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WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND SLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.



A SPECIALTY VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for vermission to pur-chase the following described tracts of land, situate at the head of Nasoga Gulf, ncing at the N.W line, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing, 160 acres (more or less). FRANK ROUNDY, 18th March, 1898.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL Boundary Creek Declares War on the Turner Government

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the electors of Green-wood and Boundary Creek districts held Rendell & Co.'s hall, Tuesday, April 9th. 1898. Whereas, the redistribution bill intro-

duced by the provincial government
1). Practically disfranchises the people of Boundary Creek district.

2. Creates the electoral district of Rossland with a voting population of over 1,500 votes—a number out of all proportion to that in other constituencies

3. Leaves the rich and growing Boundary Creek district at the mercy of the now more populous district of Rossland 4. Places in one constituency people

who have no business relations with each other, who are separated by a high range 5. Creates a district that is disjointed and cumbersome, making it impossible for one member to attend to its re-

3. It is is an infamous gerrymander. 7. Leaves the people of Boundary Creek without any political power or olitical influence. 8. Gives them no voice in the govern-

ment of the province.

9. Introduces the barbarous policy of taxation without representation.

10. It is based on the policy of government of the many by the few, perpetuates the evil of pocket boroughs, gives extensive powers to small and sparsely populated districts.

11. It is a measure vicious and dishonest, disgraceful to the government which introduced it and humiliating to those who supposed they lived in a province blessed with responsible govern-

Be it therefore resolved, that the people-of Greenwood and Boundary district in meeting assembled do strongly denounce the measure; that we ask for its

withdrawal or for such amendments as shall give us similar rights to those of other portions of the province. And be further Resolved, That should the government not give us redress, that we respectfully rge upon the opposition members of the egislature to obstruct the passage

redistribution bill in its present form, as the old redistribution is preferable o the present; and be it further Resolver, That if no other relief is possible, that a humble petition be presented by the electors of Boundary Creek to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to withhold his assent to the measure; and be it further Resolved, That the electors of Green-

wood and Boundary Creek district here assembled unanimously pledge themselves assembled than mously pleage it to oppose the Turner government and any government candidates unless a fair and equitable redistribution bill is subequitable redistribution stituted for the one now before the le-

gislature; and be it further
Resolved. That copies of these resoluions be forwarded to members of the government, members of the legislature, and the press of the press of the proand the press of the proving ROBERT WOOD, H. B. MUNROE,

The languar so common at this season is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures it by enriching the

Mictoria Times.

Twice-a-Week

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA. B. C. MONDAY. MAY 2 1898.

Rich Prize Captured.

Cruisers New York and Cincinnati and Monitor Terror Silence Spanish Forts

Madrid Claims That the Americans Were Forced to Retreat-Who Is Right?

United States Naval Officers Are Inclined to Discredit the Whole Story.

Key West, April 28.-Admiral Sampson yesterday afternoon bombarded and destroyed the Spanish batteries in posiion and in course of construction at the entrance to the harbor at Matanzas. The flagship New York, monitor Puritan, and flagship New 1018, homeof t distances of the unanimity and a readiness cruiser Cincinnati were engaged. Not not their country, trusting in God. one of the American ships were struck. There are no means of knowing the casualties on the Spanish side, but they ? must have been considerable.

ed, the hagship was hred upon by the batteries at Point Bubalcaya and Point Maya, guarding the entrance to the flar-bor. The New York replied by firing her forward eight-inch guns on the port side. Then she steamed boldly in between the batteries and soon blazed away with both breadeids. The Puritan with both broadsides. The Puritan steamed in behind the New York and en-gaged the fortifications at Point Maya. while the New York went to sta-close up, and poured shells into caya. The Cincinnati remained astern under orders. She signa permission to engage and was sparer guns at the fort on the west

The batteries fired explosive calculation they fell wide of the mark. One burse, just beyond the stern of the New Yes, and a shrapnel shot exploded above the and a shrappel shot exploded above the bow. It took the three ships 18 minutes to silence the batteries. The last shot fired by the Spanish came from Point Bubalcaya. The Puritan replied with her 12-inch gun. The shell struck the battery with wonderful accuracy and blew up a portion of it. After waiting for the Spanish to renew the engagement the ships withdrew, leaving both in he ships withdrew, leaving both

ruins. Matanzas lies at the head of a bay four miles from the sea. The bay at its mouth is three miles wide. On the west side of the bay is Point Bubal are on the east side Point Mays. These points have a very slight elevation above the sea but the configuration of the harbor search. is such that it gives the batteries a com-manding position. Retreating back from the batteries are towering hills. It is believed the guns have been mounted somewhere there concealed in the shrub-

The New York led the way into the bay of Matanzas. The Puritan was a few hundred yards astern, on the port side, and the Cincinnati remained at a greater distance astern, on the starboard. greater distance astern, on the starboard. A line drawn from ship to ship would have made almost a perfect triangle. A few minutes before 1 o'clock, from the east shore an eight-inch shell whizzed towards the New York. It fell short, but the report had scarcely died away when another puff of smoke flashed upon the Point Maya side. This shell also fell short. The range of the east battery was nearly seven thousand yards, but the flagship promptly opened fire with her eight-inch guns.

her eight-inch guns.

The engagement in a few minutes became general, and the shore and bay were soon covered with wind-blown sinoke, while the hollow between the hills roared with the cannonading. tinuing to cut loose with her guns, both starboard and port, as well as forward, New York steamed quickly in a circle around to the westward towards Point Bubalcaya, while the Puritan

to the starboard to engage the Mava batteries. was a beautiful sight to see the target practice of the New York. A big balloon of smoke would suddenly arise The eye, following the lirection of the smoke, would see an instant later a great cloud of dust and fragments of concrete and mortar fly high in the air. Then would come the roar of the piece, sullen and heavy. The New York soon reduced the range from 7,000 to 3,000 yards, and was soon tossing shells into Buhalcaya at the rate of three a migrature.

of three a minute. Meantime, the Puritan was taking care of Point Maya. It was a long shot to that battery, which was so well masked that often the target was in frequent smoke from the battery. Was in frequent smoke from the battery. When the Puritan got in range her shells burst every time within the fortifications. All this time the Cincinnati remained out of action. Captain Chester signalled for permission to engage, which was granted by the flagship. The Cincinnati them steamed to within two thousand yards and let fly a broadside. All told, the United States ships fired 86 shots at the forts, while the forts fired probably 45 shots.

fired probably 45 shots. Another Version. Madrid, April 28 .- One version of the

bombardment of Matanzas by the United States fleet which has reached here "After half an hour's fight the Am

ericans were obliged to retreat." The Report Discredited. Washington, D. C., April 28 .- Intense interest was shown at the navy department to-day in the published report of the engagements at Matanzas yest-rday The navy department has absolutely no report from its agents or any officers of the squadron blockading, of this affair. The fact that Admiral Sampas not made a report to the secre-notwithstanding that he must have me opportunity to communi-tey West as enjoyed by the officials of the department say it is inconceivable, as no ex tensive damage could have been inflicted upon properly placed batteries at the distance reported, varying from two and a half to four miles, in the short space

of eighteen minutes during which, it is said, the engagement lasted.

Secretary Long says he has no report whatever of the bombardment of Ma-

Key West, April 28.—(8 a.m.)—The large Spanish steamer Guido, from Corunna for Havana, with a cargo of provisions, money and Spanish troops, was captured early this morning by the Unitated States monitor Terror. The Guido is commanded by Captain Ahmareicha, is 2,065 tons net, and owned by the Navi-gation Company of Bilbao. She was built at Belfast in 1883, and is 360 feet long. The capture took place ten miles off

Confidence in Madrid. A adrid, April 28.—(8 a.m.)—The perfee confidence which appears to be felt her at the outcome of the war is re-fle ed by El Liberal, which, contrasting

says to-day:
pain is patiently awaiting the attack
h America is to make simultaneously.
Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippine
ids with her undisciplined forces,
e her preachers and merchants, find-

the task more difficult than they calited, are already quoting the Bible to tove that peace is a good thing for willized nations. On the American side hodge podge brag, bluster, hypocrisy I funk, on the Spanish side is comete unanimity and a readiness to die Britons Favor Spain.

London, April 28 .- The trend of Britwhile the New York, Puritan and Cir All resident Americans admit it. cinnati were reconnoitering in force for though the government's friendly attithe purpose of locating and destroying trude is unchanged, it is a question
the formidable defences being constructed, the flagship was fired upon by the
od, the flagship was fired upon by the
bottomic at Point Rubeleave and Point to work are they were recatically uponic. a week ago they wer practically unanimous partizans of the United States.

A straw indicating the direction of the library the chief the clauses of the library the chief the clauses of the library the chief the library the l wind is shown at a popular music hall in London, where pictures are shown nightly by the kinetoscope of the Spanish and American warships. The American warships are only moderately applauded, the Spanish most enthusiastically

The expected fight off Manila is awaited in England with the greatest interest. First, because it may have a considerable political significance; second, it will be the first instance of modern squadron fighting so far from a well equipped base. The effects of the war continue to be felt in Europe in the rise of prices. base. The effects of the war continue to be felt in Europe in the rise of prices of various commodities.

P tugal Aiding Spain. April 28.-The Official Gazette april 28.—The Official Gazette sunces that the Portuguese government has stopped the dispatch of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships on the seaboard or in the harbors of Portugal. The Spanish torpedo flotilla, together with several first-class Spanish cruisers, has been at \$1.50 to the policy of the

guese government in stopping the transmission of telegraphic information, so far as the public is concerned, regarding been caused by the action of the Portuguese points. It reveals the hitherto searcely concealed fact that Portugal is doing everything possible to aid Spain, the sole object of the order being to pre-vent the news of the departure of the Spanish fleet being cabled from St. Vin-

cent, Cape de Verde Islands. AND BURIED

The Last Sad Rites Performed To-Day Over the Kettle River Valley Railway Bill.

Mounted Police Who Left by the Edmonton Route Have Reached Fort Graham.

Ottawa, April 28.-Owing to the lateness

gation to-day Mr. Tarte gave evidence on oath stating, that Greenshields nor no one else connected with the Drummond county railway ever gave one dollar to him or his him money at any time for political purposes. Prior to the last general election Greenshields endorsed a note for \$1,000,

tion that the mounted police patrol which left Edmonton many months ago have reached Fort Graham, on Finlay river. This is some 800 miles from Edmonton.

Mr. Sifton said to-day that he had not yet reached a decision in regard to, the claims of the settlers on Vancouver island, which were enquired into by Commissioner Rothwell, of the interior department.

The British America Light and Power Co's bill passed the private bills committee to-day. It gives power to the company to construct telegraph and telephone lines in the Yukon, and also to manufacture, supply, sell and dispose of gas, electricity, etc. construct telegraph and telephone lines in the Yukon, and also to manufacture, supply, sell and dispose of gas, electricity, etc.

R. D. McConnell, of the geological survey, has reviewed his decision regarding the position of provincial mineralogist, offered him by the government of British Columbia, and has decided to remain in the federal service. He and J. B. Tyrell leave for the Yukon next week and will spend the entire season in the district. They go in by the Dalton trail.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated to-day that the American war vessel Gresham received permission on April 6th to pass through Canadian canals.

In the senate Hon, David Mills denied that Engineer Coste had made any report on a possible railway route from the coast to the Yukon.

Senator Lougheed asked that Hamilton Smith's Dalton Trail railway b'll stand over until the government announces its Yukon railway policy.

The Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway b'll passed the house last night.

DOMINION HOUSE.

Plebiscite Bill Read a First Time After a Full Explanatiom by Mr. Fisher.

The Issue To Be the Single One of Complete Prohibition in Canada.

Cardenas after a desperate chase, during which the Terror and gunboat Machias fired almost blowing the Spaniard's pilot house into the water.

Probable That the Question Will Be Voted Upon During the Com-Voted Upon During the Coming Autumn.

> Ottawa, April 22.-The proceedings of parliament were marked yesterday by the long-looked for plebiscite bill, which was introduced by Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Fisher, and which was read the first time after a brief discussion.
>
> In moving the first reading and for leave to introduce a bill "respecting the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors,"
>
> Mr. Fisher said: "I am very glad, Mr. Speaker, to give an explanation of the purport of the bill, although, no doubt, in a general way, the house tho oughly understands its objects. It is, however, a bill which has been looked for with some expectancy and with a little impa-tience on the part of a very large number of people in the country, and it is well a short resume of the provisions of the bill should be placed before the

any way or shape; I shall confine myself to a short explanation of the clauses of are interested in this measure. I am very grateful, indeed, that the question as contained in this bill will, I think.

reads thus:
"There shall be submitted to the vote
of the electors hereinafter declared entitled to vote thereon the following ques-"Are you in favor of passing an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and

all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?"

Mr. Foster—Manufacture or sale?

Mr. Fisher—Manufacture or sale. The importation, manufacture or sale. al first-class Spanish cruisers, has been at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, a Portuguese port, for some time past, and the people upon. It is largely framed the people upon. It is largely framed the people upon the lines of prohibition resolutions. Daily bulletins have been received from the lines of prohibition resolutions action of the Portuguese government apparently closes this source of information regarding the movements and whereabouts of the Spanish fleet.

London, April 28.—A sensation has London, April 28.—A sensation has been caused by the action of the Portuguese government in stopping the transguese government in formation, so the problem of the provides that the governor-in-council shall by proclamation name a day on which the vote shall take place in every county.

The prohibition resolutions when the lines of prohibition resolutions with the hands of the house and move the first reading.

Mr. Foster—I would like to ask the hone gentleman a question I think that in the main question the word "or" is used. It struck me as the hon gentleman read it that the word should be place in every county.

place in every county.

The proclamation shall be published in at least three successive issues of the Canada Gazette and of the Official Gazette of each province. This follows practically the lines of proclamation for a general election, and I may say here that the whole tenor of this bill is to adopt to the purpose for which the bill is introduced the election

law of the Dominion of Canada. The provision as to who may vote provides that everybody who is entitled to vote for the election of a member of the house of commons under the franchise act as now before the house of commons, shall be entitled to vote on the Mr. Maclean-Cannot the women vote

on it?

Mr. Fisher—Those who are entitled to vote for a member of the house of commons without any change as to personnel or as to qualifications.

Taking the Vote. Clause 6 provides for the application of the election and the franchise acts to the vote to be taken under this act. This takes in every provision of those acts, providing thereby not only for the franchise—that is to say, for those who are entitled to vote—not only for the manner in which the vote shall be taken, but also providing for the machinery and of the session and the impossibility of getting the Kettle River Valley Railway bill through, even if it were restored to the order paper, it has been decided to let the whole matter drop. In consequence no motion was made in the house to restore it to-day.

At the Drummond county rallway investiant planes and provides in the simplest and plainest form for everything that is

necessary.
Clause 7 provides for regulations: That the governor-in-coincil may from time to time for the purposes of this act sons for the purchase of La Patrie, or for any other purpose. Greenshields never gave the purpose of the purchase of La Patrie, or for any other purpose. Greenshields never gave with the provisions of this act, as are in his judgment necessary or expedient for the effectual carrying out of such but he has not yet paid it.

The government have received information that the mounted police patrol which

Clause 8 provides for the ballot paper, and the ballot paper as proposed contains simply the question which I have read, and, beyond, to the right hand of the question, are two columns, one under the word "yes," and one under the word the word "yes," and one under the word "no." These columns contain the space on which the cross shall be made. Those who wish to vote "yea," affirmative on the question of prohibition, will place their cross under the word "yes," those who wish to vote "nay," or negatively on the question of prohibition, will place their cross under the word "no." The form of the ballot is as simple as it possibly could be, and is only changed from the ordinary election ballot as is necessary in consequence of the substitution of a question of this kind instead of the names of candidates for whom the votes names of candidates for whom the votes shall be cast. The bill says that the ballot paper shall be prepared at Ottawa by the Queen's printer and forward-to the different returning officers.

Scrutineers at the Polls. Trise 9 provides for the appointment of representatives at the polls, of the the same way as the election act provides for the representatives of the can-

administered to the voters in the same way as in the election act.

Clause 11 provides for these representatives showing and producing a written authority from any authorized or known

body of electors who may wish to be represented at the poll. For instance, the Dominion Alliance, or the Good Templars, or any other temperance organizaplars, or other temperance organizations, or other temperance organizations on the one hand; and, the Licensed Victuallers, or any other liquor organization, on the other hand, can give an authorization to one chosen by themselves to represent the side in this contest the interests of which they wish to see safe guarded in this election.

Clause 12 provides that in case no such person with any authority comes to re-present one side or the other, as in the ominion election act, when there is no representative of a candidate, for the calling upon any elector present to come and act in reference to the counting up of the ballots and for the conduct of the

Clause 13 provides what shall be done in the presence of those representatives who are rightly and properly appointed by any particular organization.

Clause 13 describes the way in which the ballot 'paper shall be marked, and just in the way I have already described.

"Cluase 15 provides that after sum ming up the votes provided in the Do-minion elections act, the returning officer shall declare the total number of votes given for the affirmative and the nega tive with respect to the question asked, and clause 16 provides for the returns to be made in practically the same way as returns are made by the deputy returning officers and returning officers of each electoral division under the Dominion elections act; they being transmitted by post and duly registered to the clerk of Crown in Chancery. Two copies of return in each pelling division must delivered to the representatives of the two sides of the question just as under the Dominion elections act, a copy of the returns being delivered to the agents representing the various candidates. The forms of the returns and of the summing up, and closing of the polls, and all that routine work are to be exactly the same as they are in the case of Dominion elections."

Declaration of the Result. "Section 17 privides that the clerk of the Crown in Chancipy shall declare in the Canadian Gazette the result of the voting in each electoral division as the returns come in.

"Section 18 provides that after all the turns of the various electoral districts shall have come in a summary of all the returns, by electoral divisions, by provinces, and for the whole Dominion, shall be made up and published in the Canadian Gazette."

This is the whole of the act, showing as I started out to say, that it is perfectly simple; that it provides only and ly simple; that it provides a solely for the submission of the question which I have read to the people of Canwhich I have read to the machinery which ada, by means of the machinery would be employed were a Do any further explanation is required; and as there is no need upon the first reading to so into details, or to make any argu-ment upon the matter, I will leave the bill in the hands of the house and move

and" instead of "or."

Mr. Fisher—The question is: "Are you favor of the passage of an act proibiting the importation, manufacture or ale." I think the hon, gentleman will see that this means the prohibition of each or any of these particular things: that is to say, the importation will be prohibited, the manufacture will be prohibited, and the sale will be prohibited.

Mr. Foster—All of them? Sir Louis Davies—Each and all. Mr. Fisher-Each one separately, or sh together. If the hon, gentleman's amendment were to be made it might be read by lawyers to mean that it would be the whole collectively that would be

prohibited, or nothing, Mr. Foster-I imagine that was the ultime te purpose of those that asked for the plebiscite—that all should be pro-

Mr. Fisher—But if my hon, friend's amendment were made reading it in, the light of my knowledge of the language, I should say that if any one of these things were done it might be held that there was not a contravention of the prohibition, but that a person would have to be guilty of the whole three; would have to do the whole three in order to be guilty of contravening the law, and that certainly it is not the intent or object of the people who have the temperance cause at heart.

Mr. Foster's Amendment. Mr. Foster-What I understand the government intends to obtain is simply an expression whether the elec-torate is in favor of one of these things and not of the others, but all of these things. On the first reading of the bill I do not intend to enter into its merits or to offer any criticism of it, except to state this, that I think the hon, gentle man will have to add another clause to his bill in order to give any point to i at all; and I throw this out for him i the meantime, so that when comes to the second reading he may be prepared; that is to say, if we are going to the expense of a plebiscite, which wi'll not be a trifling matter at all, and obtain the opinion of the people, a clause should be added that in the event of a prohibition, the government would then consider it its duty to introduce at the next succeeding session a prohibitory to carry out the effect of the popu

Mr. McInerney-Suppose that act were withdrewn. The hon, gentleman knows that when he introduces this bill there is no such thing as the franchise act of

The Minister of Agriculture-The government has decided, so far as it is con-cerned, that the bill shall pass at this session of parliament. McInerney-There are other bills kon. which the government determined to pass which have not passed into law. The bill provides that the vote shall a taken under the franchise act of 1898. and I call his attention to the fact that there is no such thing; that when he introduces this bill there is no such thing as the franchise act of 1898; and if any accident should happen to that bill—because I believe that when it comes to be considered the government will have considered the government. idates at the poll.

Clause 10 provides for the oath being good sense enough to withdraw it—if specting steamboats. It was unfair that

the government should withdraw that

Mr. Casey-Where? Mr. McInerney-In the house or in another place having authority to defeat the bill, then we would have no such thing as the franchise act of 1898, therefore, the temperance people of this country would be deprived of the oppor-tunity next year of passing on the probition question.

Is It a Threat? Sir Wilfrid Laurier-"I do not know whether we are to interpret the words of my honorable friend who has just spoken as a threat that the fate which has already overtaken another b.li that has been passed by this house this session is to overtake the Franchise Act. That it is a threat I will not accept for my part, but I will wait until the senate has pronounced against the will of the people once more before I will accept the suggestion of the honorable gentleman. But let me remind my honorable friend that if the Franchise Act which

is before this house should be rejected in another house, then this house will have to determine either to have what I have called before a terror to the members of this house are the state of the sta bers of this house—another annual revision this year of the electoral lists—or have the vote of the people, or if the vote of the people under the pe-biseite is to be taken, it would have to be taken on lists four years old. I suppose that my honorable friend does not orsider that it would be advisable on such an important measure that the vote of the people should be taken on so im-perfect an electorate as is provided, by lists four years old. Then, another question would arise, whether or not this measure would have to be postponed another year, so that a new revision of the lists could take place; and I may say that it does not enter into the intention of the government at the pre sent time, at all events, to have this plebiseite taken under lists four years old, which would disfranchise perhaps a fourth of the electors. Therefore we have contemplated that the vote under this act shall take place on the franchise

of Canada in a short time."

Mr. Wood (Brockville) asked if there would be a registration of voters before the plebiscite was taken. Mr. Fisher replied that his impression of the act was that it provided that if a year had expired between the registration and the date of another election a registration would have to be made, but if a year had not expired since the last registration, that registration would be taken

and acted upon.

Mr. Bergeron asked if it would be constitutional to impose prohibition on a province that did not want it. Quebec, for instance, might appeal to the Imperial parliament not to have the act applied to the province of Quebec. He believed

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (to Mr. Bergeron) Mr. Bergeron-I do not know of any Sir Wilfrid Laurier-But there is to be

one. (Laughter.) Mounted Police Supplies. Mr. Quinn called attention to an item in an American trade journal to the effect that a large contract had been awarded by the Canadian government to Messrs. Libby, McNeil & Libby, a Chicago packing firm, for the supply of beef for the Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon district and the Northwest, this being the first time the contract had been given to a Chicago firm. Mr. Quinn said that he had received a communica-tion from a large Canadian packing establishment saying it had received an order for a hundred thousand dollars' worth of canned goods for the Yukon district in competition with this very firm, and further, that if the contract had

been so awarded it was done without competition or tenders.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to look into the matter, as this was the first time it had been brought to his attention.

The house adjourned after midnight. In the Senate. In the senate Senator Lougheed moved that the bill to incorporate the Pa-cific & Yukon Railway Navigation & Mining Company be reinstated on the ora bill to incorporate Mr. Hamilton Smith and his associates with power to construct a line of railway from Pyramid Harbor to Rink Rapids, on the Lewes River, in the Yukon district. The bill had been draward from the adder had been dropped from the order in consequence of a motion of Sir Mac-kenzie Bowell adjourning the debate on the second reading without specifying the date at which the debate should be resumed, being adopted by the house The motion had been made without the knowledge that its adoption made the bill disappear from the order paper and

he was sure the house would not object to its being reinstated to its place on the The Hon. David Mills said he would not oppose putting the bill back upon the order paper, but that he was still opposed to the bill on its merits. Not only would the passage of such a bill strike at the interests of Canadian trade to Yukon, but it would seriously hamper the government in its efforts to secure an all-Canadian railway into the country. Sir Mackenzie Bowell explained that in moving the adjournment of the on the second reading of the bill he had no intention of having the bill removed from the order paper. He had not been aware that the rule to that effect and thought that in future the existence of this rule should be distinctly under

stood. Senator Bernier thought the minister of justice should explain the reasons for the statement that the passage of this bill would seriously hamper the action of the government in securing the construction of an all-Canadian railway to Yu-

The motion reinstating the bill on the order paper and making it the first order shall for to-day was adopted. . During the discussion of the bill specting the inspection of steamboats in



NO. 18.

stringent laws should be made to apply to vessels registered in Canada while Canadian vessels registered in the United States escaped the operation of that law. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had been informed by the officials of the department of marine and fisheries that the Canadian government could, by order-incouncil, apply the act under consideration to all vessels registered in the United States which plied in Canadian waters. This right had been exercised in the case of United States passenger vessels. The bill was passed through committee. commons were introduced and read a

A Committee Appointed to Consider the Contentions of the Auditor-General.

Commissioner Rothwell Makes an Explanation Regarding the Settlers' Coal Claims.

Ottawa, April 29.-At the public acounts committee to-day a sub-committee was appointed to consider the over-rulings of the treasury board against the contentions of the auditor-general. The sub-committee is composed of Foster, McMullen, Dr. McDonald, Flint, Somer-

ville, Clark, Malouin, Fitzpatrick and Sir Hibbert Tupper.

The report of Commissioner Rothwell Quebec would oppose prohibition and hewanted to know if this government would impose prohibition on Quebec, which does not want it.

Mr. Maclean (laughingly) asked why the same principle should not apply to provide little as well as are wardened a grievence and either as the same principle should not apply to the same principle should not apply to the settlers. It says they are sufficiently asked why the same principle should not apply to the settlers. It says they are sufficiently asked why the same principle should not apply to the same principle should no on the claims of settlers within the railhave suffered a grievance, and that their claims have been neither carefully nor fairly considered, and that the settlers ceive the same title to the lands they claimed, which other settlers on lands outside of the reserved tract obtained by provincial crown grant. Mr. Rothwell refers to "studied, cold-blooded indiffer-ence to the claims of the old settlers" on the part of Sir Joseph Trutch, the commissioner, and says the government of the province was responsible for the legislation under which the settlers suffered, and it is to the present government of the province that those "who suffered from the injustice done must look for redress. In conclusion Mr. Rothwell considers it the duty of the British Columbia government to take prompt action re-lative to the injustice. Replying to Mr. lative to the injustice. Replying to Mr. McInnes, Mr. Sifton said that in view of Mr. Rothwell's report the government would communicate with the provincial government of British Columbia with a view to an amicable settlement.

The orders of the Yukon military contingent will probably be issued to-morrow. The detachment leave Ottawa on Thursday of next week.

The house resumed discussion of the franchist bill when Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed his amendment removing the pro-vincial disqualification of Dominion of-ficials. The bill passed the committee

stage with the exception of one or two important clauses. Mr. Fielding proposes to amend the Dawson bank bill, fixing the head office at some place in Canada instead of at The neutrality proclamation, a copy of

the British, was issued to-day.

Mr. McInnes leaves for home to-morrow night. He will not return this ses-Piles Cured Without the Use of Knife by Dr. Chase.

I was troubled for years with piles and tried everything I could buy without any benefit, until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. The result was marvellous. Two boxes completely cured me. JAS. STEWART, Harness Maker,

Woodville, Ont. The two-year-old sou of W. L. Furga-son, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping "After several physicians had cough. prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamber lain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents. Victoria and Vancouver.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents. Hawarden, April 28.—(10 a.m.)—The condition of Mr. Gladstone is unchang-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

ALL NIGHT SITTINGS.

We quite agree with the Colonist's contention that there is more than enough fooling going on in the legislative assembly, and the public business is being seriously obstructed by the comicalities of certain members, paradoxical as that may sound. But the gentlemen named by the Colonist as the guilty persons are not those, who, in the general opinion, are causing the deplorable waste of time. Already we have referred to the government's extraordinary course of conduct in the earlier months of the session-"government by rules of order," as the News-Advertiser happily alleged representative of the province in phrased it—and it is to be sincerely re- London who is charged with running a gretted that they have seen fit to keep harem in that giddy old town, are workto that course down to the present time. ing for the British Columbia government. The province is simply being made a He has a nephew in the lands and works laughing stock by the outrageous be-havior of the government and their sup-is superintendent of roads in the Yale porters. In singling out Messrs. Cotton, district. Williams, Sword, Kellie, Semlin, Kennedy, Macpherson and Forster as the to ask the premier would be whether or guilty persons the Colonist flies in the not the distinguished Chinese gentleman face of the facts. These gentlemen ap who rode on the box beside the coachman pear to the disinterested watchers in the when Premier Turner attended divine gallery to be the only persons in the worship at Beacon Hill park on the occahouse possessed of any earnestness and sion of the Queen's jubilee celebration, anxiety to push business. Let us only was paid by the government or paid by mention the conduct of Dr. Walkem the premier himself? early this morning in rising to a question of privilege and saying that "the speech could ask with an effect that would make about to be delivered by Mr. Forster was all the foregoing mere trifles:

(would be) irrelevant!" And further, the "What have Premier Turner unheard of ruling of the chairman, Mr. C. E. Pooley done to contradict the gross Huff, that "Dr. Walkem's point was well and unwarranted slanders upon the mertaken!" Can anyone forget the coarse chants of British Columbia published in flippancy of Minister Martin with his an advertisement in the London Daily "sticking to the Turner government till Times of April 4th, 1898, by the specuthe cows come home," his "Rats!" and lative Klondike companies, of which the his "I take it all back," his slumbers on two ministers are managing directors?" his desk and his extraordinary and insulting pro-Chinese speeches? Can we forget Premier Turner's disgraceful ex- injustice done by those ministers and pression "That's a lie!" and uncalled for their companies to the business men of personalities; Attorney-General Eberts' this province, and it is only right and scandalous personal remarks, and the proper they should be called upon to say flippant nonsense that has poured un- why they, as responsible and influential ceasingly from the government members directors of those companies and responsince the session began? It is all very sible ministers of the British crown, per well for the Colonist to charge with mitted those slanderous and damaging "buffoonery" men who have done their statements to appear in so prominent a utmost to help forward the business of form in the leading newspaper of the the house; the facts will not bear the world. We are told the minister dicharge; the buffoonery, and we grant rectors hung their heads in shame when there has been a surfeit of it, has been Mr. Helmcken rose to a question of privconfined entirely to the government liege and read that scandalous advertisebenches. We do not understand what ment. We are pleased to learn these the Colonist means by "political kids" or ministers possess even a trace of shame "kiddishness," which we take to be an in their composition. We should like adverbial or adjectival modification of Mr. Forster to put the foregoing questionthe first word, but can only suspect that and comment upon the reply in his own the tender sensibilities of the provincial it has an uncomplimentary signification trenchant fashion. as applied to Messrs. Sword and Semlin. That apart, however, it is time to denounce the extraordinary conduct of the legislative assembly as shown in the this way information is often obtained sitting which began vesterday at two o'clock, and was carried on, absolutely means. without profit to the country and to the serious detriment of the members' health, all through the night, and had not ended when these lines were sent to on Tuesday afternoon until half-past sell the land, turn over the proceeds to type. We join with the Colonist in protwelve o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the government, assume all the responsihours and moments in talking nonsense the Americans are working like beavers to take away the Yukon trade from British Columbia. Shame on a governement so lost, so dead to its responsibili-

ties and its opportunities. Since the foregoing was set in type the opposition have left the house in a body, as a protest against the government's conduct. This act is without precedent in British Columbia's history, but the provocation was also without precedent, and more than any self-respecting men could bear. The extraordinary behavior of the Turner ministry is disgracing the province, and the people should put a stop to it as soon as possible. The responsibility for this lamentable state of affairs, and for the forcing of that unjust redistribution measure must rest entirely upon the premier and his colleagues.

ABOUT ASKING QUESTIONS.

Day before yesterday the Colonist complained about members of the opposition asking questions, and referred to one asked by Mr. Forster regarding \$600 paid to Mr. T. S. Gore for making a map of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands and the mainland. Far from this question being an improper one, an examination of the public accounts will show that Mr. Forster did a public service in asking it. Why should the country be called upon to pay Mr. Gore, or anyone else, such a sum as \$600 for making a map, for which there could have been no immediate use, when there is a large staff of draughtsmen employed to do that kind of work? Is there, we wonder, any affinity between this conundrum and the fact that Mr. T. S. Gore is a brother of the assistant commissioner of lands and works?

Mr. Forster would be quite in order in asking a few more questions along this identical line. For instance, at page 155, public accounts, under the head "Surveys," the following item will be found: "T. S. Gore, P.L.S., surveyor in charge, 8 months at \$165-\$1,320." Strange to say, the party of which Mr. Gore was in charge was out only four months and 28 days. Yet Mr. Gore is paid for eight months. Now, we believe, the public would feel deeply interested to learn (through a question by Mr. Forster, say), why Mr. Gore should be paid for eight months when his party was out for less than five. Can it be possible that the relationship existing between Mr. Gere and the assistant commissioner of lands and works can have any bearing on this arithmetical mystery?

Again, at page 33 of the same report, Mr. Forster would find under the head of "temporary assistance" another item thickly crusted with interest for the ratepayers, that calls for explanat on. It is

"A. Gore, clerical assistance lands and works, one month, \$75." Is the fact that Mr. A. Gore is a son of the assistant commissioner of lands and works in any way mixed up in this

one month's clerical assistance? Here is another question for any of the

gation prick up smartly:

"How much money has the Colonist newspaper received out of the public exchequer for the year ending June 30th, It may interest the ratepayers to learn how plentifully the pap is fed to the favored organs; the sum in question was \$9,600. Not bad that for twelve months organ-grinding.

Now, while we are "on the job," let us have a peep into another section of the nepotism department. It is scarcely necessary for any member of the opposition to ask how many relatives of the hard-working Forbes George Vernon, the

A pertinent question for Mr. Forster

But here is a question that Mr. Forster

"What have Premier Turner and Hon.

That advertisement constitutes the cruellest and most abominable piece of

The Colonist was foolish to raise the question about questions. It is always prudent policy to question ministers. In that cannot be gained by any other so advantageous to the province. They

A GREAT VICTORY.

It took the opposition from two o'clock move it themselves, pay all expenses, print in a style befiting its monstrous character:

here are all the papers, signed, sealed and deliveded. Yet the offer just de-clined was very much like that in effect. "(B.) IN THE CASE OF THE CASSIAR ELECTORAL DISTRICT THE COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT SHALL FORTHWITH, UPON RE-SHALL FORTHWITH, UPON RECEIPT OF THE CERTIFICATE IN
THE PREVIOUS SUB-SECTION
MENTIONED, PLACE THE NAME
OF THE APPLICANT UPON THE
REGISTER WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE OF THE LENGTH OF
TIME HE HAS RESIDED WITHIN
THE DISTRICT"

THE DISTRICT." It was a long and bitter fight and the result is matter for congratulation throughout the province. Such a clause was too glaring an insult to the intelligence of the country even for the attorney-general and his colleagues to defend with any hope of success. 'The fact of its being struck out is the greatest victory won by the opposition this session. The fact of its presence in the bill at all proof positive the extraordinary confidence the government have in the guileless simplicity of the people of this province. This sharp lesson may teach the Turner ministry a little more respect for the people. The attorney-general looked like a beaten man when the clause was eliminated, and at the approaching election he will have to explain why he dared to place so preposterous a clause in the bill ... What he will look like when answering that question is better left to the imagination. The people of the province may well feel

grateful to the opposition members,

EMPHATIC AND DIGNIFIED. Fortunately the necessity for such action as the members of the Opposition took yesterday afternoon has been rare serious disease fastened on him. in the legislature of British Columbia. from the trap, and not allow sickness to get any hold on you. It is a frightful mistake to trifle with indigestion and bilious troubles in the belief that they will cure themselves. On the contrary they drag the whole system down with them.

When the appetite and digestion are irregular it shows that the machinery of the body is out of order and is not doing its proper work. The blood circulation is noorly It was left to the Turner government to bring in a measure of redistribution which has aroused the most intense indignation throughout the country, and to attempt by brute force to push that iniquitous bill through the house. The Opposition did their duty like men and fought tor the interests of the province as no question has ever been fought in the local house. They exhausted all the The proper alterative for this condition is resources of argument and reason, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It in vain; it became perfectly plain to them yesterday that the government had determined to thrust the notorious measure down the throats of the people, and recognizing the utter uselessness of attempting further resistance they did the only thing that remained for honest, selfrespecting men to do-they withdrew in a body as a protest against the government's disgraceful behavior. That protest will be sustained by all sensible men throughout the province; it was emphatic and dignified; it leaves the government solely responsible for the enactment (for it can hardly be doubted they will now execute their shameful designs), of a measure that cannot fail to bring down upon them the bitter condemnation of the vast majority of the electors in the province. But the government may well go to this nefarious task with fear and trembling and doubt. and

The government are in a most opposition Li Hung Changs, and one urenviable position. Their course from we can warrant will make more than one the beginning of this most eventful and

pair of ears of different degrees of elon- unhappy session has been such as to of the charge of cruelty and bloodshed alienate the sympathies of even fhose. As to what women can do in the profes sions, let him learn before he judges. Besides, he is altogether wide of the who most strongly supported them. The weak; they are emerging absolutely discredited, while the Opposition have gained strength from the start. This latest action of the government in forcing the Opposition to take an unprecedented step government entered upon this session opposition to take an unprecedented step will be accounted against them as the climax of their offences. The Turner thoughtful women are? I hope to see ministry were never at any time in their ruinous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous condition than they are to-day, with the continuous career in a more dangerous conditions the continu dition than they are to-day, with the whole responsibility of this affair thrown upon their shoulders. Let us see what sheer incapacity and clumsiness, proved An Important Decision at Nanaimo-A already a thousand times, will do now in On Tuesday at Nanaimo Magistrate Simpson dealt with a case of alleged in-fringement of the coal mines regulation

SONGHEES RESERVE FIASCO. Why was Premier Turner absent from the meeting held at his own request in the city hall last evening? That is the question the citizens are asking to-day, and the answer is not to be found in his note of apology for absence read at the meeting last evening. There has been throughout the whole of the provincial government's treatment of this affair a disposition to temporize and to trifle that disposition to temporize and to trifle that is decidedly puzzling. Mr. McKenna's ing able to get a white man, had emproposals were straightforward and without prejudice. The Dominion government showed a sincere desire to end the matter at once; the provincial government showed a disposition to quibble over immeterial shipes and the contracts were not let to Chinamen, but to white men, who employed whom they liked. He also argued that the provincial legislature had no right to make laws affecting aliens, that right only appertaining to the Dominion government. ernment showed a disposition to quibble over immaterial things, such as which government should sell the land. The Colonist alludes mysteriously to the tables being turned at the meeting, as if any hitch in the completion of the arrangements to remove the reserve were allowed in the mine, i.e., that when a Chinaman is taken into the employ of Chinaman is taken into the employ of the composition of the arrangements to remove the reserve were rangements to remove the reserve were something to rejoice over. But the tables into the company's employ below ground; he must be below the surface at the were not turned; not a speaker at the meeting approved of the course of the meeting approved of the course of the provincial government, and what the meeting did is simply nothing more than has been done for two generations—to call for the appointment of a commission; which cannot do anything and which will leave the matter exactly where it found it. We hold that the provincial government's utter incapacity is regronsible for the missing of the best is practically useless. The object of the is responsible for the missing of the best is practically useless. The object of the chance yet offered to get the reserve react is clearly to prevent Chinamen from moved. Premier Turner, it is quite plain, was afraid to face the citizens last night, and the fact of the useless amendment being carried over the resolution that might have accomplished something is accounted for by the fact that the language of the resolution was too matter-of-fact to meet the approval of an audience unwilling or afraid to offend

form them the thing has been done and

FEMALE FRANCHISE BILL.

To the Editor:- I have been reading

the papers of the debate on the Female Franchise bill, and wonder what the

pinion of the women of Cowichan-Al-

perni will be of the member "who took

the other side of the question" and offer-ed such an insult to his Queen and all

other women of great brain power. It is men of this stamp who in the past

have done all they possibly could to de-press woman's position, to cramp her

ducation, to prevent her higher facul-

ties from expansion and exercise in legi-timate fields of action, lest they are be-littled and their shallow knowledge ex-

posed. Fortunately, the bill has among its champions men of different mould to the senior member for Cowichan-Al-

berni: men who understand women's

mental ability from actual knowledge. In citing the acts of eruelty and blood-shed attributed to women, did the senior

member take into consideration the age

male monsters? Let him carefully read

ancient and modern history and compare

before attributing to women a monopoly

number of monsters of both sexes

Many men fool with sickness just

as a bear fools around a trap. A man doesn't like to own up that he is ill.

He says "O, it amounts to nothing. I shall be all right to morrow." But he isn't all

The only sensible course is to keep away from the trap, and not allow sickness to get

proper work; the blood-circulation is poorly supplied and is being gradually debased

acts directly upon the digestive functions and the liver; and enables the blood-mak-

ing glands to supply an abundance of pure

blood, rich with the nutritious vital ele-ments which build up healthy flesh and

enduring strength.

In all impoverished and run-down conditions the "Discovery" is far better than

malt "extracts" or nauseating "emul-sions." It creates genuine permanent strength. It does not make flabby fat but

A full account of its properties and mar-

solid muscle. It is a perfect tonic for

For a cloth-bound copy send 50 stamps.

billous poisons.

pulent people.

and its customs?

tion of the defence, that the Chinamen should be employed by the manager, or the fact of his employment being brought to his notice.

The magistrate in summing up said he must simply take the act as he found it amended. He would not consider the legality of the act; that must be left to a higher court. In going to a higher court there must be something for the judges to work upon, and he considered he should not import a proper that the administration. In short, it was the old he should not impose a penalty, thus story-hair-splitting, citations of ancient making it an offence, unless he had good grounds for so doing. In the defendant's (Haggart) case, he did not consider the evidence sufficient to convict. The evihistory and nothing practical done. It may be a long time before the Dominion government come again with an offer dence showed that the man employed the Chinaman without the knowledge of Mr. Haggart, and then he should diswill have to offer a bonus to each member of the provincial government to concharge Mr. Haggart. It was not shown that Mr. Haggart employed a Chinaman, and it would not be fair for him to sent to have the reserve removed; remulet Mr. Haggart in a heavy fine; this Chinaman was not an employee of the testing against this senseless conduct, and hold the government and its supporters wholly responsible for it. While our ers wholly responsible for it. While our lating to the Cassiar voters, which we lating to the Cassiar voters, which we lating to the Cassiar voters, which we lating to the Cassiar voters against this senseless conduct, to wring from Attorney-General Eberts' bility, and, in fact, relieve the provincial bility, and in fact, relieve the provincial at an anager of the company.

In the case of defendant Dick the magistrate found him guilty of an infraction of the act and fined him \$50 and the locating beautiful period.

> KLONDIKE CREEKS Useful Hints From a Well Known, Victorian.

Cowichan-Alberni, April 27th.

CHINESE IN COAL MINES.

Mine Manager Fined.

act, in which James Haggart and John Dick, managers of the Extension and

actual time of his employment, or b his being taken into the employ of th

being employed underground, which is clearly shown in section 12, in which there is no reference made to the conten-

The following extract from a letter written by B. G. Haigh, formerly of this city, will be of interest to prospective miners bound for the upper Yukon:
"One eurious feature about this coun try is, it seems to make men ignore the truth very much; that is if one may judge from the different stories one hears about the number of rich claims in the Klondike region, some placing the number as high as 1,000, but the majority with whom I have conversed on the sub-ject place the number at 75, but they say there are a very great many that will pay good wages as soon as provisions can be got to the mines at a reasonable price, good pay dirt being found on most of the creeks and rivers, but in most cases it is fine gold and hard to save. Especially does this apply to the Hootalingua river and its tributaries; in fact I am told it is impossible to get down to bed-rock on that river without proper pumping machinery, as the water floods the men out at about 8 to feet deep. The Stewart river is very difficult to ascend, am told, boats having to be built at three or four different places and out fits have to be portaged over miles of the trail. Anyone going up that river should equip themselves for at least two years, as it will take almost, if not quite, one

year to get to the head waters." LAW INTELLIGENCE. Decision in the Celebrated Case of the Tug Boat Czar.

In Dunsmuir v. Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields Co., Mr. Justice Drake handed down his decision to-day dissolving the plaintiffs' injunction. The defendants moved to set aside the writ and service and to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the Supreme court has no jurisdiction in replevin against a ship nor in matters relating to the possession of ships. The plaintiff, Mr. James Duns-muir, is the holder of an unexpired charter of the tug Czar. The defendants pur-chased the tug and the plaintiff replevined, but the proceedings were set aside on technical grounds. The plaintiff issued a writ and obtained an interim injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the wessel. An action in rem has been brought by the defendants in the Exchequer court, claiming possession of the vessel.

His Lordship decides that the injunc-tion should be dissolved, and the Supreme court proceedings stayed because the tug is now under arrest by process ring out of the Exchequer court, and the rights of all parties can be dealt with in that court. Costs to be costs in the cause. A. P. Luxton for plaintiff, and Gordon Hunter for defendants.

Full Court. The following cases are on the list for the sittings of the Full Court, commenc-ing Monday next; McCluskey vs, San Francisco Mining Company, Centre Sta-A full account of its properties and marvelous effects in many so-called "hopeless" cases, verified by the patients' own signatures, is given in Dr. Pierce's thousandpage illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." This vs. Iron Mask, Corbould vs. Norman, Daniel vs. Gold Hill Mining Company Daniel vs. Gold Hill Mining Company, Callinan vs. George, Callinan vs. Willey, Dunlop vs. Haney, Pender vs. War Eagle Company, Merryweathers vs. Aspinall, Gold Gate Mining Company, vs. Granite Creek Mining Company, Ewen vs. Genelle, Henry vs. C.P.R. Company, Davies vs. Le Roi, Carresa vs., Nicol, Shallcross vs. Garesche, Soult, vs. Jaffie, Ruckle vs. Johnson, Globe, Sayings Company vs. Haslam, re Land Registry Act and Map 133 (Clearing), Goodagre vs. Victoria and Harvis vs. Dansmur, splendid volume will be sent free on re-ceipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. "Having suffered for several years with indi-gestion," writes Samuel Walker, Esq., of Parkes-burg, Chester County, Pa., "I concluded to try your valuable 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Af-ier taking five bottles I was entirely cured. I also suffered from bladder trouble, which was also cured by the 'Discovery.' I feel like a new

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN" is the title of a little pocket volume I have just issued, showing the effects of early abuse, or later excesses. Every weak man, single, married, young or old, should read it and get the benefit of my thirty years experience, as a specialist in the scientific treatment of Drains, Losses, Impotency, Lame Back, Varicocele and Undevelopment.

MEDICINES WILL NOT CURE

• I know the action of every drug that was ever prescribed, but let me say as physician to patient, as man to man, medicines at best will but stimulate. They do not tone. What we must employ is nature's own gift. We need go no further. Why not use that potent force which she sr bountifully bestows upon us? The one element most important to life i man or beast-ELECTRICITY-With my latest improved Galvani Body Battery and Supporting Suspensory I combine a self-treatment which is positive and lasting.

On my professional word I make this statement: To weak men, young, middle aged or old, who may have the least foundation left to build upon. I promise a positive and permanent cure by the judicious use of my Electric Belt. More than 5,000 attested to this last year.

IT STOPS THE DRAIN IN THIRTY DAYS and causing a free circulation of blood to and through the parts, gives development and speedily cures

VARICOCELE.

I publish in my "HealthWorld," (sent free, sealed with book) more than four hundred sworn voluntary testimonials new every month. I forfeit \$5,000 if the currents from my Belt are not felt immediately upon applying to the body. You wear it at night.

IT CURES YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP.
If possible, call and consult me free of charge, or probably you. have a friend near by who would examine the belt for you. Write to-day for pamphlet and particulars.

DR. SANDEN. 156 St. James St., MONTREAL, OUEBEC.

Provincial News.

CHILLIWACK.

There is a rumor that the Progress, which has hitherto been independent in provincial politics, will give its support to the government. In that case it is currently reported that a new paper will be started in the interest of the opposition, which will receive strong local sup-

FORT STEELE.

Dr. Watt reports the general health of the employees in the Crow's Nest-railway camps to be excellent. There have been no serious accidents recently

obtained promises of the locating here of a chartered bank and was assured by Hon. Mr. Tarte that \$5,000 would be spent this year on the improvement of The provincial government is being urged to appoint a county court judge for this district.

VANCOUVER. Vancouver, April 27.—John Bray, the man murdered near Vancouver, is from Toronto. He was the advance guard of six Yukoners. City reporters have done much to clear up the mystery connected with this affair. Two men a month ago enticed Bray to a lonely spot and shot him, their motive being robbery. Bray actually wandered around with three bullets in his head. His wounds made him crazy and he was locked up in the city jail. From there he was taken to the city hospital, but strange to say the wounds in his head were not discovered. He was discharged from this institution and wandered to the shack mentioned, where he died from his injuries. Bray appears to have made one friend in town, man named Morgan. Morgan identifies

a man named Morgan, Morgan identifies Bray and his description of the assailants has given the police a clew.

As a result of an interview yesterday between Mr. H. W. Treat, of the Van Anda Gold and Copper Company, and the city council, it is likely that the latter body will shortly pass for submission to the money by-law voters of Vancouver a by-law granting to the Van Anda company a bonus of 50 cents a fon up to 100,000 tons treated at a smelter to be 100,000 tons treated at a smelter to built by the company within five miles of Vancouver. The company, it is proposed, shall operate a smelter of 100 tons daily capacity and receive the bonus, as earned, in instalments of \$5,000 at a time. Copper ores mainly will be freated, and it is expected to do a good custom. nme. Copper ores mainly while treated, and it is expected to do a good custom business, in addition to handling the Van Anda ores. It is likely that the smelter will, if the citizens approve the proposal after its preliminary passage by the council, be set up at some point either in or just beyond Hastings, or else in North Vancouver. There would be little difficulty in either case in the projectors obtaining a land concession of sufficient property on the essiest of terms. It is certain the concession of the concession o taining a land concession of sumcient acreage on the easiest of terms It is certain, on the other hand, that the smelter cannot be built within the city, no suitable site being available. There are however, not far from the city, sites where there is no population to complain and where the land being wild and also poor, damage to vegetation would

ominal only. the late Frederick Dyer, a very popular young engineer, who died of pneumonia after a very short illness. The Brother-hood of Firemen and the Sons of England societies were strongly represented at the interment.

There is already a big demand, exceeding that even of last year, for salmon and sturgeon fishing licenses. Three hundred of the former have already been ssued and 120 of the latter. KASLO.

May 24th will be joyfully celebrated When the board of trade received a telegram from Mr. G. O. Buchanan, its president and present city delegate to Ottawa, stating that the bill for the tension of the Nakusp and Slocan branch of the Canadian Pacific Rajiway from Three Forks to Whitewater, par-alleling the Kasko and Slocan Rajiway, had passed the rajiway committee and asking if the board desired him to take any action, a special meeting was called and the following resolution was passed unanimousty:
"Whereas, the Kaslo and Slocan Rail-

way, Company is a company working under charter from the province, and

capital has been invested on the faith of that line being not parallel, and Whereas, the building of a parallel line from Three Forks to Whitewater will eat into the most profitable portion of the Kasko and Slocan traffic and leave the balance of the railway of comparatively little value, and

tively little value, and Whe.eas, the strangling of this ral-way by the Canadian Pacific road will destroy the hope of getting capital invested in independent lines here in Brit-ish Columbia and will destroy all competition with the Canadian Pacific and eave the province at its mercy and under

Whereas, the Slocan district has been developed by the building of the Kaslo and Slocan railway, and its requirements are satisfied by said railway, and it is believed that the building this year of a line of railway into the Lardo-Duncan country, and other enterprises tending to develop the country, will be defeated if this charter be granted; be it Resolved, that the president of the board of trade be instructed

A telegram was forwarded at once to President Buchanan as follows:
"Full meeting of Kaslo board of tradehistract you to oppose tharter to White-water as strongly as possible. It means the strangling of the Kaslo and Slocan railway and destroys every hope of getting capital interested in independent lines and destroys competition with Can-alian Pacific railway in British Columbia. See Tramway Act, 1894, prohibit-ing paralleling, not disallowed. Resolu-

on mailed." The allusion to the Tramway Act of 1894 is explained as follows: It was a provincial act prohibiting the paralleling of the Kaslo and Slocan railway by any other line. This act, it is said, not being disallowed at Ottawa during the first year of its life is in effect now a Dominion act, and the Dominion is thus forestalled from nullifying it.

NELSON.

The Nelson Liberal Association has been formed with the following officers: President, Mr. G. M. Sproat;: wice-president, Mr. John A. Turner; secretar treasurer, Mr. George C. Tunstall, jr. Messrs. Gibson, Arthur, Grant and Gal igher, with the officers as ex-officio members, were appointed an executive com mittee. The association will not par but will gather strength for the next Do

minion contest.

A. Johnson, whose case has been before the courts quite frequently and prominently of late, appeared for sentence last week. Judge Forin spoke in a severe tone to Johnson as follows: If mm very sorry your crime is punished, on account of the technical objections your counsel has taken, and that there is no corroboration of your nise to marry the unfortunate whom you got into trouble. I will the fore have to dismiss you. I wish I could do otherwise."

REBELLIONS IN FORMOSA. How the Formosans Carry on Their Guerilla Warfare.

mell the rebellion in Formosa. 14th of March three companies of fantry attacked a stronghold in the vity of Toshokei. The post was occur without resistance, the natives have fled in confusion, and as the ma of the rebels fled in the dire Kezansho, the officer in comm Keyansho, the officer in commandation of the pursuit. After the soldiers had left Kozansho seme distance behind them a party of about 100 natives suddenly made its appearance and stole the officers' luggage. When the expedition returned they found that the eight men who were left in charge of the baggage had disappeared. A search party was developed and religiately four dead despatched and citimately four dead bodies were found. Of the others no trace was left.

In their guerills warfare with Japanese

forces the rebels have been using rifles of most modern model and how they go them has been a problem only re-solved. It was first discovered that the guns and amountition were unded in packages marked as salt acticine. That was stopped. Since the goods have been shipped in st painted boves measuring one ive feet, which have been stowed n junks, and landed, after escapin lately, but private marks indica "the consignees just where the by the Japanese and the next dodge the Formosen will be looked

WAITING NEWS FROM A

Latest Reports Indicate Th Squadron Will Have D at the Philippine

It Is Now Discovered T Bay Has Been Str Fort.fied.

The American Line Stea Arrives at New York Long Passage.

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Agents of the insurgents ing to charter a steamer tion of being able to transp insurgents to the vicinity and capture the strong rite, inside Manila Bay. British warships and to Hongkong have been for

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Commodore Dewey Washington, April 30 .yet come from the Philip ready explained, even if an action between Com and the Spanish naval for nevy department could so it for several days. Even dore manages to land at probably be unable to ope owing to the lack of ski and perhaps his apparatabled before it falls into There is good reason to admiral will not directly at the beginning.

First Important London, April 30.—The Spanish fleet from lands is regarde portant news of the wainformation has been r ito its destination, but not unlikely the ships Canary islands and awai from Cadiz, without whi ed a hopeless task to a Rear-Admiral Sampson's supposed that they may tercept the American The idea that they will bard United States con the idea of the idea that they will bard United States con the idea of seriously regarded here. tual news reached Lor immediate fact of interes ed naval battle at the story that only a mu Matanzas during the bo Matanzas during the both forts there, furnishes thumorous remarks in moming. Russian of during the Crimean when it was always a Cossack had been kill patches for home constructive expected to be of the constructive expected to the constructive expected patches for home conturally expected to be

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The Daily Chronicle son to believe that Cec Cruising Off London, April 30.—A patch to the Daily Te raltar, the Spanish Carlor V. and Alfond

with sereval gunboats in the straits. Spaniards Feel Madrid, April 30 .patches announcing mi-warships and the slow preparation, together and lack of organizationavy of the United S delighted everybody. of satisfaction and n

in very piquant carica Madrid press. Has a Battle New York, April 30 World from Singapore ments, says: A naval United States and S already have been for Islands. Admiral Mocommander, has only fighting thing among fighting ships among under his command. the fleet will be of litt a combat with the mo United States squadr garding the battle is known until Commod erican commander. cables to the Phili telegraph messages fantly watched.

The Paris Sa New York, April line steamer Paris a from Southampton, a passage of 7 days, 1 re were 9 saloo and 90 steerage passesing land Captain V course thirty miles course taken on might every light on be extinguished and hea strict watch was more approach of vess that the Paris will ravy authorities when her name will

Almost Key West, April 3 ing boats say the fit New York last night a small port, about Mariel. The torped Excelsion were scout. Excelsior were scouti when a small batt them with rapid-fire boats quickly withdr

K MEN

is the title of a little pocket e effects of early abuse, or later married, young or old, should vears experience, as a specials, Losses, Impotency, Lame:

ES WILL NOT CURE know the action of every drug as ever prescribed, but let me physician to patient, as man to nedicines at best will but stimu-They do not tone. What we employ is nature's own gift. eed go no further. Why not nat potent force which she sr ifully bestows upon us? The ement most important to life in or beast—ELECTRICITYmy latest improved Galvani Battery and Supporting Sus-

ry I combine a self-treatment is positive and lasting. statement: To weak men, young, he least foundation left to build nent cure by the judicious use of attested to this last year.

IN THIRTY DAYS

sent free, sealed with book) more stimonials new every month. om my Belt are not felt immeou wear it at night. LE YOU SLEEP, free of charge, or probably you. nine the belt for you.

St., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

pital has been invested on the faith that line being not parallel, and Vhereas, the building of a parallel e from Three Forks to Whitewater att into the most profitable portion Kaslo and Slocan traffic and leave alance of the railway of comparalittle value, and

as, the strangling of this rail-Canadian Pacific road will he hope of getting capital in-independent lines here in Brit-Columbia and will destroy all com-tion with the Canadian Pacific and ve the province at its mercy and under ce, and

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REBELLIONS IN FORMOSA. How the Formosans Carry on Their Guerilla Warfare.

The Japanese are working hard to quell the rebellion in Formosa. On the 14th of March three companies of infantry attacked a stronghold in the vicinity of Toshokei. The post was occupied I in confusion and as the main force the rebels fied in the direction of gansho, the officer in command folcowd in pursuit. After the soldiers had party of about 100 natives suddenly nade its appearance and stole the officers' luggage. When the expedition remained they found that the eight men were left in charge of the baggage disappeared. A search party was nd disappeared. A search party was spatched and chimately four dead whies were found. Of the others no

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WAITING NEWS FROM MANILA

Latest Reports Indicate That the U.S. Squadron Will Have Difficulty at the Philippines.

It Is Now Discovered That Manila Bay Has Been Strongiy.

The American Line Steamship Paris Arrives at New York After a Long Passage.

Hougkong, April 30.—(2:30 p.m.)—It is aid that the entrance to Manila Bay is sommanded by about sixty heavy guns, said that the entrance to Manila Bay is without a battlesmp of the Cooperation of a strong land force. It is believed that Commodore Dewey will not force an entrance to the harbor, but will block and the port until the insurgents move on all Mariles. Spain's Coal Suply.

on Manila. Agents of the insurgents here are trying to charter a steamer in the expecta-tion of being able to transport a force of insurgents to the vicinity of Manila the and capture the strong fortress of Cavite, inside Manila Bay. British warships and torpedo boats at

Hongkong have been forbidden to commence fresh repairs, which seems to indicate the possibility of a movement in the near furture upon the part of the British fleet. o atra

Hongkong, April 30.-(2:30 p.m.) A. steamer just arrived from Manila did not sight the American fleet, which is supposed to be in shore, trying to communi cate with the insurgents. It is said to mpossible for the American fleet to enter Manila with the battleships or a strong landing force

Hongkong, April 30.-(2:30)-The Britsh steamer Memenon, just arrived from Manila, reports that the Spanish fleet is cruising outside Manila. She did not see any vessels of the United States fleet. Commodore Dewey's Plans.

Washington, April 30 .- No word has yet come from the Philippines. As al- ference. ready explained, even if there had been an action between Commodore Dewey and the Spanish naval forces there, the nevy department could scarcely hear of it for several days. Even if the commodore manages to land at Manila he will dore manages to land at manual he will probably be unable to operate the cable owing to the lack of skilled operators, and perhaps his apparatus will be disabled before it falls into his hands. There is good reason to believe that the admiral will not directly attack Manila

at the beginning. First Important 'News. London, April 30.—The departure of the Spanish fleet from Cape Words is-lands is regarded as the first really im-portant news of the war. No further portant news of the war. No further information has been received here as to its destination, but it is considered not unlikely the ships will go to the Canary islands and await reinforcements Canary Islands and await reinforcements from Cadiz, without which it is considered a hopeless task to attempt to attack Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet. It is also supposed that they may attempt to intercept the American cruiser Oregon. idea that they will attempt to bom-The idea that they will attempt to nombard United States coast cities is not seriously regarded here. No further actual news reached London, where the immediate fact of interest is the expected naval battle at the Philippines ed haval battle at the Finispines. The story that only a mule was killed at Matanzas during the bombardment of the forts there, furnishes the text of many forous remarks in the papers this ning. Russian official dispatches during the Crimean war are recalled,

when it was always admitted that one Cossack had been killed. Spain's dis-patches for home consumption are naturally expected to be of the same char-The Daily Chronicle says there is reason to believe that Cecil Rhodes strongly favors Anglo-American entente.

Cruising Off Gibraltar. London, April 30.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar, the Spanish warships Pelayo, Carlor V. and Alfonso XIII., together with sereval gunboats are still cruising in the straits.

Spaniards Feeling Good. Madrid, April 30.-The latest despatches announcing mishaps to American-warships and the slowness of American preparation, together with the confusion and lack of organization in the army and navy of the United States, have simply deighted everybody. The public feeling of satisfaction and mockery breaks out very piquant caricatures in the whole.

Has a Battle Occurred ? New York, April 30.—A special to the World from Singapore, Straits Settlements, says: A naval battle between the United States and Spanish fleets may already have been fought off Philippine. Islands. Admiral Montijo, the Spanish commander, has only three effective fighting chips arong the large number. fighting ships among the large number under his command. The remainder of the fleet will be of little fighting value in a combat with the modern vessels of the United States squadron. The truth re-garding the battle is not likely to be garding the battle is not likely to be known until Commodore Dewey, the American commander. gets control of the cables to the Philippine Islands. All telegraph messages from there are vigil-

antly watched. The Paris Safe in Port. New York, April 30.-The American steamer Paris arrived this morning from Southampton, after a rough winter passage of 7 days, 17 hours, 45 minutes. There were 9 saloon, 42 second cabin, and 90 steerage passengers. After clearing land Captain Watkins shaped his course thirty miles north of the usual course taken on previous trips. At night every light on board the Paris was extinguished and head lights covered. A trict watch was maintained to detect Poroach of vessels. It is expected that the Paris will be received by the when her name will be changed to the "Yale"

Almost a Fight.

Key West, April 30 (10 a.m.)-Incom ing boats say the firing by the flagship New York last night was an Cabanas. small port, about ten miles west of Mariel. The torpedo boats Porter and Excelsior were scouting close to the coast, when a smull battery opened fire on them with rapid-fire guns. The torpedo boats quickly withdrew, and notified the

flagship, which was cruising slowly in a westerly direction. The New York promptly returned the fire, sending in, it is said here, about twelve shots from her six and eight-inch guns. The hatteries ashore made no response. The teries ashore made no response. The firing was by no maeus in th ature of a

An "Official Announcement." London, April 30.—It is officially announced at Madrid that a Spanish gunboat has again been engaged successfully with an American torpedo boat off

A Reign of Terror. Kingston, Jamaica, April 30.—Advices from Santa Diego, Cuba, on Saturday last, 23rd April, are that Bombo, comdeath. A reign of terror exists in the city, and thousands leave nightly.

No News From Manila. London, April 30.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hongkong, dated Friday, says:

well placed. It is impossible for the ish fleet is captured and safety been sewell placed. It is impossible for the bay cured for American trading pressels.

American warships to enter the bay Eleven of these vessels are overdue, and American without a battleship or the co-operation Americans are exceedingly anxious. The

> London, April 30.-The Gibraltar correspondent of the Times says: "I am assured by a high naval authority that Spain bought 17,000 tons of coal before outbreak of the war and secured

> its delivery. As neither this nor any important quantity has reached Cadiz, it would be interesting to know where it is gone. Russia's Attitude. London, April 30.—The Moscow cor-respondent of the Standard says public opinion in Russia, so far as expressed, sympathizes with Spain, Russia received

a severe blow in the suspected friendly agreement between the United States and England. American Yacht in Danger. Toulon, France, April 30.-The American yacht Nomana, on the way to Mar-seilles, has been driven into St. Triepez

Germany Stands Pat. London, April 30,-The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Prince Bismarck thinks that Germany must abstain from interference in the conflict between the United States and Spain as ong as possible, but that she must interfere instantly and most energetically the moment her interests demand interference. Therefore he thinks Germany ought not to bind herself by a neutrality

Austria Non-Committal. London, April 30.-The Berlin corresindent of the Standard says the Austrian government is not disposed a sign a special declaration of neutrality in the war between the United States and

A Voluntary Prize. New York, April 30.—A special from Key West to the Evening Post says: The dispatch boat Dolphin encountered a voluntary prize yesterday and sen one of her men to port with her this morning. She is the fishing schooner Lolla, bound for Havana. Her skipper, when warned away, asked to be seized, is he feared if the Spaniards caught him he would be impressed into service. All the passengers on the captured steamer Panama will be held as prison-

ers of war. To Protect German Interests. Nagasiki, Japan, April 30.-A second class German cruiser, carrying a crew of 350 men, started for Manila to protect German interests. She is a steel vessel, capable of steaming 19 knots

MR. F. J. DEANE AT NICOLA. Enthusiastic Meeting Warmly Endorses His Views and Candidature.

As announced, Mr. F. J. Deane adcressed a large gathering of Nicola electers on Saturday evening, the 23rd inst. Mr. A. R. Carrington filled the chair, and in a few well chosen words called upon Mr. Deane, who on coming forward upon Mr. Deane, who on coming forward was greeted with lounds of applause. In opening his remarks he said when here last he had reviewed the past record of the government, and now he would confine himself to their acts during the present session, and that of Mr. G. B. Martin in particular. The financial record of the Turner Martin government was nice. the Turner-Martin government was nicely shown, and a pretty picture it presented to the astonished audience. Redistribution was also dealt with in a masterly manner, showing how unfair were the tactics resorted to; but the great shock felt by the few hangers on of the fast crumbling government came when it was proved that the Hon. G. B. Martin had inferred that a Chinaman was better than a Canadian. The evidence was con-clusive and the Hon. G. B. Martin can rest quite sure that he will be elected o stay at home by a large majority. Mr. Deane is an able debater and will be an acquisition to our legislative assembly and a credit to North Yale. He was frequently applauded and had the satisfaction of knowing he made three converts which leaves two more only to converts, which leaves two more only to win and thus secure a solid vote at Ni-cola. On Mr. Deane resuming his seat the chairman requested any government supporter present to speak, but no one

Mr. A. E. House was then loudly call ed for and on coming forward said he found fault with these meetings, as they were quite too tame; he liked open dis-cussion; but as the government had evidently no one with sufficient courage to say a word for them, he would add a say a word for them, he would add a word to what had already been said by Mr. Deane. The mortgage tax, for which Mr. Martin had such love, was clearly explained, as also the inequality of expending the public revenue, which was a strong factor with Nicola. He asked each elector to reflect, and to question himself, to look up the record of the present government and after do. of the present government and after do-ing so carefully he had no doubt his conscience would dictate the course he must take in casting his vote. There was only one way out if one would do right—vote or the opposition candidate, Mr. Deane.

(Cheers)
A vote of thanks to the chairman and three cheers for Mr. Deane closed the meeting. Nicola is solid officiation. weather a in oour MR. "GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

The Aged Sufferer's General Condition

is Less Favorable Than Yesterday. Hawarden, April 29.—Mr. Gladstone is resting easy this morning, but his general condition is less favorable. The sufferer is now entirely confined to his bed or his bedroom. The diminishing pain is a bad sign, as it always marks the later at the later of the later. the later stages of the disease from which Mr. Gladstone is suffering.

ENTER M'INNES

THE TRAIL SMELTER. It Is Claimed That Improvements to the Extent of \$100,000 Are to Be Made.

Plans have been about completed for the expenditure of about \$100,000 on improvements and alterations on the Trail smelter, says the Trail News. When the projected improvements have been completed, which it is expected will be at an early date, it will be possible to treat the Rossland and other ores at the lowest possible figure. General Manager W. H. Aldridge is

receiving bids from some of the most extensive manufacturers of improved smelter machinery in Canada and the United States for the new machinery that will be installed. Eight different companies have submitted tenders, and as soon as the contract is let, which will be commenced. mander general of that division, pro-claimed that every man between fifteen and fifty must volunteer for Spanish ser-vice under penalty of arrest, trial and vice under penalty of arrest, trial and pushed to the completion of the improvements. The reverberatories now in position will be replaced by blasts, which will bring the capacity of the works up to 500 tons per day, and a complete new system of electrical machinery will be introduced so as to permit the continuous system by electric system and system system by electric system and system sy mit operating the entire system by electricity. At present part of the plant is operated by steam and part by electric-

> The improvements about to be mad will embrace a number of the latest and most approved devices for reducing the cost of smelting, and when they are placed in position the works will have been practically rebuilt.
>
> Ore is now being delivered at the smelter and a considerable quantity is accumulating in readiness for treatment

when smelting is resumed. CLINE SHOT TWO MEN. Construction Boss on the Crow's Nest Railway in Trouble.

Nelson, April 28.—A serious shooting affray occurred at Hoskins' Camp, Crow's Nest construction, 10 miles east of Kuskonook, on Monday, as a result of which two Italians are in the hospital at the latter place, one of whom is not expected to live.

to live.

Peter Cline, the construction boss, discharged Angelo Cirianni for drunkenness. The latter threatened to "do for" Cline. Later Cirianni, with other Italians, attacked Cline with a knife and revolver. He knocked the formed down, seized the gun and shot Cirianni in the head twice; then turned and shot another, who

twice; then turned and ship.
carried the knife, in the hip.
Cline fled towards Kuskonook, pursued
line fled towards Kuskonook, pursued
line fled towards Kuskonook, pursued by the infuriated Italians. P towards the camp, meeting the Italians, who threatened to kill Cline. The police posse overpowered the mob, and Cline was taken into custody for safety. The wounded men were brought to Kuskonook and lodged in the besited and lodged in the hospital. Cirianni's wounds are near the ear. He is very low.

Government Agent Dennis, with Dr. Symonds and two constables, went down from here and investigated. Cline was brought here and lodged in jail on Tuesday night. His case comes up for hear-

ng May 4.
Witnesses of the affair state that the shooting was perfectly justifiable, as the Crow's Nest road is thronged with tough characters. Gagnon and Lachasseus, moonshiners who were captured by Northwest Mount-ed Police near Drewer's Camp, East Kuskonook, were sentenced by Judge Forin on Tuesday to pay \$100 fine or one month in jail. Both are now in jail.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL. Nelson Sends a Protest-Rossland Will Probably Follow Suit.

The redistribution bill which is now pending before the legislature has me nay, and the government is very properly being informed of the inflamed condition of the public mind in this section. The Nelson board of trade at a recent meeting voiced a protest against the measure as drafted, and asked the Rossland board of trade to join hands with it, in the following telegram which was received

yesterday: Nelson, B. C., April 24.—Secretary Board of Trade:—Would you join Nelson in telegraphing protests to Victoria against the redistribution bill, strongly urging a fair and full representation for the Kootenays? We have already wired

an emphatic protest.

J. RODERICK ROBERTSON. J. RODERICK RUBERTSON.
South Kootenay Board of Trade. A number of the members of the board of trade were seen by Secretary John McKane yesterday, and opinion was divided as to the policy of holding the mention when the appropriate of the second of the the meeting under the auspices of the board of trade, because the matter was a political one. There were some who thought the meeting should be public, so that all who took an interest in the redistribution matter might be given an opportunity to give their views. The question will be further considered and a conclusion probably arrived at some time to-day, Rossland Miner.

HAMILTON

Testifies to the Wonderful Effi cacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Juliana Sandberg Cured of Female Weakness after Suffering for Years -No Other Medicine Gave Relief-Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured.

Hamilton, April 27.—"In the midst of life we are in death," is a fact that should impress us deeply-so deeply as to touch the heart of our hearts, the soul of our souls. Women, our mothers, wives, daughters, sisters have it brought home to them frequently and impressively. The diseases that torture them are legion. Their sufferings never cease. Of late, however, the women of Canada have been able to boast that they possess the means of not only relieving their sufferings, but of curing their diseases. They have made and are making use of the famous Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Julia Sandberg, of this city,

great sufferer from Female Weakness. For three years the disease wrung her soul with agony, despite all the efforts of her physicians, despite all the medicines

No pen can describe, no imagination can realize what she suffered. There are thousands of her sisters though, who know just what she has endured—for they are suffering similar tortures daily. At length, when it seemed as if there was no help but death for her she was nduced to try Dr. Dodd's Kidney Pills, The result was the same in all cases of Kidney Disease, when Dodd's Kidney Pills are used-a speedy and complete

The information contained in the above is enough for any woman who suffers as Mrs. Sandberg did. She will give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial, and that is all they need. It will convince the most unbeliev-ing that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure even the very worst case of the Diseases of

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all lrnggists at fifty cents a beox, six boxes \$2.50 or will be sent on receipt of price by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited.

-Rumors have been current to the effect that the Klondike, Mining, Trading Reported From Ottawa That Mr. Mc-

phatic denial. Although Admitting This Intention, He

Premier Turner Is Interviewed and Gives an Unqualified Denial to the Statement

Capacity.

Innes, M. P., Will Join Turner

Government.

Refuses to Say in What

Ottawa, April 30.-Mr. McInnes leaves for home to-night. He says that he goes to enter provincial politics as a supporter of the Turner government, and that his resignation will follow in due course. He would not say what position he is to get from Turner, but it is said he is to be attorney-general. For the present he has paired with Earle.

When the above dispatch was shown false," he exclaimed, "at least that portion of it which relates to Mr. McInnes entering the cabinet." "I have heard," he continued, "that he intended entering local polities." "As a supporter of the government?"

queried the reporter. "Yes, I have heard so." "But you know of no arrangement to

that effect?" "No," replied Mr. Turner, positively. "The statement that he is to enter the cabinet is utterly false, and you are at liberty to give it a public opnial."

The statement that Mr. McInnes in tends to enter provincial politics as a supporter of the present government created but little surprise among local politicians, several of those to whom the dispatch was shown accepting the possibility of Mr. McInnes' abandonment of his present position for that of a member of the Turner government as

calling for but little comment,
A prominent Nanaimo politician who is in the city admitted to-day that the arrangement suggested in the foregoing dispatch has been capvassed, and the statement of its having been definitely decided upon caused him no astonish-ment. Asked as to the likelihool of the Nanaimo constituency returning another supporter of the Laurier administration, the gentleman expressed the utmost aconfidence in the success of the Liberal party in Nanaimo should Mr.

CAPITAL NOTES. The government proposes to fix the salary of the next commanding officer of the militia at \$4,000 with \$2,000 for The Miles Canon tramway bill passed

the senate to-day?

Mt. McShane, ex-M.P., has been appointed harbor master of Montreal. The Prince of Wales has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the re-organized are on their way to Los Angeles, Cal., First Prince of Wales regiment, Monund are temporarily at the Australian,

Douglas' bill to regulate the transit of grain in Manitoba and the Territories. It was strongly opposed by Mr. Clark, the C. P. R. solicitor, who said the bill would work injury to the company. Further; consideration was postponed.
In the senate Mr. Macdonald strongly urged the liberal provision for tidal surveys on the Pacific coast.

LOCAL NEWS. Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Agents in the city report a large and ncreasing demand for houses. The number of people arriving in the city daily s causing an upward tendency in rent-

-A mail arrived at noon to-day from Dawson City by the steamer North Pacific from the Sound. Quick time was made from the north, as the mail did not leave Dawson until March 30th.

-Austen Gillam, one of the popular stewards on the Charmer, has received the appointment of chief steward on one of the new C.P.R. river boats which leave on Saturday or Monday for the Stiking river. This is the second of the new river liners of the C.P.R. to sail. It is expected that she will be christened the "Ogilvie," in honor of the great sur-

-The Victorian Order nurses and Faith Fenton, who are going to Dawson City, left last evening for Vancouver to fulfil engagements in the Terminal City. They will return here in a few days. The troops which will accompany the ladies, will not leave Ottawa until next week, so a start will not be made for the north for a couple of weeks yet. Miss Fenton gave an address yesterday afternoon during the reception at Gov-

ernment House. From Friday's Daily. The water clauses consolidation act regulations are published in the Gazette. Grand Forks will hold nominations for mayor and aldermen Tuesday, May 10, and polling, if necessary, Friday, May 13.

The appointment of T. C. Gamble, late Dominion government engineer, as provincial public works engineer is published in the Gazette.

-Mr. Tom Kains' appointment as a member of the board of examiners for Dominion land surveyors is formally anunced in the current Gazette. Three applications for admission to

the provincial bar are recorded in the current Gazette. The applicants are J. H. Lang, J. M. Scott and B. S. Taylor. -Ceperley, Mackenzie & Rounsefield, Limited, the changed name of the late firm of Ceperley, Loewen & Campbell, has been approved by the Lieutenant-

-The Jenckes Machine Company, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, has, according to the current Gazette, been authorized to carry on a manufacturing business

-From information received by Chief Deasy in a letter from Charles Bush, an ex-member of the fire department, it is learned that Frank Cryderman was expected to leave the Klondike this winter with \$10,000, made by working on "a lay" on Hunker creek.

-The Abbotsford Gold Mining Com- Martin's remarks made in the legislature pany, Limited, Rossland, and the Manu- upon the Chinese question, reported in bill.'-Chicago Record.

two new provincial companies incorporated this week.

& Transportation Corporation would re-move their head office from Victoria. Mr. Strickland, asked by a Times report-er this morning, gives the rumor an em-

The Nanaimo assizes open next Tuesday, May 3, Mr. Justice Irving presiding. Adam Thompson, the ex-city clerk, charged with embezzlement, and Sonyer, the Indian, charged with attempted murder at Hall's Crossing, and Ed. Harley, charged with robbery, are the only prisoners for trial.

The derangement in the mail service between Victoria and sound ports conequent upon the lay-off of the Kingston has caused much inconvenience to business men, and complaints are frequent. The return of the Kingston is eagerly looked for, as the mail from Seattle has been later every successive day during

-The following extra-provincial com-—The following extra-provincial companies have been registered during the week: Northwest Gold Dredging Co., of Tacoma. Wash., and Quesnelle, British Columbia; Big Stump Gold Mining Co., of Spokane, Wash., and Rossland, British Columbia Copper Co., of New York and Anaconda.

-A leter received recently from Paul to the premier this afternoon, he gave an Frank, of Saanich, now at Dawson, emphatic denial to it. "It is utterly states that the claim adjoining the one owned by him on Dominion Creek has yielded as much as \$300 to the pan. Mr. Frank is working on "a lay" on Bo-nanza, and says "we have not struck it very rich yet, about \$13 to the pan." From 75 to 100 buckets a day are being added to the dump, about 10 pans to the

> -Hon. J. P. Booth, speaker of the lo-cal legislature, entertained the members at dinner last evening in the Hotel Dri-ard. No formal toast list had been prepared, and the speeches, as was expected after the arduous labors of the last few days, were few and brief. The following gentlemen were present: Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. C. E. Peoley, Hon. Col. Baker, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Hon. G. B. Martin and Messrs. Williams Braden, Semiin, Forster, Mutter, Helincken, Smith, Rogers, Hunter, Kellie, Hume, Kidd, Macpherson, Huff, Vedder, Adams, Stoddart and Walken,

-Formal notice is given in this week's Gazette of the following appointments: T. B. Armstrong, Little Moyie river, East Kootenay; William Blackmore, East Kootenay; William Blackmore, Fernie, East Kootenay; and E. W. Whalley, of Nelson, to be justices of the peace for the county of Kootenay; J. H. Lang, of Vancouver, notary public; W. K. McKay and W. E. Burnitt, of Dawson, commissioners for taking affidavits for the courts of British Commissioners of Wellington. lumbia; Samuel Shore, of Wellington, justice of the peace for Nanaimo county; W. G. Alcock, of South Vancouver, jus-tice of the peace for Vancouver and Westminster counties; George Summer, of Comaplix, mining recorder for the Lardeau mining division of West Kootenay; Oscar C. Bass, to be stenographer in the office of the attorney-general, vice R. E. Brett, resigned.

From Saturday's Daily. -A party of ten Portuguese were passengers on the Charmer last night, one of whom could speak English. They

-At Nanaimo yesterday workmen filling in the north end of the Millstream bridge, struck what may be an old burying ground of the Indians. Several human bones wrapped in blankets were unlike the structure of the Millstream project of t earthed along with a quantity of small inkas, such as combs, thimbles, etc.

-Mrs. McGregor, of 137 Cormorant street, received yesterday a letter from her husband, who is with Messrs. Bush and Behnsen in the north, written on March 20th. The party have staked eight claims, two of which are on Hunker creek, and are likely to be valuable.

-Notices were placed yesterday at the pitheads of the Wellington colleries to the effect that a reduction of ten per cent. will be made in the wages paid the men, commencing May 1st. It will be remembered that on February 1st last

Fort street, was fined \$10 or default a in Lillooet at three o'clock the following month in jail.

-G. W. E. White, of London, England, is at the Occidental Hotel. Mr. White visited Victoria some years ago, white wished was there, the construction of large cabins, getting a track ready for ears, burning charcoal, timbering the white in places where needed and last but but now intends to live here. He is a pen and ink artist of marked ability, as a number of specimens of his work exhibited in the city testify. He is demonstrating the adaptability of that class of work to mercantile advertising and twenty feet in his work in the city testify. He is demonstrating the adaptability of that class of work to mercantile advertising and for trade costers and Manager development work on them fust as soon as

-At the meeting of the Trades and Labor council last night Hon, G. B. Martin's remarks made in the legislature was the Chinese question, reported in the Chinese question.

facturers'. Agency, Limited, Vancouver, the latter a trading and manufacturing company, with a capital of \$10,000, are two new provincial companies incorporation of them and send it to the various opposition organizations and publish it in the local press. Resolutions were carried endorsing the truck and the master and servants act, as amended by Mr. Macpherson, M.P.P., and the city members will be requested to give these acts their support. The election of of-ficers was deferred until the next meet-

> -The Nest Egg vs. Canadian Rand Drill Company case was on again all forenoon. The trial was adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

In consequence of the Capitals hav-g disbanded the Vancouver and New Westminster lacrosse clubs met - this afternoon and formed a new lacrosse

-The W.C.T.U. has inaugurated a crusade against the music halls of the city. They object to anyone being permitted to sell iquors when a musical entertainment is in progress, and have petitioned the license commissioners to that effect that effect.

-We notice that the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, has made preparations on a gigantic scale for reporting all phases of the war between the States and Spain. Those who are lucky enough to be subscribers to the Family Herald and Weekly Star must surely feel they are getting their dollar's worth many times over.

The police are anxious to learn the whereabouts of Henry Hooker Newman, who came to Victoria from England in 1896. His brother has written the chief asking for information in reference to him. The address which he sent home to his friends was Stanlay street. Esquip his friends was Stanley street, Esqui-malt road, but letters forwarded to that address were returned through the dead letter office.

There were eight very irate men around the hotels yesterday. Eight men who intended to sail on the Tartar who intended to sail on the lartar and missed her. Eight men who, individually and collectively, vowed dire vengeance on the gentleman upon whose information as to the vessel's hour of sailing they had relied. They did not, but someone else knows now what it is to catch a Tartar.

-A dispatch from Port Townsend to the San Francisco Examiner states:
"Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons, the millionaire coal operators, and owners of the tug Lorne, wired Captain Libby, manager of the Puget Sound Towing Co., now operating the Lorne, to place the Lorne at the disposal of Uncle Sam. Captain Libby wired the offer to the department." The dispatch states that the Lorne is without doubt the finest tugboat on the Pacific coast, combining great strength with speed.

Three hundred tons of vegetables, beans, will be required by the new evaporating works shortly to be established in the city by A. F. Spawn, of Tacoma. This will be good news for the farmers in the district, and is an indication of the large rescribilities resulting tion of the large possibilities resulting from the erection of a plant of this description. Mr. Spawn has spent some weeks in Victoria and returns to Tacoma. this evening for the purpose of bringing back in a few days the patterns he will need for the manufacture of the neces sary machinery.

MINING-IN LILLOOET

District.

The Opposition Party, Solid, Deter's mined and Enthusiastic, Choose a Candidate.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Lillooet, April 25 .- Mr. Arthur Noel returned last week from the Bendor group of claims on Cadwallader creek. He is more satisfied than ever with the richness of his property. The tunnel is now in 105 feet and the richness of the quartz is continube remembered that on February 1st last an increase of ten per cent. was granted by Messrs. Dunsmuir. This is now withdrawn.

—Mayor Redfern has posted a notice at the city hall that at the next meeting of the city council he will recommend to that body a by-law to provide for raising a sum of money not exceeding \$15,000 upon the credit of the municipality for the purpose of completing the water works at Beaver lake, in order to place said works in a usable condition.

—John Donovan; who was discharged yesterday morning upon a charge of drunkenness, was before the magistrate again this morning charged with stealing clothes. Donvan came down from Skagway on the last trip of the Amur, and does not seem to be able to keep out of mischief. He was convicted and given the three months with hard labor. Wm. Sweeney, charged with being drunk on Fort street, was fined \$10 or default a month in jail.

day.

Considerable work was done on the mines

as a number of specimens of his work exhibited in the city testify. He is demonstrating the adaptability of that class of work to mercantile advertising and for trade posters and Manager Jamieson has sectively his services for the purpose of making the ladvertising cards in the street cars.

—That the advantages of Victoria as an outfitting point for the Klondike, and the fact of it being the real starting point for the journey, were fully advertised in every large city and throughout the world, is shown by the following excerpt from an account of the proper way of reaching the Klondike in an Australian paper. It says: "The real starting point for the Klondike is Spokane. There the traveller takes a cance, by which he voyages to Vancouver, B.C. At the latter point he takes a sailing vessel direct to Dawson City."

—C. H. Gibbons, the Victoria representative of the Examiner-Journal, is to be congratulated upon the enterprise displayed in the publication of a concise, history of the conflict between the United States and Spain, for the benefit of the thousands of the American citizens in the Yukon region. Two thousand copies have been printed, and Bert Collier, of the Examiner staff, has been entrusted with the duty of transporting them to Dawson, where, it is expected.

—At the meeting of the Trades and Labor council last night Hon G R

and joins the scramble. Within a few minutes, illy-dressed and scantily provid-

all at top speed, going they scarcely know where, following somebody, who

and the "techarco" or new comer. The old-timer despises and sneers at the

this winter has been done by them.

This, to be sure, may be accounted for

by the fact that they greatly outnum-ber the old-timers. Two years ago the

census of the two big commercial com-ranies that supplied the inhabitants with

food, and so had the names on their

books of almost everybody from Fort Selkirk to St. Michaels, placed the en-

ner in which he used to look after them.

In those days every man willing to work had credit for a year's outfit, and the

changed the old system and cash down and plenty of it is now necessary in every

transaction. It is not such a great won-der, therefore, that the old miner be-

But what amuses the new comer with

and location of which he has known so

long. He has in years past pushed his

solitary cance against the rapid current of this and that stream, has had stirring

adventures, and, perhaps, almost lost his life here or there, and, having dug a little under the moss, passed unfavorable judgment and retired. Here comes some

inexperienced youth, fresh from the orange groves of California, who stays a

dent, a mere chance pocket, and re-mains deaf and blind and stubborn just

But it is true that these new comers

also get discouraged, some of them too

early. They put down a hole to bedrock, perhaps two or three, and, finding no-

ing and the wash-up may be said to be done but slovenly and carelessly at its

best. Only the richest dirt is taken out, and dirt that a few years ago would be

rated as very rich is now thrown aside. Especially is this true where the mine is worked on lays. The average lay

agreement cuns out July 1, and the lay-

men will not waste time on anything but the richest dirt. It is safe to say that fortunes will be made out of the

ground upon a second working—after the claims on most of these creeks have been given up as exhausted. Indeed, extensive plans are now being formed for the

Following is a brief sketch of the

creeks and mining divisions of the Yu-

trouble in finding it. When located, however the reward has always been rich. The greatest development has been made within the limits of 43 above

and 65 below. The greater wealth has been taken out above discovery. There

are long intervals below between the working claims that remain idle and a

long stretch above also, principally for the reason stated. There are isolated

claims being worked on the creek below,

as far down as 80, all paying well. The

mines are being prospected or opened up also as high as 80 above. Claim owners who had been compelled to go down the river for provisions were returning to these claims and beginning again their

comes from El Jorado is clearly an error, as is shown by the fact that Bohanza, above El Dorado, is richer than below. El Dorado comes into Bonanza at 6 above discovery, and it is nearly four miles further up that they keep a watchman on the dump to see that they are the company to the dist at

thieves do not carry away the dirt at night. Bonanza is thirty miles in length and the average depth of the bedrock

twenty feet. Boulder Creek is the first tributary

met with in the ascent of the creek. Good prospects have been found there,

of winter.

and winter.

interrupted work at the end

This experience is repeated over and over in the history of even El Dorado and Bonanza creeks. The min-

as it is among the Indians

RICH STREAMS ON THE YUKON

Various Points at Which the Harvest of Gold in the North Will Be Gathered.

A Description of Newly Located Diggings Around Dawson and the Immediate Vicinity.

(Sam. W. Wall in the San Francisco Call.)

Without a map under one's eye and a

comprehensive statement of the relationship to each other of the creeks in the the chance of his life to get up and come on. The friend hurries into his clothes Klondike and Indian River mining divisions, one must have a very confused notion of their location and relative importance, especially since the multiplicaed against the weather and against bunger, a hundred men will leave town, tion of them and their names that have followed the constant stampeding and prospecting of this long winter. my published summary of the probable output of the districts I did not even refer to many creeks that are now kisted in Dawson as having big possibilities, and the claims upon possibilities, and the claims upon which are held at high figures. They had no place in that story, because they will not figure this year materially in the output. However, in reviewing the mining situation there, they should not be overlooked. I shall here attempt to counters in the big country is the state of feeling existing between the old-timer such a general view as may carry to the mind of the reader a reasonably clear idea of the whole mi and the development that has taken place during this season—how it has grown under the influx of "techarcos." At the close of the mining season of last year—that is, after the wash up and at the time those men came "out" whose arrival in San Francisco, weighted down with gold, started that Klondike fever that has spread over the world, the new gold fields meant Bonenza and El Dorado crosses—those two anza and El Dorado creeks-those two. Now they mean almost every tributary Selkirk to St. Michaels, placed the entire population of the Yukon valley at 1.500 people. In those days outfits for that number were brought in by the boats, and the company's agents apportioned out the supplies. The whereabouts of every miner was known, and if he did not come in in the summer with the others, his outfit was set apart for him until he did come. Old Jack McQuestion, for years agent for the A. C. company at Circle City and other camps along the river, is almost revered by the old miners for the careful manner in which he used to look after them. of the great Yukon River. For gold has been found so often in response to pa-tient digging in so many different places that expectation has been raised with regard to all the vast country, and does not know where to place the limit. This is true of the old camps as well as the

is true of the old camps as well as the new, on the American as well as the British side of the line. In reviewing the whole, however, I shall speak of these districts separately and of that first which holds first attention. The Klondike and Indian River divisions are practically and indicated being only separated. tically one district, being only separated by a low divide and having Dawson for their source of supply. Prospecting is now going on in the following creeks in these districts, all of which are listed in the mining exchange and brokers' offices, d claims upon them are the subject of as to the latest developments and genend speculation onanza and El Dorado are placed in the list, of course, but they have passed out of the period of speculation. They known from end to end to be rich.

be sure, there are many claims on both that, for one reason or another, have not been worked. The one reason is that their owners were compelled to leave the country for lack of provisions. That reason will not exist next year, as every man going into the country is now compelled to take provisions with him, and, besides commercial companies, provisions into the country, both up and down the river. El Dorado creek will probably be worked out next year. Bonanza creek is good for two or three years yet, as a steady and big gold produ The others will only fairly enter the list of producers next year. This is the list:

Klondike Division. Bonanza Creek. Boulder Creek. Adams Creek Big and Little Skookum gulches. Chief, Frank, Irish, Victoria and Gay gulches, tributaries of El Dorado. Quigley Creek. Hunker Creek. Gold Bottom Creek. Last Chance Creek. Leota Creek. Too Much Gold Creek. All Gold Creek.

Indian River Division. Dominion Creek. Sulphur Creek. Caribou Creek, tributary of Dominion Lyon Creek, tributary of Caribou. Arkansaw Creek, tributary of Domin-

Lucky Creek.

Friday Gulch, tributary of Sulphur. Quartz Creek. Ophir Creek. Nine Mile Creek. Eureka Creek.

There are besides these the following independent divisions, creeks that empty into the Yukon, and that figure on the bulletin boards in Dawson: Henderson Creek, above Dawson, Reindeer Creek, above Dawson. Ensley Creek, above Dawson. Baker Creek, above Dawson.
Baker Creek, above Dawson.
Montana Creek, above Dawson.
Bryant Creek, above Dawson.
Dion Creek, above Dawson.
Bosebud Creek, above Dawson.
Deadwood Creek, below Dawson.
Moose Hide Creek, below Dawson.
Moose tree mend somewhat in These are named somewhat in their

geographical order.
Standing upon "the Dome," the highest point in the region of this district. est point in the region of this district, one can look down the valleys of Bonanza, El Dorado, Humboldt, Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Bottom creeks, the principal creeks of the two divisions and of which most of the other creeks named are tributaries. They all have their rise in the hills about this Dome, which seems to stand like the centre of a star of which these creeks lead away to the five points. This fact creates the belief that the treasure box from which these the treasure box from which these creeks have drawn their great riches is, or was, hidden in the Dome itself. It is hardly necessary to say that the Dome, lifted into the wintry clouds as it is, is

interrupted work at the end of winter. On March 2, the day that I came over from Dominion and Bonanza creeks, the owner of the claim at McCormack's Fork had just arrived and was relighting his fires in his long-neglected shaft. The notion that the gold in Bonanza comes from El Dorado is clearly an error as is shown by the fact that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza comes from El Dorado is clearly an error as is shown by the fact that Bonanza that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza that Bonanza the shown by the fact that Bonanza The trail leading from Dominion Creek into Bonanza runs over the very apex of this Dome and for twelve miles follows the crest of the mountains. Passing over it on the 1st of March last I planted my tripod on the summit and took a series of photographs comprehending a panorama of the remarkable view to be had there of the snow-white land below, the jagged points of the Rocky Mouatains marked the line of the horizon

upou one side and the valley of the great Yukon upon the other.

In this vast region, that there lay under the eye, could be noted the indentations that marked the course of many creeks and gulches that have not even been exand gulches that have not even been explored, much less prospected—this to answer the question so often asked, "Has not everything been taken up?" Nothing could express a more absolute lack below. Claim No. 1, at the mouth, is not everything been taken up?" Nothing could express a more absolute lack of understanding of the vastness of this of understanding of the vastness of this egion than that question.

This Klondike river, with which everymiles long and fully located. Two or

region than that question. body is so familiar now, is in fact itself three claims near the mouth are rean unknown quantity only a little above ported to be turning out well. No. 1 will

Hunker creek. A party of prospectors took a year's provisions and went up the river last fall, and have not since been heard from. They will probably come down this summer, whisper a few minutes to their friends, caution them not to repeat what they tell them and then another big stampede will take place. That is the way most of the place. That is the way most of the stampedes are started. Somebody gets a tip, pledges eternal secrecy, and in an hour the news has spread over the entire camp. A stampede is as interesting to watch as is a volunteer fire company getting into action. It generally these states are the states as the states are the states are the states as the states are the s

The Skookums-Big and Little Skootum gulches are the wonder of the camp. The rounded knoll or hill between these two gulches is covered with bench claims. They are near Discovery on Bonanza. They can be worked during the summer, as they are above the creek bottom. Some of the lower claims have two pay takes place at night, so that it may be the more thrilling and picturesque. Every streaks, that of El Dorado as well as that of Bonanza

man engaged in it is as mysterious as he may be while laboring under great El Dorado Creek-This creek has excitement. He rushes into a restaurant, calls the cook to one side and asks groved the most uniformly rich of any in the district, especially from 34 to the mouth. Benches (that is the hillsides the cook to put up a lunch for him "quick!" While the lunch is being prepared he runs at speed into the the bunkhouse or cabin where his next friend may be asleep, hauls him out of bed by the legs and tells him that a stampede is on and unless he is willing to miss on both sides of this creek have been found to pay wherever prospected. It has more slowing banks than Bonanza Much of El Dorado may be worked in the summer, the bed rock not being at is on, and unless he is willing to miss

a great depth.
Chief Gulch—Chief Gulch is properly a continuation of El Dorado Creek, but the original locators followed the smaller branch. Prospectors recently reported rich finds on this gulch and a stampede followed which resulted in its being staked well up into the hills.

Gay Gulch comes into El Dorado at.

No. 36. The claim at the mouth is befollowed which

may lead them for days over mountains and them for days over mountains and through wildernesses that are hardly marked by a trail. Once started they go on, regardless of the weather and every other circumstance. These staming worked and proves very rich.

French and Irish Gulches—These are small tributaries of El Dorado. They are being prospected at the mouth, but pedes have brought prosperity to a large hospital, and have transferred to many a doctor's name numbers of gold claims. One of the odd things that one enhad not shown anything more than good prospects as yet. Bear Creek empties into the Klondike

few miles above Bonanza. It is conidered by the old miner to be the "wors creek that has so far been pros pected but it produces the finest quality of gold. It is all coarse and it runs in value as high as \$20 to the pan. It techarco, and the techarco laughs or sneers at the old-timer. Most of the big is quite deep to bed rock, in places forty-five feet, owing to slides. Every claim claims are held by comparative new comers, and nearly all the prospecting prospected so far has proven rich. It is only about five miles long and has been fully staked of course. The sides of the creek are precipitous and there is there-fore little chance for the bench claimant. The creek is not worked much above discovery, which is two miles from the

Quigley Creek-It is a small stream that has recently been located, but so far remains unprospected. It empties into the Klondike below Bear Creek. Hunker Creek-This is a very considerable stream and is the next in importarce in this year's schedule of gold producers to Bonanza and El Dorado. I has given considerable trouble in locating its pay streak also. It is in an advanced stage of development and has proven very rich. It is very wide at the mouth and five miles of its length from its con-

fluence with the Klondike is staked by the pugilist, Frank Slavin, and others for mining by hydraulic process. Slavin is at Ottawa-or came out to go there-for the purpose of securing governmental sanction to his scheme. Discovery is thirteen miles from the mouth. Developmoney in hand was not a condition at all. But the rush of techarcos has ment dwindles from discovery upward and extends downward with some intervals of interruption to 74. There are some quite rich bench claims along the creek. There are a number of small streams emptying into Hunker Creek that have not been prospected or located. lieves himself to be very charitable in that he tolerates the new comer at all, and on the trail or in his own cabin extends to him the hospitality that is a fixed custom of the cheerless land—just Gold Bottom Creek is the main tributary of rlunker. It comes in at No. 28 below discovery. The creek is very crooked and no doubt many claims wil

miss the pay streak. Some claims near regard to the old-timer is the persistent the mouth are very rich.

Last Chance Creek—This is the next refusal of the latter to believe there is anything in any of the creeks, the names tributary of importance to Hunker Creek. Several claims have developed good pros-

Leota Creek—This is a small stream recently located from which some good prospects have been reported but probably cannot be demonstrated this year. Too Much Gold Creek-This empties into the Klondike above Hunker Creek There has been little work done, but the ospectors report uniformly good re rns. The original name of the ereel little longer, digs a little deeper and gets an ounce to the pan. The old-timer is disgusted, tries to think it some acciby whites was Slate Creek, but Too Much Gold is said to be the English interpretation of the Indian name. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the forks and to 15 on the left and 8 on the ght fork. All Gold Creek flows into Flat Creek

or left branch of the Klondike. Above the confluence with Luck Creek a soapstone bed rock is found which seems have failed to hold the gold that is disthing, give up the search often, when the next comer, still having faith, put-ting down still another hole, finds rich covered here and there in crevices Lucky Creek is the principal tributary of All Gold, and prospectors report rich finds. The owner of No. 13 on this creek refused an offer of \$16,000 a short time

ago. Indian Creek or Indian River Mining Division-Indian Creek or river flows in to the Yukon from the same side and same direction as does the Klondike and its principal tributaries head up in the same hills as do Bonanza, El Dorado and the other creeks named in the Klondike division. The principal creeks are these: Dominion Creek—This is the larger Dominion Creek—This is the many parent of Sulphur Creek and should property has been the parent stream. in making up the record it was set flown as flowing into Sulphur Creek. It heads on the other side of the divide opposite the source of Hunker Creek The working over on an extensive scale of first the ground in El Dorado and Bonanza year. first work on Dominion was done this year. There are two locations of discovery, about four and a half miles apart and between these the greatest prospect-ing or development work has been done and rich prospects discovered. There are forty-six claims recorded between the Ronanza creek is a tributary of Klondike river. The Klondike river is a small stream, and not navigable except for cances but a little distance. The pay streak is wide and deep in Bonanza, but its direction changes, and it has given some of the claim holders considerable trouble in finding it. When located two and for lack of space they overlap confusion and contests have result-The rights of the claimants will be determined upon the right or priority of the discoverer. On claims that have been rospected as much as two ounces to the pan have been washed and the creek is expected to divide honors with Bonanza. next year. The creek is located from 27 above upper discovery to 278 below lower, which means thirty-seven miles. From 20 above upper discovery to 30 below the value of claims ranges from

\$2,000 to \$50,000, the higher priced being etween the two discoveries. Caribon Creek is a tributary of Domin-on Creek, and takes its source on the Sulphur divide. The eye prospector calls it "exceptionally fine looking." It is located from its mouth to No. 41. The rincipal development work has been one on No. 21, where 1½ ounces were panned out of three pans on February 2. Caribou can be worked both summer

Lyon Creek is the left fork of Caribou. nd joins it at No. 16. There have been twenty locations on it, but little Arkansaw Creek joins Dominion at 14 elow discovery, and has only recently

171 Creek-This is a long creek, which gets its name, for lack of a better, from the fact that it comes into Dominion at claim No: 171. Rich prospects are said to have been struck there. There was a constant succession of stampedes into ominion creek on its tributaries February and March because of the rich eturns reported from that creek. Sulphur Creek is staked and recorded om 80 above and to its confluence with Dominion, about 170 below discovery.

Some claims are preparing for summer ground sluicing. From 40 above to 50 below values run from \$6,000 to \$20.000, and a few above discovery rise above the higher figure,

butary of Indian going toward the Yukon. It is a very crooked stream. No big returns have been made from it. The pay is discovered to lie under the hill. Ophir Creek is the next tributary of Indian. No definite returns.

Dixon Creek, about five miles above Dawson, is staked its full length, but little is known of it.

Nine-Mile Creek is one of the newly located that comes under the 100 ft, law. Locations on the creeks that were re-corded before the passage of the new mining regulations, or any of the tribu-taries of the same, are still allowed the 500 feet that are obtained. Newly recorded creeks only admit of 100 feet. Nine Mile takes its source just opposite El Dorado. Pay has been located at claim No. 40 above discovery. From \$1.38 to \$3.50 to the pan has been found. Bryant Creek flows into the Yukon 10 miles above Dawson. It is yet an unknown quantity. The claims are 500 feet wide, having been recorded before the 100 foot regulation went into effect.

Montana Creek has its source just op nosite the rise of Big Skookum, and flows into the Yukon about 15 miles above Dawson. It was the first of the independent streams flowing into the Yukon cast of Dawson to be staked. Claims are 500 feet wide. It is staked for 12 miles, its entire length. Eureka Creek comes in from opposite Sulphur and Dominion creeks, and be tween the two. A number of men are working on both forks and favorable reports are heard. Claims are valued at

from \$500 to \$5,000. Baker Creek joins the Yukon about 20 miles above Dawson. It takes its source across the divide just opposite Dawson, and a rich strike is reported at 102 above

Eustery Creek enters the Yukon abou eight miles below Indian river, and 25 miles above Dawson. It is a sma'l stream, was stampeded early in the winter and little work has been done. kon about 40 miles above Dawson and 10 above Indian river. Gold was found there shortly after the 100 foot regula tion went into effect. Good prospects are reported and the creek is fully stak-Sixty-Mile River empties into the Yu-

kon about fifty miles above Dawson.
About 30 men have been working there
for some two years, sending out each
season for provisions. Little is known as to what they are finding, but there is considerable specu'ation about it. Henderson Creek empties into the Yu kon from the north, about 50 miles above Dawson. It has been located from the mouth to the left fork (Moose Horn Creek), to 140, and up the right fork to 70. The locating was principally done by the men who were frozen in by the losing of the river, while they were on their way to Dawson. A large colony was stopped on the Stewart river. Lit-tle is known about Henderson Creek, as it has not been much prospected. Its principal tributaries are Golden Gate creek, Sixty creek and North Fork. The best pay has been developed at the mouth

Rosebud Creek flows into the Yukon about 60 miles above Dawson. It has been staked for its entire length and exellent prospects are reported from it. Stewart River—The Stewart Rive ountry has long been spoken of as rich gold, but further than the fact that bars at its mouth have yielded good wages to a few prospectors for years, lit-tle is known of it to this day. It empties into the Yukon 75 miles above Dawson.

of Sixty creek. Henderson is 75 miles

McQuesten Creek enters the Yukon from the same side about 100 miles above Dawson, and has its rise near the source of the Stewart. Platinum has een found in this river.
White River—The White river empties into the Yukon from the west about 85

miles above Dawson. A party of 14 men, headed by Latham, Pond and Fairbanks, of San Francisco, have been prospecting there and declare that they are well satisfied with their finds. A big stampede took place into this region in March. The White river is a large stream and can be navigated by small steamers.

Big and Little Salmon and Walsh Creeks—Quite a colony of people were frozen in at both the Big and Little Sal-mon rivers, 37 miles apart and 300 miles above Dawson and 290 miles from Dyea, Among them were Major Walsh, admini newly appointed officials of the district. me prospecting and stampeding took place in the neighborhood by lonists, and Walsh creek was named staked and prospected somewhat, was the one creek talked about this of Salmon river. I was told that \$2.10 had been taken out of three pans of

Moosehide Creek-Going down the Yukon from Dawson the first creek in the mining lists is Moosehead. It is a small stream, coming into the river just below the town. It was fully staked early in the winter, but no finds worth talking

bout are reported. Deadwood Creek is a little further own, about four miles from the town. was fully staked early in the winter. Two or three of the most remarkable of the stampedes of the early and late win-ter took place there, and the creek is staked all the way up on both branches Sime big prospects were reported from the creek bottom and gravel in the fall. Prospecting was being carried on in the vinter, a shaft being sunk on the dis-Sovery claim just below the works. Forty-Mile River is about 50 miles be-

ow or west of Dawson. It is one of the oldest stations on the river and has a number of tributaries that were formerly considered rich diggings, especially Miller creek, at one time the richest diggings in the country. It is largely deserted Cuba be prolonged for a considerable now, but attention is being redirected to time the outlook for the trade in Havana them as with other diggings on the American side. Boundary Creek-A long stride down

stream is made from this point to

Boundary creek, at the line between Brit-ish and American territory. Discovery was recorded in February, and a stampede followed that took up the whole creek. The discoverers claim to have found 3 to 9 cents on the rim rock, and 15 cents to \$1.30 in the gravel. Prospectors declare this creek will prove among the richest of the late discoveries. It is situated about 85 to 90 miles be-low Dawson. The boundary line crosses the creek about a quarter of a mile above its mouth, this quarter-mile being in Canadian territory. The balance of the

creek is in Alaska. American and Mission Creeks-Mission creek is 20 miles further down stream, and American creek, its largest tributary, has attracted one of the greatest stamhas attracted one of the greatest stampedes of the winter. A hundred men at least travelled down there from Dawson to stake. American creek is not a new field. Many claims were being worked at a good profit, according to pre-Bonanza estimates, but they were deserted when the big finds were made on the Klondike. Some of these claims lapsed through neglect, and it was to recover them that the stampede started from Dawson. Others following took un the new ground until the whole creek

debove the higher figure.

Green Gulch and Friday Gulch are mall tributaries of Sulphur, located, but the new ground until the whole creek are a Quartz Creek is the next important tri-

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Hungarian, Premier, ★★★ 🗝 ★★ ** * Adapted for Klondike

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria. Agents. day's journey farther down the Yukon, and several stampedes took place there during the latter part of the winter from Circle City and Dawson, and reports of rich finds were received. Coal creek has recently been stampeded. It is 90 miles above Circle City. The original prospectors claim to have found 15 cents to the page in grayed three foct from the to the pan in gravel three feet from the surface. A townsite was staked on the Yukon at the mouth of the creek.

The Birch creek diggings, which made Circle City the metropolis of the Yukon into the Yukon 75 miles above Dawson. Much interest is felt in the results of the previous to the birth of Dawson, are prospecting now being done and which will continue this summer. A townsite ladependence, is located at the mouth and the Cannie, Miller, the metropolis of the 14kon previous to the birth of Dawson, are big producers. They comprise Mastoden, Mammoth, Eagle, Porcular, Mammoth, Eagle, Porcul to \$50 a day per man. This whole region is a vast gold field. Many claims were

deserted a year ago in the excitement following the discoveries in the Northwest Territories, but all the mines have been fully worked the past winter and a large output may be expected.

Minook Creek—The 500 people who wintered below Fort Yukon concentrated at Rampart City, at the mouth of Minook creek, and considerable prospecting was carried on. Minook creek is 30 miles Twenty-one days were occupied in maklong. It is not entirely new, but has been prospected for four years. The work of the past winter, which will be

shown in the wash-up, will demonstrate just what there is at Minook. All kinds of big prospects are reported from these men is the fact that when they left the Klondike country The Tanana river is the dream of the prospector. It is a large stream, entering the Yukon from the south, 400 miles below Fort Yukon. It is navigable for having the trip the talk and the snow rapidly disappearing. The trails are in bad condition for travel, many streams having the trip the trip that the should be the stream of the prospector. quite a distance, and will be invaded

explored by miners and commercial men this summer.

The Kuyotuk river enters the Yukon a good strike has been made, and from the north, below Fort Yukon, and is another field that is attracting miners, by miners when the party left. On 49 summer. that the many small steamers coming into the big river bring the prospect of provisions that have heretofore been impossible in these distant and inaccessible regions. Several parties are heading for the Kuyotuk, and even beyond.

WAR AND CIGAR SMOKING. Local Manufacturers of the Soothing Weed Predict High Prices.

While the war between Spain and the United States is of interest to all Canadians, it has a particular significance for the devotees of My Lady Nicotine. The tobacco trade is the principal one be-tween the island of Cuba and the North American continent, and though it has already been affected by the revo-lution in Cuba, it is likely to be still more seriously affected by the conflict between

With a view to eliciting the facts in connection with the matter a Times reporter called this morning upon the different cigar manufacturers in the city and found that most of them have on hand a sufficient quantity of Havana leaf to meet requirements for some time, but all agree that should the blockade of stock will be very serious indeed. At the outbreak of the rebellion in the island the large importers in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other commercial cial centres took the precaution to lay in very heavy stocks of leaf, and it is believed that some of them have an ample supply on hand to meet the usual demand for at least a year. On the other hand, a large number were not so for-tunate, and this will lead to an inflation of values, and a practical "corner" in favor of the large dealers. The latter are already intimating that a sharp advance in Havana goods is one of the strong probabilities of the future, and some of the local men believe that sudden advances in prices will shortly follow. If the manufacturers are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for their stock, the value of the finished article will corres-pondingly advance, and a decreased consumption may be expected. A substitute cannot be found, for it is one of the peculiarities of the Havana article that though many attempts have been made to duplicate it, they have so far been an utter failure, even in islands contiguous to Cuba. In that island and in Sumatra alone seem to exist the perfect conditions necessary for producing high grade to-

Arrivals From Dawson on the Pakshan Say the Weather Was Hot.

Steamer Pakshan, of the Washington & Alaska line, arrved in Vancouver yesterday, bringing a number of passengers from the Gateway Cities. Among them were three men who left Dawson on March 30th-B. S. Phillips, Seattle; J

having been thawed out, making the trip one attended with actual danger. At the junction of Bonanza with the by miners when the party left. On 49 Creek, a tributary of Bonanza, another find is reported and the news of the Monte Cristo Island excitement is confirmed. \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 are the estimates made recently of the probable output of the mines winter, with the former figure as the lowest possible limit.

The men say navigation will open on

the Yukon early in May and that there is an abundance of provisions now in Dawson City. The Walsh creek excitement is said to have been a swindle.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION. Intending Passengers to Dawson Organize to Secure Low Rates. The miners at present in the city, who

have for the past two weeks been conducting negotiations with the transportation companies for better rates, met again last night at the Dominion Hotel. The meeting took tangible form in the organization of the company into the Goldhunters' Mutual Protective Society.

Mr. F. B. Zanazzi, who has all along taken an active part in the work, was again in the chair, and the result of the abors of the committe was thorough ly discussed. The miners are still of the opinion that the rates are excessive, and that a substantial reduction mu before they can entertain the posals of the steamship companies. the same time, they wish it understo that they are proceeding in no spirit of antagonism to any company or any boat At an early stage of the proce the leading miners assured the Times of this fact, and stated that nothing was further from their wish than to trans fer their trade from this port to any must be made to them before they will ship from Victoria, and in this they all seeking the co-operation of the interested with themselves. pany now numbers 64, and are ready make a substantial deposit on any barthat they have 45 tons of freight.

"I feel it my duty to give you a truth ful statement of what Chamberlain Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoca Remed-did," writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S. C. I had a child about two years old. had the diarrhoea for two months tried all the best known remedies. ne gave the least relief. remedy came to hand, I gave it as direct ed, and in two days the child was com-pletely cured." Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents,

COMMISSION

Citizens' Meeting Recon pointment of Another Commission.

> Premier Fails to Mr. Helmcken Is 1 the Know."

An audience of about gathered in the city hall adjourned meeting call the Songhees reservation, presiding. The evening presides, the first of which the announcement that Hos ner would not be present. The following communica premier were read:

Victoria, Apr F. G. Richards, Esq., Victor F. G. Richards, Esq., Sir,—I am directed by the Turner fo acknowledge the rieter of the 23rd instant, informed him of a meeting the city hall, on Saturday and to state in reply that y cation was not received a (Sunday). I have the hond your obedient servant,

G. Richards, Esq., Victo F. G. Richards, Esq., Viet.
Sir, I am directed by
Turner, to whom your let
instant, in regard to the
meeting on Wednesday eve
det, to acknowledge the se
his regret that he will be
the important nature of
present before the house,
session of the legislatvie r
ing the end, and the worl
the members of the gove
admit of his being absen
town to be, sir, your obee

The reading of the le silence, and the sec as an admission Helmcken, M.P.P., to was not acquainted which prompted the ment in refusing to rangement proposed hehalf of the Domini third surprise was spi

seconded by Mr. Yates, vote of 45 to 28:
"That this meeting sion to consider the wh the removal of the from the reserve within city of Victoria, and the the public interests of lands in question, and that resolution be forwarded t tatives of the city in t The mayor opened reading the resolution in meeting on Saturday ev ed the speakers to adhere possible to the subject tion. He supposed the a prefer to hear from Mi whom he saw there, and being received with chee mcken came forward. After thanking the audi ing postponed the meeti much the fact that the not be present, and night session having been trial of Hon. Mr. Turner to be sucient explanation of although the last time he had an opportunity of sp. Turner about the meeting ed that the premier fully ing present. Mr. Helmothe idea that he was spea solution before the meeting to his rotice of motion in rial of Hon. Mr. Turn

to his notice of motion in looking towards the app commission, Mr. Helmeke outline the position he hel not be allowed to enter. Going, with considerab the ancient history of the reservation, the speak various letters of instr by the representatives government to the late S las, urging upon him the respecting all the rights population, and stating of the older countries w national wrong if the pr of the Indiahs were not message read at the first legislative council of quoted, to prove the con rights of the Songhees sh ed. and, proceeding, Mr.

the object all should havise some fair and equivernoving the Indians fr so that the reservation I with happy homes. An interruption occurr nre, a stranger asking which was not made r called forth repeated re audience that the inte

sit down."
Mr. Helmcken, continu been forced to the co was desirable to get a pointed, and although it desirable to bring the another shape, he thouseffectual in obtaining a the government in exp position taken by them. there was to be reme that a great part of between the local and governments had been come and it is not know what transpired at the The motion for the come and was intended to give th opportunity of placing sons why the negotiat

The speaker thought ugly features in connect position of the local first in regard to their v the land, and, seco the reserve was placed large decrease in the n dians was referred to. pressed that the local an erroneous position i land possessed no va which had been given mercial and industrial city of Victoria. To fo its logical conclusion, meken, would mean Victoria were entitled the land, but to propose take it would, he though to the Indians which ity would hesitate to ieved in protecting the

Mr. Helmcken deprec tion of the question of believing that a settlen rived at without doing his initial point Mr. M tion that without the dians no plan of remova out, he thought no di experienced in obtain but is must not be for have their own ideas

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ong time coming, but sweet when they

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*** dapted for Klondike ria. Agents.

ELTING THE SNOW

rrivals From Dawson on the Pakshan Say the Weather Was Hot.

ore Estimates of the Output and Some New Strikes in the

teamer Pakshan, of the Washington Alaska line, arrved in Vancouver yesday, bringing a number of passengers m the Gateway Cities. Among them re three men who left Dawson on rch 30th-B. S. Phillips, Seattle; J. lands, Kansas City; and another. enty-one days were occupied in makthe trip from Dawson to the coast two dog trains.

The most surprising information obned from these men is the fact that ien they left the Klondike country heat was excessive and the snow rally disappearing. The trails are in condition for travel, many streams ving been thawed out, making the trip attended with actual danger. the junction of Bonanza with the on a good strike has been made, and townsite of Dawson had been staked miners when the party left. On 49 eek, a tributary of Bonanza, anothe d is reported and the news of the onte Cristo Island excitement is con-\$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 are

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'I feel it my duty to give you a truthstatement of what Chamberlain's c., Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S.C. the diarrhoea for two months. ed all the best known remedies, but gave the least relief. When this edy came to hand. I gave it as directand in two days the child was com-ly cured." Sold by Langley & Hen-on Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria

COMMISSION AGAIN

Citizens' Meeting Recommends Appointment of Another Songhees Commission.

The Premier Fails to Appear and Mr. Helmcken Is Not "In the Know."

An audience of about a hundred thered in the city hall last night at djourned meeting called to discuss Songhees reservation, His Worship The evening was prolific in the first of which came with incement that Hon. J. H. Tur-The following communications from the

premier were read: Victoria, April 25th, 1898. F. G. Richards, Esq., Victoria.

G. Richards, Esq., Victoria.

ir.-1 am directed by the Hon. J. H

rier to acknowledge the receipt of your

ter of the 23rd instant, in which you

ormed him of a meeting to be held in

city hall, on Saturday evening idem,

to state in reply that your communi
tion was not received until the 24th

midny). I have the honor to be, sir, R. E. GOSNELL, Secretary.

Victoria, April 26th, 1898. Richards, Esq., Victoria.

directed by the Hon, J. H. whom your letter of the 25th regard to the deferred public ednesday evening, is address wednesday evening, is anticess nowledge the same and express that he will be unable, owing to an nature of the legislation at ore the house, to attend. The the legislatvie assembly is nearl, and the work devolving upon as of the government will not the heavy absent. I have the being absent. I have the sir, your obedient servant. R. E. GOSNELL, Secretary.

The reading of the letter was received nce, and the second surprise came admission of Mr. H. D. M.P.P., to the effect that he not acquainted with the reasons prompted the provincial governin refusing to accede to the ar-ement proposed by Mr. McKenna on chalf of the Dominion government. As aird surprise was sprung in the followamendment, moved by Mr. Belyea, nded by Mr. Yates, which carried by

vote of 45 to 28:
"That this meeting favors a commission to consider the whole question of the removal of the Songhees Indians from the reserve within the limits of the ty of Victoria, and the best method in public interests of disposing of the ands in question, and that a copy of this be forwarded to the represen-

resolution be forwarded to the representatives of the city in the house."

The mayor opened the proceedings by reading the resolution introduced at the meeting on Saturday evening, and askd the speakers to adhere as closely as ossible to the subject under consideration. He supposed the audience would prefer to hear from Mr. Helmcken, whom he saw there, and the suggestion being received with cheers, Mr. Hel-

After thanking the audience for having postponed the meeting from Saturday evening, he said he regretted very the fact that the premier could be present, and referred to the all session having been so arduous a ed that the premier fully intended he-

population, and stating that the people of the older countries would deem it a national wrong if the proprietary rights of the Indians were not respected. The message read at the first meeting of the legislative council of 1864 was also quoted, to prove the contention that the quoted, to prove the contention that the rights of the Songhees should be respected, and, proceeding, Mr. Helmcken said the object all should have was to de-vise some fair and equitable means of removing the Indians from the reserve.

that a great part of the negotiations between the local and the Dominion governments had been conducted in person, and it is not known on the outside what transpired at these sections. what transpired at those conferences. for the commission, men, vas intended to give the government an opportunity of placing on record the reasons why the negotiations were unsuc-

speaker thought there were ugly features in connection with the position of the local government, the ist in regard to their views of the value the land, and, secondly, as to what he reserve was placed there for. The reserve was placed there for. decrease in the number of the Inians was referred to, and the view expressed that the local government held an erroneous position in saying that the land possessed no value except that which had been given to it by the commercial and industrial progress of the city of Victoria. To follow this view to logical conclusion, argued Mr. Hel-en, would mean that the people of oria were entitled to the value of but to propose that they should the Indians which the people of the

y would hesitate to commit. He beved in protecting their wards, the In-Mr. Helmeken deprecated the introducion of the question of the Indian title, selieving that a settlement could be arwithout doing so, and taking as point Mr. McKenna's conten-without the consent of the Inas no plan of removal could be carried hought no difficulty would be obtaining that consent. but is must not b. forgotten that they have their own ideas of the value of

the land they occupy. Believing that and we are the people to have it," and the Indians were willing to be removed, while those gentlemen are quarrelling the speaker thought it would not be the people of Victoria are submitting to difficult to find three men in the province who would take all the matters and nuisance at their very doors. Mr.

moved an onerous one. It was not questioned that the province must alare the Indians in as good a condition as they are in to-day, and it is quite within the duty of the Dominion government to see that the rights of the Indians are protected, but he though it might reasonably be held that it was not quite fair to the Indians that although there was a sum of \$11,000 standing to the credit of this reserve, they should be obliged to almost beg for small things they sometimes needed and couldn't obtain.

Selves in readiness to give half of them away." He supported the resolution, although perhaps it would have been, better if it had been worded so as not to introduce local politics.

Mr. Belyea said that four years ago he had endorsed a resolution relating to the removal of the Indians, and since then had closely followed all the negotiations between the two governments. His opinion had been from the first that the province owned the land and when the Indians have done with it it belongs to the, province, and whatever rights

they sometimes needed and couldn't obtain.

Mr. Helmcken referred to the action maken by Senator Templeman, who, at though not moving in quite the same direction as the speaker, had obtained a return of the correspondence, and seemed to be taking an interest in the matter, upon which he congratulated the senator, helieving it would lead to a solution being arrived at. Mr. Helmcken concluded by expressing his willingness as one of the rejat sentitives of the city to act upon any instructions sent him by the people of Victoria, and stated that if the views he had expressed were acted upon he believed it would not be long ere an early removal of the Indians was made. (Cheers.)

(Cheers.)
Mr. Belyea—Can you give us, Mr. Helmcken, the reason why the provincial government refused the second offer of Mr. McKenna to remove the Indiana Mr. McKeuna to remove the Indians without prejudice to the rights of the

of the motion in the house.

Mr. Belyea pressed the speaker for an

expression of his own view, and Mr. Helmcken said he wished the Indians to give their consent to the proposed renoval as a commencement.

Mr. Belyea-If the Indians were favorable to any terms proposed by the Dominion government, you would have approved it?

Mr. Helmcken—Why, I should think

The stranger who had interrupted Mr. Helmcken again came to the front with some question, and again subsided to cries of "sit down."

The audience called for Hon. Robert Beaven, and that gentleman took the platform. He said, with the previous speaker, he regretted that the hon. premier was not present to explain his position on the matter, believing it very position on the matter, believing it very essential that those who had the negotiations in hand should be heard from. It was agreed that in the interests of the Indians and the people of Victoria it was desirable the Songhees should be removed. The speaker had no intention when the meeting was first called of appearing on the platform, but since he read the resolution, he had concluded that if he were asked to speak, knowing a great deal about the matter not known to the public, he would do so. It was difficult in a short time to go into the whole matter, as the history of the reservation went back to an anterior period to that mentioned by Mr. Hel mcken, and commenced with the grant ing of a license to the Hudson's Bay Company to trade exclusively with the Indians. Tracing the history of the trial of Hon. Mr. Turner's strength as to be sucient explanation of his absence, although the last time he (the speaker) had an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Turner about the meeting he had gather-turner about th crown, as represented by the provincial government, could not be questioned, for the idea that he was speaking to the cesolution before the meeting. Referring to his notice of motion in the local house looking towards the appointment of a commission, Mr. Helmcken proceeded to outline the position he held in the matter, and expressed it as his opinion that it was a subject into which politics should not be questioned, for it was the law of the province to-day. The proposition of Mr. McKenna was that the provincial government should hand over to the Dominion government the property of the province and allow the Dominion government to sell 19 acres and from the proceeds of the sale of that 19 acres to pay for removing the Indians to some other reservation and

was a subject into which politics should not be allowed to enter.

Going, with considerable detail, into the ancient history of the location of the reservation, the speaker quoted from various letters of instructions, written by the representatives of the imperial government to the late Sir James Douglas, urging upon him the necessity of respecting all the rights of the native population, and stating that the people their proposition to give the Dominion government half the reservation for nothing, and he again expressed his regret that Mr. Turner was not present to explain this.

Mr. Beaven mentioned what he call ed a most extraordinary thing, and that

was when he first took up the question the opposition, he explained, was from the people of Victoria. It had been the intention when the proposal to "pool" removing the Indians from the reserve. so that the reservation might be covered with happy homes.

An interruption occurred at this juncture, a stranger asking some question, which was not made plain, and which called forth repeated requests from the audience that the interrogator should "sit down."

Mr. Helmcken, continuing, said he nad been forced to the conclusion that it was desirable to get a commission appointed, and although it might have been desirable to bring the resolution un ire another shape, he thought it would be effectual in obtaining a statement from the government in explanation of the government in explanation of the position taken by them. In addition there was to be remembered the fact that a great part of the negotiations between the local and the Dominion and the position taken by the metal and the Dominion and the proposition when the proposition when the proposition the province is allowed to state of the sole management of the Dominion government. The province is able to look after its own affairs, "and if those we have in power are not able to do so," continued Mr. Beaven, amid the pominion government, it was one of the assets of the province, and by the mistake of the officials it was passed in the proposition when the proposition when the proposition the fertile islands of the gulf, but the government of the gulf, but the p reserves was made to settle the Indians mistake of the officials it was passed into the hands of the Dominion, and although immediate application was

made for its return, it had never been Mr. Richards asked Mr. Beaven if the of bookkeeping-the amount was a pro-

vincial asset.
Mr. F. B. Gregory thought too much Indians die to-morrow the land would belong to the province. The Indians could not alienate the land, the Dominion government could not, nor could the province as long as the Indians remained.

Everyone agreed that nothing could be done without the consent of the Indians.

Mr. McKenna said in one of his letters he had that consent, and was therefore in a position to treat, but the local government want to have the sale of the lands themselves. That explained the refusal of the Turner government and no other explanation was forthcoming, and there was not a word in the whole correspondence about there being any protect the interests of the people of Victoria Mr. McKenna said: "I have Victoria. Mr. McKenna said: got the consent of the Indians and will emove them within two years, pay all osts, charges and expenses and fund the balance of the money for the benefit of the Indians." Mr. Turner replies:

'No, that land belongs to the province,

into consideration and see that a proper and honorable agreement was come to; hence his desire to have a commission appointed.

He thought the conditions imposed by the Dominion government that the province should pay the difference between the value of the present reserve and the sale?"

MacKenna's proposition protected all interests and Mr. Gregory asked, "What did it matter who had the handling of the sale?" (Cries of "Provincial rights" retorted the speaker, "there is not a word in the corespondence claiming protected the speaker, "there is not a word in the corespondence claiming provincial rights and we know the people the value of the present reserve and that to which the Indians would be removed an onerous one. It was not ques-

not explain the government's refusal of Mr. McKenna's proposal, which was probably due to the fact that he was not close enough to the government, for although he may sit up with them all night he knew nothing more about them in the morning. Mr. Belyea insisted that provincial government should be de to understand that they were ex-Mr. Helmcken said that was what passed his comprehension. There was nothing on record to show the reasons for refusal, and he had never been acquainted with the reasons by Mr. Turner, nor by any member of his cabinet, and hence his reason for giving notice of the motion in the house. over to rich and powerful corporations like the E. & N. railway, it would be time for the people to gather, not in scores, nor hundreds, but in thousands

> He believed Mr. Beaven was right in his conclusions, and in moving the amend ment stated he (the speaker) had not con-sulted with Mr. Helmcken, but wished that gentleman to take the responsibility of it if he could, for it was his child. Mr. Gordon Hunter asked Mr. Belyes the commission favored by the am ment was to be a joint one from the two governments, and Mr. Belvea said no. The amendment and original resolution ere then read by the chairman and the

demand from them an explanation

amendment being voted on first was de clared carried by a vote of 45 to 28

No Orders Have Yet Been Received to Forbid Coal Being Sent to San Francisco.

Local Officials Believe Such an Order Will Be Issued-What Others Say.

As yet no orders have been received forbidding the exportation of coal to San forbidding the exportation of coal t forbidding the exportation of coal to San declared contraband of war. thorities expect orders will arrive shortly, however, which will place an embargo on the shipment of coal to American Until that order arrives colliers can continue to load and proceed to their destinations, subject, of course, to seizure. Steamers Titania and Peter Jebsen passed up yesterday evening to

The news that the coal carrying business was likely to suffer on account of the war caused much uneasiness in Na-Commenting on the subject, the Free Press says:
"The Free Press last evening published

a dispatch from San Francisco in regard to preventing our coal going to California during the American-Spanish war. The consternation among our citizens, feel certain that while such a serious contingency may be among the possible pos-sibilities, the probability of such an embargo is extremely remote. Coal shipped from our colleries to California will certainly have to run the risk of seizure by Spanish war vessels, because coal is now considered contraband of war, but be yond that the management of our col-leries have no fear of any interference with the commercial coal trade between Nanaimo and our American markets.'

Severe Bronchitis Yields Promptly to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

I used your Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseen and Turpentine for a severe attack of bronchitis. I got better from the time of taking the first dose. Having a family of young children, my doctor's bills have annually come to a considerable sum. I believe a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup occasionally will aid me in reducing them very materially. W. R. ALGER,

Halifax. N.S. Insurance Agent I.O.O.F. ANNIVERSARY.

Columbia Lodge Hold a Successful Banquet Last Evening. The brethren and sisters of the triple

held high carnival in the I.O.O.F hall

\$11,000 did not stand to the credit of the Songhees reserve, and in reply Mr. Beaven said that was purely a matter crica. The members of the craft in the up the contention of Draughtons of Rabelsah were they were Messrs. Huff and Braden. the introduction of the order into Am- of the government who were able to take city and the Daughters of Rebekah were invited to partake of the hospitality of Columbia Lodge and the generous invitation was royally honored. Two tables were spread in the lodge room Mr. F. B. Gregory thought too mach time had been wasted with historical details; the question was whether the provincial government was justified in refusing Mr. McKenna's offer. It could be assumed that the actual title was be assumed that the actual title was long programme of singing, instrumental extending the entire length of the building. Brother J. Smith presided, and a vested in the province, for, should the music, recitations and speeches was given. A feature of the evening's enjoy-ment was a masterly address on the principles and aims of the order by Bro-ther David Hart, the veteran orator of the fraternity. The occasion was made more than ordinarily interesting by the presence of a large number of members of the Rebekah order, and the celebration will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to attend. Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by dis-ordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

AUK YOUR GROCER SOF

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

Attorney-General Eberts Makes an Important Amendment to the Redistribution Bill.

The Residence Qualification Is Made to Apply to the District of Cassiar.

The Ruling Which Forced the Members of the Opposition to Leave the Chamber.

Victoria, April 27. The trouble which resulted in the nembers of the opposition leaving the legislative chamber in a body yesterday was brought about by a ruling of Dr. Walkem, who was in the chair at the

At 11:35, Dr. Walkem being in the chair, refused to put the motion of Mr. Sword that the clause be laid over. He order and irregular. Mr. Forster said that the better way for Dr. Walkem to do would be to refer the matter to the permanent chair-

Mr. Kellie asked who put Dr. Walkem up to refuse to put the question from the

chair.
Dr. Walkem replied that no one had ut him up to refuse to put the motion. to proce Mr. Keilie then asked Dr. Walkem the bill. who put him up to move the amendment to divide the city of Vancouver into ridings. He wanted to know why Dr. He wanted to

that the chairman leave the chair. members of the minority in the house should override the majority. to summon the members into the house

Messrs. Cotton and Williams made a mitfee had purposely intended to shut

vigorous protest against the decision of off the debate in the manner in which he had.

therefore could not be lost.

Mr. Kennedy asked whether Dr. Wal-

Mr. Kennedy suggested that nto his place.

Mr. Williams said that the chairman and following their withdrawal several

would not find a member on the opposition side of the house who would agree The motion was not before with him. the committee when the members were called into the house. He submitted that the chairman could not put anything through the house in that way. The members of the opposition would endeavor to respect the chair, but the chair must respect itself Mr. Kennedy-Will you say that you

out that motion properly Dr. Walkem—Yes, I do.
Mr. Kennedy—You did not; and there vill be, no business done until the mat-Are you ready for the question?" Dr. Walkem-No, I did not.

Dr. Walkem-No, 1 did no... Mr. Kennedy-I will appeal to the The speaker was then called into the couse and Dr. Walkem made his report, contending that he was regular in all that had been done. In this he was supported by Messrs. Huff and Braden and opposed by all the members of the op-

that the chairman leave the chair. Dr. Walkem had called the division upon his ment. laid over, and with it went the proposed Sword made the statement that amendment of Dr. Walkem to divide Dr. Walkem not only exceeded his authority, but that his action was dishon-

orable one of the hon, gentlemen opposite that he was much more honorable than he the house having been in session about was. He said that he had never for a 25 consecutive hours. sum of \$150 per month tried to serve twe parties in the house. He never wrote for one party and kept in with the other party. He never went as far as that. Mr. Kellie demanded that Dr. Walkem substantiate the charge, but the matter

Mr. Cotton then presented to the speaker the circumstances in connection with the putting of the amendment by Dr. Walkem, which were in accordance tie, to the number of about two hundred, Dr. with the statements above. In this he morrow. held high carnival in the I.O.O.F hall was borne out by Messrs, Semlin, Willast evening. The occasion was the celebration of the sixty-ninth anniversary of Sword. There were only two supporters Walkem, and

Mr. Kennedy went on record as saying that the conduct of Dr. Walkem in the chair was such as to leave the in-pression upon the minds of the opposiion that he was trying to catch them His conduct throughout had been discreditable.
Mr. Sword said that the speaker

should understand that the members of the opposition complained of the general conduct of Dr. Walkem while acting as chairman of committee. He had taken upon himself to refuse to put a motion, and while the mebers of the house were being rung in he had put an entirely different motion and eclare it lost although members of the house were eneavorign and while the members of the

Speaker Booth said there was only one way in which he could know what happened in commitee, and that was by the report of the chairman of the committee. he thought that he was quite right in refusing to put the motion of Mr. Kellie that the chairman leave the chair, and having decided that he could not put the



same he was right in considering that the bell, rung at the request of Mr. cesary for removal." Hume upon Mr. Kellie's motion, could be regarded as the division bell upon the mendment, and that taking this view of the matter he would have to sustain the

Mr. Macpherson entered against the manner in which the rules were being conducted in the house. Speaker Booth said that the minority could only expect to get the worst of it the case of construction to be placed

pon a rule. Upon the motion that the chair be sustained, the sleepers in the government ranks as well as the absentees were called in and sustained the chair against the unanimous declaration of the mem-bers of the opposition who were present

that his rulings were unfair.

Mr. Semlin expressed himself as dissatisfied with the action of the majority in the house. He said that if there was to be no protection under the rules from members of the opposition would decline Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "(1.) Total members of the opposition would decline to proceed further with the discussion of

Walkem did not let the government run its own show. He moved that the chairman leave the chair.

Dr. Walkem refused to put the motion that they did not receive fair play from the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Williams said that the members and Dr. Walkem consented to ring the bell.

When the members were all in their ment. He protested that the amendment which Dr. Walkem claimed to have places, Dr. Walkem, instead of putting put and to have recorded as defeated the motion that the chairman leave the chair, put the amendment fixing the the debate could be shut off. He said number of representatives at 34 instead of 37. He did not ring the bell for the division, and when he was putting the question Mr. Sword attempted to adwere not familiar with the matter at dress the house. Although under ordin- all, through absence from the chamber, ary circumstances the question was open | should accept the statement of three debate up till this stage, Dr. Walkem | members against the unanimous staterefused to recognize the member for ment of all the members of the opposition Delta, and declared the amendment lost who were present, and sustained the while three or four members of the opchair. Mr. Williams said that he was satisfied that the chairman of the com-

the chairman.

Mr. Kennedy claimed that the rules of the house required that the resolution be but three times.

he had.

After some further debate Mr. Semin arose and announced that as the members of the minority in the house were denied the protection of the rules of the that it would be useless for them Mr. Forster sought to explain to the chairman that the bell was not sounded in connection with the amendment at all, but in connection with the motion all, but in connection with the motion all, but in connection with the casir; that the motion in connection with the amend- to render this bill as little objectionable ment had not been properly put and therefore could not be lost.

To relate this but we are defeated by a most remarkable application of the rules of the house, and I say that the govern-

members of the party except chairman could not go on according to who was later joined by Mr. Forster. the rules of the house, that he should This sensational termination of the 23 eave the chair and let the proper man hours' continuous fight against the bill

consultations were started around the chamber. With the opposition out of the way the bill was speedily passed through com-mittee, and by 3 o'clock the committee rose and reported progress, all sections having been passed save that

dealing with Vancouver, which was laid over. The only important amendment made to the bill was that the clause relating to the registration of voters in Cassiar was dropped, upon the motion of the attor-ney-general. This section provided that the collector of voters for Cassiar would require to register all the electors who ter is settled. Did you say three times arrived in the district the day before the "Are you ready for the question?" was fiercely opposed by the members of the opposition while they took part in the debate. In moving that the clause be struck out the attorney-general said:

"As move the attorney-general said:

"As move the attorney-general said:

"As move the attorney-general said: 'As remarks have been passed across the floor of this house, and desiring to do the right thing. I have asked the premier consent to the dropping of the section. He said to certainly strike out the secif for one moment it appears Mr. Kellie repeated that he had moved an impure or improper action could take place under the election act."

The clause relating to Vancouver was

the city into wards.

The division was made in the district Cowichan-Alberni and some other Dr. Walkem said he wanted to tell minor amendments were made to the bill.

> Victoria, April 25. The speaker took the chair at 'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. Jenns. On the motion of Hon. Mr. Eberts, bill No. 62, intituled "An Act to further amend the 'Quesnelle Lake Dam Company Act," was introduced and read a first time. To be read a second time to-

> On the motion of Hon. Mr. Higgins seconded by Mr. Kellie, it was resolved that an order of the house be granted for the following returns: Total amount due the government

ccount of land sales. Total amount due the government eccount of lands pre-empted. Amount of municipal indebtedness guaranteed by the provincial govern-

ment. Amount of railway indebtedness guaranteed by the provincial government. Number of acres of land set apart for subsidizing railways within the province Mr. Forster asked the premier: What services did D. R. Harris render the provincial government in connection with the Songhees Indians for the sum of \$250 paid to him as per public accounts

report for the year ending June 30th, 1897? house were being rung in he had put an entirely different motion and declared it lost, although members of the house were endeavoring to address the house upon the motion when the question was put.

Solution in he report for the year ending June 30th, 1897?

Hon, Mr. Turner replied: "Mr. Harris was appointed a commissioner by an order in council on the 10th of April, 1896, to represent the government of British Columbia in the settlement of the Song-Columbia in the settlement of the Song hees reserve matter, in accordance with the understanding previously arrived at with the Dominion government, Hon Peter O'Reilly being the commis

cesary for removal.' Mr. Kennedy asked the premier: What has been the result of the government's consideration of a measure for the better

Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "It is not

care of explosives, as per the answer to

the intention of the government, this session, to introduce any further legislation with reference to the care of explosives.' Mr. Forster asked the premier:

(1.) What is the total amount of tax-ed costs allowed to the province in the several suits re precious metals in Island railway lands? (2.) What is the amount allowed for government solici-tor's fees, and to whom paid? (3.) What is the amount for government counsel's fees, and to whom paid? (4.) Has the full amount allowed been paid by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Com-

fixed amount of taxed costs in the Bainbridge precious metals case Gard, Hall & Rook for fees of senior counsel, -Brigham, and junior counsel,

C. A. Russell. (4.) Yes."
On motion of Mr. Higgins, seconded by Mr. Kellie, it was resolved that an order of the house be granted for a return of the total cost to the government of, (1.) The Bella Coola, (2.) The Cape Scott, and (3.) The Quatsino Scandinavian settlements. Return to state the efeated amount of financial assistance given to, which and the approximate population of each

Mr. Higgins moved for a return of copies of any petitions received praying for the division of the city of Vancouver into wards.

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that there

were no petitions, and that he had said Upon the order for the third reading of the master and servant bill being called, Mr. Macpherson moved that the order for the third reading be discharged, and that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of considering an amendment to make the act apply to other provinces

of the Dominion.

The motion was negatived on a divi-The motion was negatived on a division of 12 to 14. The house divided: Yeas—Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Helmcken—12. Nays—Huff, Williams, Smith, Mutter, Baker, Turner, Adams, Higgins, Stoddart, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, McGregor—14. The bill was read a third time and

Mr. Semlin rose to a question of privilege upon the incorrectness of the votes and proceedings of the house. He said: "Yesterday something took place in committee of the whole, which I see by rethe house has been omitted. Certain the newspapers of the province interests of the government, are endeaposition in a false light with respect to he position we took yesterday, and this, together with the omission in the jour nals of the house, makes it incumbent upon us to place ourselves right with re gard to our action of yesterday, and also to get the records amended. There was an appeal taken from the decision of the chairman which was reported to th house, which went before the house, and upon which a division occurred. There

is no mention of the appeal in the records of the house." Mr. Semlin then read the following re solution, which was seconded by Williams: "That it be entered in the journals of the house that on the 27th April the correctness of the ruling of the chairman (pro tem.) of the committee of the whole on the redistribution bill report to the house misrepresented the question, and as the speaker refused to consider anything but the chairman's report, and did not give those objecting he opportunity of showing that such report was not correct, and as the house by allowing that the motion be put and voting that 'the chair be sustained,' approved of the action of the speaker, and thereby made itself a party to the refusal to hear the complaint of those object-ing to the chairman's report, the following members withdrew from the house: Messrs. Semlin, Williams, Graham, Cot-ton, Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Macpher-son, Kidd and Vedder, and refused to take their places upon the resumption of the committee, as they considered that temporary chairman of the committee had taken advantage of his position to put the question contrary to the rules of the house, and that their privileges as members had been disregarded with-

out their having been able to obtain re Mr. Semlin in conclusion said that he onsidered that everyone was desirous of having a correct report of what hap pened in the house, especially upon important questions. It was desirable that the votes and proceedings of yesterday should be corrected and that the members of the opposition should take an op-portunity of placing themselves right. The Speaker—It seems to me that there should be notice given of a resolution of this kind. There is another question, whether the speaker can take no tice of anything that has taken place in

Hon. Mr. Pooley—It is not a matter of urgent importance. It is a question whether it should not require two days' notice.

Mr. Semlin-A question of privilege is always in order. We claim that our privileges were transgressed yesterday, and that this is the first opportunity we have had of bringing it to your notice. Col. Baker—The hon. gentlemen especially the member for Esquimalt have got into the habit of getting up and moving resolutions upon questions of privilege. If this is done without notice they have an opportunity of springing questions upon the house. If there is no objection, of course, the resolution may be brought forward, but if one member

of the house objects the resolution can not be moved. Mr. Semlin-The members of the government have had as much intimation as the members on this side of the house.

Mr. Cotton—There is a great difference between the resolution moved by the leader of the opposition and that

Col Baker-Would it be necessary to place on the votes and proceedings of the house that a certain member of the house had left the house?

Mr. Sword—No, certainly not. There was an appeal from the ruling of the chairman of committee which was referred to the speaker. The speaker gave a ruling and put the motion before the house and it was carried on a division. There is no record of this and therefore the records of the house are defective.

Mr. Williams cited May, pages 235 and 258, to show that resolutions or mo-tions arising out of a question of pri-vege were moved without notice.

Mr. Higgins expressed the opinion that the correction could be made moving any resolution.

Mr. Semlin—According to our rules, to

found a question of privilege a member must move a resolution before he sits

The Speaker-As far as the question of privilege is concerned the member is right, but I am in doubt if all that is ncluded in that motion is in order. Hon. Mr. Turner complained that the resolution was not a correction of the omission in any shape. There was a report from the committee of the house that members of the opposition objected to the chairman's decision. If there was an omission it should be corrected.

Mr. Sword—I think that in justice to the members of the opposition it should be stated that they objected to the chairman's report to the speaker.

Hon. Mr. Turner—The matter could

have been taken up yesterday.

Mr. Cotton—Hardly; the votes and proceedings complained of were not

printed yesterday.

Attorney-General Eberts-Wher is the rule that everything should be printed?

Mr. Cotton—Surely you would not say that the votes and proceedings are not to be correct reports of the votes and proceedings? There was a division in the house upon a certain question. Does the attorney-general mean to say that divisions could be taken in the bouse and not appear upon the report of the

votes and proceedings?
Col. Baker repeated that the resolution would not be in order unless the mover had the consent of the house. Mr. Cotton replied that since it was

not disputed that the resolutions were incorrect, that the only way to have the same corrected was by a resolution.

The Speaker—The resolution calls attention to something which took place in committee which was never reported to the house. There was a certain re-port from the chairman of the house and the house decided that the chair

Mr. Cotton-There is no record of that the votes and proceedings.
The Speaker—That should have been included, but when you go further and base a resolution on something which happened in committee it goes too far.

happened in committee it goes too far.

Mr. Sword—The complaint of the members is that having appealed to you against the decision of the chairman, that the report made by the chairman to you was not correct. That the chairman mis-stated the question. That for this reason the question put before the house differed from the question upon which the appeal had been taken. While objecting to the chairman's ruling in objecting to the chairman's ruling in committee, the point upon which the members based their right to call it a question of privilege was that after calling attention to the misrepresenta-tions of the chairman in the house they had no opportunity of correcting the

Hon, Mr. Pooley-This resolution is a reflection upon the speaker and upon the

question of privilege and requires two

correct record of the proceedings involv-ing certain members of the house if it is Hon. Mr. Pooley replied that the resolution of the Province into Electoral Districts, and to amend the Provincial

said, could leave the house when he Elections Act," to refer my ruling as wished, and return when he wished.

Uchairman of that comimttee to you,

ed easily enough. It was an oversight upon my part in not requiring a report in writing from him.

Mr. Sword-That is exactly the complaint of the members on this side of the nouse. That the chairman did not correetly report to you the question upon which his ruling was disputed. As to the remarks of the president of the council as to the resolution being a reflection upon the vote of the house, I do not dispute your ruling that you cannot take notice of anything in committee except what is reported to you by the chairman. But it is in regard to the chairman's report of the matter as made to ed it lost. From my decision in committee and the matter as made to the lost of the lost the members of the I am instructed by that committee the opposition complain. We claimed in the house that the report of the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the substitution of the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the substitution of the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and there is no claimed in the chairman was incorrect and the chairman man was incorrect and there is no record of the refusal of the house to hear our statement of the manner in which we were used by the chairman in committee. The house voted upon the action of the chair upon the report presented by the chairman by the chai

The speaker had nothing to do with anything except the chairman's report.

put that report to the house and the house sustained the chairman. Mr. Sword—If there was any decision reached by the house it was that the chair should be sustained upon the re-port of the chairman. Our complaint goes further back. Our contention is that the report made by the chairman was not a correct report of what transpired in the committee

Major Mutter said that he remembered when the speaker cook the chair and that several members of the opposition explained their position. They took their apportunity then two or took their opportunity then two or three at a time. The government side of the house explained their side. It was simply a case of evidence against

Mr. Speaker, that you said that you what is the use of an appeal if the word could not hear anything except the report of the chairman. I do not say that

you were wrong. Hon. Mr. Turner-Both sides of the was much more said upon the opposition tide than upon the government, and the house decided that the report given by the chairman was a correct report.

Mr. Sword—The report does not touch the question of our grievance. The statement was made to you. Mr. Speaker, that the report of the chairman was not that the report of the grounds upon a correct report of the grounds upon of certain gentlemen in the ministry, but house explained fully the position. There was much more said upon the opnosition side than upon the government, and the house decided that the report given by the chairman was a correct report.

a question of determining the correcta question of determining the correctness of the report if the president of the council would have come forward and given his evidence in regard to a thing which happened in committee when he was not present. He had merely voted that the ruling of the chairman was correct as stated by the chairman.

Mr. Kennedy to the Speaker—Did you not tell us plainly that you had to take the chairman's report, no matter what we said?

The Speaker—Yes.

Mr. Kennedy—Not only did the president of the council vote upon that question, but he undertook to instruct the mittee upon what had occurred when

The Speaker-There is a rule which confines the speaker to the report of the chairman as to what takes place in

Mr. Sword—No one is finding fault with your action. We complain that our evidence was not heard. We were refused a hearing when we charged that the chargement of the committee had not acted honestly.

Mr. Cotton—Your ruling is that we

should give two days' notice, otherwise it is a proper motion?

The Speaker—I cannot say whether it is a proper motion to come before the house or not. I will ask the chairman to write out a report of what took place

Mr. Cotton What we ask first of all is that the votes and proceedings of yes-terday be corrected and record what took place.
The Speaker—I will ask the chairman

write out a report of what he did re-

records of the house unless it is approved by the house. The Speaker-It will be submitted to the house. Mr. Sword-It will also be necessary,

Mr. Speaker, that you verify the report as the one upon which you acted The resolution was ruled out upon the following grounds by the speaker; "I think the motion exceeds the limits matters of privilege, and refers to preceedings which took place in the com-mittee of the whole which were not reported to the house, and of which the house cannot take cognizance."

lating to the protest of the provincial government against the issue of a lease by the department of Indian affairs to one T. D. Jones of the coal measures under the Indian reserve at Nanaimo. The truck bill was considered in committee and reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message Lieutenant Governor recomfrom the mending that certain agreements be made between the government and certain parties with respect to a transporta-tion service on Teslin Lake.

Mr. Helmcken introduced a game bill, which was read a first time.

Attorney-General Eberts introduced a bill to amend the Quesnelle-Lake Dam Company act. It was read a first time.

Hon, Mr. Martin presented a return enclosing Dyking Inspector Tyler's report on dyking schemes. port on dyking schemes.

Mr. Forster rose to a question of pri-

Victoria, April 29. The speaker took the chair at two

Mr. Hume—You are easily touched.

Hon. Mr. Pooley—An appeal was taken to the house and this is a reflection upon the vote of the house. It is not a question which is committee of the whole when the committee of the whole when the redistribution of the whole o'clock. whole upon the redistribution, upon which complaint had been made by the Mr. Cotton—What do you call an in-orrect record of the proceedings involv-A motion in committee of the whole on bill No. 48, intituted an act for the Rebers leaving the house is merely a statement of fact. It is not a part of the question of privilege.

The Speaker—If the house can come to a conclusion of what the chairman did report, the record could be corrected easily enough. It was an oversight Mr. Speaker, was adopted. ty-seven be struck out and thirty-six be substituted." The second, in amendment to the amendment, was as follows: "That thirty-seven be struck out and thirty-four be substituted. I submitted the last mentioned amendment to the committee and the member for North Kootenay moved that the chairman leave the chair. I refused to put this motion, as it had been frequently moved by the same member at the same stage of the bill, on the ground that it was vexatious. I rang the bell to call in the members, and out the amendment to the members, and put the amendment to the amendment to the committee and declaring of that report?

of the chair upon the report presented by the chairman, which we say was not a correct report. We say that the chairman misrepresented what occurred in committee and what our appeal was. You will say that it was his word as against ours. What we ask is that it be investigated and see which is correct. The Speaker—The proper course is to

The Speaker—The proper course is to correct the minutes as far as the report was made. Then if any objection is taken to the report bring in a resolution to amend it.

Col. Baker said it was another attempt of the minority to override the majority. The speaker had nothing to do with any—The speaker—The proper course is to understand from the report was the question which was put before the question was put

Mr. Semlin asked whether from the report the speaker would understand that the question upon which appeal had been taken was upon the chairman's re-fusal to put the motion that the chair-man should leave the chair. The members of the opposition had appealed from the decision of the chairman in refusing to put the motion that he should leave the chair. The report from the chairman which the speaker had read did not

touch at all the point upon which the appeal had been taken.

I Mr. Kennedy-What earthly use not atter would there be in appealing from the decision of the chair if you are to take

The Speaker-The speaker is not supposed to know what takes place in com-

as regards the decision of the house. I am not disputing the decision of the house, but the statement submitted upon which the decision was based was not

The matter has not ended here. The Speaker—There was a certain resolution offered yesterday, but I took the ground that it was not in order. This is the chairman's report of what he says should have been reported in the min-utes. According to May, page 260, questions of order in the house or in committee cannot be treated as matters

of privilege.

Mr. Semlin-We were not allowed to committee upon what had the was not in the house.

The Speaker—The resolution is entire—
It is out of order without notice. If you have framed a resolution to correct the minutes it is all right, but when you go further it requires notice.

The Speaker—This is not a question of privilege, but a question of order.

Mr Semlin—1s not a member's privilege, but a question of order.

Mr. Semlin—Is not a member's privi-lege curtailed when he is denied the right of an expression of opinion upon a case of appeal? Mr. Kennedy-It means that no mat-

can be taken of the protests of the memhers of the house.

Mr. Kellie—Is that report, Mr. Speakto be entered upon the records of house. If so, I wish to protest inst it. The statements contained in against it. The statements contained in that report are not true, and I object to it going upon the sessional papers.

Hon. Mr. Poley observed that the members of the house had not seen the

report. Mr Graham replied that they knew enough about it to know that there were

statements in it contrary to fact. The speaker replied that the report would be printed upon slips and submit-ted to the members of the house. Col. Baker presented the return which the house had called for a month before,

Mr. Semlin—I will object to any report for copies of all tenders for stationery of any chairman being spread upon the supplies purchased by the comptroller of stationery. He said that there was nothing in the return as there were no ten-

ders. Mr. Helmcken asked the premier whether his attention had ben called to whether his attention had ben called to the report in the Colonist from Ottawa' respecting Mr. Bothwell's report upon the settlers' claims within the E. & N. railway belt. He asked whether the government contemplated taking any action in regard thereto. Dr. Walkem said that he had already

communicated with the government upon the matter. Hon. Mr. Turner said that he had read the article rather hastily. The government had received no report as yet and could not deal with the report in the

Dr. Walkem objected to any informal Mr. Williar discussion upon the matter. The proper leave it in, course would be to move the adjournment of the house if the matter was goment of the house if the half of the house ing to be discussed.

Mr. Kellie said it would be a good lation should be amended by leaving out thing if Dr. Walkem would carry out the names.

The Speaker—You can only discuss the the rules of the house himself.

Dr. Walkem said that he did not reaction of the company as a company.

Mr. Semlin—I think that the whole could be discussed. This recent

vilege and complained that the return asked for a month before with respect to the tenders for stationery had not conver city into wards.

Mr. Higgins' resolution was again call to Mr. Smith—It would not be just to din which he requested copies of all of anyone to try them before it was proven petitions in favor of the division of Van that they had authorized the insertion

petitions in favor of the division.

And the advertisement.

Mr. Higgins replied that the premier of the advertisement.

Mr. Williams—Let the ministers get up had stated on the previous day that and deny it. there were no petitions received in favor of Mr. Smith—No; it must first be proven of such division.

of such division.

Mr. Williams then moved the following resolution: "Whereas the attention of the members of this house has been called to an advertisement in the London Times, issued on 5th of April, instant, by the Klondike & Columbian Gold Fields, Limited, and the Dawson City and Dominion Trading Corporation," with the Klondike and Columbian Passenger Agency, in which the following discuss the action of the company they clauses appear: 'On arrival of passengers' can do so, but there are two questions in at the Pacific Coast, the voyager is ig-norant of the best steamer on which to take his passage. In a strange comatry, me is at the mercy of the first canvas. Mr. Sword—I suppose any ordinary ser. In a strange town he is in the company might make any statement, but hands of the storekeeper who under the reason why exception is taken to the in charge to Victoria. At Victoria passengers will receive their outfit and provisions, properly packed by experienced packers. From Victoria to Dyea by Washington & Alaska Steamship Company to Lake Lindeman by the fany, Dyea to Lake Lindeman by the Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company.' And whereas the Hon, J. H. Turner, premier and finance minister, and Hon, C. E. Pooley, president of the council, the local directors of the Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields, Limited, and the Dawson City and Dominion Trading Corporation, Limited, and their names appear in said advertisement, and whereas many of the allegations contained in said advertisement are untrue, and charges false, and are a reflection against the honesty and business integrity of the people and merchants of our province not warranted by facts:
Therefore, be it resolved, that this house
regrets that the allegations and statements contained in said advertisement, and methods thereby adopted, should be engorsec and countenanced by the pre ier and president of the council, and

that they should allow their names to appear in such advertisement."

Mr. Smith asked whether the resolu tion was in order. It seemed to him that it touched the same subject brought up mittee. You simply appealed to the house to say whether or not the chair should be sustained. The interrogations of the member for Dewdney are not at all nembers for Dewdney are not at all nembers. members of the government to take part in such companies—that any discussion upon it would touch upon the question before the courts. He contended that it was out of order to discuss the resolu-

tion at the present time.

Col. Baker to Mr. Williams—Is that an exact copy of the advertisement?

Mr. Williams—Yes, so far as I know. copied it out myself.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Is there no omission? Have you omitted any para-

Mr. Williams There may be. I did not attempt to copy the whole advertise-

Hon. Mr. Turner-Yes, I think so. It is very suspicious.

Mr. Semlin—The position is this, Mr. Speaker. Certain parties in London have issued an advertisement by which the merchants of Victoria and Vancouver are supposed to be prejudiced. They are described as a grasping avaricious,

which the appeal had been taken. The that does not make it out of order. statement of Mr. Hunter may be correct. The Speaker—The resolution is a The Speaker—The resolution is a direct attack upon the ministers for their connection with this company.

Mr. Williams—No, 1 submit not. It is for their connection with this particular advertisement.

Col. Baker-Where is the reference to the merchants of Victoria and Vancou-

Attorney-General Eberts to Col. Baker-Don't discuss it.

Mr. Smith-Did these parties authorize the publication of this advertisement? There should be some evidence offered that they authorized the publication of

Mr. Williams then read to the house the abstract resolution which had been ruled out of order, which was to the ef-fect that the house was of the opinion that ministers of the crown should not lend their official titles to the floating of speculative companies. He contended that the resolution he had moved was in no manner affected by the disposal of such a resolution as he had referred to.

The resolution he had offered referred to something which had occurred since ter how untruthful or unfair the report the action of the house upon the first reof the chairman may be, no cognizance solution.

The Speaker-Yes, but it brings up the whole question.

Mr. Williams—No; it only shows the results or effects of the action of the ministers in lending their names to the directorate of such companies. I think, Mr. Speaker, that when you were on the floor of the house that you were perhaps the most emphatic member in defending the right of the house to discuss a sub-

stantive motion upon this matter.

The Speaker—Yes; that is all right But this particular question was put off by the house for six months. The resoution offered by the senior member for Vancouver is very close to the one which has been deferred by the house and is of such a nature that the whole question

must come up if it is discussed at all. Mr. Williams-You might allow the re solution to be put, and if the members trenched upon the subject matter of the previous resolution they could be stopped. It is quite a different thing to say that the resolution is not in order.

The Speaker-The resolution is finding fault with the company. Mr. Williams-No it is complaining of the allegations contained in a certain ad-

The Speaker-That part of the resolu-tion would be in order. You cannot, however, include the names of the ministers n the resolution.

Mr. Williams—Unless the names are connected with it there is no responsibilshown for advertisment complained The Speaker—Amend the resolution in this way and it will be all right.

Mr. Williams—No; I think we will

The Speaker-Then it will become the same question as was postponed.

Mr. Semlin—I do not see why the resolution should be amended by leaving out

quire any lessons from the hon, gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Graham presented a petition from the people of Camp McKinney protesting against the division of the district of East Yale in the manner in which it against the division of the district of the offenders are allowed to go on and East Yale in the manner in which it continue their offences, and do so much had been done. They favored the division of the district north and south by a sion of the district north and south by a must remain silent. The elimination of line drawn east and west near Pentic-Mr. Higgins' resolution was again call-to in order if it is at present out of order.

resolution like this.

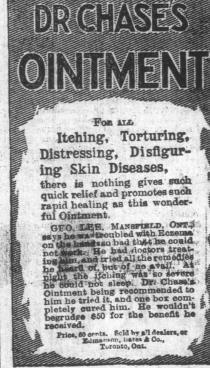
The Speaker—If the members wish to the resolution. There is the action of the company, the very question which was

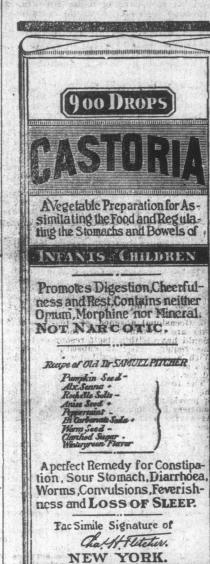
laid over. Mr. Sword—I suppose any ordinary takes to provide him with a miner's outtakes to provide him with a miner's o ing provisions utterly inadequate and unsuitable for a year's sojourn in a gold mining country. He is plagued by customs officials, and without any experience or knowledge, is generally at the mercy of hacks all yound. At Vancouries on account of the connection with the metry of men in such a prominent. ver passengers will be met by the of-ficials of the Klondike and Columbian position in the province. The resolution Passenger Agency, who will take them merely proposes to express regret that

rectorate.
Mr. Williams—This resolution is offered in all kindness to the government to enable the premier and the president of the council to justify their course. If they want to take shelter behind your ruling and not allow the matter to be discussed I have not a word they liscussed I have not a word to say, The advertisement speaks for itself.

The speaker then declared the resolution out of order and Mr. Williams took

an appeal from the decision The speaker in putting the question, said: I have decided that the gist of this resolution is practically the same as the resolution laid over for six months. The former part of it dealing with the company would be all right, but that part





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WRAPPER

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referring to the ministers is a question which has been laid over. The question s, shall the chair be sustained? The chair was sustained upon a division of 16 to 11. The house divided as

At6 months old

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEP.

5 Doses - 35 Cents

follows: Ayes-TURNER, POOLEY, Helmcken, Baker, Martin, Huff, Stod-dart, Walkem, McGregor, Hunter, Rog-ers, Adams, Bryden, Mutter and Eberts

Nays-Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd and Vedder-11. Attorney-General Eberts introduced a bill to amend the speedy incorporation act. It was read a first time. The bill

provides: "The municipal councils of the cities of Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Sandon may during the year 1898 make and pass a by law for the purposes set out in sub-section (153) of section 50 of the "Municipal Clauses Act," and sub-ject to the limitations and conditions in (d) and (e) thereof contain that the amount to be borrowed shall not exceed an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property within the municipality, as shown

by the last revised provincial assessment The house went into committee of the whole on the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing a bill intituled "An act to confirm an agreement between Her Majesty, in right of her province of British Columbia, and Frank Owen and William John Stokes, and to incorporate the Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Company." The bill was reported to the house and received its first reading.

The bill amending the mineral act was reported complete from committee. Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the bill respecting the con-struction of certain dykes. He said that it had been pointed out to the govern-ment that there was a large area of land which could be saved if the government took the matter in hand and carried a bill through the house authorizing the government to carry on the work of building dykes in the districts of Chilli-wack, Agassiz, Hatzic, Surrey and New Westminster generally. It was estimated that there would be reclaimed some 20,000 acres in the Chilliwack district, 3,500 or 4,000 acres in the Chilinwack district, 3,500 or 4,000 acres in Agassiz, the same in Surfey, or altogether 40,000 acres. By the terms of the act he said that it reprovided that: The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, at the request of a majority in interest and number of the proprietors of land to be denefited by the dyking works outlined in the schedule hereto, appoint an inspector of dykes for such district or districts as may be benefited by such works, or any of them,

inspectors of dykes for the existing districts, save that sections 8 and 10, and sub-sections (d), (e), and 2 of section 13 and section 14 of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act" shall apply to the inspector of dykes so appointed, and he shall possess all the powers therein con-ferred upon and, in the manner therein

Messrs Kidd, Vedder, Forster and Sword congratulated the government upon its policy in making provision for the dyking of the lands, and the second reading was agreed to. The following private bills were given their second reading: North Cowichan Corporation Boundaries, Small Debts Amending Act, B. C. Railway Amending Act, and Quesnelle Lake Dam Company's

A point of order was taken against the last bill on the ground that it should have been introduced as a private bill, but this was not maintained. was not mainfained.

The Mountain Tramway Company's bill, Skeena River and Eastern Railway bill, and Kootenay and Northwest Railway bill were read a third time and finally passed.

The Downie Creek Rallway bill was adopted on report.

Mr. Williams moved that the order for report upon the Vancouver Incorporation bill be discharged, and that the same be referred back to committee for the purpose of putting into the bill the provisions of the municipal clauses act which applied

applied.

Mr. Macpherson offered an amendment to the bill which would prevent the police magistrate from practising in any civil cases as well as criminal cases as already

The Attorney-General opposed

provided.

amendment, as it might mean that the city could not secure a good magistrate or the salary offered. Mr. Cotton supported the amendment

and Mr. Williams said that he would support it in deference to the wishes of the people of Vancouver, although he did not believe in it. Objection being taken to the amendent the clause and the amendment laid over. The committee rose and reported progress.

The alien labor bill introduced by Mr.

Helmcken, which is a copy of the bill to which Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney refused his assent, was considered ommittee. The several sections of the bill were passed and the committee rose and reported progress without passing The house went into committee legal professions bill introduced by Mr. Semlin. The bill met with considerable

opposition and the committee rose and reported progress ROSSLAND'S ATTITUDE. Strong Resolution Passed Condemning

the Redistribution Bill. Rossland, April 29 .- At a public meeting convened by the mayor at the request of the citizens of Rossland to consider the redistribution bill, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved—That this meeting endorses the resolution adopted by the Trades & Labor Council, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the redistribution bill has been deliberately arranged to deprive the citizens of a large section of this province of their inheritant right to adequate a province of their inheritant right to adequate the province of their province of their inheritant right to adequate the province of their p quate representation in the government of the country, and records its indignant protest against such gross injustice; and that this resolution be telegraphed to

H. S. WALLACE, Mayor.

SONGHEES RESERVATION. Mr. Helmcken Asks For All Papers to Be Brought Down.

The following notice of motion was The following notice of motion was given in the local house yesterday, by H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P.

For a return of all correspondence between the Domininon government and the Provincial government, or between the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, and the provincial services of the behalf and the provincial 20,000 acres in the Chilliwack district, 3,500 or 4,000 acres in Agassiz, the same in Hatzic, and about 10,000 acres. By the terms of the act he said that it remained with the persons interested to say whether the work should be gone on with or not. The 22nd clause of the bill provided that: The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, at the request of a majority in interest and number of the proprietors of land to be denefited by the dyking works outlined in the schedule hereto, appoint an inspector of dykes for such district or districts as may be benefited by such works, or any of them, who, with his successors, shall hereafter, for the district or districts for which he may be appointed, have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the inspectors of dykes for the existing district or altowards district or districts for which he may be appointed, have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the inspectors of dykes for the existing districts and number of the district or districts as may be benefited by such works, or any of them.

O(d.) Also for correspondence between the Dominion government and the Provincial government, or between the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co., or any one on its behalf, and the provincial government, or any member thereof, relative to obtaining the assent of the provincial government to the grant of the foreshore of the Songhess reserve by the federal government in favor of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. (e.) Also copies of all orders-in-council (if any) passed by the provincial government, and the federal government and for warded to the provincial government, reprovided perform all the duties therein warded to the provincial government, imposed appointed and in the duties therein warded to the provincial government, lating to the grant of the foreshore of appointed.

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sleep and cures so that you need not sit ASTHMA for breath for fear of suffication. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. Taft Bros. Med Co., 186
West Adelaide Street, FREE Toronto, Ontario.

NOTICE Sixty days after date I intent to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to pur chase the following described tracts of land, situate at the head of Nasoga Gulf commencing at the N.W. corner on short line, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres (more or less). FRANK ROUNDY, 18th March, 1898.

TWO CIVIC

The Deadlock Between Trustees and A Continues

City Superintendent B Pupil Teacher Syste Trustees Deba

The controversy which tween two important c advanced another stage
A special meeting of school trustees was held chamber of the city hall of receiving and consid of receiving and consider of receiving and considered of the committee on legiste the matters at variant city council and the first to that committee at the meeting. A report was from City School Supering regard to the pupil to Chairman Hayward presentes Mesdames Grant at Messrs. Belyea, Hall, McMicking were present liams and Superintende also in attendance.

The chairman said the would be the reception of committee's report, and committee's report, and read the following corres was taken as such repo Victoria, B. C. Ap

Col. the Hon. James B Education, Victoria, Sir: I have the hono tion of the board of sel the city of Victoria, to for your consideration posed amendment to posed amenument to the act, as drafted by the tors of the municipal ecity of Victoria and the These proposed amenusigned to avoid the appropriate to avoid the appropriate to avoid the appropriate to the act of raised by the position ta corporation available for are: (1.) The per capita provincial government; rate of two mills on th The proposed amend the power to raise wh be necessary for schooly in the board, and charge and managemen The board contend th reasons the amount requestors the board, be assessed lected by the municipal officers, and from time lected, paid over to the In order to avoid the sum upon real estate it the board that the rev be devoted to school p per capita allowance pa board. To the latter council agree, but not In order that the bo funds to carry on the the collection of the sur the levy, borrowing pow tion of this portion of nue, similar to that concipal councils, is asked. At a conference of the question, it was agreed

and matters upon which not agree in the propo should be left to the go amendments for your board wish it to be stood that it in no way with the position and municipal council its disposal for school I have the honor to Your obedient serv

Chairman Legislation of School Trustees,

Education Victoria, A A. L. Belyea, Esq., Che Committee of Boar tees, Victoria, B. Sir: I have the hon receipt of your lett enclosing copies of am ed to the school act by of school trustees and cipal council.

In reply I may state instruction does not able to make any cha it works well and sme provincial revenue tax cities it was certainly eing applied for scho following extract fr shows, as well as an Robson's speech on of the bill: "The News-Advertis new: measure the go that the cities provide of the money required What are the facts hands over to the mus maintenance of the sc the provincial tax, as possession of the sch grounds and furniture ingle cent for their

know how it is in Var fuly collected, and to uildings and half the teachers, the balance be required to pay or revenue, for the supo will be very small inde (Extract from speed John Robson on secon lic School, Act, 1891, ist. Feb. 19th, 1891.) "In conection with that, under this bill, on the city municipal to be surrendered by would if properly adult ly sufficient to cove costs." will be seen by 1896-7, that although purposes in the city \$48,213.67, the government

ed by the city. I have the honor to Your most obedie Min Mr. Belyea moved went to show that t the board in the mat This view was shared who, in seconding t that the position of been in favor of furth

\$18,744,24 as per

\$9,105 were collected

leaving only \$20,364.

report was un inime committee relieved from the matter.
Superintendent Eatfollowing report: To the School Board of Ladies and Gentlen

SEE HAT THE

C-SIMILE SIGNATURE

-OF-IS ON THE

VRAPPER

OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

ria is put up in one-size bottles only. It old in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell thing else on the plea or promise that is st as good" and "will answer every pur-See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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ng Resolution Passed Condemning the Redistribution Bill.

ssland, April 29.-At a public meetconvened by the mayor at the rethe redistribution bill, the followresolution was passed unanimously: esolved—That this meeting endorses resolution adopted by the Trades & our Council, and that, in the opinion this meeting, the redistribution bill been deliberately arranged to deprive citizens of a large section of this ince of their inheritant right to ade te representation in the government the country, and records its indignant est against such gross injustice; and this resolution be telegraphed to

H. S. WALLACE, Mayor. SONGHEES RESERVATION. Helmcken Asks For All Papers to Be

Brought Down, the following notice of motion was given the local house yesterday, by H. D. lmcken, M.P.P. 'or a return of all correspondence be-een the Domininon government and the

vincial government, or between the ulmalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, anyone on its behalf, and the provincial ernment, or any member thereof, reve to the obtaining of or requesting the ent of the provincial government to the sent of the provincial government to the sposition by the Dominion government nineteen acres of the Songhees reserve, any part thereof, in favor of the Esquialt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

(b.) Also copies of all orders-in-council any) passed by the provincial government, and the federal government of forwarded to the provincial government, relating to any such disposition favor of said company.

(c.) Also for a copy of the plan referred in the communication of J. A. J. Moenia, to the Premier, dated September 2, 97.

Also for correspondence between the

a) Also for correspondence between the ininion government, and the Provincial eriment, or between the Esquimalt & naimo Railway Co. or any one on its alf, and the provincial government, or member thereof, relative to obtaining assent of the provincial government to grant of the foreshore of the Soughessirve by the federal government in favor the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. .) Also copies of all orders-in-council any) passed by the provincial government in favor the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. . ed to the provincial government, reg to the grant of the foreshore of the

-DR. TAFT'S CURES leep and cures so that you need not sit ASTHMA for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. O. Taft Bros. Med Co., 186
West 'Adelaide' Street, FREE.
Toronto, Ontario.

Toronto, Ontario. NOTICE—Sixty days after date I Intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tracts of land, situate at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at the N.W. corner on shore line, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 point of commencement, containing 160 point of commencement, containing 160 acres (more or less). I'RANK ROUNDY. 18th March, 1898.

TWO CIVIC BOARDS

The Deadlock Between the School Trustees and Aldermen Continues.

City Superintendent Reports on the Pupil Teacher System and the Trustees Debate It.

The controversy which has arisen between two important civic bodies was
advanced another stage last evening,
advanced meeting of the board of
A special meeting of the board o tween two important civic bodies was advanced another stage last evening.

A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held in the council school trustees was need in the country chamber of the city hall for the purpose of receiving and considering the report ne committee on legislation in regard ne matters at variance between the council and the trustees referred at committee at the last regular report was also received School Superintendent Eaton d to the pupil teacher question.
In Hayward presided, and Trussdames Grant and Jenkins, and
Belyea, Hall, Marchant and

f Victoria and the board. se proposed amendments are deavoid the apparent difficulty signed to avoid the apparent difficulty raised by the position taken by the municipal council that the only funds of the corporation available for school purposes are: (1.) The per capita allowance by the

board wish it to be distinctly understood that it in no way accepts or agrees with the position and views advanced by the municipal council as to the funds at its disposal for school purposes.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. L. BELYEA,
Chairman Legislation Committee, Board of School Trustees, Victoria.

Education Office. Victoria, April ,26th, 1898. A. L. Belyea, Esq., Chairman Lelislative Committee of Board of School Trustees, Victoria, B. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge he receipt of your letter of 22nd inst., enclosing copies of amendments proposed to the school act by the Victoria board of school trustees and also by the municipal council.

In reply I may state that after careful consideration the council of public instruction does not consider it advisble to make any changes in the act, as it works well and smoothly in the three other cities of the province. When the provincial revenue tax was given to the ties it was certainly with a view to its being applied for school purposes, as the following extract from the Colonist shows, as well as an extract from Mr. on's speech on the second reading

The News-Advertiser says: 'By the new measure the government proposes that the cities provide the larger portion of the money required for school expen-

"What are the facts? The government hands over to the municipalities, for the maintenance of the schools, the whole of the provincial tax, and it put them in possession of the school buildings and grounds and furniture without asking a single cent for their use. We do not know how it is in Vancouver, but in Victoria, if the provincial tax is all carefuly collected, and the government is credited with a fair rent for the school buildings and half the salaries of all the teachers, the balance which the city will be required to pay out of its ordinary revenue, for the suport of the schools will be very small indeed." (Extract from speech of late Hond John Robson on second reading of Pub-lic School Act, 1891, vide Daily Celon-ist, Feb. 19th, 1891)

In conection with the new burdens hat, under this bill, would he imposed hat, under this bill, would he imposed in the city municipalities, the revenue of he surrendered by the government would, if properly administered, be nearly sufficient to cover the additional costs."

It will be seen by the accounts for 1896-7, that although the costs for school Poses in the city of Victoria were 213.67, the government contributed \$18,744.24 as per capita grant. and \$9.105 were collected as provincial taxes, leaving only \$20,364.43 to be contribut-

have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES BAKER,
Minister of Education

Mr. Belyea moved the adoption of the report, stating that the correspondence went to show that the responsibility of This view was shared by Mr. Marchant who, in seconding the motion, added that the position of the board had not been in favor of further legislation. The report was unmimously adopted, and the committee relieved from further duty in the matter. the matter.

Superintendent Eaton then reid the following report: To the School Board of Victoria. Ladies and Gentlemen:-My report

February 9th last recommending certain changes in existing provisions relating to pupil teachers were referred back to me for ruther consideration and report. In pursuance of that direction I now submit a somewhat enlarged review of the whole subject, together with a draft of such regulations under which the pupil teacher feature of our school system may be maintained with probably more satisfactory results that have hitherto been realized. In the first place I offer for your consideration the first place I offer for your consideration the reasons that present themselves respective-ly for and against the continuance of the

board's present policy in this regard.

1. In the absence of any provincial facilities for training teachers, it is desirable that the city of Victoria should, as far as possible, furn'sh such training for the considerable number of young people of the city who are looking forward to teaching as a profession.

3. So long as the board is dependent up-

3. So long as the board is dependent upon on outside candidates for appointment to vacancies, there is a constant risk either that there may not be good material to select from or that a wrong choice may be made from lack of personal knowledge of the candidates. On the other hand the board with a number of fairly trained pupil teachers to select from, the merits of all being fully known, the risk of making unsatisfactory appointments would be minimized.

in regard to the pupil teacher question. Chairman Hayward presided, and Trustees Mesdames Grant and Jenkins, and Messrs. Belyea, Hall, Marchant and Messrs Belyea (4. The assistance given by pupil teachers which they are attached is valuable and the exholosy the exhoten they are attached is valuable and the exhoten the everyday work of the schools to which they are attached is valuable and the exhoten the everyday work of the schools to which they are attached is valuable and the exhoten the everyday work of the schools to which they are attached is valuable and the exhoten the everyday work of the schools to which they are attached is valuable and the exhoten the everyday work of the schools the the everyday work of the schools the the every

sion.

2. That with a view to securing the best tenchers posible the board, in making appointments, should be governed entirely by the qualifications of candidates and are under no obligations to give a preference

study, by an organized plan of observation of the work of the best teachers in the city, and by requiring systematic practice under criticism throughout the whole term of service. It may be instructive in this connections of the public schools, and the control of the work of the best teachers in the city superintendent, together with the principals of the public schools, criticism throughout the whole term of service. It may be instructive in this connection. of the work of the best teachers in the city, and by requiring systematic practice under circleism throughout the whole term of service. It may be instructive in this connected to the recall the fact that in Ontario the only professional riming that is imperationally supported by the service is that given in the so-called. Model School is an ordinary problem on the school with several grades, and for four months in the year the principal devotes the major portion of his fime to the teachers in training. The training grades are connected with the work of such a practice—such as it is proposed to give to perfolwed in the consists of instruction, observation and practice—such as it is proposed to give to perfolwed in the consists of instruction, observation and practice—such as it is proposed to give to perfolwed in the consists of instruction, observation and practice—such as it is proposed to give to perfolwed in the consists of instruction, observation and practice—such as it is proposed to give to perfolwed in the consists of instruction, observation and practice—such as it is proposed to give to perfolwed in the consists of instruction, observation and practice—such as it is proposed to give to perfolwed in the consists of instruction, observation and practice—such as it is proposed to give to perfolwed in the consists of instruction, observation and four proposed to give to pupil teachers here. The plan proposed to give to pupil teachers here. The plan proposed to give to pupil teachers here. The plan proposed to give to pupil teachers when have been and provision shall each be paid a provision shall each be paid as the result should be at least as good as an possibly be attained in Ontario in a four proposed to give to the labors of any one, and at the same time the result should be at least as good as an possibly be attained in Ontario in a proposed to give to the labors of any one, and at the same time the result should be at least as good as an possibly be attained in Ontario in a proposed to the labors

substitute direct, as is now done, or to pay the pupil teachers selected for substitute

CARTER'S dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea. Drowsiness, Distress after esting, Pain in the Stie, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown. fleadache, yet Carter's Liver Pull fre equally, valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, thinulate the liver and regulate the bowels who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately 'Leir goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do with us them.

here, and those who once try them will the be little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do with at them.

Sut after all sick head

CARTER MEDICINE CO. "Tew York." and a laid a bulke

Substitute direct.

During the eight months of the current year ending March 31, the total number of days' absence on the part of teachers was 66. Presumptively this represents an average monthly expenditure for substitute service of from \$10 to \$12. The actual average was somewhat less than this. Last year the absences aggregated 151 days, representing an average payment to substitutes of not less than \$18 a month. In these figures there is furnished a basis on which to determine the monthly salary the board would be justified in paying pupil teacher substitutes, if this plan of remunerating them commends itself.

Whether the board should not remit to

Whether the board should not remit to Whether the board should not remit to teachers absent temporarily on account of sickness any curtailment of their salaries in consequence is another question.

An a priori objection is sometimes raised against the model school system that it is not in the interests of the schools themselves to be used as practice ground for the teachers in training. In reply, it may be said:

1. It is not found in general that results sustain this objection.

1. It is not found in general that results sustain this objection.

2. In carrying out the plan under discussion, the practice lessons would be distributed over a large number of classes, and for any given class would occur infrequently, so that the disadvantage, if any, to the children would be very slight.

3. No class would ever be left wholly in charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons the control of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons that the charge of the puril teacher giving the lessons the charge of the purity that the

3. No class would every sight.
3. No class would ever be left wholly in charge of the pupil teacher giving the lesson. The regular teacher would be present, as also the city superintendent or principal under whose supervision and criticism the lesson was being taught.

4. The regular teacher would often be materially benefited by the suggestions and criticisms given to the pupil teacher. In this way the general interests would gain rather than lose by the system proposed.

Following is a draft of such recommendations as I have to offer in the premises, based on the considerations set forth in the foregoing discussion. These, if adopted, with such modifications as may be necessary, may constitute the regulations of the board relating to pupil teachers in training.

REGULATIONS.

1. That the pupil teacher feature of the

1. That the pupil teacher feature of the cty school system in order (a) to supply in the pupilic interests a measure of training for the work of teaching, facilities for which are not afforded by the provincial authorities and (b) in order to provide an adequate substitute service required by the unavoidable occasional absences of teachers from their classes.

ers from their classes.

2. That no one shall become a pupil teacher except by regular appointment by the board.

signed to avoid the apparent difficulty raised by the position taken by the minimple council that the only funds of the corporation available for school purposes should be accessory for school purposes should be accessory for school purposes and charge and management of school funds. The board contend that for economical cases the amount required to be raised for school purposes should be accessory for school purposes should should be accessory for school purposes should be accessory for school purposes should should be accessory to school purposes should should be access

of the ratepayers it was not advisable to engage additional trained teachers; and it was thought in exchange for the training received the pupil teacher should furnish the services required, and that opinion he (the speaker) then shared. He had, however, since concluded, after the trial which had been given the system, that it was advisable for some plan of remuneration to be carried out. He regretted the lack of a Normal school in the province, and while not blaming the local government, believed some substitute for such a training should be established. The city was, in his opinion, in an exceptionally good

his opinion, in an exceptionally good position to establish such a system, having at their disposal a gentleman (Mr. Eaton), who was capable of giving much valuable assistance in the work. It seemed to him a patriotic act for the board to establish some system by which board to establish some system by which the boys and girls of the city may be trained for the positions of teachers in the schools, and so avoid the compulsory importation of teachers from the east.

Mrs. Jenkins seconded the motion Dr. Hall strongly advocated the model school plan, although the suggestions contained from the superintendents.

Dr. Hall strongly advocated the model school plan, although the suggestions contained in the superintendent's report were worthy of consideration. He thought it well to lay the whole matter over, as the system of publi teachers could not in any case be inaugurated until affer midsummer.

Trustee Mrs. Grant did not think the question was one of how the teachers were to be frained, but from where the teachers required were to be obtained. The pupil teacher plan had worked well and teachers taken from the city schools had proved better fitted to fill vacancies than teachers from elsewhere.

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins also endorsed the suggestions of the superintendent, saying that under the present system no teachers could be employed who had not received a Normal school training.

service a small monthly salary, the board relimbursing itself by deducting from the month's salary of the absentee the amount that otherwise would have been paid to the substitute direct.

During the eight months of the current year ending March 31, the total number of days' absence on the part of teachers was 66. Presumptively this represents an averence of the city schools, but because the pupil teacher yearence who had received their training in the city schools, but because the pupil teacher yearence was an attempt to graff teacher system was an attempt to graft upon the educational work a Normal school training. He maintained that the board had no legal or moral right to spend money for the purpose of training boys and girls for one particular profession. He stated that two years ago the teaching stoff in the city schools. the teaching staff in the city schools was not upon the necessary standard of efficiency, a fact which was attributable to the employment of pupil teachers. On the subject of substitute teachers, Mr. Belyen maintained that the plan of placing a deep in phase of an incorpability.

ing a class in charge of an incapable

teacher in the absence of a competent

one was an injustice to the children, and less harm would be done by closing the school room and sending the children home. If the plans suggested were adopted, it would result in the filling up in the course of one or two years with incompetent teachers, and would, to a great extent, limit the freedom of the board to choose the best from the candi-dates for vacancies. The board had no dates for vacancies. The board had no right to attempt to supply the advantages which the provincial government should supply. There was, in the speaker's opinion, nothing whatever in the argument that it was impossible to obtain competent teachers iunless they were trained in the schools, and the plan suggested would result in a dearth of competent teachers, and two years hence the efficiency of the teaching staff would be tent teachers, and two years hence the efficiency of the teaching staff would be worse than it was two years ago. It would be a monstrous thing to use the would be a monstrous thing to use the ratepayers' money for one purpose, supplied for an entirely different one. He had gone very carefully into the matter, and had formed an oninion by which he was prepared to stand, regardless of the expressions of others, and if the position he adopted did not suit the public they were the judges when the time came. He believed in conclusion that the adoption of the report would be more disastrous to the schools than anything which had been done during the last ten years.

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ten years. Dr. Hall urged laying over the report and endorsed Mr. Belyea's remarks regarding the pupil teacher system, saying it would be disastrous to the schools and amounted to nothing but class legislation; spending public money for the purpose of training a few for a special profession. He thought it better to a profession. urge upon the government the necessity of providing something in the way of a normal training, and moved that the matter be laid over.

matter be laid over.

In closing the debate Mr. Marchant considered the postponement of the matter meant shelving it, for he considered there was not "the ghost of a show or the millionth part of a chance of the government doing anything;" Dealing with the question of the efficiency of the teaching staff, Mr. Marchant disputed the assertion that the pupil teaching system was responsible for the alleged deterioration of the staff two years ago, pointing out five pupil teachers who have pointing out five pupil teachers who have been appointed teachers were but onetenth of the whole. Mr. Marchant named the five to whom he referred, which brought from Mr. Belyea the protest that four out of the five had been appointed during the last two years, and could therefore not be the cause of the de-terioration. Mr. Marchant combatted the argument that the adoption of the sys-tem recommended by the superintendent would entail the expenditure of city money, by referring to the statement that the cost could be defrayed at a minimum of \$20 a month. He submitted that Mr. Belyea's proposal to engage a substitute teacher at \$50 a month proved an animus against the boys and girls of the city.

the city. Chairman Hayward thought it very steamer signalling the fact that al

Mr. McMicking endorsed the amendment again, and Superintendent Eaton made clear a clause in his report which appeared ambiguous.

A vote was then taken upon the amendment, the vote being: Messrs. Belyea, McMicking and Hall, ayes: Mesdames Jenkins, Grant and Mr. Marchant, nays. The chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was lost and the control of against the amendment, which was lost, and the resolution of Mr. Marchant that the report be taken into consideration in committee was carried on an identical

Clause one was then taken up in committee, Chairman Hayward presiding, and a discussion arose on the elimination of the words "a measure of training," Mr. Belyea urging the substitution of "Normal school training," claiming that it was necessary to let the public know what was being done; but it was defeated on the casting vote of the chairman, and the committee rose and reportman, and the committee rose and reportd progress.

This was all the business. A WORKER. WOTO Rach-If war should come, would you leave your wife and haby and go to the front? front? Newpop—In a minute, my boy! Then I could get some sleep.—New York Evening

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LUNG TROUBLE AND CONSUMPTION IN ANY CLIMATE.

An Eminent Chemist and Scientist Makes a Free Offer to Our Readers.

The distinguished chemist, T. A. Slocum, demonstrating his discovery of a reliable cure for Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculesis), bronchial, lung and chest troubles,

FREE TRIAL TO ANY HONEST MAN

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offe

HAPPY MARRIAGE, HEALTH, ENERGY AND LONG LIFE.

In all the world today—in all the history of the world—no doctor or institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO., of Buffalo, N.Y. This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science. So much deception has been practised in advertising that this grand old company now makes this startling offer:

They will send their magically effective appliance and a month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial, without expense, to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be paid until results are known to and acknowledged by

the patient.

The Eric Medical Company's Appliance and Remedies have been talked of and written about till every man has heard of them.

The highest medical authorities in the world have lately com-

They possess marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and

ustain.

They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life.

They stop drains that sap the energy.

They cure all effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Explicit conversible, are no barrier.

Failure impossible; age no barrier.
This "Trial Without Expense" offer is limited to a This "Trial Without Expense" oner is limited to a short time, and application must be made at once. No C.O.D. scheme nor deception; no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing. Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and refer to their offer in this paper.

We pay duty and send all goods from Canadian side.

THE SCHEME

Smuggle Whiskey Into Alaskan Territory.

An Officer of the Centennial Tells How Whiskey Is Smuggled Ashore at Skagway.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne seized 192 cases of whiskey at the outer wharf vesterday under most peculiar circumstances. It seems many persons have of late been increasing their fortunes by smuggling whiskey and other brands of "fire-water" ashore at the ports of Alaska, now a prohibition territory, and one, W. H. Miller, to whom the whiskey seized by the customs authorities belonged, made an attempt to do likewise. He beught 200 cases of whiskey in this city at a cost of about \$2,000, and laid a plot to land the liquor at Wrangel or Skagway. His first work was to approach some of those employed on the Centen-nial prior to her departure on her last trip, and in consideration of promises of a share of the profits enlisted their ser-

Aided by them he got the whiskey aboard that steamer without the captain, purser or other officers being aware of the fact. The whiskey was carted down to one of the wharves in James Bay and a vessel, of what class Miller will not say, secured to take it out to the Centennial: The trip was made at dead of night, and the whiskey laden vessel lay off in the darkness until the low whistles of those in the plot were heard from the unfortunate that the term pupil teachers had been used so prominently, pointing out that the requirements were that a cases of intoxicants through the open male teacher should be 20 years of age ports. It was quickly passed along to

male teacher should be 20 years of age ports. It was quickly passed along to and a female teacher 18 years, and they should hold a grade B certificate, which would enable them to hold even a principalship, which disposed of the idea that children would be put in charge of the classes.

Mr. McMicking endorsed the amendment again, and Superintendent Eaton made clear a clause in his report which.

S. Collector Ivey, were all on the qui vive and the whiskey was allowed to remain in its hiding place until Skag vay was reached. The situation there augured even worse for the success of the plot-ters than at Wrangel, for Collector Ivey ters than at Wrangel, for Collector Ivey was then there and the customs officials were looking lynx-like at every package landed. Fearing the seizure of his stock, Miller decided to abandon the attempt for the time being, and allowing the liquor to remain in its obscure hiding place returned to Victoria. His intention was to return on the next trip and make another attempt to land the whiskey, but the best laid plans—and so forth, the steamer did not make another voyage northward. In consequence of the decline in trade her agents resolved to send how to Seattle, where she is to be tied her to Seattle, where she is to be tied

her to Seattle, where she is to be tied up until business revives.

Miller and the other conspirators were then in a quandry, the whiskey being again in danger of seizure. It was ultimately agreed to land it secretly at the outer wharf on the first opportunity and take chances of getting it away. The opportunity arose yesterday morning during the absence of Captain Thompson, the purser and the majority of the officers, and Miller and his friends seized it. The whiskey was hurriedly exhumed and rushed into a corner of the shed. The customs men were, however, on hand and the collector being at once informed,

One of the officers of the Centennal tells an amusing story of how the smuggling of liquor is carried on at Skagway. He says, that every might peculiar whistles are heard from different parts of the shore, soon afterwards to be answered by similar whistles from vessels anchored in the bay, and the dip of muffied oars can just be heard as the boat loads of smuggled whiskey are rowed ashore. In many cases the American clistoms officials are known to have workteachers required the pupil teacher plan had wearded to fill vacancies than teachers taken from the city schools and deachers taken from the city schools and proved better fitted to fill vacancies than teachers round elsewhere.

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins also endorsed the suggestions of the superintendent reachers could be employed who had not received a Normal school training which was, as there was no Normal school frequiring which was, as there was no Normal school frequiring which was, as there was no Normal school frequiring or educational work.

The dread consumption, uninterrupted means speedy and certain death.

The dread consumption, uninterrupted means speedy and certain death.

Simply write to the T. S. delaide street, and the free mellicula (the Slocums the principle of employing pupil reachers, and the free mellicula (the Slocums the principle of employing pupil reachers, will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition; and when the previously received, but he anything previously received, but he many than a previously received, but he many than a previously received anything the previously

of whiskey here, paying from \$7 to \$10 for it, and if they can get it ashore safely at Skagway they can readily dispose of it for from \$20 to \$30. It is a common of it for from \$20 to \$30. It is a common sight to see a procession of them walking ashore stouter by fully a hundred percent, than usual, the stoutness being made up by bottles of whiskey concealed about their persons. Of course the game has "its losses, for not infrequently the "stout man" is met by a customs official and bottle after bottle is drawn from the inside of his coat, his sleeves and trouser levs.

ser legs no leader out be confiscated and he will be out about \$2,500. The customs authorities are looking for the vessel which conveyed it from James Bay to the outer wharf. JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD.

Routine Business Only Dealt With Last Night.

The regular meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital board was held in the Board of Trade rooms last night. Messrs, C. Hayward, C. E. Renouf, G. Byrnes, J. S. Yates, W. M. Chudley, A. C Flumerfelt, W. J. Dwyer, and J. W. Crimp were present, and Mr. Alex. Wil-

son presided. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved, and the following communications dealt with: From the resident physician, asking that the glass roof of operating room be painted white on account of the extreme heat, referred to committee of the month with power to act: from the same source suggesting that an arrangement be made to have one Sunday in each year set apart by all the churches in the city as Hospital Sunday, and stating that Christ Church Cathedral were willing to fall in with such a plan. Sunday, May 22nd, was suggested as a suitable day, but several of the members stated that attempts had been made on so many previous occasions that there was but little hope of its ever being brought about; the committee of

the month for report. The committee for the month reported on several minor matters and enclosed a letter from Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, ery, stating that Miss Livingstone was expected in the city this week and suggesting that the arrangement of terms for the course of lectures to be given to the nurses be left until her arrival. The incoming committee of the month report after further information is received from Miss Livingstone. The monthly pay roll was passed, and this being all the business the board rose.

Suffering Vanquished

NOVA SCOTIA FARMER TELLS HOW HE REGAINED HEALTH.

Had Suffered from Acute Rheumatism and General Debility-Scarcely Able to Do the Lightest Work,

One of the most prosperous and intelligent farmers of the village of Greenwick, N.S., is Mr. Edward Manning. Anyone intimate with Mr. Manning knows him as a man of strong integrity and veracity, so that every confidence can be placed in the information which he gave a reporter of the Acadian for publication the other day. During a very pleasant interview he gave the following statements of his severe suffering

cers, and Miller and his friends seized it. The whiskey was hurriedly exhumed and rushed into a corner of the shed. The customs men were, however, on hand and the collector being at once informed, promptly ordered the whiskey to be seized. One hundred and ninety-two cases were found, eight having been taken out, and now the consignment of whiskey which was to have been sold to the thirsty Alaskan belongs to Her Majesty.

The ship is completely exonerated, as those in charge of her did not know of the existence of the whiskey in question. They are also sufferers, as the whiskey did not appear on the manifest of either trip. they are also sufferers, as the whiskey had been consider, when his continuing their use. I have never felt better than one of the officers of the Centennial of their use. I have never felt better than since that time. My health seems to have improved in every way. During the have improved in every way. past summer I worked very hard, but have felt no bad effects. The gratitude I feel to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, none but those who have suffered as I have and been cured, can appreciate." An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form

Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and righness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitated palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitated humors n the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms, of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Sold by all dealers, or sent, post paid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams. Medicine Company, Brock-

Regulations for the Disposal Claims in the Yukon District.

Full Text of Provisions Governing the Location of Quartz Mines.

The following regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims on Dominion lands in Manitoba and the Northwest territories, including the provisional district of Yukon, were approved by order-in-council on March 21st, and are now published for the information of those interested:

QUARTZ MINING REGULATIONS. 1. These regulations shall be applicable to all Dominion lands, with the exception of those situated in the province of British Columbia, and with the exception of lands containing and

containing coal.

2. Definition of the terms used.

3. Every person eighteen years of age and over, but not under, and every joint stock company shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner, under these regulations, and under the regulations governing placer mining or any other regulations of the Government of Canada, and shall be considered a free miner, upon taking out a free miner's certificate. A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company, shall be issued in its corporate name. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable.

4. A free miner's certificate may be granted for one year to run from the date thereof, or from the expiration of the applicant's then existing certificate, upon the payment therefor of the fees set out in the schedule of fees of these regulations. Only one person or one joint stock company shall be named therein.

5. A free miner's certificate shall be in the following form: containing coal.

2. Definition of the terms used.

the following form: DOMINION OF CANADA.—FREE MIN-ER'S CERTIFICATE.—NOT TRANS-

Valid for one year only. shooting, subject to the provisions of any act which as been passed or which may hereafter be passed, for the protection of game and fish; also the privilege of cutting timber for actual necessities, for building houses, boats, and for general mining operations, such timber, however, to be for the exclusive use of the miner himself, but such permission shall not extend to timber which may have been heretofore, or which may hereafter be granted to other persons or corporations.

6. Any free miner shall at any time be entitled to obtain a free miner's certificate, commencing to run at the expiration of his then existing free miner's certificate, provided that when he applies for such provided that when he applies for such certificate he shall produce to the M'ning Recorder such existing certificate.

7. Free miners' certificates may be obtained by applicants in person at the department of the Interior, Ottawa, or from the accepts of Deminion leads of Winish the agents of Dominion lands at Winnipeg, Manitoba; Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Al-bert, in the Northwest Territories; Kam-loops and New Westminster, in the pro-vince of British Columbia; at Dawson City In the Yukon District; also from agents of the government at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; and at other places which may from time to time be named by the minister of

8. If any free miner's certificate be ac-cidentally destroyed or lost, the owner 8. If any free miner's certificate be accidentally destroyed or lost, the owner thereof may, on payment of the fees set out of the schedule to these regulations, have a true copy of it, signed by the mining recorder or other person by whom or out of whose office the original was issued. Every such copy shall be marked "Substituted certificate," and unless some material irregularity be shown in respect thereot, every original or substituted free miner's certificate shall be evidence of all matters therein contained.

9. Subject to the proviso hereinafter stated, no person or joint stock company shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mineral claim, or to any minerals therein, or in or to any water

shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mineral claim, or to any mineral claim, or to any minerals therein, or in or to any water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, unless he or it and every person in his or its employment, shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired. And on the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interests in or to any mineral claim, and all and any minerals therein, and in or to any and every water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, which may be held or claimed by such owner of such expired free miner's certificate unless such owner shall, on or before the day following the expiration of such certificate, obtain a new free miner's certificate. Provided nevertheless, should any co-owner fail to keep up his free miner's certificate, such failure shall not cause a forfeiture or act as an abandonment of the claim, but the interest of the co-owner who shall fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall, ipso facto, be and become vested in his co-owner's pro rata according to their former interests. Provided, nevertheless, that a shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner, and though not a free miner, shall be entitled to buy, sell, hold, or dispose of any shares therein. And provided, also, that this section shall not apply to mineral claims from which a crown grant has been issued. Provided, And provided, also, that this section shall not apply to mineral claims from which a crown grant has been issued. Provided, always, that if a person or company shall acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any mine or mineral claim, or interest therein, and it shall appear that some person or company through whom he or it claims title has neglected to take out or keep up a free miner's certificate, according to the provisions of these regulations, such person or company so acquiring such mine or mineral claim, or interest therein, may, within one month from the time when he or it shall first acquire knowledge thereof, pay to the mining recorder in which the claim affected is situate, the fee or fees which ought to have been paid by such person or company in default as aforesaid, and thereupon the title of such person or company in default as aforesaid, and thereupon the title of such person or company so ac-

to have been paid by such person or company in default as aforessid, and thereupon
the title of such person or company so acquiring the said mine or mineral claim, or
interest therein, shall be deemed to be and
always to have been as good and effectual
as if no such default had occured.

10. Every free miner shall, during the
continuance of his certificate, but no longer, have the right personally, but not
through another, to enter, locate, prospect,
and mine upon any vacant Dominion lands
for all mineral other than coal, and upon
all lands the right whereon to so enter,
prospect and mine all minerals other than
coal has been, or hereafter shall be re-

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served to the crown, and also to enter, locate, prospect and mine for gold and silver upon any lands the right whereon to so enter and mine such gold and silver has been, or shall be, reserved to the crown. Excepting out of all the above descriptions of lands, all the Dominion lands situated in the province of British Columbia and excepting also any land occupied by any building, and any land falling within the curtilage of any dwelling house, and any cepting also any land occupied by any building, and any land failing within the curtilage of any dwelling house, and any orchard, and any land for the time being actually under cultivation, unless with the written consent of the owner, lessee or locatee or of the person in whom the legal estate therein is vested, and any land on which is situated any church or cemetery, and any land lawfully occupied for mining purposes and also Indian reserves, and military or naval reservations. Provided that in the event of such entry being made upon lands already lawfully occupied, such free miner shall give adequate security to the satisfaction of the mining recorder for any loss or damage which may be caused by such entry if requested by the owner or occupant of such land, and should he refuse to give such security when so requested, his right to such claim or mine shall cease and determine. Provided, that, after such entry, he shall make full compensation to the occupant or owner of such lands for any loss or damage which may be caused by reason of such entry, if demanded to do so by the said occupant or owner, such compensation in case of dispute to be determined by the court of competent jurisdiction with or without jury.

11. Any free miner desiring to locate a

court of competent jurisdiction with or without jury.

11. Any free miner desiring to locate a mineral claim shall, subject to the provisions of these regulations with respect to land which may be used for mining, and having discovered mineral in place within the area proposed to be located as a claim by him, enter upon the same and locate a plot of ground not exceeding 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in breadth. All angles shall be right angles except in cases where a boundary line of a previously surveyed claim is adopted as common to both claims, but the boundaries need not necessarily be but the boundaries need not necessarily be due north, south, east and west lines. In defining the size of a mineral claim it shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities of the surface of the ground. be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities of the surface of the ground.

12. A mineral claim shall be marked by two legal posts placed as near as possible on the line of the lode or vein, and the posts shall be numbered 1 and 2. The distance between posts 1 and 2 shall not exceed 1,500 feet and upon the posts shall be writted the name given to the mineral claim, the Christian name and surname of the locator, and the date of the location. Upon post numbered 1 there shall be written in addition to the foregoing "Initial post," the approximate compass bearing to post numbered 2, and a statement of the number of feet lying to the right and to the left of the line from post 1 to post 2, thus:—Initial post, direction of post No. 2,, feet of this claim lie to the right, and feet to the left of the line from post No. 1 to post No. 2.

13. All the particulars require to be put on No. 1 and No. 2 posts shall be furnished by the locator to the mining recorder in writing, at the time the claim is recorded, and shall form a part of the record of such claim.

14. When a claim has been located the holder shall immediately mark the line be-

14. When a claim has been located the tween a claim has been located the holder shall immediately mark the line between posts Nos. 1 and 2 so that it can be distinctly seen; in a timbered locality, by blazing trees and cutting underbrush, and in a locality where there is ne'ther timber nor underbrush he shall set legal posts or erect monuments of serits or seek not less erect monuments of earth or rock not less than two feet high and two feet in diame-ter at base, so that such line can be dis-tinctly seen.

15. The locator shall also place a legal 15. The locator shall also place a legal post at the point where he has discovered mineral in place, on which shall be marked "Discovery Post."

16. It shall not be lawful to move No. 1 post, but No. 2 post may be moved by the Dominion land surveyor when the distance between Nos. 1 and 2 posts exceed 1,500 feet in order to place No. 2 post 1,500 feet from No. 1 post on the line of location. When the distance between posts Nos. 1 and 2 is less than 1,500 feet, the Dominion land surveyor has no authority to extend land surveyor has no authority to extend the claim beyond No. 2.

The "location line" shall govern the di-

rection of one side of the claim, upon which the survey of the claim shall be ex-

19. Provided, that nothing in these regulations shall extend to prevent Dominion land surveyors in their operations from taking up posts or other boundary marks when necessary.

20. The holder of a mineral claim shall be entitled to all minerals, the property of the crown, which may lie within his claim, but he shall not be entitled to minerals the boundary lines.

inbefore prescribed for other mineals, and the rest of the location shall thereupon revert to the crown for such disposition as the minister may direct.

26. Provided also, that all the requirements as to the location, and survey of claims contained in these regulations shall govern such locations as far as they can be made to apply, and provided also that the amount to be paid to the government for such locations or the amount of work to be done on same from year to year or to obtain a crown grant, shall be determined by the minister of the interior.

27. Every free miner locating a mineral claim shall record the same with the mining recorder of the district within which the same is situate, within fifteen days after the location thereof, if located within ten miles of the office of the said recorder. One additional day shall be allowed for such location thereof. Such record shall be made in a book to be kept for the outpose in the office of the said recorder. One additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional ten miles, or fraction thereof. Such record shall be made in a book to be kept for the outpose in the office of the said recorder. In which shall be inserted the name of the location, the number of each locator's free miner's certificate, the days of location and the date of record. Such record shall be given by the mining recorder to the free miner or his agent. A claim which shall be given by the mining recorder to the free miner or his agent. A claim which shall be inserted the name of the location, and a certified copy thereof shall be given by the mining recorder to the free miner or his agent. A claim which shall be inserted the name of the location and the date of record.

28. In the event of the claim being more than one hundred miles from a recorder's office, and situated where other claims are being located, the free miners, not less did not said and stated on some conspicution on the claim signed and certified as accurate under oath by the surveyor, and a legible on some

arpointed by the gold commissioner.

29. The "Free Miner's Recorder" shall, at the earliest possible date after his appointment, notify the nearest government mining recorder thereof, and upon the arrival of the government mining recorder, he shall deliver to him his records and the fees received for recording the claims. The government mining recorder shall then grant to each free miner whose name appears in the records an entry for his claim on Form "B" of these regulations, provided an application has been made by him in accordance with Form "A" or "A1" thereof. The entry to date from the time the "Free Miner's Recorder" recorded the aplication. If the free miner's recorder fails within three months to notify the nearest government mining recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled.

29a. Any free miner shall not be entitled to a record of a mineral claim until he shall have furnished the sa'd mining recorder with all the above particulars.

30. The record of a mineral claim shall be made at the office of the mining recorder of the district in which the claim is situate.

31. Any free miner having duly located

er of the district in which the claim is situate.

31. Any free miner having duly located and recorded a mineral claim shall be entitled to hold it for the period of one year from the recording of the same, and thence from year to year without the necessity of re-recording; Provided, however, that during each year and each succeeding year, such free miner shall do, or cause to be done, work on the claim itself to the value of one hundred dollars, and shall satisfy the mining recorder that such work has been done, by an affidavit of the free miner in the Form "C" of these regulations and corroborated by two reliable and disinterested witnesses setting out a free miner in the Form "C" of these regulations and corroborated by two reliable and disinterested witnesses setting out a detailed statement of such work, and shall obtain from the mining recorder a certificate of such work having been done on Form "D" hereto. Provided, also, that all work done outside of a mineral claim with intent to work the same shall, if such work has direct relation and be in direct proximity to the claim, be deemed, if to the satisfaction of the mining recorder for the purpose of this section, to be work done on the claim. Provided, further, that adjoining claims, not exceeding eight in number, may be worked by the owners thereof in partnership upon filing a notice of their intention with the mining recorder and upon obtaining a certificate according to Form "E" of these regulations. This certificate will allow the holder thereof to perform on any one or more of such claims all the work required to entitle him or them to a certificate of work for each claim so held by him or them. If such work shall not be done or if such certificate shall not be so obtained and recorded in each year and every year, the claim shall be deemed vacant and abandoned.

32. The holder of a mineral claim may, in lieu of the work required to be done by section 31 of these regulations on a claim in lieu of the work required to be done by section 31 of these regulations on a claim in each year, pay to the mining recorder, in whose office the claim is recorded, the sum of one hundred dollars, and receive

sum of one hundred dollars, and receive from such mining recorder a receipt for such payment. Such payment and the record thereof in any year shall relieve the person making it from the necessity of doing any work during the year in and for which and upon the claim in respect of which such payment is recorded.

33. The holder of a mineral claim on vacant Dominion lands shall be entitled to all surface rights, including the use of all timber thereon, for mining or building purposes in connection with the working of said claim for the purpose of developing the minerals contained therein.

34. In case of any dispute as to the location of a mineral claim the title to the claim shall be recognized according to the

claim shall be recognized according to the priority of such location, subject to any question as to the validity of the record itself, and subject, further, to the free miner having complied with all the terms and conditions of these regulations.

35. Upon any dispute as to the title to any mineral claim no irregularity happening previous to the date of the record of any mineral claim no irregularity happening previous to the date of the record of the last certificate of work shall affect the title thereto, and it shall be assumed that up to that date the title to such claim was 'perfect, except upon suit by the attorney-general of Canada based upon fraud.

36. No free miner shall be entitled to hold in h's own name, or in the name of any other person, more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode, except by purchase, but such free miner may hold by location a claim upon any separate vein or lode.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to move any location post or to deface or to alter in any manner the notices on the same.

18. Any person removing or disturbing, with intent to remove, any legal post, stake, picket or other mark placed under the provisions of these regulations or defacing or altering in any manner the notices on any of the legal posts placed thereon under these regulations, shall for feit and pay a sum not exceeding \$100 and costs; and, in default of payment of the fine anl costs may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months.

19. Provided, that nothing in these regulations shall extend to prevent Dominion

cate any mineral claim, or any portion thereof, which he shall have failed to record within the prescribed period, or which he shall have abandoned or forfeited, unless he shall have obtained the written to make the written to the shall have obtained the written to the writen to the written to the writen permission of the mining recorder to make such re-location; and he shall hold no 'nterest in any portion of such minera claim, by location, without such permis

the crown, which may lie within his claim, but he shall not be entitled to mine outside the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downwards.

2. These regulations shall not prejud'eethe rights of claim-owners nor claim-holders whose claims have been located underformer regulations.

2. No mineral claim shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemin declaration made by the applicant on Form "A" of these regulations, or if it be a fractional claim in the Form "A". of these regulations, or if it be a fractional claim in the Form "A" of these regulations, or if it be a fractional claim in the Form "A". of these of the locator of a mineral claim to comply with any of the foregoing provisions shall not be deemed to invalidate such location, if upon the facts it shall appear to the satisfaction of the mining recorder that such locator has actually discovered mineral in place on said location, and that there has been on his part a bona fide at the regulations, and that the non-observance of the formalities hereinbefore referred to is not of a character calculated to is not of a character calculated to mislead other persons desiring to locate and west lines, and its contained by use norther in pool faith or fraudulentity, now application purporting to be for the purpose of mining iron or mica, thus obta'n, whether in good faith or fraudulentity, possession of a valuable mineral leposit other than into or mica, his right in such described for other mines, and that the non-observance of the formalities hereinbefore referred to is not of a character calculated to include the work required to be a charted at the provision of the mining of iron and mineral leposit other of the mineral leposit other than in the vicinity.

24. Any location made upon Sunday or any public holidady shall not for that provision of the mining of iron and provision of the mining of iron and provision of the sunday of the provision of the mining of iron and provision of the mining of iron and provisi

regulations, of his intention to apply for a certificate of improvements, and shall also have posted a similar notice in the mining recorder's office, and such notice shall contain: tain:—
(1.) The name of the claim;
(2.) The name of the lawful holder thereof;
(3.) The number of such holder's existing

(3.) The number of such holder's existing free miner's certificate;

(4.) His intention to apply for certificate of improvements at the end of sixty days, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant;

(5.) The date of the notice.

(e.) Inserted a copy of such notice in a newspaper published in and circulated in the district in which the claim is situated, such paper to be approved by the mining recorder, for at least sixty days prior to such application, which insertion can be made at any time after the posting of the notice on the claim.

If no paper is published in the district, then the notice shall appear in the nearest published paper.

If no paper is published in the district, then the notice shall appear in the nearest published paper.

(f.) Shall have filed with the mining recorder a copy of the surveyor's original field notes and plan, signed and certified as accurate under oath by the surveyor, immediately after posting the notice on the claim of h's intention to apply for a certificate of improvements.

(g.) Filed with the mining recorder an affidavit of the holder of the claim in Form "H" in the schedule of these regulations.

(h.) At the expiration of the term of the said publication, provided no action shall have been commenced and notice thereof filed with the mining recorder he shall forward to the owner or agent, under Form "I" of the schedule to these regulations, the documents referred to above, together with a certificate that the notice provided by section 43, subsection (d), has been posted in his office, and the field notes and p'an deposited for reference therein from the date of the first appearance of the said notice in the nearest local newspaper and continuously therefrom for a period of at least s'xty days. The mining recorder shall also set out in Form "I" the name of the recorded owner of the claim at the date of signing the same.

43A. (I.) A certificate. of improvements

recorded owner of the claim at the date of signing the same.

43Å. (1.) A certificate of improvements when issued as aforesaid shall not be impeached in any court on any ground except that of fraud.

(2.) In case any person shall claim an adverse right of any kind, either to possession of the mineral claim referred to in the application for certificate of improvements, or any part thereof, or to the minerals contained therein, he shall, within the application for certificate of improvements, or any part thereof, or to the minerals contained therein, he shalt, within sixty days after the first publication in the nearest local newspaper of the notice referred to in section 43 hereof (unless such time shall be extended by special order of the court upon cause being shown), commence legal action to determine the question of the right of possession or otherwise enforce his said claim, and shall file a copy of the writ, information, bill of complaint or other initiatory proceeding in said action with the mining recorder of the district or mining division in which the said claim is situate within twenty days from the commencement of said action, and shall prosecute the said action with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure to so commence or so to prosecute shall be deemed to be a waiver of the plaintiff's claim. After final judgment shall have been rendered in the said action the person or any one of the persons entitled to the possession of the claim or any part thereof may file a certified copy of the same in the office of the mining recorder. After the filing of the said judgment, and upon compliance with all the requirements of the next preceding section, such person or persons shall be entitled to the issue to him or to them of a certificate of improvements in respect of the claim or the portion thereof which he or they shall appear from the decision of the court rightly to possess. Provided that this section shall not apply to any adverse claim filed or action to enforce the same commenced prior to the date of these regulations coming into

not apply to any adverse claim filed or action to enforce the same commenced prior to the date of these regulations coming into force, but the same shall be continued in the same manner as if these regulations had not been passed.

44. After the issuing and recording of such certificate of improvements, and while such certificate shall be in force it shall not be necessary to do any work on such claim.

45. On the granting and recording of such certificate of improvements in respect to a mineral claim the holder thereof shall be entitled to a crown grant of such claim.

be entitled to a crown grant of such claim upon the payment of the purchase money required by section 46. which a certificate of improvements has been granted and recorded shall make ap-plication for a crown grant through the been granted and recorded shall make application for a crown grant through the mining recorder to the minister of the interior, enclosing his certificate of improvements, the mining recorder's receipts for payment of the purchase money of a ciaim or fractional claim at the rate of five dollars per acre, or two dollars if the mining right only is being obtained, and the crown grant fee of five dollars, the mining right only is being obtained, and the crown grant fee of five dollars, the mining recorder's certificate Form "L" the field notes and plan of survey and the affidavit, Form "H," within three months from the date of such certificate of improvements, and in default of such application, having been made within such time such certificate of improvements shall lapse and become absolutely void.

47. If the holder of a mineral claim, after applying for a certificate of improvements shall sell and transfer such claim to another free miner, upon satisfactory proof of such sale and transfer such claim to the mining recorder, the new holder of the claim shall be entitled to a certificate of improvements in his own name.

48. If a sale and transfer shall be made to any person or company after a certificate of improvements shall have been issued, upon proper proof of such sale and transfer being made to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior, the crown grant shall issue to the new holder of the claim.

49. The issuance of a crwon grant shall

claim.

49. The issuance of a crwon grant shall not invalidate any lien which may have attached to any mineral claim previous to the issuance of such crown grant.

50. A crown grant of a mineral claim located on any vacant Dominion lands shall be deemed to transfer and pass the surface right and right to all minerals within the meaning of these regulations (excepting coal) found in veins, lodes, or rock in place, and whether such minerals are found separately or in combination. within the meaning of these regulations (excepting coal) found in veins, lodes, or rock in place, and whether such minerals are found separately or in combination; with each other, in, upon, or under the land in the said crown grant mentioned.

51. Crown grants of mineral claims located on lands the surface rights of which have been disposed of but the right whereon to enter, prospect, and mine all minerals (other than coal) has been reserved to the crown, shall pass to the grantee all minerals within the meaning of these regulations (other than coal) found in veins or lodes, or rock in place, and whether such minerals are found separately or in combination with each other, which may be in, upon, or under the land in the said crown grant, mentioned, and including all the rights given to mineral claim holders of mineral claims so located.

52. Where the mineral claim is located on land lawfully occupied under a timber lease, the crown grant shall convey the surface and minerals within the meaning of these regulations (save coal) found in veins or lodes, or rock in place, but shall reserve the timber.

53. The price to be paid for a mining location on vacant lands of the crown shall be at the rate of five dollars per acre, cash, and on other lands of which surface rights are not available for sale, two dollars per acre, cash, and on other lands of which surface rights are not available for sale, two dollars per acre, cash.

53A. The patent for a mining location shall reserve to the crown forever whatever rovalty may hereafter be imoosed on the sales of the products of all mines therein, and the same rovalty shall be collected in such manner as may be prescribed by the minister of the interior.

53B. Crown grants of mineral claims located on lands disposed of the right whereon to enter and mine gold and sliver has been reserved to the crown, shall nots to the grantee all the gold and sliver found in veins or lodes, or rock in place, which may be in, upon, or under the land in the said crown grant mentioned, and in

a nortion of the ground for which a certificate of improvements is applied, the applicant may relinquish the portion covered by the adverse claim, and still be entitled to a certificate of improvements for the indismited remainder of his claim, upon complying with the requirements of these regulations. When tudement in such case is rendered by the court, a memoradum of such judgment, shell be entered in the is rendered by the court, a memoradum of such indoment shall be entered in the "Becord Book" by the min'ng recorder; and if by any indement the original bound-aries of any claim shall be changed a plan inde by a Dominion land surveyor, and signed by the judge by whom the judg-

ment has been given, shall be filed with the cept for special cause, by direction mining recorder, who shall forward it to minister of the interior. mining recorder, who shall forward it to the department of the interior.

55. Every conveyance, bill of sale, mortgage or other document or title relating to any mineral claim not held as real estate or mining interest, shall be recorded with the mining recorder within the time prescribed for recording mineral claims. Provided always, that the failure to so record any such document shall not invalidate the same as between the parties thereto, but such documents as to third parties shall take effect from the date of record, and not from the date of such document. And provided further, that after the issuance of a crown grant for any mineral claim it shall not be necessary to register any transfer or any other document of title executed subsequent to such crown grant with the mining recorder of the district in which the said claim is situated, but all documents relating to the same may thereafter be registered in the same may thereafter. with the mining recorder of the district in which the said claim is situated; but all documents relating to the same may thereafter be registered in the same manner as are other documents of title relating to the transfer of real estate, and in the Northwest Territories all the provisions of the Land Tities Act, and any smendments thereto, shall apply to such registration.

56. No transfer of any mineral claim, or of any interest therein shall be effectual unless the same is in writing and accompanied by the record of entry (Form B), signed by the transferrer, or by his agent authorized in writing, and recorded by the mining recorder; and, if signed, by an agent, the authority of such agent shall be recorded before the record of such transfer. The assignment shall be in duplicate and when recorded the mining recorder shall return to the assignee one copy thereof with a certificate endorsed thereon that it has been recorded in his office, and retain the other copy. The mining recorder shall also endorse on Form B the particulars of the assignment recorded, and return the form to the holder thereof. All mineral claims derived under crown grant, and every transfer thereof, or any interest therein, shall, in the Northwest Territories, be registered under the provisions of the "Land Titles Act."

57. No mineral claims shall be open to location by any other person during the

the "Land Titles Act."

57. No mineral claims shall be open to location by any other person during the last illness, nor, unless with the permission in writing of the mining recorder, for twelve months after the death of the lawful holder.

58. No free miner shall suffer from any acts of emission or commission or delays. acts of omission, or commission, or delays on the part of any government official, if such can be proven.

Mill-Sites Mill-Sites.

59. A free miner may locate any unoccupied and unreserved crown land not known to contain mineral, and not exceeding five acres, as a mill-site. Lands valuable for water power are excepted from location as mill-sites unless with the authority of the governor in council. No free miner shall be entitled to obtain and hold under this section more than one mill-site for each mineral claim lawfully held by him. Such mill-site shall be as nearly as possible in the form of a square. On locating a mill-site, the free miner shall comply with the following requirements:—

(a.) Mark out the land by placing a legal post at each corner. at each corner.

Post a notice on each post, stating-

The name of such free miner.

The number of his free miner's certi-3. His intention at the expiration of sixfrom the date of the notice to ap-the land as a mill-site.

4. The date of notice.
(c.) Post a copy of such notice on the office of the mining recorder.

60. On the expiration of sixty days after the fulfilment of the above requirements, the free miner shall deposit in the office of the mining recorder a plan and field notes made by an authorized Dominion land surveyer in accordance with instructions from veyor in accordance with instructions the surveyor-general, and prove by affida-vit that he has complied with the above requirements, and that the said land is not known to contain minerals, and is not valuable for water power, and he shall furnish such other proof of the non-mineral furnish such other proof of the non-mineral character of the land as the mining record-

character of the land as the mining recorder may require.

61. If the plan and field notes are approved by the surveyor-general and the proof referred to in the preceding paragraph has been furnished, the free miner shall then be entitled to a lease, (Form "J") for one year, of the said land; which lease shall be executed by the minister of the interior. If during the continuance of such lease, such free miner shall prove to the satisfaction of the mining recorder that he has put or constructed works, or such lease, such free miner shall prove to the satisfaction of the mining recorder that he has put or constructed works, or machinery for mining or milling purposes, on the said mill-site, of the value of at least five hundred dollars (Form "K"), he shall be entitled to a crown grant of such hill-site upon payment of five dollars perfect for such land and a fee of five dollars. Any free miner now having a lease of a piece of land for a mill-site upon proving to the satisfaction of the mining recorder that he has put or constructed works, or machinery for mining or milling purposes, on the said mill-site of the value at least of five hundred dollars, shall on payment of five dollars for the issue of a natent, be entitled to a crown grant of such mill-site.

62. On applying for a crown grant of a mill-site, the free miner shall—

(1.) Pay the sum of five dollars per acre to the mining recorder.

(2.) Deposit with the mining recorder the following documents:—

(a.) Lease of the mill-site.

(b.) Plan of the mill-site to the value of at least five hundred dollars. (Form L.)

(d.) Application for the crown grant.

(Form M.)

63. Crown grants of mill-sites shall pass to the grantee all the surface of the land

63. Crown grants of mill-sites shall pass to the grantee all the surface of the land in the said crown grant mentioned, but all such crown grants shall expressly reserve all minerals under the said land, and the right to the crown and its licensees to enter and mine the said minerals.

Tunnels and Drains. Tunnels and Drains.

64. Any free miner, being the holder of a mineral claim, or mine held as real estate, may, at the discretion of the mining recorder, obtain a license (Form N) to run a drain or tunnel, for drainage or any other purpose connected with the development or working of such claim or mine, through any occupied or unoccupied lands, whether mineral or otherwise, upon security being first deposited or given to such mining recorder to his satisfaction for any damage that may be done thereby, and upon such other terms as he shall think expedient.

Water Rights. Water Rights.

65. A free miner who is the holder of a mineral claim or mine held as real estate, or of any mill-site, may obtain a grant to a water right of any unappropriated water, for any mining or milling purpose, in accordance with the provisions of the Northwest Irrigation Act. Working of Mines or Claims, and Other

Powers.

66. The mining recorder may, in his discretion, permit a free miner to re-locate a mineral claim, or any part thereof, which may have been abandoned or forfeited by such free miner. Provided, that such re-location shall not prejudice or interfere with the rights or interests of others.

67. The mining recorder may mark out a space of ground for deposit of leavings and deads from any tunnel, claim or mining ground, upon such terms as he may think just.

68. The mining recorder shall have the power to summarily order any mining works to be so carried on as not to interfere with or endanger the safety of the public or any employees of such mining works, any public work or highway, or any mining appropriate mineral calling mining. mining property, mineral claims, mining claims, bed-rock drains, or bed-rock flumes; and any abandoned works may by his order be either filled up or guarded to his satisfaction. Hearing and Decision of Dispute. 69. The mining recorder shall have power

to hear and determine all disputes in regard to mining property previous to the issue of crown grant thereof arising within his district, subject to appeal by either of the parties to the minister of the interior.

70. No particular forms of procedure shall be necessary, but the matter complained of must be properly expressed in writing, and a copy of the complaint shall be served on the opposite party not less than seven days before the hearing of the said complaint.

71. The complaint may, by leave of the mining recorder, be amended at any time before or during the proceedings.

72. The complainant shall, at the time of filing his complaint, deposit therewith a bond-fee of \$20, which shall be returned to him if the complaint proves to have been well founded, and not otherwise, ex-

73. In the event of the comining recorder being made fee of \$20, which shall be real appellant if his appeal been well founded, and not 74. The appeal must be must be lodged with the not more than twenty days cision has been communicate to all the parties interested, a 75. If the mining recorde 75. If the mining recorder is necessary to a proper de matter in issue to have an on the ground, or, in cases boundaries or measurements. Dominion land surveyor to 1 the inspection or resurvey, as the case may by the litigants, who hands of the mining parts, such sum as he for the same before it when it shell not now. wise it shall not pr judged in derault. The sa er shall subsequently dec-portion the said expense by the parties respective plusage, if any, shall the the parties, as he may or 76. All bond-fees adjud has been rendered. ther fees or moneys they have been received b the said mining recorder to the receiver-general in the other moneys received by of Dominion lands.

Miscellaneous 77. No person mining upon shall cause damage or injury to of any claim other than hi throwing earth, clay, material upon, such o causing or allowing war pumped or baled, or n own claim to flow into \$5.00 and costs, and in de ment of the fine and

prisoned for any period 78. Nothing herein contained where such intention is ended be so construed as to affe any mining rights and and all mining rights and priv tofore and hereunder acquired out the same being expressly deemed to be taken and held the rights of Her Majesty, her

successors, and to the publi 79. Every free miner. der the provisions of these be made before any person to administer an oath or d 81. The minister of the upon and examine any mi nine within the meaning of

82. Where a claim has been der any name, and the owner of is desirous of changing the san ing recorder may, upon applic made by such owner or agent payment of a fee of twenty-f amend the record accordingly however, that such change of not in any way affect or proceedings or execution againers of the said claim.

83. Whenever through the faults of any contract the said claim. faults of any person other ed owner of a mineral cla him duly authorized, the sary inquiries, directions and onstrued to limit the right of

water privilege or mining right, without compensation.

85. Nothing herein contained shall effect any litigation pending at the time of the passage of these regulations.

86. Should it be proven to the satisfaction of the mining recorder that any free miner has been guilty of misrepresentation in the statement sworn to by him in recording any claim or in any of the statements required to be made by him under oath under these regulations, or to have been found removing or disturbing with intent to remove, or defacing any legipost or stake or other mark placed under the provisions of these regulations, the mining recorder may cancel the said free miner's certificate and may in his discretion order that such person be debarred from the right to obtain a free miner's certificate for any length of time he may deem advisable. The mining recorder shall fourthwith upon any such decision by him outify avery wither mining recorder of single deem advisable. The mining record forthwith upon any such decision notify every other mining recorder decision. Every free miner shall he right to appeal from the decision mining recorder to the minister of

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AN ALTRURIA. A Strange Colony of Cosmopolitan Outlaws on the Bonin Islands.

A party of Japanese engineers, which has just been exploring the Bonin Islands, found them inhabited by a strange, motley population of outcasts and out-laws from all nations, French, English Italians. Spaniards, and Scandinavians being mixed up with natives of the Far East. In a delightful subtropical climate and on a soil that yields everything ne cessary for life, this strange community contrives to exist without laws or an form of government, and free from rate or taxes of any shape. The Japan visitors state that some of the colon who evidently possessed some supe in education and manners were nized as chiefs, but held no defined a

OF INTEREST TO MEN. The attention of the reader is called an attractive little book lately published an attractive little book lately that eminent Expert Physician. ertz. M.D. 252 Woodward A. Mich. This book is one of geest to every man and its plain advice will certainly be of tivalue to any one desirous of sect health and vigor. A reque and sealed copy will be completed addressed as above and the Vitimes mentioned.

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VOL. 17.

Fierce Naval Conflict Ye ing Results in the De the Spanish F

U. S. Squadron, Unde Dewey Makes a Night Surprises the 1

Spanish Authorities Re render American P bards the To

A Panic Prevails at Ma Communications H Interrupte

Dismay at Madrid a monstrations All United Star

Madrid, May 2.-The fleet entered Manila l Saturday, and at daybr morning attacked the which met crushing def not destroyed were after their commanders in or them falling into the han The Spanish warships Christina and Castilla w

The organ of the Span mits the complete defeat

London, May 2.-A si from Madrid says: The ters are determined to e The United States Rear Admiral George D he flagship Olympia, C

of the best cruisers in Baltimore, Capt. Dyer; Capt. Wildes; cruiser mander Walker; cruise Coghlane; gunboat Pet Wood; dispatch boat H storeship Nanshan; coll The Spanish fleet co

cruiser Reina Maria Castilla, cruiser Velaso Juan de Austria, gur gunboat Ulloa, gunboat Gen. Lezo, gunboat M transport Gen. Alava, and transport Cuba.

New York, May 2.patch says: The bomb ila has begun. The in ing to the country. cable station in the have fled to save their Hongkong, May 2. at the cable office he mission of messages that place is interrupt London, May 2-A d

rid to the Daily Mail icans are now movin there has as yet been Washington, May 2. ey's instructions perm Manila if necessary, t the islands, but he w he holds that the tr offensively against hir Madrid advices say

warship surrendered, perished. Further advices estiish loss is 400 men k Details of

London, May 2.-I at Manila have be British colonial office two cable messages evening, the substan furnished the Assoc

cials of the colonial The first cable d that the United State ila harbor at daybre opposite the city. on the American they shifted their I Cavite, in Manila fierce fight against Spanish fleet. The two hours and resu ships then withdrew vessel, stationed in roadstead, for the One American vesse mentioned; is said Commodore Dewe

Consul Dawson-Wal sage to the Spanish