitude of Russia on the Macedonian question. The meeting expressed its indignation at the asking for European intervention against the persecution of Bulgarians in Turkey. Numerous similar meetings have been held in the province.

DIVORCE DECREES. Washington, April 15.—The United States Supreme court to-day decided a number of cases involving the validity in one state of divorce decrees granted in other states. The court held that in cases in which the decree is granted in the state where the husband and wife have made their legal residence, it is valid in any part of the United States, but that in other cases in which there is no legal residence in the state in which the decree is granted they are invalid.

FATAL FALL. Sydney, C. B., April 15.—D. J. McKenzie, assistant superintendent of the Dominion Iron and Steel company, was instantly killed on Saturday morning by falling off the ore pier. He was a native of Pictou county.

ROBBERIES GOT AWAY. Two Armed Men Entered Gambling House and Took Over \$3,000. Memphis, Tenn., April 17.—Two men with drawn revolvers robbed Ben. Marsh's gambling house early to-day. They spent three minutes in the place and secured over \$3,000. No clue has been given as to their identity.

MINERS QUIT WORK. Shamokin, Pa., April 17.—One thousand men and boys went on strike at the Natalie colliery to-day because the Shamokin Coal Co. would not accede to their demands. The colliery is completely tied up.

METROPOLITAN BISHOP. Montreal, April 15.—Bishop Bond, Montreal, has been appointed Metropolitan Bishop of the Anglican Church of Canada.

Distressing Scenes

Particulars of Frightful Explosion on Romana—Four Killed—Seven Injured.

The Egeria Furthering Work of Survey Along Northern Coast.

Further particulars of the explosion on the Fraser river steamer Romana, reported in last evening's Times, state that four were killed and seven badly injured. Those killed were: Mrs. Harry Morrison, of Port Langley; Mrs. James Bayley, of Mount Lehman; James McKay, deckhand; and Andrew Phibes, deckhand. Of the injured it is said that not more than one or two are likely to survive. They are A. Power, purser; James Maynard, mate; Victor Nowell, fireman; two Indian men, one Indian woman, and one Indian baby. The explosion was one of the most disastrous of its kind in the annals of British Columbia shipping. It occurred as the little stern-wheeler was in mid-stream wedging her way up from Port Langley to the farming settlements and stations along the upper river. Following the loud report of the explosion came the hissing of steam, and for a time all was enveloped in a cloud of vapor. Wreckage flew in all directions, the whole forward part of the steamer going in fragments, and the heavier portions falling apart as though all the remains of a wrecked ship. The explosion is said to have been caused by the insecurity of a plate in the rear end of the boiler.

Mr. Morrison and Mrs. Bayley were thrown from the bow, where they were standing, a considerable distance, and when picked up, dead, in the river, their clothes were all tattered and torn by the shock. The two deckhands were killed almost instantly, and were badly bruised and cut. They were hurled a distance of fifty feet from somewhere in front of the boiler. Purser Power is in the most precarious condition of those injured, his face being almost unrecognizable. He was frightfully burned by the escaping steam. Maynard's chance of living are said to be very favorable.

The parties who put off to the rescue witnessed terrible sights. They soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames aboard and steered the wreck ashore. In the debris aboard were the remains of two firemen, human flesh, shreds of clothing, etc. All the injured and the bodies of the dead were at once taken to Port Haney, and there put aboard the train for New Westminster. The sight of the bodies lying beyond the railing of each being terribly cut and bruised. Of the passengers aboard who escaped injury were T. H. Averill, manager of the Westminster creamery; J. McIvor, of the Fraser river; and Mrs. Danfield, child and Mrs. Danfield, child.

In describing the accident, Mr. Hunt, the steward, said: "I was clearing off the table in the dining room. I do not know what made me look out, but I walked to the open door and looked back. At that instant I heard a muffled explosion, and the same time everything was hidden from view by escaping steam and smoke. The front end of the boiler blew out and the door behind me blew open.

"Victor Knowles was at his post as fireman. He was terribly burned and scalded in the chest, back and legs. He remembers nothing.

"Power, the purser, and Maynard, the mate, were sorting freight near the boiler in front, and were terribly scalded. The Indians were hugging the boiler in front, as they always do, and for this reason were badly injured.

"The two ladies, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Bayley, were to have got off at Langley Forks, the next stop, and had come down to see how near they were to the landing. They were in the bow and were both swept overboard by the escaping steam. Both floated and were quite dead when picked up. Mrs. Morrison's two children, a boy and girl, 10 and 12 years old, were with their mother on the ill-fated steamer. She told them to remain above while she went to see how near they were to Langley Forks, as she was afraid the captain might forget to put her off. This decision cost her life. Mrs. Bayley lost her husband by an explosion in the Blue Canyon mine, Idaho, a month ago.

"The captain was very cool after the accident. The first thing he did was to call on the passengers to extinguish the fire. There was no steam to work the engines, so that buckets only were used. The burning hay was scattered in every direction and extinguished. While this was being done the canoes and boats were being lowered, and as the crew were all injured, the passengers helped them into the boats and then got in themselves. At quarter to two all reached the railway track; the train which passed at 2 a. m. was flagged and the injured, 10 in number, put on board."

FROM THE SOUTH SEAS. R. M. S. Aorangi left for Vancouver at 5 o'clock last evening after discharging the cargo. She had on board 25 tons of tropical fruits and Australian canned meats. She brought in all 300 tons of cargo, this being considerably below the average amount of freight received by the Australian liners. Her passage north was a fine one, the only noteworthy incident being the passing of the Warrimoo 15 hours out of Brisbane and the Miowra on April 11th. The ship had 76 passengers all told, of whom 25 were landed for this city, referring to the Aorangi's departure the Sydney Morning Herald says: "The departure of this vessel completes the conduct of the Sydney agency of Messrs. Burns, Philip & Co., who have so long and so successfully carried out the full red service. The result to follow the Aorangi will be the Union company's Moana, and many Australians will recognize in the Moana, under Capt. M. Carey, a once popular mail steamer in the San Francisco service. The Moana is at present in port undergoing an overhaul preparatory to entering the new trade, and the Union

The Station Selected

Cable Landing Site Has Been Secured; on Kelp Bay, Barclay Sound.

Cottages to Be Erected For Forty Men—Roads Will Be Graded.

It was learned to-day that the landing site for the new Pacific coast cable has been bought and paid for. One hundred acres of land, slightly timbered, was splendidly adapted for a townsite, and was secured on Barclay Sound, and was prepared for the new service to which it is to be applied.

The cost of this work, the purchase estimate, will be in the neighborhood of \$100, but the operations thus begun will not end here, for when the property is ready, streets are to be laid out, the graded, drains are to be provided on the most modern sanitary lines, cottages are to be erected and a water supply obtained from a lake in the near locality. Houses are to be furnished for forty men, and as each is to have a house of his own, the extent of the building is surmised. Adjacent to each cottage a plot of land will be left for fruit trees and for garden purposes.

This work, according to the Times, is to go on without delay, as the clearing of the land will consume much time in the commencement of operations. The sale of the land was consummated on Monday last, and the amount of money returned from making a survey of the coast with a view to determining the most suitable point for the cable deal was entered into by Mr. Peake, the cable engineer, who had charge of the survey, but he had been exchanged has not been stated. Mr. Peake is satisfied with the price asked, and considered it very reasonable. Some time ago the land was secured from the provincial government by a Barclay Sound resident, and \$1 per acre was the amount then paid.

Mr. Peake, as has previously been stated, left here for Australia soon after the emergency, such as has been mentioned before leaving that he hoped to be able to return in August next and see the work above outlined carried out with rapidity.

The exact location of the property on Kelp Bay, near Bamfield Creek, is about six or seven miles up the coast from Barclay Sound—a place heretofore described as splendidly adapted for the station from the fact that it is surrounded by perfectly smooth water, is well sheltered, and its harbor has a bottom of coral that will furnish good protection for the wire. Twelve fathoms of water is found close in shore, and the depth of the deep draft even up to 10,000 fathoms. The new cable factory building for the laying of the cable from Vancouver Island southward, on safe anchorage.

The harbor is land-locked, and in the emergency, such as has been mentioned by those looking to have the station located at Port Renfrew, would accommodate a fleet of warships at any time. As a barrier to the heavy rays of the sun, the island is well wooded, and the entrance to the Sound, and the whole locality is one of charming surroundings.

The station lies immediately at the foot of the Selkirk mountains, and every respect is beyond spot. It is situated on Grapple Creek.

STRIKE AT M'KEESPORT. National Advisory Board Will Probably Be Summoned to Deal With the Matter.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 16.—The strike of the W. DeWoods Plant of the American Sheet Steel Company at McKeesport is still on. The mill is being operated in a crippled condition, with about the same number of men working as yesterday. The strikers are patrolling the streets for the purpose of inducing the men to return to work, but they are keeping off the company's grounds and no trouble has occurred.

President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, said he would probably call the National Advisory board together tomorrow to consider the extreme action of calling out the men in the other mills of the United States Steel Corporation.

MR. J. A. KASSON ILL. Des Moines, Ia., April 16.—Charles Aldrich, of the state historical department, is in receipt of a letter from John A. Kasson, in which Mr. Kasson says that he had yielded to the insistence of President McKinley and had consented to continue the reciprocity treaty with the government, but in accordance with a life-long custom, he said, he had declined to take salary while he was engaged in the work, and he was seeking a rest cure at the time. It is believed here that Mr. Kasson is seriously ill.

AT THE BON MARCHE (Paris) last night 622 persons were arrested for kleptomania.

More Trouble Is Expected, as Dead Man's Friends Are Up in Arms.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 16.—Sheriff Ed. Reeler, of Apache county, well known throughout the southwest, was ambushed and killed in a fight over a month ago. News of the bloody fight just reached here.

Beeler fell mortally wounded by a volley from behind a stone wall. At first it was believed that he was the victim of cattle rustlers, against whom he had made a long and bitter warfare, but later it developed that they were friends of a man whom Beeler had killed. The friends of the slain man are in arms, and more fighting is likely to follow.

Industries Safeguarded

Row's Nest Southern Bill Passes the Railway Committee Without Opposition.

There Must Be No Discrimination Against the Consumers of Canada.

Ottawa, April 18.—At the railway committee to-day the Crow's Nest Southern Bill passed without opposition. The bill provides for the construction of a railway from the Crow's Nest to the Pacific coast, and is one of the most important measures of the government. The bill is expected to pass the House of Commons without opposition.

The preamble recites the application of the railway company to the parliament for a charter and the approval of the government.

"The coal company and railway of Canada, for diverse good and valuable considerations, do hereby covenant with the government as follows: (1) That neither by action of the company in regard to prices at which coal or coke shall be sold, nor by the operation of the railway company respect to the cost of transportation, whether discrimination, rebates or otherwise, the action of both such companies acting by themselves, alone, or in conjunction with transportation agencies of the international boundary shall constitute a discrimination against consumers outside of Canada, which discriminates unfairly against consumers in Canada.

(2) If at any time upon satisfaction given to the Governor-General-Council, he should be of opinion that the spirit of this agreement is being evaded, then and in every such case when so often as such violation occurs the Governor-General-in-Council may issue upon the coal company and railway company such restrictions and conditions respecting supplies of coal or coke and transportation thereof, to or for the use of consumers outside of Canada; such length of time and within a specified period as he may think fit, with a view to preventing such unfair discrimination.

(3) The order-in-council promulgating such restrictions and conditions shall be published in the Canada Gazette, and the coal company shall comply with the terms of such order-in-council, and hereby covenant with the government as liquidated damages for such breach, the sum of one hundred and fifty tons of coal or coke sold or supplied or transported, and the amount of such damages to be recovered by the action of the Attorney-General-in-Council of competent jurisdiction.

(4) The reason for requiring the companies to enter into this agreement is that at present it is believed that the government has no effective satisfactory competition by the coal and coke producers in Canada; and that when by order of the Governor-General-in-Council it is determined by the opening of other coal mines and the manufacture of coke by others, the coal and coke industry will be competitive, and this agreement will terminate with respect to coal or coke, according to nature of such situation.

Railway Bills. The New Westminster-Northern on A. Morrison's motion, was referred to a sub-committee to report. The Kootenay Central Railway was reported.

The Union Label Bill. At a meeting of the banking and finance committee in the senate to-day the Trades Union Label Bill was read and passed unanimously. Letters were read from unions threatening to withdraw from the bill, which had a decided effect on the bill.

IMPERIAL BUDGET. Income Tax to Be Increased—A Duty on Sugar. London, April 18.—The chancellor of the exchequer delivered his budget speech to the House of Commons to-day. He placed before the House a budget of some 100 million, making it one of the most important budgets of the year. The budget does not provide for an increase in the duties on beer or tea, but it does provide for an increase in the duties on sugar. The increase in the duty on sugar is to be 100 per cent. It provides for a duty of four pence and twopence per hundredweight on refined sugar, and a duty of two pence per hundredweight on unrefined sugar. It is imposed on molasses, and on a shilling and eightpence per hundredweight on glucose. A shilling and eightpence is imposed on imported sugar, and a shilling and eightpence is imposed on domestic sugar. The degree of polarization, to a minimum, is to be maintained. The total estimated yield of the new budget is £11,000,000, of which £2,000,000 is from coal.

The chancellor of the exchequer proposed the starting fund of £10,000,000. He also asked for permission to extend the present borrowing power now existing on consols. The loan will be £10,000,000.

The Clergy Like It

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cures All Greeds. It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Here are a few names of clergymen who have cured their catarrhal powder. The Rev. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is a cure for all greeds. It relieves in 10 minutes. It is a cure for all greeds. It relieves in 10 minutes.

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Cancer Germs Completely Destroyed

The New Treatment Kills the Cancer and Cures the Disease.

For every disease germ there ought to be a specific antidote. This is the principle on which scientists are working at the present day. For the germ of Malaria, the antidote is Quinine. For the germ of Diphtheria there is the antitoxin serum. For the germ that causes Smallpox, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever and the like, there has not yet been found a specific antidote.

For the germ causing Cancer, an efficient antidotal treatment has been in vogue for some time, and numbers of people who have availed themselves of it have been cured without the necessity of a painful and dangerous operation.

So thorough going is this treatment that it destroys the cancer germs completely, removes the cancer, root and branch, and secures a vestige remains to again come back and cause trouble.

Write to J. J. Rowmanville, Ont., send full particulars of this treatment. A complete receipt of 2 stamps. All correspondence strictly confidential.



FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. "I am so thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. John T. Smith, of Sloam, B. C., Box 50. "It cured me of a disease which was talking away my strength, helped me through the long months before baby came, and I have a big, strong baby girl, the most healthy and happy of all my three."



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THE GAME LAW.

A peculiarity of the times is the extraordinary amount of interest that is taken in all parts of this continent in the preservation of the wild game of the country. To prove that the people of British Columbia are not singular in this respect we have but to call attention to the discussions on the subject published in the daily papers from the East even unto the West. On all phases of this perplexing question except one there are differences of opinion elsewhere as there are here. There is general unanimity that the only effective preservative of game is to forbid its sale. Until to-day we were under the impression that the sentiment in favor of prohibition of sale was entirely confined to the cities. One who is in a position to know whereof he speaks asserts that this is not so. In this respect the agriculturist and the dweller in the rural districts are at one with the man from the city.

As proof of the soundness of the position of the advocates of prohibition of sale, it is related that the interesting willow grouse, the artful dodger of the wily feathered tribe, was almost on the verge of extinction here until the law was invoked for its preservation. It is increasing and multiplying again at a satisfactory rate and the heart of the true sportsman is correspondingly glad. If further proof is needed of the fact that wild game cannot be made a merchantable commodity, in this country at least, without endangering its existence, take the case of Washington, Oregon, California, Iowa, South Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. These states have all found it necessary to take drastic measures for the preservation of the rapidly disappearing game. Even in conservative Ontario the game commissioners advocate more stringent game laws and absolute prohibition of sale as the only means of saving to the community that which is an attraction and a benefit to such an extent as if mentioned would cause on the features of the ordinary man who care for none of these things an incredulous smile. It is well known to all who have resided in the more thickly settled portions of Ontario that there is no game left of any kind to speak of either in the rivers or the woods. The commissioners say that even in the northern parts more than one species of duck is almost exterminated, and that mallard and teal are becoming very scarce. They ask that the latter be placed in the same category as woodcock, grouse, quail and snipe for a number of years at least to save them from extermination at the hands of the market hunter. In all places where the game has entirely disappeared an effort will be made to restock the woods. This is very good evidence that the people appreciate good things after they have been deprived of them for a little while, and that now is the time for us to take steps to preserve the game with which we have been so richly endowed and the pursuit of which within reasonable bounds is healthful, invigorating and generally beneficial.

A phase of the game question worthy of consideration and in regard to which there is much complaint is the sale, said to be of great quantities, to the passenger steamers plying on the coast and to the Orient. On these ships it is said that grouse are for sale all the year round and are taken on their behalf whenever they are to be had. As bearing on this point, we observe that under the Lacey Game Bill in the United States the American line of steamers were compelled to pay a fine of \$900 for just such an infringement of the game laws. Its agents also had to divulge the name of the dealer who supplied them with birds and he had to pay \$1,000 to assist in the preservation of the laws which he had violated.

In regard to the merits of the bill at present before the House or about to be introduced there is great difference of opinion. The general tone is one of condemnation. With a few amendments it is held that the old law, if it were enforced, would be a most effective measure. The \$50 license imposed upon hunters from other countries who come here in search of big game is neither useful nor ornamental. It is not useful, because it is seldom or never collected, and it is not ornamental, because it gives our province a bad name among a class of men whom it is very desirable to have come here in search of the trophies they covet. It is not wise to advertise the fact that fees are imposed for the purpose of discouraging the presence of men who are careful of their purses. We are anxious to advertise the fact that to tourists British Columbia affords special attractions, yet the presence of that section in the Game Act more than nullifies all the efforts we make in other directions. It also has an evil effect upon immigration, for the true Old Country sportsman when he comes here on a visit is strongly tempted to remain and to induce his friends to come out and join him in this paradise of the Pacific.

With some provision covering the cold storage of game, a regulation absolutely forbidding its sale and machinery providing for the enforcement of the law, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the threatened denunciation of British Columbia of one of its chief attractions would be averted. There is a good deal of opposition manifested to the imposition of a game license. If the funds for the enforcement of the act can be provided without resorting to taxation

at all, well and good. Some hold that if the present provincial constables did their duty they should see to the enforcement of the law. The government will probably be able to impart some information on that point. But it is clear that as the proposed amendments are to be made almost entirely in the interests of the man who carries a gun it is a trifle unreasonable in him to ask that the general public shall provide the money to pay for the enforcement of the act. If it is considered necessary to impose a license, farmers, to whom firearms are necessary as a protection of their property against pests, should be exempt. As they feed a large part of the game, and as a general thing are courteous and considerate, the sportsmen owe them that much at any rate.

MR. ROBINS'S TESTIMONY.

Few of the readers of the Times who read the testimony of Mr. Robins, Superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, before the Chinese commission, but will agree with Mr. Clute that it was remarkable. It was the evidence of a man who feels that the responsibility has been imposed upon him of doing justice by the employees of the company whose interests he guards as well of earning dividends for shareholders. The policy he has pursued in the great business under his control has been the foundation of the city of Nanaimo. If a man of a different stamp had been selected for the responsible position held by Mr. Robins it requires no very vivid imagination to picture a coal city peopled almost entirely with Chinese instead of one of the most prosperous and contented communities of whites on the continent of America. There has never been any effective law against the employment of Mongolians underground, and if it be true, as some managers and competent authorities assert, that Chinamen are a menace to neither life nor property when laboring down below, there has been nothing—not even a very pronounced public opinion—to hinder the engagement of miners of any race or color whose labors would yield the greatest possible return to the capitalists interested. Fortunately for the individual white man and the state a man has been sent to take charge of the affairs of the New Vancouver Coal Company who looks a trifle beyond mere dividends. He says that he prefers to occupy a position which will permit of his being able to meet his fellowmen face to face; to pursue a course that maketh not ashamed. No doubt his company is of the same mind as its servant. It is a British institution, and its course is a fair sample, we believe, of the works of the average British commercial or manufacturing concern. If they were less conservative in their methods and cut a few leaves out of the books of the monopolists of this continent they might make millions at a more rapid rate, but their operations would not be likely to build up prosperous cities inhabited by contented peoples nor to be of great benefit to the country whose wealth they were exploiting.

As was pointed out by Mr. Robins, one of the most disquieting phases of the Chinese invasion is its effect upon the fortunes of the rising generation. The Mongolians deprive the sons of the miners of useful occupation at a time when it is well that boys should not have too much idle time on their hands. They cannot all be turned into stores and workshops, it is not well for them physically to be put down into the pits at too early an age, and the same agency that deprives them of work on the surface also shuts them out from farming and gardening.

Certain occupations are gradually passing into the hands of the Chinese exclusively. If the present tendency be not checked it cannot long until the making of clothes and boots, and perhaps even farming, will be abandoned by white people because it is considered degrading and beneath their dignity to enter into competition with those whom we despise, but who with every passing year may be considered more of a necessity to us. We may draw imaginary lines and say within this sphere or that the Chinaman is necessary and beyond these limits he shall not pass. But he steps over just the same, and he is constantly enlarging his circle. It is not unlikely that Mr. Robins had all these things in mind when he expressed himself so emphatically upon the advisability of excluding the Chinese. Perhaps a picture arose in his mind of this most desirable and attractive province of Canada a quarter of a century hence peopled almost entirely by Mongolians with a few white men directing their industrial operations. What a source of strength we would be to Canada and the British Empire with all the elements that are at the foundation of national greatness, the "common people," driven out and their places taken by a yellow horde whose cheap labor is necessary to-day, according to some people, to develop our resources. What magnificent battalions we would be able to dispatch then to assist in the wars of Britain?

Why cannot we all be honest with ourselves, cast aside our selfishness and our greed of personal gain, and admit that the only way to make this province what it ought to be, a credit to our great Dominion and our vast Empire, is to do all in our power to convince the government that we desire that our country shall be reserved for a race of white men. To take any other position is to admit that British Columbia is inferior in resources to the various parts of the continent of which we form a part, and

which is rapidly assuming a position of dominance in the circles of the world's trade.

AN AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL.

Farming on Vancouver Island is apparently passing through a revolutionary process. It is noticeable in the vicinity of Victoria that the land is being slowly but gradually transformed from a wilderness into smiling fields of grass and grain. Clearing up our pine forests is a laborious task. The man of middle life who undertakes to assume the aggressive in the face of obdurate nature in the mood in which she is found here generally is not likely to receive a very rich reward in this life. He may how out for himself an existence, and his life will be one of independence. That is all that the pioneers of Canada desired, but men nowadays are not so easily satisfied. If we can console to the pioneer agriculturists of British Columbia to know that the testimony of experts is that in no part of the continent of America are the prospects of agriculture so bright as in this province. For the departments of the industry in which there is the greatest profit a splendid home market is assured for all time. Mating and all the occupations dependent upon it will demand an increasing number of workmen as development progresses. Our agricultural possibilities are limited and our mining future is now assured. Expert husbandmen from the East are spying out the land. They come from parts where agriculture has been reduced almost to an exact science. Through the supervision of governments and the instruction of agricultural colleges and the experiments of model farms there has been a complete revolution in the business in the East which is the foundation of all prosperity, and this to a great extent accounts for the great strides Canada has made in recent years. Practical men who have been eye-witnesses of the evolutionary processes referred to have turned their attention to British Columbia. They say we have the finest dairying country in the world, and this being so, they wonder at the extent of our importations of the goods we are so eminently qualified to produce on our own account. The indications now are that our farmers have about passed through the era of milk-producing for the purpose of selling it by pints and quarts. Creameries are being erected at such a lively rate that the importation of butter should soon cease to a large extent, and we should also, as the most convenient point, be able to enter upon the markets of the northern mining regions.

As no industry nowadays professes to be able to reach a sound commercial position without assistance, surely the farmers have some claim to recognition. As the land is so difficult to clear, cannot the government undertake to encourage experiments looking to the removal of stumps more easily and more speedily and the reduction of the land to arable conditions within a reasonable time. If that could be accomplished a man might enter upon the life of a husbandman with some assurance of reward in life for his own exertions, and not be compelled to be content with the thought that he was leaving behind him a rich heritage for his children.

THE CENSUS AND POLITICS.

Our most esteemed contemporary has been alarmed by a report that in Ontario the census enumerators have been instructed by persons without authority to ask questions there has no business to ask, and that in Quebec there is an intention of making the population as large as possible. The enumerators received their instructions from the proper officers, and no doubt they have intelligence enough to abide by the rules as laid down for their benefit. Blanks have also been provided for them to fill in and as they have quite enough to do at present, according to all accounts, in acquiring the necessary information under the different heads, there is not much likelihood of the numbers of the people blocking out additional columns without sufficient authority. Besides, if they were collecting statistics which were unauthorized, would not the commissioners soon become aware of the fact and stop it?

As to the allegation that it is proposed to make the population of Quebec appear as large as possible, we fear that the foundation of that story lies in the fact that our Tory friends have a grievance against that old province and its inhabitants at the present time. In the days when the Church in Quebec and our friends of the Orange lodges in Ontario united for the purpose of keeping the Conservatives in power, the simple habitant was all right. He could do no wrong thing. Now that he votes for Laurier and tells the Church that in certain circumstances having nothing to do with his religious duties or his spiritual life he does not recognize his cure as his wisest counselor, his former friends say "Let him be anathema." A word of advice to the Conservative party at this time may not be out of place. It has been recorded by men who are perfectly disinterested and free from all political bias that there is no finer character in the world than the average French-Canadian. Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, lived among them and has given his testimony in his books. We have the authority of Mr. Drummond—not the one who sings so beautifully of his virtues—but of a sturdy farmer who has been visiting this province for the pro-

vince's good, we hope, that in their simplicity and kindness of heart, gentleness of disposition and hospitality to strangers, the French-Canadians are in a class by themselves. There is an absence of religious intolerance, too, we are told, that is contrary to some of the Tory teachings of the present day. We tell the editor of the Colonist what Mr. Maxwell told an interrupter in the theatre who was evidently a good Tory of the present day in his contempt for everything French-Canadian: "Why, man, if you were in Quebec, you would marry a French-Canadian wife. There are said to be whole townships of people down there whose names commence with "Mac," who cannot speak anything but the French language. Perhaps Mr. McPhillips can tell us whether their forefathers were Scotch or Irish. In any event the people who can win the affections of an Irishman or a Scotsman away from the lassies at home must have something attractive about them. That is what we desire to impress upon the Colonist and its friends. They cannot hope for success until they win more of the confidence of the people of Quebec than they possess at the present time.

But, now that the taking of the census is a subject of discussion, we are not surprised that our Tory friends are suspicious. They remember the boast that was given the great N. P. by the taking of one census. Factories were erected all over the country at a surprising rate—on paper. Any little cottage in which sat one old woman knitting her stockings was put down as a "factory." But the bubble blown up by such means could not float around for long. It soon burst, and the country became aware of the facts. We know that the country is in a prosperous condition now, and the census can but confirm that which we feel in our pockets and is proved by returns from the banks.

OUR LEAD INDUSTRY.

The situation in the lead mining industry in British Columbia grows more serious. It is announced that the American smelting company has reduced the basis of the settling price for lead from \$4 to \$3.90. In New York the metal is quoted as worth \$4.374, which should leave a very substantial profit for the refiners after paying all expenses. There is absolutely no competition for the products of our silver-lead mines now in the West, and a very serious problem confronts one of the most important of British Columbia's industries. The American trust has determined to maintain the present prices for its products even if it is necessary to take drastic measures to curtail the output. It is only natural to expect that Canadian mining will be offered up as a sacrifice first. Our only hope is to get out goods into the markets of the world independent of the good offices of our American neighbors. To do this it is necessary that a refinery be established within our own borders. If the profits of the industry be as large as reported, we confess we cannot understand the reason why private capital has not entered into the business on this side of the line. But that is a matter upon which the experts are agreed. It is claimed that government assistance is necessary. The matter is already receiving the attention of the Dominion authorities. Probably they are wondering what the end of his bounty business is likely to be and pondering as to where they shall draw the line upon applications for state assistance. The matter cannot rest in its present stage, however. It is clear that the crisis which has long been foreseen is upon British Columbia. The provincial government should move without delay, gather all the data possible for the guidance of the Dominion government and be prepared to act itself if necessary. It seems to us that the demand of a bounty of \$5 a ton is a trifle unreasonable all things considered. It might be cheaper to establish a government refinery within the province, and I have found a great difference of opinion as to which bird in the game list is out of it presents the most difficult shot.

THE CRY OF THE INTERIOR.

To the Editor: I have just returned from a trip over the southern portion of the interior. When I first started out I was rather surprised at the keen interest and unanimous cry in the interior of the province of the Coast-Kootenay railway, but I now fully appreciate the situation as the building of the line by an independent company will be the salvation of the southern interior, and also will match from the C. P. R. the last link required by that company to guide the greater part of that section, and so save the white valley, which would be lost from becoming a preserve of the C. P. R. To us on the Coast, it is a mere question of an independent line, and in the upper country it is a matter of the key note to a system of coast drive away. For instance, if the Coast-Kootenay line via Similkameen was in the hands of a company absolutely independent of the C. P. R., it would be constructed via Nicola to Kamloops, so rendering that a competitive point, and also enabling lines thence northward to be independent. Again, from the Nicola branch there would be an offshoot via Grand Prairie, Spillimacheen to Vernon, connecting there with the present S. & C. operated by the C. P. R.; also with a line by Okanogan valley, which undoubtedly would be built with the aid of non-Rock Creek-Midway line, a charter for which is now going through the local House. Vernon would then be a competitive point and the line by Grand Prairie, Spillimacheen to Vernon, which would be independent, competitive points joining in Midway the O. P. R. east, American line south, and the independent Coast-Kootenay line; Princeton also would be a

competitive point, as the C. P. R. would not delay very long about putting into active operation the charter it holds from Smeeth's Bridge, thence to Princeton. All the proposed lines mentioned have been surveyed, are easy to construct and would tap and bring together all the mining, grazing and agricultural sections of those parts. In every way it is one of the most perfect systems that could be devised, being a profitable one to operate, would create several competitive points and unite all the natural resources of the country. Whereas, if the C. P. R. owned the Coast-Similkameen-Midway railway there would be no competitive points, and the branches might be built in the far distant future, when it suited that institution to come in and skim the cream of settlers' tolls of years. An independent line means immediate construction from the Coast, and also branches to other parts of the province that will be far-reaching in its effects, but the opposite course would be locking a legal settlement in a grasp of steel, it might never get clear of the road and mean a stagnation that would be felt very directly by the whole province, as capital is only ready to recognize a profitable investment.

In closing, I would earnestly impress on the Coast people to study the views of the interior folk, and so realize fully the value of what is facing us. The education of the railway question which I received on my trip was from all shades and trades, and in the way I have endeavored to depict it. I would also add that the consensus of opinion was clearly expressed, not with a note of despair, but with a glow that meant business.

BAGMAN.

ROAD SUPERINTENDENCE.

To the Editor:—In reply to your correspondent "Methosin," I can assure him there is no desire to break up the present system of road work or restore the old regime. Fortunately, Mr. Peat resumes the superintendence, he will look to and efficiently carry out any system adopted by the land and works department, as he has not only had the experience, but has special knowledge of the district, and would lay out the appropriation economically and wisely. It is generally felt that he would be cheaper than an engineer, especially as any plans for bridges, etc., can be drawn out by the office staff. Methosin's road work was, I believe, a credit to their foreman, but that of Colwood is generally believed to be far from satisfactory, due mainly to the want of supervision. It is generally felt that the petitioners are far more than his humble score, and no doubt the hon. chief commissioner will attach the full value to what is practically a unanimous request of the district; also, had he shown less personal animus and signed his name, we should have been able to gauge and value the weight of his opinions to much better advantage.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Colwood, April 19, 1901.

THE GAME LAW.

To the Editor:—I read with much appreciation Mr. Wolley's letter in your paper on the proposed game act, and agree entirely with his ideas concerning it. I should like to say, however, that I am strongly in favor of imposing a game license of say, \$2, with no exceptions whatsoever, except in the case of members of rifle clubs using rifles for target shooting. Also that I hope our present law as to trespass in pursuit of game, most of these laws are now in force, and I think it would be better to make this quite clear. I must, however, join issue with Mr. Wolley on the subject of importing varieties of game, and I dissent entirely from his strictures on our pheasants as compared with grouse. I admit that in cover the grouse presents a more difficult shot than the pheasant, but on the other hand the latter is much more likely to resent venturing your approach. He has the fatal and stupid habit of taking to flight when flushed. This habit in my mind destroys the reputation of our grouse as a sporting bird, and is a great drawback to the industry. It is a disconcerting habit of taking to flight when flushed. It is a disconcerting habit of taking to flight when flushed. It is a disconcerting habit of taking to flight when flushed.

THE COMMISSARY FUNDS.

Manila, April 15.—The trial of Commissary-Serjt. John Meston, charged with complicity in the commissary funds, is finished. No verdict was announced. Other trials of those implicated will follow. Capt. James C. Reed, formerly depot commissary at Manila, has been arrested. It is alleged that entries upon the books of Evans & Co., government contractors, indicate that the commissary officers received the following sums: Major G. B. Davies, upwards of \$1,000; Capt. James C. Reed, \$1,000; Capt. F. H. Lawton, \$750; Mr. B. Tremaine, Col. Woodruff's chief clerk, \$700. It also appears that Evans & Co., furnished the handsome residence of Col. Woodruff. Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., who is now under arrest, was notoriously lavish in entertaining commissary

Referred To Courts

Preliminary Steps Taken Toward Settlement of the Venezuela Asphalt Dispute.

Minister Loomis Says President Castro Now Has Country Under Control.

New York April 17.—Frank B. Loomis, United States minister of Venezuela, who was a passenger on the red "IDY" liner Caracas from Porto Rico, disembarked this morning. He flew to Washington this week to report to the state department and President McKinley. He gives a positive disclaimer to the authorship of the San Juan interviews, in which he was made to say some severely critical things about President Castro, and avers that an injustice has been done to him in this respect. To an Associated Press reporter this morning, Mr. Loomis said: "I cannot discuss the recent diplomatic incident with Venezuela. I may say, however, that preliminary steps towards a legal settlement of the asphalt dispute has been taken in the Venezuela courts. That is precisely where our government wished the dispute to go. We insisted that the dispute be submitted for adjudication without prejudice and carried our point. I do not say that our government does right to intervene if justice is legal. But we want the matter passed upon by the courts. There was some feeling at the height of the incident, but it has subsided and our relations at the present time are quite satisfactory. President Castro seems to have the country quite under control. A constitutional convention, the eleventh they had I believe, has just adjourned, and there is to be an election in the autumn. It is quite certain that Castro will be elected president and inaugurated next spring. The Barcelona incident, in which our consular agent was twice arrested by local officials in an attempt to extort money from him, has practically closed and in a manner satisfactory to us. Our government directed me to demand an apology and the fullest satisfaction. Just before leaving we gave assurances that the fullest amends would be made. I am convinced personally that the assurances given me will be carried out."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Henry Langford, crown attorney at Rat Portage, Ontario, died on Sunday. Col. Steele denies the story that Lord Strathcona had given him \$25,000 for his services in South Africa with Strathcona's horse. The steamer Ophir, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, sailed from London yesterday en route for Australia. It has been discovered that forty bars of silver bullion, valued in all at \$1,200, were stolen from the steamer Lido, now lying at Balbach's dock, Newark, N. J. Ottawa city council has accepted the Carnegie offer of \$100,000 for a public library building. The legislature will be asked to grant power to the city to divert \$7,500 from corporation funds for maintenance. Mr. Frank A. Vanderbilt, formerly secretary of the United States treasury in St. Petersburg, is in St. Petersburg, investigating conditions with the hope of promoting business relations between the United States and Russia. The Italian Consulate-General of Montreal, has written the Italian government asking that the wholesale immigration of Italians be stopped. So far this year two thousand Italians have arrived here. Most of them have no money or funds and no position secured. Until after the Russian Easter, says the Odessa correspondent of the London Daily Express, the towns of Odessa, Kioff, Kharkoff, Elizabethgrad, Ekaterinoslav and Nikolaeff, will be held virtually in a state of siege. All the public buildings are occupied by the troops. Italian Consul Felice said, "The Chinaman murder of Capt. Barschke. He boasts that he killed the officer in a moment of anger at the captain's ill-treatment of him. Three other Chinamen have been arrested as accomplices. One of them was with So Wan and riding Capt. Barschke's horse. After several months' lateness, the Chinese board of trade quotations showing the price movements of the leading speculative grains and hog products, were sent out by the telegraphic companies yesterday. Resumption of the service caused no noticeable increase in the volume of business. A dispatch from Aden says that the Italian consul at Zanzibar has arrived at Aden from the Somali coast, where he went on a special mission to break up the trade in contraband. He destroyed the palace of the Sultan of Mijeraink, in Somali, who was largely concerned in contraband transactions. The Sultan's son was captured. The Sultan fled to the interior.

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As Seen From The Gallies

The Men Who Frame Laws The Province of British Columbia.

A Goodly Company of Legislators—Characteristics of Some of the Members.

The stranger who strolls into the galleries of the legislature of British Columbia, even when an important debate is in progress, learns little of ability or of the characteristics of men who constitute the Witan of Canada's most Western province. Just as it is impossible to really know a man without being constantly associated with him in business or in the home, it is impossible to estimate the influence or value of a legislator by listening to a speech or by watching his course on the floor.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Emulsion. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar. FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GRAVEL. FOR NEURALGIA. FOR BRUISES AND SWELLINGS. FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS. PURELY VEGETABLE. WALKER WILKE, CHEMIST, 633 WINDING, GENERAL AGENT, VICTORIA, B.C. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

"Stuck on his Fence" If you use Page Fence you will like it, but will not be stuck like the gentleman in the picture. This is a fence made by ourselves, and twice as strong as that used in other fences. This year's prices, they are lower than last year. THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (LTD.) WALKERVILLE, ONT. D. Ross, Box 633, Winnipeg, General Agent, Victoria in Stock.

APOL & STEEL for Ladies PILLS REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PINK GOCHIAI, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free in 25c boxes. The name of the chemist is on the wrapper or MARIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897." I hereby certify that the "Key City Company" has been established in this day registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897, and its name is Key City Mining, Limited, and its objects hereinafter set forth, to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The best office of the Company is situated in the City of Vancouver, State of California, U. S. A. The paid-up capital of the Company is \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$1 each. The head office of the Company is situated at the Key City Mine, Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, and Andrew Watson, mining operator, whose address is Key City Mine, Mount Sicker, is the attorney for the Company. The said attorney is not empowered to issue or transfer stock. The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years. The said Company is limited. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, British Columbia, this 27th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one. S. J. WOODTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established: To carry on and conduct the business of mining and prospecting for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, and other minerals; to buy, sell, contract for the purchase and sale of, own, hold, bond, mortgage, lease, and otherwise dispose of, any and all lands, buildings, and other property, and to do all other things which may be necessary or expedient for the carrying on of the business of the Company. The said Company is authorized to borrow money, and to issue and sell, from time to time, debentures, bonds, and other securities, and to do all other things which may be necessary or expedient for the carrying on of the business of the Company.

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake District 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanich Peninsula, 100 acres, with 1500 ft. of frontage on Saanich Bay. 15 Tronau avenue. Further particulars apply to John P. P. on postcard.

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other officers, while the depot commissary occasionally spent days at Pitt's house. Pitt's house is the Bacchanal rendezvous, and prominent officers frequently visited it, drinking champagne and playing poker. Women of bad reputations have often been seen to be there.

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The Men Who Frame Laws For The Province of British Columbia.

A Goodly Company of Legislators—Characteristics of Some of the Members.

The stranger who strolls into the public galleries of the legislature of British Columbia, even when an important debate is in progress, learns little of the ability or of the characteristics of the men who constitute the Witan of Canada's most Western province. Just as it is impossible to really know a man without being constantly associated with him in business or in the home, it is impossible to estimate the influence or weight of a legislator by listening to a single speech or by watching his course on certain measures.

While this applies to the public galleries, its antithesis is true as regards the press gallery. The men whose labors in that particular part of the chamber emanate from the King's speech to the weariness of the final night sitting, see the provincial solons at short range and are able to gauge with fair accuracy the calibre of the men who have been called from desk and plow and mine, to frame statutes for the state. By a species of ready reckoning familiar to every experienced member of the craft, they can approximate closely how much "give" copy there will be in the speech of each member before he has addressed "Mr. Speaker," and though these remarks are sometimes uttered or abbreviated according to the color of the particular newspaper for which they are being taken, they are usually a fair reflection of the effect of the effort upon the members.

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There are few men of first-rate ability—a feature hardly to be wondered at when public life offers such little reward and brings in its train so much worry, vexation, and financial loss. They take generally, they are hard-headed in the best sense of the term and truly representative of the virile race in whose hands lie the destiny of the province of British Columbia.

Setting aside all personal or political prejudice, the most striking figure in the chamber is that of the leader of the opposition, Joseph Martin. Less of the politician and more of the statesman, such a noticeable figure in former sessions is in evidence this year, and the galleries have not taken kindly to the change. The man whose name is the subject of an attack by Mr. Martin in the administration would fill the galleries; this year they have seen but few spectators. Mr. Martin is less closely wedded to his party than in former years, and the Premier meets a smile oftener than a sneer when he looks across the room.

Personal friendship between the two is almost non-existent, and the physical and physical of the part of the leader of the opposition party has been tamed the fiery spirit which a few months ago could lash the House into a ferment of excitement. He even beams and smiles when he is placed in the presence of Messrs. Eberts and Turner, who are so frequently exposed to his directive. For Hon. Mr. Prentice, however, he has no consideration, and when the opportunity, as in the debate on the subject of the bill, he is in the habit of saying something of his old ferocity.

Directly opposite the member for Rossland, (Smith Curtis) sits the Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts, who has enjoyed a reputation for indolence which has earned him the sobriquet of "the Unready," but there is little of it in evidence during the session. Messrs. great and small are watched by him through all their stages from their introduction until "Shall the bill be read a second time?"

Mr. Haywood, of Esquimalt, is always looked to when agricultural topics are up for consideration, and to him the country owes the agricultural committee. The minor interests are left to Messrs. Taylor, Rogers, the two Smiths, and Green, Houston, Fulton and Ellison. The latter adds to those duties those of a lobbyist, which he does not neglect, but when they speak they express themselves with force, and are always listened to with great deference.

In the back row of the government, Joseph Hunter, who has a reputation for indolence during dull hours. He delivers his thrusts to all and sundry, and in a quaint way that tickles his opponent, the Atlin Aberdeen, James Stables.

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When he speaks he goes directly to the heart of his subject, tells exactly what he will do and precisely what he thinks, and sits down. And this is the opinion of those who sit in the little gallery above, in his crowning glory.

If the energy of Smith Curtis, the member for Rossland, could be valued on an electrical basis, his voltage would run close to the million mark. He is animation personified. Where he finds time to study all the measures which are on the order paper and collate his facts is the marvel of the ordinary member. He can grind out amendments without limit while you wait, and it does not matter to him how many times he is called to order by the Speaker, he keeps right on. The Rossland member is gifted with a singularly bright mind and quick apprehension. He is beside perhaps the most omnivorous worker in the House, and as one of its best, if perhaps its most eloquent debaters.

The Premier is his antithesis. He speaks seldom and briefly, and rarely without the printed pages before him. He is a successful politician, too late to ever be a successful speaker. He knows it, and does not try the experiment.

Of the other ministers, Hon. R. McBride is the Chesterfield. His boyish face, surmounted by a wealth of curly gray hair, gives him an air of distinction which will be a valuable asset should he become the premier of his friends and become a force in the politics of the province. Hon. Mr. Prentice, the last of the sextette, speaks rarely, but with great effect. He is a young man, bright and alert, with a pleasing manner, and gives a close attention to his duties, which augurs well for his usefulness in subsequent assemblies.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the labor representative and successor to Ralph Smith, has taken the very modest part in the debates, but his speeches, especially that on the amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, stamp him as an able successor to Mr. Smith. He is a young man, bright and alert, with a pleasing manner, and gives a close attention to his duties, which augurs well for his usefulness in subsequent assemblies.

Mr. W. B. McInnes, his colleague from Nanaimo, established a reputation in the Federal arena which at once gave him a strong place in the more circumscribed limits of the provincial one. Nature was kind to Mr. McInnes, for although she cut him off with a very short frame, she endowed him with a ringing resonant voice which at once challenges attention. He launches his vitriol with a laugh, too, which robs them of their sting, and he meets a retort with the same enjoyment evidently as he gives it. The worst thing his opponents can say is that he is a demagogue, and talks to the galleries, but those who do not are a rarity in the House.

Denis Murphy, on the government side, is a young man of whom great things are expected. He is a very clever speaker, and his abilities are leavened with a good sense, which prevents him employing his oratory to the weakness of the House.

Mr. Pooley, from Esquimalt, is a typical Tory squire. He has fought his battles and dreads night sessions. The first hour after prayers he dedicates to a perusal of Harper's. Once in a while he wakes up and treats the House to a rattling speech, which reminds the old-timers of the days when he was president of the executive.

The most unconventional men in the House is H. Dallas Helmcken. He treats the proceedings as purely insignificant and devoid of any great significance. It is not many years ago that he punctuated one of his speeches at a night session by looking up quietly and addressing the Speaker, "Oh, there's a bug" without his usual tone of voice. When John Houston, of Nelson, breaks out, he is more "wild and woolly," but not more unconventional.

The kind of the Speaker sits a little to the right of the members of the old Provincial Party who give an independent support to the government and render excellent service to their constituents. The group consists of Messrs. Munro, Kie, and Green. The first three are almost clerical in their manner, but the description does not apply to Mr. Green. None of them are of the first rank, but their speeches, but when they speak they express themselves with force, and are always listened to with great deference.

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Chinese Commission

The Evidence of Mr. Robins, Superintendent of New Vancouver Coal Co.

Why Chinese Were Removed From Mines—Domestic Service Question.

Mr. Samuel M. Robins, superintendent of the N. V. C. Co., was the only witness heard at yesterday morning's session of the Royal Oriental commission at Nanaimo.

Mr. Robins said he had been superintendent for 18 years. The total number of men in the employ of the company was 1,336, of whom the total number of whites was 1,068, and of Chinese 268. The whole number of whites employed below ground was 918. Those above ground 175. The Chinese were all employed above ground as follows: Stokers, 37; banksmen (under supervision of a responsible white man), 48; timbermen (preparing the timber for the mine), 18; making a total employed for the mine, 104. Besides these there were the outside workers, which included wharfmen, 39; cutting timber in the woods, 17; stablemen, 18; total, 74. Besides these the company have a large number (67) employed just at that moment clearing land which was being done with all possible speed to enable the planting of crops for the season.

When this work was completed they would be dropped of again. The number of farm hands proper was 8, making 65 employed at this work.

The smallest sum paid a Chinaman per day was \$1.125, and the highest sum paid them per day was \$1.25, which was paid to 85.

The miners, who worked by the ton almost exclusively, earn, roughly speaking, from \$3 to \$5 per day, and mine laborers working below ground earn from \$2.60 to \$3 per day. There were few earned less than \$2.60 per day.

The origin of the removal of the Chinese, below ground, followed the sad accident in 1887, and was brought about by pressure from the white miners upon the Wellington Co. and the New Vancouver Coal Co. The companies simultaneously removed the Chinese

from their mines. This was accomplished with great satisfaction to witness himself. The principal reason (outside the pressure from the white miners) for the removal of the Chinese from below ground, was on account of the greater safety of the mine, as Chinese below ground were an additional element of danger, and those Chinese who could not speak or understand English were a special cause of danger. One other reason why the Chinese were undesirable was because in time of accident in the mines, they became panic stricken and could render no help whatever, whereas a white miner was always a reserve of courage to meet a calamity. Mr. Robins explained that these views were held by him as a colliery superintendent and quite separate from a question of the expediency of having them engaged in mining. Outside of mining, the best interests of the company would be to have Chinese excluded.

From 1888 to the present time, no Chinaman had set foot below ground. As far as Mr. Robins knew the Chinese were excluded from working below ground in the Wellington collieries and that mine was closed up only quite recently. Chinese were employed on the surface on financial grounds, in fact the company was forced to employ them. It would have been more possible to carry on mining if all the mines removed the Chinese from the surface until about the end of last year, that it would be now, or the reason that they were face to face with

Entirely New Conditions in the coal market which may greatly reduce the output of British Columbia collieries, namely, the introduction largely of oil in California. As corollary to that the conditions as far as can be foreseen would force upon the company the reduction of wages of whites employed if the Chinese were to be removed from the surface. Mr. Robins' long residence in British Columbia had enabled him to study the Chinese question, and to arrive at certain conclusions which were that the further immigration of the Chinese should be entirely stopped by a prohibitive head tax and those who were here should be removed. Of course this opinion was not given as that of a colliery superintendent, but as the opinion of a British Columbia. Another reason was that manual labor, that was the work which was generally defined as skilled, was looked upon as humiliating by the white population, and the younger generation was more desirous than in any other country known to him, to escape from manual employment. They were ashamed to do work that the Chinamen were doing. Undoubtedly that condition of affairs was detrimental to the welfare of the country at large.

The Chinese showed no tendency whatever to live up to the British Columbia. There was

No Change Whatever in Their Practices so far as witness had observed. Even if they were assumed to be the custom of the country and assimilate with the people, which would mean inter-marriage, they would not be desirable here. It would be undesirable for any foreign nationality to be largely imposed upon us, the standard of living and the mode of life of the Chinese was largely removed from that of a white worker in the same way. A white man might live and support a family on the wages paid a Chinaman, but it would be a little better than starvation. There had never been more than two or three Chinamen with women in this district, and the women were merchants; the laboring class never had their women in this country. There were no means of judging the morality or thrift of the Chinese from an Englishman's standpoint and data were not obtainable of what portion of their wages were sent out of the country. There was a Chinese mission here, but it was

doubtful if much good could be done by it, as it was a question if Christian practice and Christian theories would not hamper the intelligence of the ordinary Chinese. No inconvenience was apprehended to employers by witness if the supply of Chinese were not kept up.

From his own knowledge there was at present a large

Surplus Supply of Chinese in the province, although the country might suffer from the want of a large immigration of Chinese. No industry had been built up by the Chinese, though that must not be construed to mean that no industry was maintained by them. Labor clearing land was the only industry so far as the company was concerned, if there were no Chinese, for it had always been the policy of the company to refuse white laborers a large tract of a Chinaman's rate of pay. Eight hundred acres had been cleared by the company, and 600 or 700 more by white men mostly by their own labor at about the same rate of pay as the white labor only was engaged.

No existing industry would suffer by prohibiting Mongolian immigration. The sooner it was stopped the better, before it had time to get into the past, when the Chinese owned their homes, but owing to the presence of Chinese, which made the clearing land for the purpose of the mine, which there was no other employment for them, the parents did not know what to do with their children.

The results of farming would not at present permit the employment of white labor, although

Scientific Farming might do it. If white men could obtain blasting powder at a reduced cost it would materially aid them to clear the land.

By Mr. Mun—San Francisco was the only market for coal. The price was largely controlled by foreign imports. The emporium of oil was first felt last November. There had been occasional notices of late, but no general and rocky for cultivation, but such had not been his experience. The competition from oil had increased rapidly, because when one man had a well, his neighbor had to do the same to prevent his land being drained.

He objected to the introduction of a servant class of Chinese. The Japs and Chinese were too much like a servile class to suit him.

By Mr. Bradburn—The Chinese had never brought pressure to bear to obtain a higher rate of wages. The Chinese had been no strike among them that he knew of. He did

Net Employ Asiatic Domestic and knew nothing of them. The average wage of a white miner would be from \$75 to \$85 a month. Foreigners who had no previous experience in English would be as dangerous as Chinese underground, but they had no applications from such men. Chinese could do more effective work on the surface than the boys of 16 or 17 on the surface, but if there were no Chinese they would employ white boys.

He did not know a single white man, miner or mechanic, who had employed a Chinaman in preference to a white man. He had no difficulty in getting white domestic servants. The servant problem was largely due to the want of expense ready to employ them. There were in some cases distasteful to the young women, who naturally preferred shorter hours and better remuneration obtainable at other forms of employment. He doubted the possibility of employing the Chinese. The company owned all the land in Chinatown, the gross rent collected being \$50 or \$60 a month. It was looked upon as only a temporary settlement. He rarely looked at the account. It was most distasteful to him. The company

Hoped to Clear Them Away from there altogether. They had offered him fabulous prices for sites in the heart of the city, but had been refused.

By Mr. Coley—The employment of Chinese as domestics, except the girls out to board, had not been a success. They were not necessarily cheap labor. He would himself work to maintain the standard of wages. If all the Chinamen were in accordance with the present conditions the mines would have to cease work or employ white men in the place of the Chinese at reduced wages. The Chinese

Could Be Replaced Gradually without affecting wages. He would deprecate bringing in cheap labor from Eastern Canada, Norway or Sweden to replace the Mongolian labor. It was possible that cheap labor would come in. Men had offered to work for \$1.75 per day, but the services had been declined. This was not because the white men did not agree that in large industries wage conditions should be left to settle themselves without interference or restriction, such as had been suggested in the shape of a minimum wage law. He did not care where the interference came from.

It was of First Importance that a living wage should be paid. If he could not walk about the town with out being ashamed to look at the working man in the face he would rather walk out of it. It was more satisfactory to both employer and employee when the latter was adequately paid. As to the union keeping newcomers out, wages would not be affected no matter how many men were in it. He did not remember that Mr. Helmcken had suggested that he and Mr. Dunsmuir should unite in a friendly way to test the con-



LUNenburg, N.S., Sept. 26th, 1900. From Mr. E. M. SMELTZER: It affords me great pleasure to write you of the good Doan's Pills have done my father. He has been ailing for many years, and I consider it Providential that he ever got a box of your pills. Altogether he has used five boxes and is completely cured, and wishes to recommend them to all who suffer from kidney trouble.

AURORA, ONT., Nov. 23rd, 1900. From Mr. SILAS MILLAR: Some months ago, previous to procuring a box of Doan's Pills, I was badly troubled with backache, and the one box completely banished all pain from my back, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to others.

STANBRIDGE EAST, QUE., Feb. 6th, '99. From H. C. HALL, ex-Mayor: I have been troubled with my back and kidneys off and on for some time and not long ago I was taken with such a backache that I could not straighten up and could hardly lift a one pound weight. I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and was astonished at their effect, for in a very short time I was completely cured, and do not hesitate to recommend them to those who suffer from lame back or kidney troubles.

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Backache MEANS Kidney Ache

And it all comes from the same cause—sick kidneys—and sick kidneys mean Kidney Disease, Urinary Troubles, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease.

If you are wise you will always heed the first backache and procure Doan's Pills and save yourself further trouble.

Here are a few letters endorsing the virtues of Doan's Pills:

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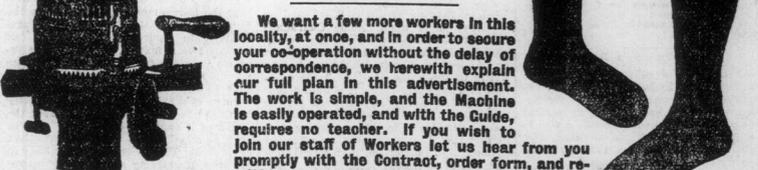
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More Home Knitters Wanted

To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of THE GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO. 37 MELINDA ST., TORONTO, To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.



We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract, order form, and remittance, as a guarantee, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do this. We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the advertisement, we will send everything to you. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for you, and the instructions are given in a booklet, which is knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you desire to engage a teacher, we will be pleased to do so. It will be necessary to send us Cash Consideration, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto East-End Home.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending \$1.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray the cost of shipping. We will send you the nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

Send your remittance by Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Money Order, and we will promptly forward machine, outfit, and simple guide for doing the work. This is the best and ever made for the benefit of Canadians who want to work and make money at home.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY. barrier in the case of cheap labor from other parts to the same extent as in the case of Orientals. The tendency of bodies of men coming to seek work was in accordance with the suggestion and maintain prices. All laboring men should have adequate remuneration, and therefore it was advisable to restrict the importation of the cheaper class of white labor. He did not agree that in large industries wage conditions should be left to settle themselves without interference or restriction, such as had been suggested in the shape of a minimum wage law. He did not care where the interference came from.

It was of First Importance that a living wage should be paid. If he could not walk about the town with out being ashamed to look at the working man in the face he would rather walk out of it. It was more satisfactory to both employer and employee when the latter was adequately paid. As to the union keeping newcomers out, wages would not be affected no matter how many men were in it. He did not remember that Mr. Helmcken had suggested that he and Mr. Dunsmuir should unite in a friendly way to test the con-

stitutionality of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. He could give no information about the Japanese. He had never employed any.

By Mr. Clute—There was an agreement which had been made between the men and the company which had been in force for ten years (copy handed in by witness was filed). There had been no strike during that period. He was emphatically preferred to deal with organized rather than unorganized labor. The union had never forced anything upon the company—Nanaimo Here!

William Allen, of Sutherland, was recently awarded the Stanhope gold medal by the Royal Humane Society for the most gallant life saving act out of over six hundred cases during 1900. Allen's feat was to enter a tall, 9 feet wide and 8 feet deep, in which two men had been overcome by gas fumes while trying to rescue a third. Seeing the present fate of the three men, Allen got into the still and saved them.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too greasy food, is relieved by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will find them to be what they are, pure vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Wood. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS

Victoria Meteorological Office, 10th to 16th April, 1901. The week opened on the 10th with the barometer rising again after the passage over the province...

Local News

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND DISTRICTS. The City Council has decided to have the streets cleaned by the city...

Provincial Parliament

The Legislators Resume Labors After the Long Easter Recess. The House resumed after Easter recess at 2.10, prayers being read by Dr. Wilson...

in charge of the work. Owing to the extensive nature of the district it is impossible to form any estimate of the time required to obtain the complete returns...

To Supply Powder

Minister of Agriculture Arranges to Have Explosives Furnished Cheaply to Farmers.

Experiments to be Made to Ascertain the Cost of Clearing Land.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Hayward submitted the following resolution: Whereas the cost of clearing the bush lands of this province is very great...

More Interior Facts

To the Editor: I read with much interest a letter in your last night's issue signed by a brother "Bagman"...

New Sugar Refinery

Reported Industry to be Started Here, Backed by R. P. Rithet & Co.

Floating Dock at Esquimalt Mentioned Among Many Local Projected Enterprises.

No year in the history of the city has been more prolific of indications of industrial activity than the present. The Times has on several occasions announced the projected establishment of industries embracing various lines...

Provincial News

NELSON. Every veranda and sign board on Baker street which overhangs the street must come down within the next few weeks...

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Public School Bill Assesses Amendment - Assesses Bill Under Fire. Victoria, April 18. The House resumed after Easter recess at 2.10, prayers being read by Dr. Wilson...

Provincial Parliament

The Legislators Resume Their Labors After the Long Easter Recess.

Public School Bill Escapes Further Amendment—Assessment Bill Under Fire.

Victoria, April 16th.
The House resumed after Easter recess at 2:10, prayers being read by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Petitions.
Smith Curtis presented a petition from residents of Greenwood, asking that the government undertake government ownership of railways, and the Premier on the same subject.

Messrs. Green and Houston presented petitions having reference to the storage of explosives.

The Premier presented a petition from residents of Semas.

First Readings.
Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the R. C. Railway Act. It was read a first time.

Lead Refinery.
Mr. Helmecken submitted his resolution favoring the establishment of a lead refinery, and the imposition of \$5 a ton on lead.

Mr. Martin thought the motion was out of order, as involving the payment of moneys by the government.

Mr. Helmecken stated that the motion was brought in with the concurrence of the government. Mrs. J. did not involve expending money, but only asked the government to take the matter into their consideration.

Mr. Martin asked for an expression of opinion from the government.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the government had no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Brown urged that the government should either adopt the resolution itself or repudiate it altogether.

Mr. Martin stamped the position of the government as ridiculous. The ministers were abrogating their privileges in favor of a private member. Personally, he opposed the motion, but he wished to fight the government on it, not a private member.

Mr. Curtis thought the government should either take the responsibility for the measure and leave it to the House to vote upon it, or else leave it to the Speaker.

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The Fire Inquiry

City Council Sit as Committee to Investigate Complaints of H. P. McDowell.

The Mayor Warns the Members Against Taking Too Wide a Scope.

The city council sat last night to inquire into the complaint of H. P. McDowell that he had been degraded in office in the department and that D. McDougall had been promoted to the position of assistant chief.

The mayor in opening the meeting announced that the council was sitting as a committee of inquiry.

The letter of H. P. McDowell to the council, in which the complaint was made, was read, accompanied by Chief Deasy's letter informing him of the appointment of D. McDougall as assistant chief.

Ald. Beckwith suggested that it would be advisable to have a stenographic report of the evidence taken, as the only satisfactory way of arriving at a conclusion. Ald. Yates agreed with the proposition.

The mayor thought that the city clerk would be able to take the evidence fully. Ald. Stewart asked if a permanent assistant had been recommended by the chief in which he stated his reasons for recommending the appointment, and the report of the fire warden upon the matter.

Mr. Stewart pointed out that the mayor and fire warden had control of the matter. The firemen should have submitted their petition to them and not to the council. He deprecated the way in which some of the members had proceeded when the matter had been obtained. When last year he had been recommended by the chief of the department to bring up the matter of the appointment of a permanent assistant he had recommended that the matter be left over until this year.

Ald. Yates objected to Ald. Stewart talking that matter up at present. He was not in favor of the fire warden having control of the matter. He deprecated the way in which some of the members had proceeded when the matter had been obtained. When last year he had been recommended by the chief of the department to bring up the matter of the appointment of a permanent assistant he had recommended that the matter be left over until this year.

Continuing, Ald. Stewart said that the fire warden had gone by the by-laws. H. P. McDowell, being sworn, testified that he had been sent for in January and told by the chief that he was to be appointed permanent assistant. He had decided upon recommending a permanent assistant chief, and asked him what he would take. The next news he got was that Mr. McDougall was appointed to the office.

Speaking to Ald. Williams, he told the alderman that he thought that underhand work had been done. He admitted that he was late at the different meetings and at the next fire he did not appear; he had stopped to put out another fire on the way.

In answer to Ald. Yates he said that in twenty years he had filled every position from hoseman to assistant chief. Upon four or five occasions, in the absence of the chief, he had been acting as chief. There had been fire alarms upon every occasion when the chief would not appear. The chief did not on all occasions notify him when he left the city, and on one occasion the chief left for a bush and he had to act as chief. He had never been seen by the chief since that time he took charge of fire at the back of Lenz & Leiser's, and handled it satisfactorily. During the chief's absence in November and December he was told by the chief that he would not be required to do the office work, as McDougall would attend to that. He believed that McDougall had been in the office about nine months before being appointed to this office. McDougall was incompetent to run an engine, showing it at the old court house fire. Later he had attended all fire calls. During his time of command he had been in charge of the fire department. He had never seen a fire where the call men were not on hand. At one fire, owing to the big bell not being sounded, the call men were not present at first. He had never seen the petition which was put in the paper. At the London hotel on Good Friday night a boy brought a report of the fire. The witness ran over and put out the fire with the assistance of a sailor and another man. He had never seen the apparatus used. He had never seen the apparatus used. He had never seen the apparatus used.

After years of experience the fact still holds good that open pails and buckets, filled with water, have not yet been superseded by the "pail" in fire fighting, and that more fires are annually put out by such pails and buckets than by all other appliances put together. On trouble with water pails for fire protection in manufacturing establishments always has been that, while they might be provided abundantly enough in places where they were likely to be of service, the water was apt to be wanting at a critical time, either because of evaporation, or its use by some borrower, and failure to replenish the supply. It seems worth while, therefore, to give the following particulars of the arrangement adopted by the Superintendent of a certain large mill which is object of overcoming this difficulty. The object was to have the pails were supplied with spring steel strong enough to lift the pail when nearly empty, but not sufficiently so to lift a full pail. Just over each spring in such a position as to be out of the way of the handle of the pail, was set a metal point, connected with a wire from an open circuit electric battery. So long as the pails were full, their weight, when hung on their hooks, kept the springs down, but as soon as one was removed, or lost a considerable portion of its contents by being emptied or otherwise, the spring on its hook would rise, come in contact with the metal point, thus close the battery circuit, and ring a bell in the manager's office, at the same time showing on an annunciator where the fire was. The bell continued to ring until the weight of the delinquent pail was restored, it was impossible to disregard the summons, and no further reason was found in the establishment to comply with the condition of the fire buckets.—Cassier's Magazine.

Requests Granted

Increase in Salaries of Male Assistant Teachers Will Date From May 1st.

Question of Janitors' Pay Referred to Buildings and Grounds Committee.

The school board sat last night as a committee to take into consideration the request of the assistant male teachers for an increase in salaries. The board agreed to grant the request, bringing them up to a minimum of \$750, but the way to provide for the increase gave them considerable trouble.

Before going into committee upon the matter of salaries, some communications were taken up.

A communication from Frank H. Eaton, city superintendent, thanking the board for their kindness in granting him leave of absence, and expressing the hope that he would be able to return upon the expiration of the time, was read and filed.

A communication was received from Alex. Robertson, superintendent of education, who enclosed a letter from J. B. Pond, manager for Earnest Seton-Thompson, the Canadian explorer and lecturer, asking the co-operation of the school authorities in assisting the school children to attend his lecture upon wild animals, which is to be delivered here.

It was decided to notify the superintendent of education that the board would grant leave for the children to attend the lecture, and to give no financial assistance in the matter.

The education department submitted the half-yearly statement upon which the grant is made. The statement showed the average attendance for the past year as 2,209.32. The per capita grant at \$2.50 per quarter totals for the half year \$5,523.30.

The board then went into committee of the whole to consider the matter of salaries. Trustee Drury in the chair. The committee went carefully through the estimates with the object of seeing whether there were any funds available for the purpose. The overcrowding of some of the rooms would involve additional expense, as additional teachers would have to be obtained.

To increase the salaries of the male teachers to \$750 each, Trustee Jay pointed out, would require \$350 a year. For the two-thirds of the year which remain, \$390 would be required.

Trustee Brown moved that commencing the first of May the increase should be made, the minimum salary be \$750. He considered that McDowell was as good a call man as any in the department. Had McDowell come into the office at the time he was recommended the witness would have taken occasion to drill him in the details in the shortest time possible.

Ald. Yates asked if it was not the duty of the chief to drill the assistant chief in his department. The chief answered that that was late at the different meetings and at the next fire he did not appear; he had stopped to put out another fire on the way.

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Trustee Brown moved that commencing the first of May the increase should be made, the minimum salary be \$750. He considered that McDowell was as good a call man as any in the department. Had McDowell come into the office at the time he was recommended the witness would have taken occasion to drill him in the details in the shortest time possible.

Ald. Yates asked if it was not the duty of the chief to drill the assistant chief in his department. The chief answered that that was late at the different meetings and at the next fire he did not appear; he had stopped to put out another fire on the way.

In answer to Ald. Yates he said that in twenty years he had filled every position from hoseman to assistant chief. Upon four or five occasions, in the absence of the chief, he had been acting as chief. There had been fire alarms upon every occasion when the chief would not appear. The chief did not on all occasions notify him when he left the city, and on one occasion the chief left for a bush and he had to act as chief. He had never been seen by the chief since that time he took charge of fire at the back of Lenz & Leiser's, and handled it satisfactorily. During the chief's absence in November and December he was told by the chief that he would not be required to do the office work, as McDougall would attend to that. He believed that McDougall had been in the office about nine months before being appointed to this office. McDougall was incompetent to run an engine, showing it at the old court house fire. Later he had attended all fire calls. During his time of command he had been in charge of the fire department. He had never seen a fire where the call men were not on hand. At one fire, owing to the big bell not being sounded, the call men were not present at first. He had never seen the petition which was put in the paper. At the London hotel on Good Friday night a boy brought a report of the fire. The witness ran over and put out the fire with the assistance of a sailor and another man. He had never seen the apparatus used. He had never seen the apparatus used. He had never seen the apparatus used.

After years of experience the fact still holds good that open pails and buckets, filled with water, have not yet been superseded by the "pail" in fire fighting, and that more fires are annually put out by such pails and buckets than by all other appliances put together. On trouble with water pails for fire protection in manufacturing establishments always has been that, while they might be provided abundantly enough in places where they were likely to be of service, the water was apt to be wanting at a critical time, either because of evaporation, or its use by some borrower, and failure to replenish the supply. It seems worth while, therefore, to give the following particulars of the arrangement adopted by the Superintendent of a certain large mill which is object of overcoming this difficulty. The object was to have the pails were supplied with spring steel strong enough to lift the pail when nearly empty, but not sufficiently so to lift a full pail. Just over each spring in such a position as to be out of the way of the handle of the pail, was set a metal point, connected with a wire from an open circuit electric battery. So long as the pails were full, their weight, when hung on their hooks, kept the springs down, but as soon as one was removed, or lost a considerable portion of its contents by being emptied or otherwise, the spring on its hook would rise, come in contact with the metal point, thus close the battery circuit, and ring a bell in the manager's office, at the same time showing on an annunciator where the fire

A Short Session

The City Council Had Light Budget to Transact Last Evening

Tenders For Rock Crushers and Water Metres—Communications and Reports

The city council had a light budget of business for consideration last evening, and adjourned at an early hour. There were only a few communications, a couple of reports, and one motion.

A communication was received from W. J. Haana regarding the funeral of the Maltby child, and enclosing an account of \$15. The parents refuse to pay the amount. Referred to the finance committee.

The city clerk reported a number of matters which had been referred to the city engineer during the past week. Filed.

W. W. Northcott, assessor, reported on the petition of A. P. Luxton, protesting against the proposed widening of Manzanos street. The assessor points out that there are twenty other property owners on this street, representing property assessed at \$103,215. Received and filed.

Tenders for water metres were received from G. C. Henshaw, Vancouver; Crane & Co., Portland, Or.; and Coldwell Bros., of Tacoma. Referred to water commissioner and purchasing agent for report.

Tenders for rock crusher were received from J. E. W. McFarland, Vancouver; Ives & Scarlett, Victoria; E. G. Prior & Co., per G. W. Winn; James Cooper Manufacturing Co., Rossland branch; Waterous Engine Co., of Portland, Ore., purchasing agent, and finance committee for report.

The special committee appointed to confer with the Government street property owners regarding the paving of that thoroughfare reported as follows:

A conference was had on Saturday morning last with a large number of the property owners on Government street, and the plan for paving the street as first reported by the assessor and city engineer was fully gone into and explained by Mr. Topp, who was present. From measurements taken by Mr. Topp, it was shown that in the block between Fort and Brown streets, when paved, the street would only be 2 feet 3 inches narrower between the curbs than as at present, but it would be 3 feet 9 inches wider between the poles than as at present.

The owners then expressed themselves as fully satisfied to have poles moved to present curb and that sidewalks be widened sufficiently to have all poles within the curbs when work is finished.

Your committee then agreed to recommend to the council that half the total cost of the work as estimated, including the intersection of streets, and cost of moving poles, be paid by the city and half by the property owners.

The report was adopted.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$2,500.40 for payment of accounts adopted.

Ald. Beckwith directed attention to an application that had been made by an old man for admittance into the Old Men's Home. The applicant is not been a resident of the city for the required time, and having resided at Saanich the greater time, was more a subject for the provincial home at Kamloops.

Ald. Stewart understood that the applicant had only resided in this city six years, and the by-law governing the admittance into the local home requires a residence in this city of 15 years.

Ald. Yates explained the unfortunate position of the old man, whose residence here, while not of sufficient duration to permit his admittance into the city home, debared him from entering the provincial home. The matter was allowed to stand over.

Ald. Brydon's motion authorizing the special committee on the Indian reserve to secure and lay before the council all information respecting the settlement was then introduced. The father of it emphasized the importance of the matter and pointed out that it was desirable that the position of the city should be determined.

Ald. Yates, who seconded the motion, after enumerating the terms of the settlement, pointed out that it was originally intended that the land should be Esquimalt road should be given to the city. He regarded all the reserve land, with the exception of the right of way, as properly city land. It was most important that Victoria should control its own water front. The motion was carried.

It was moved by Alderman Stewart, seconded by Alderman Hall, that the city engineer be instructed to call for tenders for cement, tar, and granite curbs for the paving of Government street.

Ald. Williams moved that wood blocks be included in tenders asked for. There was no seconder. Ald. Hall remarking that Engineer Topp considered wet blocks preferable to dry, hence no need calling for tenders for some time.

The motion was carried, and the council adjourned.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Quick Relief From Pain.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for their pains are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Johnson & Co., druggists, of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it to me which I did in a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who have been cured. It is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents.

From a cliff 1,000 feet high one with clear vision can see a ship at a distance of 42 miles.

LEGAL NEWS.

Libel Suit Before Jury in the Supreme Court—Applications in Chambers.

In the Supreme court this morning before Mr. Justice Martin and jury the case of Dugas v. Colonist Printing & Publishing Co. was held. The proceedings were instituted by Judge Dugas, of the Supreme court for the Yukon Territory, against the Colonist for publishing what is alleged to be a libel. The item in question appeared in the columns of the Colonist on the 25th of October of last year. The evidence produced by the Colonist went to show that they had apologized for the item in question, and offered \$25 to pay any expenses which might have been incurred by the plaintiff. It was shown that the interview published had been copied from a Northern paper without credit being given. The case will be resumed this afternoon.

In Chambers this morning the following applications were disposed of: Child v. Jones, et al. order made to issue concurrent writs re estate John Jessop, deceased, application for probate of will was made and granted; re estate of John Gallagher, deceased, leave was asked to revoke letters of administration and for probate of will; extension of time to file affidavits under Succession Duty Act was granted; re estate C. H. Hart, deceased, application for probate of will was granted; re estate Annie Holt, deceased, application made to confirm grant notwithstanding caveat. Order was made.

This morning F. K. Dahl, charged with forgery, elected before Mr. Justice Drake, to be tried by jury at the next sitting of the Assize court on the 28th.

Floats Yellow Flag

Reported Outbreak of Yellow Fever on Board H.M.S. Concor, Now Due.

Ship Will Enter Quarantine on Arrival for Inspection and Fumigation.

H. M. S. Concor, the new steel sloop man-of-war coming out from England to relieve the Pheasant on this station, is expected to arrive in a day or two from the southern stations, where she tarried on route.

She left Acapulco two or three weeks ago, and, according to late advices from there, a number of her crew have been laid up with yellow fever.

There was sickness aboard when she sailed, but whether the fever has spent itself by this time or not is a question that can only be speculated on, as it would take fully three weeks for the vessel to make the voyage from there here. At any rate the Concor is to enter quarantine at William Head on arrival, and to be kept there for inspection and fumigation, as though she were a common merchantman.

The Concor carries a complement of about 100 men. She is a brand new ship of 880 tons, built at P. & O. N. D. A description of the ship has heretofore been published.

A list of her officers is as follows: Commander, Clifton Scatchers; lieutenants, James M. Mason, Hay Winthrop and John D. C. Wallace; surgeon, Thos. S. Hartley; assistant-paymaster in charge, William H. Franklin; gunner, Arthur D. A. Barnes, and artificer engineer, George J. Ditton.

H. M. S. Warspite is also said to be on her way north from Acapulco, and the report has it that she is coming in company with the Concor, but this statement lacks confirmation and is not credited.

LEGAL NOTES.

Mr. Justice Martin disposed of the following applications in Chambers this morning:

Murphy v. Star—Application made to extend time for filing affidavits re adverse claim. Adjourned to 24th, to come on with defendant's applications to dismiss action.

Portland Cracker Co. v. Wilson, et al.—Application dismissed; costs to be plaintiffs in any event.

Re estate of Ann Morrison, deceased.—Probate will applied for and granted.

McVicar v. Britannia Mining Co.—Application to cancel a pending suit. Allowed to stand over.

In the County court in Duncan v. Steinberger two applications were made. The first was to set aside order of commitment, which was dismissed with costs. In the second, leave to enter appearance was asked. This was granted. Summons returnable to-morrow morning.

In the Dugas v. Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., judgment was given yesterday afternoon. The jury awarded Judge Dugas \$1 damages. All costs incurred after the deposit of the \$25 by the Colonist shall be borne by the plaintiff. In the question of costs incurred previously, Mr. Justice Martin reserved judgment.

THIN CHILD

If a child is thin, let him take a little of Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Some children like it too well; begin with a little. A half- or quarter-teaspoonful is enough at first, if the stomach is weak; but increase, as you find the stomach will bear.

The effect is: the little one takes on strength; gets hungry; eats and is happy; gets fat—he ought to be fat—and gets healthy.

We'll send you a little to try for free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

The Cable Project

Manufacture of the Huge Wire Commences in London Next Month.

Work of Laying It is to Be Completed by December 1902.

Information was given in the Times last week of a survey party, in charge of Engineer Peake, leaving here on the 21st of G. S. Quadra for the purpose of making an examination of the coast between Port Renfrew and San Juan and Alberni in order to ascertain the most suitable site for the landing of the proposed Pacific cable on Vancouver Island. The survey, as announced, was completed, and the entrance to Barclay Sound recommended, it is surmised, as the best adapted for the landing of the cable, because of the cozy bottom there to be found affording an excellent bed for the protection of wire as it nears the surface of the always more or less turbulent waters.

Mr. Peake then returned to Victoria, remained here a few days and sailed for Australia, where he was to complete other surveys for the landing of the cable.

While in this city he was most reticent as to the plans of the company which is to lay the cable, refusing, when approached by a reporter, to say anything as to when the work was to be prosecuted. The action, however, comes from London that the manufacture of the cable is to commence next month, and the first expedition in connection with the laying of it is expected to leave the Thames in January, 1902. This expedition will carry out the laying of the sections from Queensland to Norfolk Island, and Norfolk Island to the Fiji Islands.

The second expedition will leave about August, 1902, and will lay the cable from this island to Fanning Island and Pitcairn Island, a length of cables 5,824.5 miles, will be transported and laid by one ship, which, as previously stated, is now being specially built for the purpose, and is to be capable of towing 10,000 tons.

There is strong rivalry among the residents of the coast for the landing station of the cable, and pressure is being brought to bear to have the site selected at Port Renfrew instead of at Alberni.

The board of trade has taken up the question, it is endeavoring to obtain into the relative merits of the rival claims, but whether the recommendations of that body will find favor with the Government is a matter of conjecture. It is contended by those desirous of having the cable land at Port Renfrew that their site has the advantage of being in close proximity to the Government naval station, affording a measure of protection in time of an emergency which a landing farther down the coast could not expect, and it is asserted by those advocates of Alberni that there is danger of Victoria being sidetracked in the matter of business if the station is established at Alberni. In this event, they contend, a line could be run from Alberni to the business center of the coast, and the business of the cable diverted as tributary to Vancouver.

THE FIRE AT DUNCANS.

Practical Appreciation of the Services Rendered by the Brigade.

A correspondent at Duncan writes as follows: "On Saturday night the inhabitants of Duncan experienced what might be termed a serious loss. About 11 o'clock flames were discovered in Mr. Jenkins's shoemakers' shop. The fire bell was at once rung, and in an incredibly short time the fire brigade, with ladder, truck and buckets, were on the spot. But as the flames were then through the walls and roof, it was seen that the building was doomed. The brigade then turned their attention to warding off the fire from the surrounding buildings, and in less time than it takes to tell it, all the buildings to leeward of the fire had men stationed on them with buckets of water quenching the burning shingles as they fell. There being lack of willing hands—white men, Indians and Chinamen—all working with a will, the entire business portion of the town was saved from what would otherwise have been destruction, as a strong breeze was blowing at the time.

"Great credit is due the fire brigade, as this is their first experience, and our citizens have now awakened to the fact that it is an institution which we are well able to support. This was demonstrated in a practical manner on Monday morning when a gentleman, who did not wish his identity disclosed, contributed \$40 towards paying off the indebtedness of the brigade. Shortly after the chief received a letter from Mr. G. Bassell expressing his appreciation of the manner in which the brigade did their work, and enclosing cheque for \$50 in acknowledgment of their services.

"On Monday evening a meeting of the brigade was held, when four new members were enrolled, the secretary instructed to acknowledge contributions and the brigade shall meet twice a month at 7 o'clock. It was also decided to purchase a further supply of apparatus, and that the bell shall be rung only in case of fire."

VICTORIAN WEDDED.

Miss M. Eccles, of this City, and W. McMorris, of Nelson, United in Matrimony.

The residence of Frank C. Graham, Victoria street, Nelson, was the scene on Thursday evening of a pretty wedding, the contracting parties being Miss Mary E. Eccles, daughter of R. E. Eccles, merchant of Victoria, and Wm. G. McMorris, son of Capt. D. G. McMorris, of the steamer Moyle, and a valued member of the Miner's typographical staff. The happy event was celebrated at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Wright, officiating. The bride was charmingly attired in white silk organdy, trimmed with white satin and valenchenes lace, carrying a beautiful bouquet of white

bridal roses forwarded from Victoria.

She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Maltby, who wore a dainty costume of pale blue satin and carried carnations. The groom was assisted by Harry A. Miller, a party of guests, including Mr. and Mrs. McMorris, will reside on Cedar street, near the corner of Vernon. A wide circle of friends will join the Miner in extending hearty felicitations.—Nelson Miner.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

At the meeting of the Grand Post of the Native Sons, held yesterday at the Pioneer hall, the following officers were installed: Phil H. Smith, Grand factor, Dr. J. D. Huchnick, Victoria; deputy grand factor, J. S. Yates, Victoria; grand treasurer, H. O. Alexander, Vancouver; grand secretary, Wm. F. Norris, Nanaimo; and per diem committee, G. T. Fox, V. W. Stewart and J. G. Ure; arbitration and official committee, Frank Higgins, H. O. Alexander, V. W. Stewart, J. S. Yates, H. J. Stannard, J. G. Ure and H. Henley; committee on laws, H. O. Alexander, Phil. R. Smith and J. S. Yates; committee on printing, Phil. R. Smith, F. J. Stannard and W. P. Norris; state of the order, V. W. Stewart, J. S. Yates and J. G. Ure; financial committee, G. T. Fox, V. W. Stewart and J. G. Ure.

Mr. Peake then returned to Victoria, remained here a few days and sailed for Australia, where he was to complete other surveys for the landing of the cable.

Varied Assortment

Plunder Alleged to Be Stolen by Plump at Police Headquarters.

List of Portion of Articles Recovered—Some of it Not Yet Identified.

The detectives' quarters on Cormorant street present a remarkable appearance these days. All the available space has been utilized to accommodate the extensive assortment of goods taken from the residence of F. Plump, and his room on the steamer Queen City.

The daily press have endeavored to enumerate a few of the articles comprising the assortment which intrudes upon the space in the detectives' apartment, but an investigation of the list shows that the half had not been told.

The detectives have prepared a list of the goods on hand, various portions of which are being identified hourly. In the Government naval station, a list called at the station on Cormorant street seeking for articles which they had lost, or had been stolen from them.

Among the recovered property is the following:

Seal tooth brooch, stolen from Mrs. Cessford, Victoria West, three years ago. Gold watch and locket, stolen last December from Mrs. Capt. McDougall.

Ring, watch and the business card and purse, stolen from Mrs. Murdoch McDonald just before Christmas.

Opera glasses, stolen from Mrs. Ferguson, James Bay, eighteen months ago. A cut diamond quartz watch, which was also taken, but it has not yet been recovered.

Pearl ring and watch, stolen from Miss McDonald, residence, Victoria West, about a year ago. Pair of crutches, Thomas Potter; pair of crutches, Frank Moberly; telephone wire, Victoria Telephone Company; and magazines, P. Wollaston, senior.

In regard to the plans for the proposed hospital extension, the house committee reported that progress was being made. The plans have been referred back to the architect for amendment. The committee also recommended that the sum of \$15 per annum be allowed the nurses for a supply of periodicals for their sitting room, as well as that some renovating and minor improvements be carried out by the architect for amendment.

The resident medical health officer reported that the number of patients admitted during the month was 69; the number treated, 119, and the total days' stay 1,932.

In his regular monthly statement the steward said that six pigs were sold at 7 cents per pound, or a total of \$7.05. He also acknowledged the following donations: Pair of crutches, Thomas Potter; pair of crutches, Frank Moberly; telephone wire, Victoria Telephone Company; and magazines, P. Wollaston, senior.

In conclusion the proposed extension work was discussed. Mr. Wilson contending that the administrative building was sufficient to meet the demand for extra room, that so long as this was available it would not be right to approach the government for further assistance, and that for the nurses a house should be built, entailing an expenditure of \$4,000. He was of the opinion also that the block style, instead of the pavilion design, as is at present adhered to in hospital buildings by the board, be approved, and as the exigencies of space warranted an extra flat over the wards might be added in lieu of a new building.

Mr. Davies, however, took strong objection to the administrative building being used for patients, and also to the block style, in which contention the other members of the board, excepting Mr. Wilson, supported him, and the meeting adjourned.

TOURIST TRAVEL.

Many Visitors in the City—Tennis Lawn for Dominion Hotel.

The tourist as well as the commercial travel through this city has certainly increased wonderfully of late. All the registers of the principal hotels of the city bear the names of at least half a dozen commercial travellers or tourists. One page of the register of the Dominion hotel is completely filled with the signatures of tourists, all of whom express themselves as greatly impressed with the beauty of our city. Yesterday a party of tourists from Iowa, consisting of T. Binford and wife, Miss Binford, Mrs. M. Rhoades and G. B. Binford, spent the whole day taking in the many attractions of Victoria. Taking carriages, they drove through the park

New Matron Appointed

Miss Alcorn Succeeds Miss Grady Over Nurses of the Jubilee Hospital.

Animated Discussion Over the Question of Proposed Extension.

Probably the most interesting stroke of business which the directors of the Jubilee hospital did at their regular monthly meeting last evening was the appointment of a new matron to succeed Miss Grady, who resigned the post to accept a more lucrative position up north. Miss Edith E. P. Alcorn, upon whom the appointment fell, has had the advantage of a splendid education in hospital work, and was highly recommended to the board. She is a graduate of the Montreal General Hospital Training School, where she put in six months. She was in charge of the surgical wards of Doctors Shepherd and Armstrong, and three months in charge of the Gynaecological operating theatre. She took a special course of four months in invalid cookery under Miss Gracie Livingston in addition to the two months required of each graduate. For six months she did private nursing in Montreal, chiefly under the doctors of the General hospital staff. In July last she came West to take charge of the Japanese General hospital, Steveston, where there were during the summer one hundred and twenty-three cases of typhoid fever, besides a fair amount of general work which had to be done. The hospital closed in December, and since then Miss Alcorn has been doing private nursing in Vancouver. Her appointment, on motion of H. M. Grahame, seconded by Joshua Davies, was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Day then proposed the following resolution, which was also unanimously accepted:

"That this board desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of the very valuable, faithful and efficient services rendered by Miss J. M. Grady during the past two years, and a half year, while matron of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital and as superintendent of our training school for nurses.

While this board regrets that she is severing her connection with this hospital, yet tender her their best wishes for a successful career in her new appointment, and congratulate her upon obtaining a more lucrative position.

The finance committee reported salaries amounting to \$717.45 as paid, the total expenditure for the month as \$2,411.00, and accounts totalling \$1,604.16 for payment; the days' stay, 1,493, making the daily cost for each patient in the hospital \$1.013.

The committee were of one opinion that the young ladies were suffering a hardship from their recent robbery, and drew attention to the fact that at present insurance on hospital property does not cover personal belongings of the employees, and that therefore they considered it advisable that the ladies furnish a list of their effects in order that possible losses be guarded against.

The resident medical health officer reported that the number of patients admitted during the month was 69; the number treated, 119, and the total days' stay 1,932.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK. 35 Doses—35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

A DROP
You May Consider Our Tonic Hypophosphites

As "only a drop in the bucket," yet it may prove the "ounce of prevention," this is better than the "pound of cure."

Try it as a Spring Tonic \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST
98 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES ST. OPEN ALL THE TIME.

SPRING

The Trade are invited to call and inspect our many and varied lines of Spring Goods, which we offer at prices that cannot be beaten.

J. Piercy & Co.,
—VICTORIA, B. C.— WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

It's Just This Way:

If you buy your groceries from the store the savings will be yours; if from a wrong store the savings go to the people you buy from. Do not hesitate to leave your usual store for the exceptional bargains we are offering every week.

GRANULATED SUGAR, 18 lbs. 2.00
NEW GRASS BUTTER, per lb. 1.00
NEW GRASS BUTTER, square, per lb. 1.00
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 10 lb. sack, 200 2.00
GRAHAM FLOUR, 10 lb. sack, 200 2.00
CORN MEAL, 10 lb. sack, 200 2.00

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
40 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

E. R. STEWART & CO.
WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
40 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

The following quotations are Victoria wholesale prices paid for farm products this week:

Potatoes (Island), per ton	2.00
Onions, per lb.	1.00
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Pumpkins, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Butter (Creamery), per lb.	20c
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	5.00
Chickens, per doz.	2.00
Ducks, per doz.	2.00
Apples, per box	3.00
Hay, per ton	20.00
Oats, per ton	20.00
Peas (field), per ton	20.00
Barley, per ton	20.00
Beef, per lb.	1.00
Mutton, per lb.	1.00
Pork, per lb.	1.00
Veal, per lb.	1.00

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CORN MEAL, 10 lb. sack, 200 2.00

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
40 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

E. R. STEWART & CO.
WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
40 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

The following quotations are Victoria wholesale prices paid for farm products this week:

Potatoes (Island), per ton	2.00
Onions, per lb.	1.00
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Pumpkins, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Butter (Creamery), per lb.	20c
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	5.00
Chickens, per doz.	2.00
Ducks, per doz.	2.00
Apples, per box	3.00
Hay, per ton	20.00
Oats, per ton	20.00
Peas (field), per ton	20.00
Barley, per ton	20.00
Beef, per lb.	1.00
Mutton, per lb.	1.00
Pork, per lb.	1.00
Veal, per lb.	1.00