

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 22.

NO. 26.

The Troops In China

Ministers Agree That a Partial Reduction of Forces is Now Possible.

But That the Evacuation Proper Should Not Yet Be Commenced.

Berlin, April 30.—It is stated by official sources that the main German expeditionary force in China is now withdrawing to its former position, leaving a garrison at the pass at the great wall. The non-participation of the French in the evacuation was not due to orders received from Paris, but to their failure to arrive in time.

Further expeditions are not projected and it is doubtful whether the Chinese will make such expeditions necessary. In official circles it is believed that Gen. Liu acted upon his own initiative, or perhaps at the suggestion of some anti-French mandarin, the officials not believing that the Chinese government ordered Gen. Liu to resist the Germans, since such action is plainly against the government's interests.

The Meeting of Generals.

Pekin, April 29.—At the meeting of the generals of the powers held this morning some time was spent in considering the reply of the minister to the view enunciated by the generals regarding questions of purely military character. The ministers agree with the generals as to razing the forts and also as to the points to be occupied between Peking and the sea, but they desire the general to specify the numbers of the different nationalities at Tien Tsin and Nan Hai Kwan. So far as concerns the garrison of 4,000 men, which is to remain at Tien Tsin during the period of actual occupation, it will be necessary that each nation's strength shall be determined. The ministers believe that the provincial government at Tien Tsin should be abolished as soon as the situation permits, they agree that the force in China should be under one command-in-chief, but they contend that the general should understand that the garrison guards are outside such forces and under their respective ministers.

The ministers suggested that it would be necessary for the general to consider the advisability of entrusting the police and administration of Peking to Chinese officials about one month before the evacuation, but in considering this question they urged that the fact must be recalled that there had never been a military administration or permanent military organization in Peking, as troops with banners could not be considered as such.

Concerning the question of military evacuation the ministers of the powers generally that a proposition so conceived had been submitted unanimously by the representatives of the powers to their governments, that a partial reduction of force in Peking should be made, but the evacuation proper could not commence before the Chinese government had fulfilled articles II and X of the joint note, and that before China had accepted the general conditions of the payment of indemnities.

Pekin, April 30.—Field Marshal Waldersee, in the letter which he sent to the ministers to-day as the reply of the general to the views of the ministers regarding the military questions discussed yesterday by the general in conference, says a garrison of 6,000 men should be left at Tien Tsin and the adjoining districts, Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan to contribute 1,400 men each, the United States and Italy to contribute 300 men each, and Italy one company, until the forts are razed. So long as any forces occupy Chinese territory the Chinese government should exercise the full authority of a civil administration, according to the principle established at the Hague in 1900. The Chinese may remain in office in the case of Pao-Tung Fu and partly Tien Tsin.

Besides the 6,000 men in the Tien Tsin district, warships, which must always be in the Pe-Ho, will preserve communication with the international fleet at Taku. To allow this administration to depend in any respect on the mandarins would be an utter impossibility. Frictions would be inevitable which would lead to difficult conflicts which will be better avoided. The placing of the civil administration under the military has a further great advantage. It would be inconvenient for the Chinese government which would then endeavor to get out of it, possibly by the settlement of peace conditions.

When the troops at Tien Tsin are reduced to 2,000 by the granting of possibly a quarter of the concessions, then the question of an absolute Chinese administration may be considered.

The creation of a chief command is a military measure, in cases of military measures will be required. These measures must take place where the military occur and the authority of the commander-in-chief must also extend to the legion guards at Peking.

Count von Waldersee takes the minister's statement that there never had been a military administrator of a permanent military organization in Peking, and says that he is not to be considered as such to be incorrect, as his resignation showed a strong garrison of troops with the latest and most modern arms.

Concerning the question of evacuation

The Mint For Canada

Bill Providing for Establishment Will Be Introduced in a Few Days.

Finance Minister Says Provisions Will Also Be Made for Assay Offices.

Ottawa, April 30.—On the motion to go into supply, Col. Prior called attention to what he considered were disabilities of British Columbia on account of the government not putting enough money into the estimates for provincial needs. He said British Columbia was so far away that its business men could not handily or frequently visit Ottawa to impress on the government the requirements of the province as was the case with other provinces, and therefore had to depend to a great extent on its M. P.'s. The most important matters, he said, were Mongolian immigration and railway development. He did not think that the commission now investigating Mongolian immigration would elicit anything new, believing practically everything was already known. He declared British Columbia favored a prohibitive tax on Chinese and claimed that the \$100 tax now imposed was not large enough. One of the Empress steamers that recently arrived had 500 Chinese aboard, and at least 250 of these were for British Columbia. He said that as British Columbia suffered most from Mongolian immigration, the province should get three-fourths of the poll tax instead of one-quarter, as at present. He also urged action to prevent fraudulent registration of Japanese as citizens, and urged more governmental assistance for railways in British Columbia.

He said that the railways most needed were the V. V. & E., a line from Wellington to Cape Scott, a line from Ashcroft to Cariboo district, and a line from Kitimat to the Yukon. He urged that British Columbia should not be forgotten when the railway subsidies were being given. He submitted figures to show that British Columbia had paid into the Dominion treasury more than she had ever got back, while the reverse was true of the rest of the Dominion as evidenced by the national debt. British Columbia paid \$17.20 per head as compared with \$5.45 by Nova Scotia.

The Mint.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, who broke in as Col. Prior was speaking, said that a branch of the Royal mint would be established in Canada, as he had stated. The bill was not ready yet, but it would be in a day or so. In regard to assay offices, he was not in a position to speak of these, but they would follow.

The Premier's Speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the chief complaint Col. Prior had was that British Columbia people were paying more taxes than other portions of the Dominion. That showed the people were wealthy. In regard to Mongolian immigration, it would be seen from Col. Prior's speech that British Columbia was importing Chinese and then exporting them, and in that way making money out of them. For imperial reasons, the Premier said, it would be impossible, no matter what the report of the commission was, to place Japanese and Chinese in the same position. In respect to the division of money collected for poll tax, the Premier said that it wanted revision and the amount given to the province increased.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier favored, speaking for himself, assistance to the railway from the Coast to Kootenay. The land railway was not of the same immediate necessity. He might say the same thing as to the Ashcroft-Cariboo line. But to the all-Canadian route he was glad to see Col. Prior was now in sympathy with the project which Conservatives voted against in the House and the Senate defeated. But for that vote British Columbia would have had now a road from Kitimat to Dawson.

Bill Rejected.

The Senate railway committee met this morning and by a vote of 14 to 11 rejected the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Dawson City Electric Company.

Ottawa, May 1.—This was the fourth day that the railway committee had up for consideration the Manitoba government bills for the ratification of the Roubin railway deal. The omnibus bill consolidated bill was passed, there being only one or two dissenting voices, and consequently no vote was taken.

Drawing to a Close.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the House to-day that all government business, including the claim of Mackenzie & Mann, would be down this week or early next week at the latest.

Nihilist Plot Has Been Discovered in Russian Poland—Town Occupied by Cossacks.

Berlin, April 30.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints a dispatch from Breslau, Silesia, which says: "An extensive nihilist plot has been discovered in Russian Poland. Six hundred were transported by special train to the Warsaw citadel. The towns of Sosnowitz, Solec and Dombrowa have been occupied by two companies of Cossacks. Secret correspondence was discovered by which the plot was revealed."

Baraboo, Wis., May 1.—Forest fires have been raging in this neighborhood for several days. High winds are fanning the flames and much damage is being done to standing timber and cordwood. Hundreds of men are fighting the fires.

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Two conferences will be held in the near future. The first will be held with the view of bringing the White Star and the other lines into the continental pool. The second will be a conference of the other lines to fix a uniform steerage rate. It is said that overtures have been made to certain Manchester engineering firms for the purchase of concerns by the American syndicate.

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Fireman Crushed to Death—Many Passengers, Including White-law Reid, Injured.

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Fireman Jos. Saunders, of Dalles, Oregon, was killed, and many passengers on both trains and men of the train crews were badly injured.

D. O. Mills and his granddaughter and Whitlaw Reid were sitting at the dining table in the rear of their car when the crash came. All were more or less bruised and scratched, but none were seriously injured. Whitlaw Reid received an ugly cut in the face.

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Whitlaw Reid Not Seriously Injured.

San Francisco, May 1.—Whitlaw Reid, of New York, one of D. O. Mills' party, was not as badly cut as first reported. His wounds were merely superficial, according to advices received by the Southern Pacific officials here. The other members of Mills' party were severely shaken up however. No additional advices have been received in this city.

Train Derailed

Buffalo, N.Y., April 30.—A special to the Times from South Dayton says: "The Buffalo & Southwestern train, No. 106, was derailed about three miles west of South Dayton, N.Y., shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. Conductor F. H. Kenner and some of the passengers were slightly injured. It is believed that some accident to the running gear of the baggage car caused the accident."

CIGAR COMBINE

Many Large Factories Will Be Included in the New Corporation.

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MINERS AND COAL TAX

Threaten to Stop Work Unless It Is Withdrawn.

London, May 1.—At a meeting of the Miners' Federation, held in London this morning and attended by delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, it was recommended that all miners quit work unless the coal tax should be withdrawn. Another meeting was summoned for the 7th to decide the matter and to fix a date for the stoppage of work, should that step be resolved upon.

It is understood that the recommendation of the Miners' Federation will be submitted to the miners forthwith, and that in the event of the men approving some 700,000 miners will lay down their tools when the signal shall be given.

STRIKE OVER

United States Steel Trust Will Pay Marine Engineers' Schedule of Wages.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 1.—No settlement has been reached by the United States Steel corporation and the engineers, but otherwise the strike is at an end. The managers of other local lines have made arrangements with the engineers and have met enough to make sure of their boats. The officials of the trust fleet have agreed to pay the engineers' schedule of wages.

FOUND A WATERFALL

St. Paul, Minn., April 30.—Word just received here of the discovery of another natural wonder in the Yellowstone National Park. James Lathern, deputy game warden for Wyoming, has found a waterfall 200 feet high which he has named "Lost Falls." The falls are in Box canyon, two and a half miles northwest of Hell's Half Acre. The water plunges a depth of 300 feet or more. A dense growth of timber hides the sheet of falling water and a person can walk to the brink of the falls without realizing his danger, warned only by the noise of falling waters.

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COUNT TOLSTOI'S LETTER

Paris, April 30.—The Temps to-day publishes a two column reply from Count Tolstoi to the decree of excommunication pronounced against him. It is dated Moscow, April 29th. He says that as a result of the decree he has received letters from ignorant people menacing him with death. He characterizes the decree as illegal or intentionally evil. He says that as a result of the decree he has received letters from ignorant people menacing him with death. He characterizes the decree as illegal or intentionally evil. He says that as a result of the decree he has received letters from ignorant people menacing him with death. He characterizes the decree as illegal or intentionally evil.

M. P. DEAD

London, May 1.—Hon. Armine Woodhouse, son of the Earl of Kimbley, is reported to have been shot and killed by the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for the Safron Waldon division of Essex.

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THE WARRING ELEMENTS.

The Colonist still affects to regard as fairy tales the accounts which have been published in every paper in the province of any note save one of the split in the government party. Its readers are virtually told that there is no truth in the stories. And yet our contemporary classes itself in the list of newspapers. It published the motion of one of the members for Victoria expressing want of confidence in the government. On the request of the administration that motion was allowed to stand over in the hope that an amicable arrangement might be arrived at. These acts have been published. Do they indicate that sweet harmony prevails in the government ranks? There was no stenographic report of the proceedings in caucus taken. But it is as well known as if every word had been taken down that there were hot times there, and that the language of the Premier, who only under what he believes to be the strongest provocation rises in debate, was the reverse of temperate.

There are members of the government party who maintain that Mr. Helmecken aims at the Premiership. We find it stated in a special dispatch from Victoria to the Nelson Tribune, that on Thursday Mr. Helmecken "did not call up his want of confidence resolutions, and he is not leader of the government to-night. It is claimed he and Mr. Phillips and Garden and Tatlow and Murphy have been secretly scheming for some time to encompass the downfall of the government, and the announcement of the government's railway policy was to be the opportune time. When that policy was announced the opposition considered it in caucus, and a row was the result. Smith Curtis, of Rossland, and E. C. Smith, of East Kootenay, opposed the policy, and the others are said to have favored it. This became known, and the Helmecken crowd thought it best to lie low for a time in order to remain in full fellowship with the government. This is very distasteful to the stalwarts, who do not believe it is good policy to keep within the party men who are ready to knife it at the first opportunity."

After quoting the Helmecken resolution and stating the demands which have been made upon the government by the members who are in favor of a competitive line, the Tribune says the "members who favor this policy are: Helmecken, McPhillips, Murphy, Curtis, Garden, Tatlow, Smith (East Kootenay) and Hayward. The members who do not favor any material change in the bill are: Dunsmyth, Eberts, McBride, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Mounce, Dickie, Hunter, Green, Fulton, Houston and Taylor. The following are also reported as being in favor of the bill: Martin, Brown, Gilmour, Stables and McInnes. The following are inclined to make concessions to the Helmecken crowd: Turner, Rogers, Prentice, Hall and White. Pooley is sick, Booth is speaker, and the following, who comprise the balance of the House, do not appear to be willing to express their views: Kidd, Munroe, Oliver, Hawthorthwaite and Nell. What chartermongers could not accomplish alone will be accomplished through party intrigue, and a bill that is legislation in the right direction will be cascaded in order to hold in line a half dozen men who are ambitious to be cabinet ministers."

It will be noticed that in dealing with what took place in the government caucus the correspondent (who was undoubtedly Mr. Houston, the proprietor of the Tribune) speaks as one with authority and who knows what he is writing about. As to the position of the government members and the conspirators there is no doubt whatever; all else is conjecture. We print these things to show that the Times in publishing the news of political turmoil gave the people facts, and also, with the assistance of this candid member of the government party, to throw some light on the condition of affairs at the present time. Mr. Houston evidently favors the casting forth of his rebellious colleagues, and is said to have the support of the Premier and some others in his position. The government, if this course were followed, would be outvoted in the House unless it drew some support from the opposition. That is the exact state of affairs that certain schemers have been endeavoring and looking for an opportunity to bring about for some time. Confidence is gone, and without it there can be no stability. Therefore we say that the government is face to face with a crisis.

Not many of the constituents of the protesting members will believe them guilty of treachery. In the majority of cases their record shows that they have been only too faithful. It is a serious step to break with political allies of many years' standing. It is more reasonable to assume that these gentlemen are striving to do their duty by their constituents, whose desires in this matter are well known. From the personal of the supporters of the policy of the government it is perfectly clear that the aim is to either prevent the construction of the Coast-Kootenay road for a time or to hand the work over to the C. P. R. The government sees now that it cannot afford to permit the threatened break in its ranks. All sorts of subterfuges will be resorted to to satisfy and secure the support of the dissenters. It would not be surprising to hear that a new company has entered the field and is applying for permission to build. But, whatever happens, in the end the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be

found in possession of the Coast-Kootenay road and running it on terms a trifle less stringent than those at first proposed by the government. The reasons for these things can only be guessed at, but if they do not appear on the surface they are not buried so deep as to be "out of sight."

REPRESENTATION IN LONDON.

In some circles there is a practically unanimous opinion that British Columbia should be more fittingly represented in London. The representative must be provided with a salary sufficiently ample to maintain the dignity of his position and to fully sustain the reputation of the province as a land of great wealth. The chief of the other provinces of Canada manage to struggle along fairly well and to add satisfactorily to their population without any such ornamental appendage. There is the Canadian High Commissioner, whom we in British Columbia contribute more than our share, according to the contention of the local government, to maintain in dignity and affluence. If there be any special work necessary in the interests of British Columbia, such as the direction of capital to a profitable field of investment or of settlers to a land which should be flowing with milk and honey but isn't, we think it could be done very satisfactorily in connection with the London office of the Dominion. But then there are derelict politicians whose case must necessarily be considered. There was one whose glory had so far departed that he could not obtain a constituency, and as a job could not be provided for him with the consent of the people he was given one against their will and despite their disapprobation. The situation with regard to the man who hopes that he is about to deliver his last budget speech is not exactly on parallel lines to that of Mr. Forbes Vernon. Mr. Turner is highly esteemed in his own constituency and it would be exceedingly difficult to select a candidate who could defeat him. But in the greater part of the province he shares the unsavory reputation which is usually under bonds to get rid of him, and in a sumptuous London office the present Finance Minister will have a secure retreat from the trials and tribulations of an ungrateful political world. But Mr. Turner's London season has not opened yet. There is not a man in British Columbia who could retain the constituency for the government in the present frame of mind of the electorate.

THE POLICY OF MR. EBERTS.

The bill authorizing the loan for the construction of railways introduced by the Attorney-General recites the claim of the province to supplementary assistance for this class of works from the Dominion. The Government has more than once intimated that its policy is based upon the expectation of such assistance, and indeed it is quite well understood that the financial co-operation of the Dominion and the province is essential to the speedy construction of at least one of the subsidized railways, namely, the Coast-Kootenay Railway. Under these circumstances it is plain that a Government and Legislature desiring to carry out the plainly expressed wish of the people with regard to this railway will impose no conditions in respect of the aid to be granted by the province which the Dominion Government will not be in a position to accept; and we have no doubt that such is the desire of the majority of the members of the Legislature, and probably the desire also of the majority of the members of the Government.

When, however, we look at the actual provisions contained in the body of the bill drawn by Mr. Eberts, it becomes plain that the draftsman of this bill has determined that so far as he can effect his purpose there shall be no Dominion assistance to the Coast-Kootenay Railway. In other words, that the construction of that railway shall be indefinitely delayed.

It is necessary to refer to only two provisions, namely, the condition imposing a charge of four per cent. on the gross earnings in priority over all other charges, and the condition under which the subsidized railways shall be subjected to compulsory purchase by the province at any time at an arbitrated valuation.

The provisions, as their framers must know, are directly and expressly repugnant to the Dominion railway law, and no railway company subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament could legally comply with them. The Legislature and the public must not forget that the settled policy of the Dominion Parliament is only to grant aid to railways when such railways have been declared to be for the general advantage of Canada and have thereby, under the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, become subject to the General Railway Law of Canada. This is the policy not of any particular government or party, but the settled policy of the Parliament of Canada, which is never departed from. It is therefore obvious that no railway company accepting aid from the Provincial Government on the Attorney-General's terms can entertain the smallest hope of assistance from the Parliament of Canada.

While the ostensible policy of the Government is the co-operation of the Dominion and the province with a view to aid the railways which the people of this province unanimously demand, the real policy put forward in Mr.

Eberts' bill is that the Government shall say to any railway desiring to take advantage of the offer of the province: "If you accept aid from us you must be prepared to carry out the work without assistance from the Dominion." In other words, Mr. Eberts' policy is that the construction of the Coast-Kootenay Railway shall be indefinitely delayed. The C. P. R. will gain what the people lose by this delay. The people will await with interest to see who is for them and who is for the C. P. R.

Perhaps Mr. Eberts hopes that he will be able to protect himself from public odium by transacting a controversy between the Dominion and the province on this subject, and he may expect in this assistance from others who are not members of the Government. But the game is altogether too transparent. The people of British Columbia will not have the Coast-Kootenay Railway sacrificed to the advantage of Mr. Eberts, or to the ambition or necessity of any politician.

MR. TURNER.

In the slashing, aggressive form of political warfare common under constitutional government it is seldom that the gentler emotions find an opportunity to exercise themselves. The address of the Hon. J. H. Turner yesterday when drawing to the close of his thirteenth financial statement to his contemplated withdrawal from the public life of a province with which he has so long been associated was received by the members on both sides of the House in a manner which was a singular tribute to the personality of the speaker. When the Finance Minister referred to the great changes he had beheld in this country to which his life's work has been dedicated and to the disappearance of the old familiar faces, political associates and opponents, the House gave visible evidence that it shared in the emotions and sympathized with the feelings of the veteran. It was a strange scene to behold within walls which are familiar with denunciation and invective; but we do not know that it degraded one whit from the dignity which is supposed to sit upon the shoulders of our legislators to let the world see that they are not impervious to the natural emotions. Although a journal that has probably been somewhat severe in its criticisms of some of the public acts of the administrations with which Mr. Turner has been connected, the Times feels that it, too, must pay its tribute to the kindhearted, courteous man who has so long been associated with the public life of the province whose interests we have all been striving to the best of our ability to advance, however great the divergence of our opinions as to methods. We cannot pay a greater compliment to the honor and integrity of Mr. Turner than by repeating the words we used yesterday when it was remarked that notwithstanding the severity of the criticism with which he has been assailed there is probably not a man in the province who could overcome him in his own constituency of Victoria. We believe the regret will be general that circumstances have so ordered it that the autumn days of the retiring minister cannot be spent in the city which no properly constituted member of the human family could live for even a few years in without becoming deeply attached to.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

We are a peculiar people in British Columbia, and some of the peculiarities we have set up share our peculiarities. It is the common custom in self-governing countries under the British flag for the representatives of the people to divide themselves into factions or parties. Ordinarily the principles for which these parties stand permit of the representatives joining their forces under two leaders, the Crown or he who represents it calling upon the head of the stronger faction to take the responsibility of forming a government to conduct the business of the country. In some instances of course there are third or fourth parties, but except in the case of the Irish faction in the Imperial House, the offshoots from the main bodies have generally been very weak numerically. By common consent it has become the function of the stronger party to govern and of the weaker to criticize and denounce.

We have a body in the British Columbia Legislature which is alleged to be an opposition, but it is a curious fact that, with the exception of the speech of Mr. Smith Curtis, the severest criticism of the budget has come from the ranks of the government party. At Westminster and in Ottawa the budget debate, unless under very exceptional circumstances, is the event of the session. In British Columbia a legislature which devoted weeks to the discussion of such generalities at the opening of the House disposed of the statement of the Finance Minister in less than a day and passed the supply bill in a few hours. This implies either that we are endowed with an extraordinary government or a remarkable opposition. The criticism of the financial authority to the left of Mr. Speaker was somewhat after the pattern of an eulogy and the leader of the opposition was not heard from at all.

This country is rich in surprises as well as in all other things that the heart of man can desire. Probably there are still greater political revelations or revolutions in store for us before the end of this first year of the century. The Premier is a man of might and of power.

He may be about to put the House and all that it contains in a sack, shake them up and turn out a new government and opposition party. Then all the people will fall down and do obeisance to the cabinet and party the Premier hath created—perhaps.

THE ALL-CANADIAN LINE.

The Conservative party, for some inexplicable reason, seems still to be opposed to the construction of an all-Canadian line into the Yukon country. Its leaders in the House of Commons and the Senate have reiterated their opinion that they saved the country a great deal of money when they killed the original Mackenzie & Mann scheme, and that the White Pass & Yukon Railway is sufficient for all purposes, present or prospective. Sir Mackenzie Bowell seems to glory in the astuteness with which he credits himself in killing a measure which would not only have been of great benefit to Canada generally, but would have prevented British Columbia from being handicapped in the matter of water transportation and would have saved us the bonus which we shall now be compelled to pay to secure the construction of a work which is necessary to our securing all the business which should be ours by right. The line to Kitimat would have been completed long ago, and in a measure would have compensated us for the mistake which was made in granting a charter for the construction of the White Pass & Yukon Railway until the Alaska boundary had been authoritatively delimited, and Canada had secured her rights. The building of the railway resulted in the foundation of cities in disjunct territory under the American flag. The United States therefore commands the entrance to this most important territory, and it will be a miracle if it ever gives it up. American statesmen have a strong aversion to the boundary question being touched at all. They prefer to let it remain as it is. They receive with ill grace every reference to it by the British government, and if they are at last compelled to yield to our reasonable demands they will only be on such conditions as they have insisted on from the first—that the proceedings shall not affect any territory at present in their possession. So that we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by submitting our case to arbitration. The responsibility for this state of affairs to a large extent rests upon the Conservative party, and we must admit that its leaders—with the exception of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who is apparently afflicted with an hallucination that he is infallible—seem now to feel their responsibility and realize the mistake they have made.

GAME LAWS AGAIN.

We hope it is the intention of the government to do something about the game laws before the House prorogues. Illegal fishing and shooting are going on all the time, the provincial authorities apparently being quite impotent in the matter. As Captain Wolley pointed out in the letter which was published in the Times yesterday, game fish are being taken in rivers with nets. He furnished proof of his statement by sending one of the snares found in the Chemainus river to this office. From the experience of other countries which are now striving to restock waters and woods we know that this sort of thing cannot be continued for many years without virtual extermination of all living things of value. Then we shall appreciate their worth and be at great expense to restore conditions which should never have been allowed to depart. The farmers are in favor of preservation. They are on the ground and know the result to which the present state of affairs is tending. All who delight in the chase and possess the spirit of true sportsmen are of the same opinion. All they ask for is a short and simple law on the lines laid down by Captain Wolley, and provision for its enforcement. The latter feature should be the vital point in any game law. Many contend that the present law would be all right if it were enforced. Some mysterious power seems to be holding the authorities back and preventing them from doing their duty. Let the Attorney-General look into this question and he will find the facts to be as we have stated. Lack of time should not be urged as an excuse for the House could dispose of the whole matter in an hour or two.

Chinese are being introduced as domestic servants in Eastern Canada and are reported to be giving unbounded satisfaction. May the exodus from British Columbia continue and the Mongolians invade all lines of industry until the real meaning of Chinese immigration is brought home to the sceptics of Canada. A few isolated specimens of the race look quite picturesque and appeal to the imagination. When they come in hordes the glamor is swept away.

The Liberal party has always upheld the right of the provinces to deal with all matters within their jurisdiction under the provisions of the B. N. A. Act. There was never much doubt about Manitoba being given the opportunity to solve her transportation problems in the manner which seemed best from her own point of view.

If you see any of our Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

The Budget Speech

Hon. Mr. Turner Delivered His Farewell One to the Legislature Yesterday.

A Sharp Criticism by Mr Smith Curtis—Mr. J. C. Brown's Comments.

Victoria, April 20th, 1901. The thirteenth and probably the last budget speech to be delivered by Hon. John Turner in this province was that given this afternoon. The speech itself was brief and devoid of any particular feature of interest excepting its somewhat pathetic conclusion, when, with evidences of deep emotion, the Finance Minister formally took leave of public life in this province. Some time ago the Times announced that Hon. Mr. Turner would embrace the opportunity the budget afforded of bidding farewell to the province as agent-generalship in London. Although he did not mention to what post he would retire, his translation to the London office was implied. Several times he was compelled to stop in his remarks, so deeply was he moved by the painful announcement.

Mr. Curtis made a vigorous attack on the government policy when opportunity offered, although the financial spokesman for the opposition, Mr. Brown, was in a complimentary rather than a critical mood.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Sweet. Privilege.

Mr. Curtis, rising to a question of privilege, read an extract from an editorial in the Vancouver Province of April 25th, in which his position was misrepresented. He was proceeding to state in what respects the editorial misrepresented him and had stated that he had never represented him, when he was interrupted by the speaker, when the speaker, on the point being raised by Hon. Mr. Turner, observed that the matter before them was no privilege.

Mr. Martin said it was easy to see how outrageous it would be if Mr. Curtis were allowed to discuss such a matter on privilege. If a newspaper had misrepresented him he could deny it. But if he spoke on privilege it might involve his (Mr. Martin's) position, and he would have no reply. He was glad that there was no such practice in the House.

Mr. Curtis said he had brought it up a few days previously in another form so that every member of the House might discuss it, but had even then been ruled out of order.

The Budget. Mr. Turner then moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day, and on rising to deliver the budget speech was loudly applauded. "Mr. Speaker: In proposing the motion for going into committee of supply I shall briefly discuss the public accounts up to 30th June last. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for that year were not made by the present government, though one of our provincial newspapers has made a singular though perhaps excusable mistake of blaming the present government for the inaccuracies in those accounts. The paper I refer to is the Vancouver World, in its issue of 22nd February last it says:

"The other lines of expenditure are approximately the same as for the present year except certain increases for the aid of agriculture. The principal increase, however, for the year is under the head of public works, and amounts to \$904,641 is provided. This is about \$140,000 over the present year, and more than double the vote passed by the late government for last year. "The whole shows that the estimated expenditure of \$34,584 over the revenue. "This brings me to the point at which I propose to consider our financial position at the present time, and up to June, 1902, after these large expenditures have been made. "This government practically took over the accounts on 30th June last. At that date all the loan raised in 1899 had been expended, and when we really assumed office there was no debt, and several considerable amounts incurred previous to that date having had to be paid from the revenue of the present year. "I will not criticize at length the policy of my predecessor in issuing only half the loan he was authorized to do in 1899. I consider, however, that policy wrong. Our credit then was good and money cheap. Our 3 per cent. during the year were at par, and in 1898 had been 103.

The World no further. It will be seen that it revises the old cry of the party that was in power up to 1898; but in this instance, at any rate, barks up the wrong tree, the estimates it criticizes and all the expenditure thereunder having been made by the former government and not by the Dominion government. This criticism is, however, I think, about sufficient respecting the accounts for that period. I shall only further call attention to the fact that the estimates of expenditure presented to the House by my predecessor was \$1,760,673, while the actual amount expended was \$1,948,412, or \$178,339 more than was authorized by vote, and that did not pay all, for it has been found that considerable further liabilities were incurred that had to be paid by the present government. The revenue for the same time was estimated at \$1,549,989, the actual receipts being \$1,544,108, showing an apparently fair estimate, but in reality this nearness arose by a fluke, as the estimates of the various sources of revenue were far out. Taxes did not produce the sum estimated by \$70,000; but timber royalty and other receipts came to the rescue, producing far more than the estimates. The total result, however, was that the expenditure for the year was \$403,304 in excess of the revenue. This is worse than the result of the large increase to the debt having been made by the party that at all times and in all places had denounced the present government party for expending extravagantly on public works, strikingly in connection with this expenditure is that so little of it was for public works. The amount for all public works, roads, streets, etc., was only \$444,750, while the amount for public works, etc., in 1898 was over \$800,000 under the estimates presented to the House by myself. While, too, the amount in 1897 was \$370,000, it is evident from this that the party now represented by the opposition is not so much impressed with the importance of developing the province by public works as the present government. This is shown by the estimates made by the latter for the current year to June 30th next, in which the public works vote amounts to \$677,000, indicating the determination of the government to carry out the old policy of developing the resources of the province which has been tested and proved by results to be successful.

"Now, turning to the accounts for the present year, the estimates of receipts to June 30th next is \$1,757,239, and the expenditure for the same period is \$2,351,371. These are likely to be very closely approximated, as is evidenced by the accounts for the half year to the 31st December last, as the greater part of expenditure is made in that half, while most of the revenue comes in during the last half of the year.

"But the matter we are most interested in to-day is the budget for the coming year, commencing the 1st of July next. Turning to the estimates we see that revenue is put down at \$2,140,751, an increase over the present year of \$388,512, arising chiefly under the following heads: Per capita grant estimated on a population of 150,000 at 80 cents per head, increase \$41,462 and sales and collection of arrears, increase 35,000 Timber leases, increase 36,000 Revenue tax, increase 50,000 Mineral tax, increase 15,000

"The increase in the revenue tax arises from the change in the act by which the province will collect this tax in the cities. "The other increases are of small amounts and call for no comment. There are, however, two other heads showing large increases, namely, succession duty, \$100,000, and Chinese restriction, \$100,000. A considerable part of the former, we have reason to believe, will be paid early in July; but the Chinese restriction tax is based on arrangements with the Dominion government, and should the province succeed in obtaining what I, I think, its fair claim, this amount may be further increased. On the other hand, if we do not succeed it may not realize the full estimate.

"Now, going to the expenditure side of the estimates, we find the amount estimated to be \$2,475,335, or \$256,867 more than the expenditure for the present year. Of this \$256,867, \$100,000 is under the head of public debt for increased interest. Under civil government salaries the increase is \$20,286. Of this \$7,390 arises principally from small additions to salaries of officials who have been long in the service. The balance is in connection with new offices that have become necessary in the Boundary country, in Nelson, in A. A. and two bodies in the Yukon. Public institutions, including the insane asylum and provincial home, show an increase of \$6,880, though there is an actual decrease for the lunatic asylum owing to a revision of the management.

"Hospitals and charities are put down for \$17,000, showing that gradually the wants of sufferers in all parts of the province are being provided for. Under education there is an increase of \$42,567. Against this, however, is to be placed the revenue tax from the cities after the 1st of January next. "The other lines of expenditure are approximately the same as for the present year except certain increases for the aid of agriculture. The principal increase, however, for the year is under the head of public works, and amounts to \$904,641 is provided. This is about \$140,000 over the present year, and more than double the vote passed by the late government for last year. "The whole shows that the estimated expenditure of \$34,584 over the revenue.

"This brings me to the point at which I propose to consider our financial position at the present time, and up to June, 1902, after these large expenditures have been made. "This government practically took over the accounts on 30th June last. At that date all the loan raised in 1899 had been expended, and when we really assumed office there was no debt, and several considerable amounts incurred previous to that date having had to be paid from the revenue of the present year. "I will not criticize at length the policy of my predecessor in issuing only half the loan he was authorized to do in 1899. I consider, however, that policy wrong. Our credit then was good and money cheap. Our 3 per cent. during the year were at par, and in 1898 had been 103.

"But, Mr. Speaker, I need quote from

Only part, however, was issued, and now it would be difficult to get 90 for the rate that on 30th June the result of this liability to the bank of approximately a million dollars, and by 30th June, 1902, a million and a half.

"We have now a loan act before the House which provides about a million under former acts for another million, but as I have already hinted the present is a most unfavorable time for an issue owing to the condition of the money market. This is clearly shown by the fact that British Columbia, which in 1890 was 112 and now is at what British Columbia 3 per cent, which was up to 103 is now only 90 or 91. The Bank of England rate in 1890 about 2 per cent, is now 4 1/2, and has recently been 5 per cent. and may again go up. Under these conditions it is hardly possible to go into the public market for a loan. It devolves on the government, therefore, to make arrangements with a chartered bank for a loan, the pending application for a loan. This will place the government in the favorable position of being able to issue whenever a good opportunity offers, thus removing the difficulty of being forced to issue at a rate which the market is unable to absorb or reverse.

"In view of the fact that in the public interest it is absolutely necessary to develop the province by public works, and that this can only be carried out efficiently at a rate of borrowing at the lowest rate possible, it is imperative to consider the actual financial ability of the province to undertake such a venture. "In 1893 the revenue was \$1,019,300 and was sufficient after paying all the running routine expenses to provide \$137,000 for public works. I refer to 1893 as that was the last year under the old law permitting sale of land in any quantity after that year this rule was practically stopped. In 1894-5 and 4 the revenue fell off so considerably that there was nothing for public works. In 1895 it began to increase and gave a margin for public works of \$248,000. In 1896 there was a margin of \$101,816. In 1897, \$157,779; in 1898, \$414,446. For the current year there is a margin of \$265,000 and for next year at least \$470,000. The demonstration that the revenue has now arrived at the point of providing all running expenses, paying the administration of justice, the hospitals and charities, assistance to agriculture and devote a very large sum to education, and yet leave half a million for public works. If we examine this expenditure in public works carefully it will be seen that the whole of the revenue is not what I have just stated. It is, I think, well known in the Dominion and I believe in some of the provinces, and certainly in some colonies besides the Dominion, the expenditure for public works is divided. All new buildings and roads are charged to capital account and as charged as we do, against the revenue of the year, and only repairs and maintenance are debited against revenue, the new works being provided for by capital or loan. There is the same method followed by mercantile firms or companies. If a mercantile concern erects a building for the accommodation of its business the cost of this is not charged to the profit and loss account of the year but against capital, and as charged as we do, against the revenue of the year, and only repairs and maintenance are debited against revenue, the new works being provided for by capital or loan. There is the same method followed by mercantile firms or companies. If a mercantile concern erects a building for the accommodation of its business the cost of this is not charged to the profit and loss account of the year but against capital, and as charged as we do, against the revenue of the year, and only repairs and maintenance are debited against revenue, the new works being provided for by capital or loan. There is the same method followed by mercantile firms or companies. 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part, however, was issued, and now it is difficult to get 90 for the value of the result. This is the 30th June next we shall have a 100 to the bank of approximately a dollar, and by 30th June, 1902, we shall have a 100 to the bank of approximately a dollar and a half.

There is a loan act before the House which provides about a million public works, and there is still power to make more. I have already hinted that it is a most unfavorable time for the public works, and the condition of the market. This is clearly shown by the fact that British consols which were 112 and now 96, whilst British Columbia 3 per cent, which was 107, is now only 90 or 91. The rate of England rate in 1890, about 2 per cent, is now 4½, and has recently 5 per cent, and may again go up. Under these conditions it would be to prejudice the credit of the province, and to the public market, for a loan, and to involve on the government, the expense of making arrangements with a chartered bank for an overdraft pending application for a loan. This will place the province in the unfavorable position of being able to issue whenever a good opportunity offers, thus removing the difficulty of being forced to issue at a certain date whether the market is favorable or reverse.

In view of the fact that in the present it is absolutely necessary to do up the province by public works, and that then can only be carried out entirely at present but by borrowing the lowest rate possible, it is important to consider the actual financial condition of the province to undertake such works. In 1893 the revenue was \$1,019,306, which was sufficient after paying all the requirements to provide \$113,000 for public works. I refer to 1893 as the last year under the old law of sitting sale of land in any quantity, that year this rate was practically 100. In 1894-5 and 6 the revenue fell so considerably that there was a deficit for public works. In 1896-7 it increased and gave a margin for public works of \$248,000. In 1898 there was a margin of \$101,816. In 1899, \$779; in 1900, \$41,446. For the current year there is a margin of \$206,000 for next year at least \$470,000. This illustrates that the revenue has now reached at the point of providing all running expenses, paying the administration, justice, large grants to hospitals and charities, assistance to agriculture and a very large sum to education, yet leave half a million for public works. If we examine this expenditure public works carefully it will be seen that the showing is really better than it has just stated. It is, I think, known in the Dominion and I believe some of the provinces, and certainly some colonies besides the Dominion, expenditure for public works is divided into two accounts, one for roads and bridges, and the other for other public works. It is, I think, known as to capital account and budgeted as to do, against the revenue of the year, and only repairs and maintenance are debited against revenue, the works being provided for by capital account. Precisely the same method is followed by mercantile firms or companies. If a mercantile concern erects a building for the accommodation of its business the cost of this is not debited against the revenue of the year, but against capital, and the building is valued at stock taking as an asset. Adopting this plan in our province, we find that of the total public works expenditure \$894,000, the estimates now before us \$431,700 for new works, deducting this leaves a total expenditure of the year to be met from revenue including maintenance roads, trails, buildings or the revenue of \$462,300 less than the revenue for the same period. In this connection it is fair to say in our estimate we should consider the public works as assets, which would be a list and valuation of the assets taken at the most reasonable prices, they are as follows:

Total approximate mileage of all roads in the province of British Columbia built and maintained by the government of British Columbia, 5,616 miles; trails, 4,415 miles; approximate value of roads, \$6,000,000; approximate value of trails, \$800,000; approximate value of buildings throughout the province owned by the government, \$250,000; approximate value of the same, \$2,102,170; approximate value of government buildings, Victoria, \$1,000,000; total value, \$102,170.

When in our balance sheet we have a set of \$583,021 owing to the province in the Dominion, there are also the assets under the sinking fund debentures and the later amount to about \$850,000, making the assets up to \$1,433,000, the value of the public works assets as above. But beyond this there is the important asset arising from the payment of the debt of the Dominion, which is \$284,000, and by increasing decennially until it reaches \$484,000. From present accounts it should reach at least \$400,000 in the next census in 1911.

What the value of this is as an asset, accountants can estimate, it certainly could at the present time be worth, the capital it would pay 3 per cent. Against about nine and a half million, the assets appear against the liabilities \$5,800,000.

"This is the best of evidence that the province has a good security to offer for loans raised for legitimate public works. It has in process being early demonstrated that our public works of development have resulted in increasing the revenue, and in making us we should so legislate as to make the assets of the province productive of revenue. The government is compelled that this can only be done by opening up and developing the province, and showing how effective this policy has been only turn to the pages of our history. In 1893 and 4 our total revenue was \$2,265,000. It is now \$2,140,000, an increase of over 150 per cent. In 1893 and 4 the expenditure was \$1,594,000. It is now \$2,475,000, an increase of little over 50 per cent. At this rate the revenue in ten years will be over six millions, and the expenditure will be only \$4,000,000. I would like to consider revenue and expenditure from another standpoint, that is the relative cost of running the province now and say ten years ago.

Civil government and administration of justice salaries cost in 1893-4 \$270,200 or 33 per cent of the revenue. They now cost \$775,000, or quite 18 per cent of the revenue. The cost of running the province has increased about 33 per cent, while the revenue has increased over 150 per cent.

"I think, Mr. Speaker, that what I have just stated is only a fair statement of the facts. I might have drawn a much more optimistic picture of the future, as in considering future progress I have only taken it at the rate of the past, whereas, taken it at the rate of a new country and especially in one such as this province, if there be advancement, it must, in the nature of things, be cumulative. That is to say that every one of the resources developed, such as lumbering, mining, ship building and agriculture must when increasing in a compound ratio, I have alluded to assistance to agriculturists and I should like to be able to announce that this was the case, but the fact of the placing of settlers on blocks of land in the province. This, however, is in progress, and I hope will soon be carried out.

"I must here refer to what appears to be an important fact in the public affairs of British Columbia, and the fact is that: That the expenditure for public works, hospitals and charities, agriculture and free education is, I think, considerably greater in proportion than in any other British province or colony; and this fact must eventually result in great advancement and increase of population.

"It is evident that it is of the utmost importance now to keep up our revenue, there are suggestions on all sides of reduction in taxation. Great pressure has been brought on the government to modify the general tax in order to relieve, it is said, the heavy charge on low grade ore arising under it, but on the other hand strong complaints are made that it bears harder on the high grade ore, as the cost for mining high grade ore is much higher than the cost of mining low grade—in some high grade propositions going up to \$25.00 a ton for mining—and the cost of mining is not deducted in the assessment of the ore. It is, I think, much higher than the cost of mining low grade and smaller charges which are levied on high grade ore, and high on low grade are deducted, this indicates the difficulty of the question, but the matter is having the earnest consideration of the government with a view to adjustment if possible without decreasing revenue.

"With regard to agriculture, the government is preparing to settle up large tracts of land with settlers.

"Before closing my remarks I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that I hope that this government and the future governments will always have the courage to boldly carry out the policy of development of public works—this is the only way to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. Many of the matters that we fight so eagerly over in this House are not of note in the Dominion, but the government with a view to the roads, railroads and surveys—if these are carried out well the troubles we argue over here will be swept away, and look upon afterwards as ridiculous trifles. The necessity of this has been shown by the fact that in the province, but practically nothing in Cariboo or the North, these sections must be left to without fall.

"At this time the liberty of debate will allow the members to refer to the fact that this is the thirteenth time I have presented this budget to the House, and nearly fifteen years since I was first elected to represent the capital of the province in the legislature. In that time I have successfully passed through seven elections.

"In laying the budget before you now I do it with mixed feelings of regret and pride, realizing that it may be the last time I may ever have this honor.

"Great changes have taken place during these years. When I made my first budget speech, the revenue was only \$1,000,000, and when no mining took place, imports and exports were not there, and no thousands of tons of ore are being produced yearly, and on the eastern part enormous quantities of coal and coke.

"By the aid of government assistance railroads have been built and many miles of roads and trails constructed, school houses have arisen in all directions, and important government buildings in Nelson, Kamloops, Rossland and Greenwood, and all of which are new towns. In the North, 600 or 700 miles away, a new district is opened and filling up. On the coast the charming city of Vancouver has come up like a dream, and here on our Island, Victoria, has improved and increased—situated as it is in one of the most beautiful spots in the world, unsurpassed for scenery and climate—it must be one of the loveliest of homes. During this time there has been erected, probably the most beautiful public buildings in Canada, I have seen in the same time two million and a quarter, and the expenditure in free education alone from \$300,000 to \$370,000. These are a few of the changes during my legislative career, there have been many in this House, I miss my old friends from both sides. It is impossible for me to refer to these matters, Mr. Speaker, without being much moved in contemplation of the many friends of my legislative and executive life; to you, Mr. Speaker, to my valued colleagues in the House, to the members on both sides with whom I have associated, and to the people of British Columbia, I shall always, to the end of my life, be heart and soul in the support of this magnificent province, and this city so long my home.

"On resuming his seat the Minister of Finance was loudly applauded by both sides of the House while a bunch of roses was placed on his desk.

Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown said the closing words of the Finance Minister had left him in the position that he felt he would be unable to resist the temptation of making a few lines against the spirit of the House and his own feelings if he went in for unreserved criticism.

Hon. Mr. Turner—That's all right. Continuing, Mr. Brown said he felt that after all it was better, while not forgetting that proper opposition was a

good thing, to look on the bright side and not to magnify the unpleasant features of their proper proportion.

They were all anxious to see the province advance with accelerated speed to that point which they all felt was its destiny as the premier province of the Dominion in wealth, power and population.

He would like, however, to know where the hon. gentleman got his authority for whatever the world might say. Most of the years out himself (Mr. Turner) had pointed out that the year ending June 30th last the expenditure had exceeded the estimates. It did so it was only in pursuance of the present estimate, followed by the Turner governments. He attempted to show that the opposition was responsible for that expenditure.

But the bulk of this expenditure was made in the first part of the year, when the present opposition was not in power at all.

The Finance Minister had stated, too, that there was a big revenue from timber royalties from which the leader of the opposition had been responsible, as he had brought in a great deal of timber, which was not collected.

Mr. Curtis—How long have you had it?

Hon. Mr. Wells—Ever since I have been here.

Mr. Curtis said that he had asked the two Ministers when in Ottawa for the information, and had been told that it should get out a brochure showing not only the extent of pulp areas, but markets for it. A wide market existed in Japan, Australia, South America, etc., and if this information had been available large mills would be erected, and British Columbia be in a position to dominate the pulp market of the world. This province had an advantage over Seattle, Seattle of \$16 to \$18 per ton, the freight from there to the coast.

In regard to agriculture, he thought the government should take up the clearing of agricultural lands, some of which, if cleared, were worth \$100 an acre. Assistance should be given to the farmer who could not afford the initial expenditure of clearing the land by making them loans at, say, four per cent.

Such development would be largely useless unless communication was given between the farmer and the market. The Railway communication alone would not do, but low freight rates must be assured. He regretted that the C. P. R. had been blind to the necessity of lowering rates. The necessity of this had been shown by the appointment of Mr. Palmer to examine into the matter. All along a lowering of the rates had been demanded for 35 years, but it was not until the order for 35 cars loaded with lumber and produce from the Okanagan being billed for the Kootenays. These railways had special exemptions that did not deal fairly with the people. He had been a faithful follower of that gentleman for eighteen years, when he found out that the rates were justified. He was sorry he was not now in his place while he bore testimony to his worth. He had followed him faithfully, believing in his great usefulness in the fighting for the people, and he would accept that he thought that he might have given him the benefit of his views. He had been a faithful follower of that gentleman for eighteen years, when he found out that the rates were justified. He was sorry he was not now in his place while he bore testimony to his worth. He had followed him faithfully, believing in his great usefulness in the fighting for the people, and he would accept that he thought that he might have given him the benefit of his views. He had been a faithful follower of that gentleman for eighteen years, when he found out that the rates were justified. He was sorry he was not now in his place while he bore testimony to his worth. He had followed him faithfully, believing in his great usefulness in the fighting for the people, and he would accept that he thought that he might have given him the benefit of his views.

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Mr. Curtis—Well, they employ all white labor, and pay \$3.50 a day, which I fancy is as high as you pay.

At this point the Speaker saw 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Resuming after dinner, Mr. Curtis continued his remarks regarding the desirability of making the price of coal so reasonable to the personal government. Reference was made to the establishment of refineries here.

He also attacked the boasted business capabilities of the government, and asked in what direction it had been directed. The Minister of Finance, he said, was insular in his views, and the large number of deputations which had come down from the interior was a proof that in any way one were they able to have justice done there.

The appropriations for Vancouver Island, he thought, had not been spent for the opening up of the country. He recognized the great wealth of the island, which was full of wealth, and which had a glorious climate, accessibility to the sea and other features which should make it a great country. There was a market for steel and iron, and other base metals on the oceans navigable from Vancouver Island of \$200,000,000.

There was also complaint that the lands of the interior were not being opened up and were not available for the settler.

Reference had also been made by the member for New Westminster to the indefinite article. The term could not be applied to himself, for on the railway question no one in the House had been clearer. The member for New Westminster had not expressed himself, and if the word was indefinite it was that gentleman.

A complaint was here paid to the administration of the lands and works department.

In reference to his own position, the Premier declared that he was not necessarily in favor of competition. To this position he was totally opposed. His first choice was government ownership or public monopoly, as opposed to private monopoly.

The speaker also took issue with the Premier when he said that he didn't care if it went to the C. P. R.

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vote of \$10,200 for the Fort Steele agency, Mr. E. C. Smith drew attention to the large volume of business transacted there, to the high cost of living and the lack of railway competition. He asked that the salaries there be increased.

On the item for hospitals and charities of \$87,300, the Provincial Secretary said he had previously given 50 cents per capita per day. This had been done in the case of Vancouver, Victoria, and the other and smaller hospitals did not get a per capita grant at all, but a lump sum, and a larger sum proportionately than the larger ones. He asked that another year he intended to bring in a bill dividing the hospitals into three classes, with a stated per capita grant to each. Mr. Curtis complained that in the past there had been no system pursued in this respect. He thought it was a plan for assistance to the hospitals at Rossland, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix, and other places in his district.

The Provincial Secretary replied that the latter ones would be assisted.

The different items passed through with more rapidity than usual, though many of the members embraced the opportunity to put in a claim for greater consideration for their respective countries. Messrs. Tatlow and Gardner objected to the vote of \$2,000 for the Vancouver court house. They had asked for \$5,400, and were disappointed that it had not been granted.

Hon. Mr. Wells said that the court house was in fairly good shape, and there was no warrant whatever shown for the necessity for a vote of \$5,400.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked the Chief Commissioner what portion of the \$20,500 for the Premier's district of South Nanaimo was to be expended on the Nanaimo-Extension bridge and road.

Hon. Mr. Wells replied that he did not know for what part it was to be expended on the bridge, but a portion of it would be expended on the road. He intended to make a further grant in the supplementary estimates for the bridge and other purposes, amounting to \$6,500.

In reply, Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he was glad to receive this assurance. Nanaimo generally had been overlooked, and in the failure of the Government to build the Nanaimo-Alberni railway and the grant to the isolation hospital.

On the item of \$5,000 for the S. P. C. I. N. Messrs. Oliver and Rogers urged that provincial police officers be instructed to look after cases where animals were allowed to literally starve to death. The Finance Minister concurred in this.

On the superannuation allowances being reached, Mr. Helmecken urged that provision be made for retiring allowances for faithful civil servants. The civil servants were anxious to have such a fund to which they could contribute.

Messrs. Oliver and Munro strongly opposed the proposal. The former declared that the risks of the civil servants in comparison with the incomes of the majority of men in the province. Mr. Munro observed that if the civil servants were not paid sufficiently well to enable them to carry insurance on their own account there was something radically wrong.

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On the vote for Agent-General of \$10,000, including clerical assistance, Mr. Helmecken said the Agent-General should get \$15,000.

Mr. Curtis said he should get at least \$500 a month. He would like to know what would be the cost of the office, and about \$5,000, too, for travelling expenses, etc.

Hon. Mr. Turner could not say what the office rent would be. The selection of the office would be a very important matter. The West Australia office costs \$6,000 a year. The rent of the British Columbia office would possibly be \$350 per annum.

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Mr. Curtis suggested that the Finance Minister had gone altogether too far. He had expected to be that it would be appointed at "the right time." (Received laughter).

The item passed.

On the item of \$5,000 for Immigration,

ing the revenue derived from them in the localities.

Mr. Curtis—Well, they employ all white labor, and pay \$3.50 a day, which I fancy is as high as you pay.

At this point the Speaker saw 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Resuming after dinner, Mr. Curtis continued his remarks regarding the desirability of making the price of coal so reasonable to the personal government. Reference was made to the establishment of refineries here.

He also attacked the boasted business capabilities of the government, and asked in what direction it had been directed. The Minister of Finance, he said, was insular in his views, and the large number of deputations which had come down from the interior was a proof that in any way one were they able to have justice done there.

The appropriations for Vancouver Island, he thought, had not been spent for the opening up of the country. He recognized the great wealth of the island, which was full of wealth, and which had a glorious climate, accessibility to the sea and other features which should make it a great country. There was a market for steel and iron, and other base metals on the oceans navigable from Vancouver Island of \$200,000,000.

There was also complaint that the lands of the interior were not being opened up and were not available for the settler.

Reference had also been made by the member for New Westminster to the indefinite article. The term could not be applied to himself, for on the railway question no one in the House had been clearer. The member for New Westminster had not expressed himself, and if the word was indefinite it was that gentleman.

A complaint was here paid to the administration of the lands and works department.

In reference to his own position, the Premier declared that he was not necessarily in favor of competition. To this position he was totally opposed. His first choice was government ownership or public monopoly, as opposed to private monopoly.

The speaker also took issue with the Premier when he said that he didn't care if it went to the C. P. R.

He favored government ownership, but the Railway communication alone would not do, but low freight rates must be assured. He regretted that the C. P. R. had been blind to the necessity of lowering rates. The necessity of this had been shown by the appointment of Mr. Palmer to examine into the matter. All along a lowering of the rates had been demanded for 35 years, but it was not until the order for 35 cars loaded with lumber and produce from the Okanagan being billed for the Kootenays. These railways had special exemptions that did not deal fairly with the people. He had been a faithful follower of that gentleman for eighteen years, when he found out that the rates were justified. He was sorry he was not now in his place while he bore testimony to his worth. He had followed him faithfully, believing in his great usefulness in the fighting for the people, and he would accept that he thought that he might have given him the benefit of his views.

vote of \$10,200 for the Fort Steele agency, Mr. E. C. Smith drew attention to the large volume of business transacted there, to the high cost of living and the lack of railway competition. He asked that the salaries there be increased.

On the item for hospitals and charities of \$87,300, the Provincial Secretary said he had previously given 50 cents per capita per day. This had been done in the case of Vancouver, Victoria, and the other and smaller hospitals did not get a per capita grant at all, but a lump sum, and a larger sum proportionately than the larger ones. He asked that another year he intended to bring in a bill dividing the hospitals into three classes, with a stated per capita grant to each. Mr. Curtis complained that in the past there had been no system pursued in this respect. He thought it was a plan for assistance to the hospitals at Rossland, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix, and other places in his district.

The Provincial Secretary replied that the latter ones would be assisted.

The different items passed through with more rapidity than usual, though many of the members embraced the opportunity to put in a claim for greater consideration for their respective countries. Messrs. Tatlow and Gardner objected to the vote of \$2,000 for the Vancouver court house. They had asked for \$5,400, and were disappointed that it had not been granted.

Hon. Mr. Wells said that the court house was in fairly good shape, and there was no warrant whatever shown for the necessity for a vote of \$5,400.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked the Chief Commissioner what portion of the \$20,500 for the Premier's district of South Nanaimo was to be expended on the Nanaimo-Extension bridge and road.

Hon. Mr. Wells replied that he did not know for what part it was to be expended on the bridge, but a portion of it would be expended on the road. He intended to make a further grant in the supplementary estimates for the bridge and other purposes, amounting to \$6,500.

In reply, Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he was glad to receive this assurance. Nanaimo generally had been overlooked, and in the failure of the Government to build the Nanaimo-Alberni railway and the grant to the isolation hospital.

On the item of \$5,000 for the S. P. C. I. N. Messrs. Oliver and Rogers urged that provincial police officers be instructed to look after cases where animals were allowed to literally starve to death. The Finance Minister concurred in this.

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Messrs. Oliver and Munro strongly opposed the proposal. The former declared that the risks of the civil servants in comparison with the incomes of the majority of men in the province. Mr. Munro observed that if the civil servants were not paid sufficiently well to enable them to carry insurance on their own account there was something radically wrong.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY!

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

PREPARED BY Wm. Carter, Little Chardon St., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, COGNIA, PENITENTORY, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS & MASON, Ltd., Montreal, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, or P. O. Box 290, Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Oliver urged that men be induced to come who were familiar with the handling of farm stock.

On the item of \$2,085.90 for the E. & N. commission, Mr. Hawthorthwaite drew attention to the fact that the evidence taken by the commission had not been printed, that some of the evidence had been barred on what seemed insufficient grounds. Serious charges were also made.

The committee reported progress and the House rose.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed at 8.15.

On the report being received of the Placer Mining Act Amendment Bill, A. W. Smith moved the following amendment:

"Subject to the provisions of this act, every free miner shall have the right to run the tailings from his placer mine into any river near his mining property."

The Minister of Mines declined to accept the amendment, believing that it might be taken advantage of by hydraulic companies. There had been no complaint against the present law, and he therefore proposed that the amendment be rejected. The amendment was defeated, and the bill read a third time and finally passed.

Poison Act.

The Poison Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and finally passed.

Coal Mines Regulation.

The report of the Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment Bill was amended on motion of Mr. Hawthorthwaite, and the bill read a third time.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act Amendment Bill received its final reading and passage.

Supreme Court Bill.

The House went into committee on the Supreme Court Act Amendment Bill, with Mr. Oliver in the chair.

Mr. Curtis asked what the government proposed to do about the Supreme Court sittings, which ordinarily would be held in May, but which would not now be held until November.

Hon. Mr. Eberts offered an amendment to the bill, providing that all appeals which should have been heard at the Vancouver sittings may be heard at Victoria where the case is urgent, and both parties to the suit are agreeable.

Mr. Houston asked if there was any objection to his suggesting that the court deliver their judgments in reasonable time.

Hon. Mr. Eberts suggested that perhaps if the California law was adopted, where the court is given judges who deliver their judgments within thirty days, it might be beneficial.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Municipal Clauses Act Amendment Bill was referred to the municipal committee.

Mineral Bill.

The Minister of Mines moved the second reading of this bill. It provided for few changes, as he agreed with the mining committee that pending the work of the mining commission there should be as little tinkering as possible with the act. One of the provisions of the bill allowed work on trails and roads to be counted in the discretion of the gold miner, and to get mines. This was attended with a certain element of danger, and he was not particularly wedded to it.

Mr. Oliver suggested the amendments which might be offered by private members. He thought it was time to call a halt in amending that act at the present time when prospectors were just beginning to understand our laws. He hoped the minister therefore would withdraw the bill.

Mr. Smith agreed with this view in part, and in amending the act it might be advisable to make special resolutions regarding iron ore deposits on the basis of a lower price as to improvements, and giving larger areas than in the case of precious metals, more analogous to the coal lands regulations as to purchase price and royalty.

Mr. Martin moved that as the session

Afternoon Session.

The House assembled at 2.25, prayers being read by Rev. Mr. Sweet.

Supply.

The House went at once into supply, with Mr. Hunter in the chair. On the

was advanced and consideration must be hurried, that the bill be withdrawn.

The Premier—It has nothing to do with this House.

Mr. Martin held that they could quite as properly do so as in the case of the Kaslo & Sicoma railway.

The Premier—We don't generally get justice in the courts.

Mr. Martin replied that if it was the case there should be a change in the courts.

Continuing, Mr. Martin held that when he was in office he had exercised the royalty, had granted a lot as soon as demanded, and not a cent of damages had been collected from the government.

Mr. Gilmour complained that the bill had been stood over from day to day at the Attorney-General's request, and then had been put through during his (Mr. Gilmour's) absence.

In concluding the debate, Mr. Curtis pointed out that if the case ever did get into the courts and was decided against the province, it would put the government in a very bad position; if decided in its favor, the province would show that there was no necessity for it. More, he claimed that the bill was expressly framed to exclude the E. & N. from its operation.

The Premier should remember that the government come when others would be in power and he could not complain if the same measure was meted out to him as he had meted out to other railway companies.

The motion carried.

Queensland Expenditure. Mr. Rogers moved: "That an order of this House be granted for a return of all correspondence, papers and documents referring in any way to the proposed expenditure of \$10,000 for the protection of the Queen's river bank at the Forks."

Mr. Rogers wanted to know who asked for this appropriation. Neither he nor his colleague had done so, and he thought the sum excessive.

Mr. Martin explained the damage mentioned to the fact that tallings had been run into the river by the Cariboo Consolidated Co. He wished that company nothing ill, but they were getting large profits out of the country, and the latter should not be required to pay this sum. The expense would be a continuing one, as large amounts would have to be spent every year. The work, too, had done last year without order, and he wanted an explanation of it.

Hon. Mr. Wells explained that the work had to be done quickly, there being an emergency, and he therefore commended the government for the way in which they had to have the work done as economically and expeditiously as possible. He would have regarded himself as responsible if by that freshet and his failure to attend to the matter had resulted in loss to property. There had been no jobbery whatever in the matter.

As to the cause of the damage, he had no report whatever beyond that the spring freshets threatened the town.

Mr. Hunter believed the Cariboo Consolidated Company was responsible for the trouble, but he was of the opinion that the legislature had no power to prevent them putting tallings into the river.

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The resolution passed.

Division for Vancouver. Capt. Tatlow asked the Minister of Mines: "Is it the intention of the government to establish a mining division, with headquarters in the city of Vancouver?"

Hon. Mr. McBride replied: "Yes."

Inaccurate. Hon. Mr. Eberhart rose to say that the statement of the leader of the opposition that he had granted a flat immediately in connection with the royalty was incorrect.

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Mr. Hayward observed that the member for Cariboo was more careful of the corporations than of the public. He contended that the government was entitled to royalty on every bit of timber and cordwood cut on these lands. He held, too, that the coal companies were subject to a royalty. Four or five years ago he had said that if necessary the matter could be tested in the courts.

The present case was entirely different to that of the C. P. R. He would be glad to bring the matter down.

Mr. Martin could not follow the Attorney-General's argument. He held that there was no lawyer in British Columbia who would express a doubt on the point. Why was the legislation introduced. The Attorney-General's action scarcely coincided with his expressed opinion. By the law of this province the Attorney-General was able to refuse an application of the courts, and he did so. Not only did he do so, but when the companies endeavored to get the matter into court by suing the government, he got it passed declaring his opinion to be the law. It was not the contention of Mr. Currie that the royalty should not be paid, but that the government had no right, simply because it had the power to shut any one out of their rights under the law. Had this bill been introduced at Ottawa it would have met with opprobrium from all shades of political opinion.

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Programme Prepared

General Committee Drafted a List of Attractions for Last Night's Meeting.

They Will Submit Report to the Public-Gathering This Evening.

A meeting of the general celebration committee was held last evening in the police court department, city hall.

The meeting was presided over by Mayor Hayward, presiding. His Worship was later appointed chairman and Anton Henderson vice-chairman.

The position of secretary was also held by Anton Henderson, in the absence of Mayor Hayward, presiding. His Worship was later appointed chairman and Anton Henderson vice-chairman.

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Chief Again Resigns

Head of the Fire Department No Longer Desires to Hold Office.

Committee of Inquiry Finishes Taking of Evidence in Much Prolonged Case.

As a committee of inquiry into the grievances of a number of the members of the fire department, the mayor and council have heard all the evidence to be taken in the long pending case. This juncture was reached last night, when affairs took a new and more serious turn, resulting in Chief Deasy again handing in his resignation to the mayor and fire wardens as head of the department.

The document was addressed to the officials, and set forth the chief's reasons for the decisive step he had taken, but was not read in open committee.

Another issue brought out at last night's proceedings was the fact that the chairman of the fire wardens, Ald. Stewart, had not consulted with his fellow committeemen on all the details in connection with the new appointment of an assistant chief. This, it was shown, was done inadvertently, the chairman having been under the impression that his fellow workers were acquainted with all the facts.

But two witnesses were called, and much of the evidence was of such a character that it could hardly be designated under that heading. Fireman Wilson, who had just been called to give his evidence at a previous meeting of the inquiry, when, as the mayor explained, the board got into a tangle, was the first witness called. He recited the incidents of the Bissinger case, already gone into fully by other witnesses.

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ed to the mayor and fire wardens proper course would be for them to order it first, for the committee to go and to meet again at the call of the chair. This was the course pursued by the committee.

Discussed By Ratepayers

Question of Underground Wires Dealt With at the Public Meeting.

Difficulties in the Way of Altering the Tramway Company's System Explained.

The public meeting last night held for the purpose of discussing the question of putting the wires underground on Government street was well attended. Those directly interested in the matter were present in large numbers.

THE DAILY CAUCUS.

Members Again in Session - A San Juan Deputiation.

Another government caucus was held this morning, this species of gathering being almost as frequent lately as the legislature.

The deputiation waited on the government this morning, consisting of Messrs. Jardine, Baird and Fair. They had the government to extend the main road to the remaining twenty miles to San Juan, on the West Coast.

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

Cough is not a disease but a symptom of dangerous and fatal diseases, which are for their indication a persistent cough.

F. R. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PROVISION MERCHANTS

40 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

NOTICE.

Resubmission of Water.

Notice is hereby given that all the water in every river, stream or lake, situated within a belt lying between the 49th and 50th parallels of North latitude, and extending easterly for a distance of one hundred (100) miles from the western boundary of the province, is hereby reserved for the purpose of operating saw mills, or for other industrial purposes.

The water so reserved may be acquired by the Crown under authority of the Water Reservations Act, 1892, and the Water Reservations Regulations, 1892, for the purposes above mentioned, upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Minister of the Interior in Council, that in any and in other respects in a public and industrial enterprise of a beneficial character, and in such manner as may be determined by the Minister of the Interior in Council.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation of water in every river, stream or lake, situated within a belt lying between the 49th and 50th parallels of North latitude, and extending easterly for a distance of one hundred (100) miles from the western boundary of the province, is hereby reserved for the purpose of operating saw mills, or for other industrial purposes.

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Botanist's Address

Prof. MacMillan, of Minnesota, Gives Interesting Talk on New Botanical Station.

Communication From Duke of Abruzzi Confirms Story of Silent City.

The fortnightly meeting of the Natural History Society of British Columbia was held in their rooms at the provincial buildings on Monday evening. During the meeting Prof. Conway MacMillan, head of the botanical department of the State University of Minnesota, who was present by invitation, gave a most interesting account regarding the future work to be undertaken in the new botanical station being established at Port San Juan, on the western shore of Vancouver Island, fifty-three miles distant from this city.

Interesting Addresses

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of Langley Farmers' Institute.

Messrs. Drummond and Raynor Spoke at Length on Various Important Subjects.

The annual spring meeting of the Langley Farmers' Institute was held in the town hall, Langley, on April 20th, President Harris presiding. Mr. Drummond, on being introduced, said that he and his colleagues were sent here by the Dominion government department of agriculture, not to dictate to British Columbia farmers what they should or should not do, but to give them some idea of the methods employed in the older parts of the Dominion, and to receive ideas of the methods employed here and thus effect an exchange of ideas.

FROM QUATSINO.

Activity in Mining Operations on the West Coast.

It was learned to-day at the office of the Quatsino Mining & Reduction Co., that in spite of the fact that the failure of the C. P. N. to carry powder to Quatsino during the past three months, resulting in the reduction of the crew employed at the mines, substantial progress has been made in the work of the company's properties.

A SUFFERING WIFE

Saved by the Suggestion of a Thoughtful Husband.

A man can rarely enter into a woman's sufferings when they are caused by disease peculiarly feminine. Even when the character of the suffering is graphically described the man cannot appreciate the force of terms for which he has no equivalent in his experience. All he can do is sympathize and suggest.

LEGAL NOTES.

In Chambers this morning Mr. Justice Martin heard the following applications: Waterland vs. Greenwood—Application to extend time set down for appeal.

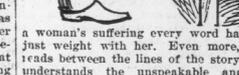
FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 30th April, 1901: New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipping. Date. Vessel. Destination. Tons.

CASTORIA

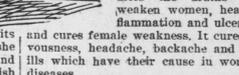
For Infants and Children.

PAIN-KILLER is more of a household remedy than any other medicine. It meets the requirements of every home. Cures cramps and dysentery and is the best, lightest made. It is not habit forming, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.



A woman suffering every word has its own weight with her. Even more, she reads between the lines of the story and understands the unspeakable anguish and dread begetten of extreme nervousness and weakness.

"I write to let you know the great benefit I have received from the use of your medicines," says Mrs. Sidney B. Oakes, of Whittem, Pittsylvania Co., Va. "I am so grateful to you for your advice. When I commenced your medicines I had been treated by different doctors for three months or more, but would only receive partial relief for a short while at a time, and was condemned her to a martyrdom of misery for the term of her natural life.



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Advertisement for F. R. Stewart & Co., Wholesale Fruit and Provision Merchants, 40 Yates St., Victoria. Includes notices about water reservation and legal matters.

Continuation of the 'Discussed By Ratepayers' article, detailing the public meeting and the proposed changes to the tramway system.

Continuation of the 'Botanist's Address' article, discussing the botanical station at Port San Juan and the communication from the Duke of Abruzzi.

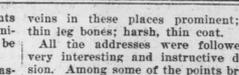
Continuation of the 'Interesting Addresses' article, reporting on the annual meeting of the Langley Farmers' Institute.

Continuation of the 'FROM QUATSINO' article, detailing mining activities on the West Coast.

Continuation of the 'LEGAL NOTES' article, listing court cases and legal proceedings.

Continuation of the 'FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS' article, providing a detailed list of coal exports.

Continuation of the 'CASTORIA' advertisement, promoting its benefits for infants and children.



Small illustration of a person, possibly related to the 'Suffering Wife' article.

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Advertisement for 'WE CONVINCE SKEPTICS' by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, detailing its effectiveness for various ailments.

Regarding Bridges

Council Will Probably Ask Government for Appropriation for Point Ellice Structure.

An Unusually Busy Session of Salons Last Evening—General Business.

The city council held an unusually busy session last evening. Discussion on a very important matter arose during the latter part of the meeting over the report of the special committee appointed to deal with the Williams' resolution regarding the advisability of constructing a bascule bridge across the harbor at the foot of Johnson street.

After the ordinary preliminaries came communications. The city clerk read the following telegraphic correspondence between the council and Sir Louis Davies relative to the Songhees reserve question.

April 24th, 1901. Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa:

Corporation Victoria urges liberal consideration of claim to certain portions of Songhees Indian reserve, particularly to one thousand rectangular feet water frontage along southern boundary, for wharfage purposes.

Received and filed. Joshua Davies protested against paying the license of \$100 per annum imposed on auctioneers when retail and wholesale merchants were only charged \$10 per year.

Mr. Cameron and Mr. Beckwith were added to the referees. Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, formerly of the first Canadian contingent, applied for a clerical position.

The special committee appointed to deal with the Williams' proposal for the construction of a bascule bridge across the harbor at the foot of Johnson street made an interim report, and suggested that in view of the appropriation made by the government for the construction of a bridge across the Fraser at New Westminster, representations be made to the members of the local legislature to secure the appropriation of \$33,000 for the Johnson street bridge.

Ald. Williams, chairman of the committee, said the government had been interviewed and the suggestion just made virtually emanated from it.

Ald. Brydon wondered what the bascule bridge matter had to do with the proposal to construct a bridge across the Fraser. The cases were not parallel. He was a member of the committee, but had not been advised of its meeting, and consequently did not sign the report. He pointed out that the committee was supposed to interview the government, and he considered it ridiculous for it to come back to the council with a request that the members of the legislature be requested to assist in securing the appropriation desired.

Ald. Williams explained that the estimates were now before the House and it was urgent that the matter be decided upon by the council at once.

The mayor pointed out that this would possibly detract from the possibility of gaining the government's assistance in the construction of Point Ellice bridge. The city had spent \$250,000 as a result of the accident, for which he believed the government was morally responsible. He believed if the latter were approached they would make an appropriation for Point Ellice bridge.

Ald. Kinsman thought the government should be pressed in the strongest terms on this point. It was a shame that the ratapayers should bear the cost of that accident and he believed it was the duty of the government to assist.

Ald. Yates felt that the government felt that it was morally culpable in regard to the Point Ellice bridge accident, and that they were inclined to grant assistance for this work. He favored taking the matter up strongly.

Ald. Cameron suggested that a committee be appointed to interview the government regarding Point Ellice bridge question; the matter was of paramount importance and should be considered before the Johnson street bridge.

The mayor advised that a monster petition of ratapayers be presented to the government, which would have more weight.

A great deal of discussion ensued in which the committee met after a conference with the property owners, Truway Co. and E. N. Railway Co., the government might have given some satisfaction.

Ald. Williams informed the council rather tartly that they did not know what the committee had done. There was a disposition on the part of the council to usurp the credit of securing an appropriation of \$33,000. The committee was finally given further time to report, despite the objection of the chairman, Ald. Williams, who wanted the matter closed at once.

The report of the streets, bridges and sewers committee was taken as read. It was adopted.

petition of the 13th April an amending section to section 50 should be sought from the legislature, and this amendment has been carried in.

As to the title to the land of the James Ray mud flats for the purpose of the works contemplated, we consider the corporation has ample legal right and authority under the order in council of 1889 to exercise every act of ownership over the land to the east of present bridge, and we may add that there should be no difficulty in obtaining a conveyance from the province legislature to meet any claim of title in the province, and special provision is being made for this by a short act now being introduced.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servants, W. J. TAYLOR, J. M. BRADBURN.

Received and filed. In regard to this matter Ald. Yates stated that he had been interviewed by an influential gentleman who expressed his intention of making a proposition to the council on their acquisition of the title.

The city engineer submitted a report on several matters connected with civic improvements which had been handed to him to examine and report upon. The report referred to the streets, sewers and bridges committee, though Ald. Beckwith moved that the report be taken up at once and discussed seriatim.

The city assessor reported that the signatories of the High school building petition represented property assessed at \$2,288,041 more than the required one-tenth the assessment of the city. He was instructed to draw up a by-law.

M. E. Wynne and other proprietors and journeymen barbers petitioned for a by-law making Sunday closing of barber establishments compulsory. Ald. Williams moved, seconded by Ald. Brydon, that the petition be complied with.

Asked if the city had power to pass a by-law of this nature, the city solicitor replied that section 108 of the general act gave the council this authority. Ald. Cameron favored the by-law, while Ald. Yates believed that some expression of opinion from the public should be obtained on this question.

Finally, after a brief discussion, the motion of Ald. Williams was adopted. Tenders for repairs to steam roller were read as follows: Victoria Machinery Depot, \$345; Marine Iron Works, \$290; Albion Iron Works, \$220.

A tender for cement from R. P. Rithet at \$3.30 per barrel was read and laid on the table. The tender for tar from the Victoria Gas Works of 15 cents per gallon was likewise laid on the table.

The tenders for police clothing were referred to the police commissioners and purchasing agent. Ald. Cameron and Beckwith were added to the referees.

John W. Dixon, formerly of the first Canadian contingent, applied for a clerical position. Laid on the table.

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The finance committee recommended

the appropriation of \$14,000.10 out of the revenue for expenses. The mayor's motion regarding the mud flats stood over and the council adjourned.

SMUGGLING CHINESE. Washington Authorities Endeavoring to Take Steps to Prevent Nefarious Traffic.

Washington authorities are alarmed over the number of Mongolian coolies being smuggled into the state from British Columbia. A representative of the United States customs department is now consulting with the officials of the Canadian department as to means by which the evil may be remedied, says a Seattle paper.

There are two points where the Chinese come to Washington from the Doan. One of these is Cloverdale, a small town on the Great Northern, just across the line from Blaine. It is a quiet place—one or two houses, a water tank and the other railroad buildings, which are the stopping place of the majority of Chinese on the Canadian side. They reach the town from New Westminster and other Fraser river points.

Stopping at Cloverdale a party of Chinese rest until night. They do this in the woods, where they will be unobserved, for the American customs officials have scouts at the town.

Nine times out of ten the party gets through unmolested. Once in a while one of their number is afterward called by some watchful official and is shipped back to Canada. Three or four Chinese are captured each month, but they represent a small proportion of the number who slip by. With the small force of men at their disposal the customs officials can do next to nothing in the way of watching the means of trails that wander through the deep woods.

Another point of emigration for British Columbia Chinese is the mouth of the Fraser river. Many of the coolies land during the past year come from some spot at the end of the Fraser river delta in small sloops. Skirting the shore by night these sloops have landed their passengers below the town of Blaine, whence they have come on into this country.

APRIL WEDDING BELLS. Two Well Known Young People United in Matrimony Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. E. P. Flewelling, of Kamloops, united in wedlock Thomas Hope Leeming, son of Edward J. Leeming, of Menzies street, and Miss Isobel Leeming, daughter of Ralph Borthwick, of Quebec street. The ceremony took place in St. James church, the officiating clergyman having come down from Kamloops to tie the nuptial knot. The bride was attended by Miss Isobel Leeming, and was given away by her brother, Mr. George Borthwick, of Kamloops. The bridegroom was supported by John W. Dixon, formerly of the first Canadian contingent, applied for a clerical position. Laid on the table.

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Remember a fifty cent bottle of Scott's Emulsion given in proper quantities will last a baby fifty days; a child six or seven, thirty days; and a child of ten or twelve, twenty days. It's a very economical medicine.

If the child is sickly, without appetite, it will nourish and bridge it over until it can take its usual food. For delicate children without any real disease, it can be used with splendid results.

W'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Turner's Successor

Mr. J. C. Brown, it is Rumored, Will be the Next Finance Minister.

Capt. Tatlow's Position—The Government Again Busy With Various Deputations.

There was a general impression in government ranks that a second caucus of the party to the right of the Speaker would be held this forenoon. This did not materialize, the government being engaged all morning in hearing deputations.

The first deputation to wait on them consisted of about twenty-five canny men, most of whom were from the Mainland, who asked the government to assume the control of the fisheries of the province and to introduce legislation in the same connection. A sub-committee of the deputation was appointed to confer with the Attorney-General. Whatever action the government may take will follow this conference and negotiation with Ottawa. The deputation consisted of G. J. Wilson, Dr. Bell Irving, Wm. Farrell, J. A. Russell, R. A. Leonard, J. J. Mulhall, W. Morris, Mr. Anderson (of W. A. Ward), Mr. Kirk (of Turner, Beeton & Co.), J. A. Spencer, R. J. Ker, Coas, and Mr. MacInnes (of Robt Ward & Co.), Mr. G. Burdick (secretary of the Gamblers' Association), F. Carter-Cotton and C. H. Luginer were also present. They were met by Messrs. Turner, Prentice, Wells, McBride and Eberts, representing the government.

Another deputation waited on the ministry and was introduced by Price Ellison. It consisted of Mayor Megaw, President Hinkson, of the Vernon board of trade, and others, who asked for a guarantee by the government for the Vernon & Midway railway for a period of five years.

The announcement by Hon. Mr. Turner yesterday that he would shortly retire from public life revives speculation regarding his successor. Rightly or wrongly, it is noteworthy for the time being in most frequently associated with the succession is not that of one of the members on the right of the House, but of Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, one of the opposition.

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FOR A NEW BRIDGE.

The Resolution to Be Recommended by Mayor at Special Meeting of Council To-Night.

The city council will have a busy time of it to-night. They will meet at 7:30 o'clock to consider a very important resolution to be recommended by the mayor, as mentioned last evening, urging upon the provincial government to appropriate the sum of \$75,000 to assist in the construction of a new Point Ellice bridge. After this matter has been dealt with, the fire inquiry will be resumed. The mayor's resolution is as follows:

"Whereas on the 26th day of May, 1898, a lamentable accident occurred at Point Ellice whereby the bridge crossing Victoria Arm at that point collapsed and a large car crowded with passengers besides other vehicles, and foot passengers, were precipitated into the water, causing great loss of life and serious bodily injury to a number of the survivors;

"And whereas the said bridge was constructed by the provincial government upon the design of the late Mr. J. C. Brown, and that since then it has proved to have been faulty and incorrect, the weight of the bridge after construction being in excess of that assumed by the designers, thereby reducing proportionately the carrying capacity of the bridge;

"And whereas permission was given by the said government to the Tramway Company to run their cars without restriction as to weight of same, etc., over the said bridge, and the said bridge was handed over to the corporation of the city of Victoria, without warning as to its capacity for car traffic or as to the said misleading and incorrect assumptions;

"And whereas the city authorities relying upon the action of the provincial government as not having been taken without careful investigation, did not make a critical examination of said plans and strain sheets, but assumed the safety of said bridge, and allowed the traffic on it as before;

"And whereas by reason of the foregoing imperfections in design and calculation, the said bridge collapsed as aforesaid, involving the city, in the settlement of claims arising out of the accident in pecuniary liability amounting, at the present time, to over \$250,000, with a further prospective liability of several thousands of dollars (not taking into consideration the indirect losses that cannot be estimated);

"And whereas the Tramway Company existing at the time of the accident availed itself of the technicalities of the law to re-construct the company and escape its share of the loss occasioned by the disaster;

"And whereas the whole financial burden of the disaster has fallen directly upon the city of Victoria, and in addition thereto the cost of the construction of the present temporary bridge, and of a new and permanent structure, at great expense in order to provide for safely accommodating the increasing travel to and from the suburbs and outlying districts, has been and is, entailed upon the city;

"And whereas in consideration of these facts, and others which might be mentioned, this council is of opinion that the provincial government should share the burden of the financial burden imposed upon it by reason of the said accident;

"Therefore be it resolved that the provincial government be and the same is hereby respectfully and urgently petitioned to assist the municipality in the construction of a new and permanent bridge at Point Ellice, which will be amply sufficient to meet all traffic requirements at that point, by an appropriation of the provincial revenue of, at least, the sum of \$75,000, to be applied towards defraying the cost of construction of the said proposed new bridge."

SOUTH SALT SPRING NOTES. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Trage, on the 14th inst., a very happy event occurred, when their daughter Clara was united in marriage with Mr. David Maxwell. The ceremony was performed shortly before 12 o'clock by Rev. R. J. Irwin, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the families interested. The bride was very prettily attired in cream silk, and was attended by her sister, Miss Berth Trage, while Mr. James Maxwell performed the duties of groomsmen. After congratulations were over with the usual best wishes, the happy pair received a large assortment of pretty presents, both serviceable and decorative. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are commencing their married life on their farm near the Divide.

Edward Lee is building a large and commodious barn, which will add much to the appearance of his farm, as well as more amply meeting the needs of his increasing agricultural products.

The Methodist people of the valley gave a very interesting evening's entertainment a short time ago at Burgoyne, which was well attended, despite the continual downpour of rain. On Tuesday evening last a merry load of eleven droves across the Island to Ganges, twelve miles. In company with a number of the people there a most delightful entertainment was given. The programme was selected in every way, and those present expressed their appreciation of the entertainment.

The farmers all over the Island have been very busy lately cultivating and planting and sowing. The greater number have their crops in, and the remainder will be through in a few days.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY. "It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale on my show case, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with pain that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by Henderson Brothers, Wholesale Agents.

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake District 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanich road, comprising 51 acres, nearly all cleared, good pasture, on Glanford avenue. Apply E. G. B. Bagshawe, 10 Truance avenue.

TO RENT—Cheap, 10 acres, nearly all cleared, good pasture, on Glanford avenue. Apply E. G. B. Bagshawe, 10 Truance avenue.

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

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

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

Prepared by J. C. FLETCHER, Proprietor, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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

Fac-Simile Signature of J. C. Fletcher, NEW YORK.

16 months old 35 DROPS 35 CENTS EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Worth a Million Dollars

To the invalid, and keeps the strong in health. Let us explain to you the merits of the

Quaker Bath Cabinet

No home can well afford to be without one. Prices reduced. Full information at our store.

Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST 98 GERRARD STREET, NEAR YONGE STREET, OPEN ALL THE TIME.

Ladies' Blouses and Whitewear, Children's Whitewear, Infants' Whitewear, GREAT VARIETY AND GOOD VALUE

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

NOTHING ADDS

So much rest to a meal as the knowledge that the viands placed before you come from our choice stock of Groceries. This knowledge alone is sufficient to tempt the palate, for it guarantees food of the first quality and at the lowest possible prices.

BOCK BEER, 2 bottles 25 FANCY MIXED BISCUITS, 2 lbs. 25 CORN, tin 10c PEAS, tin 10c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., Cash Grocers.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897." I hereby certify that the "Key City Copper Mining Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and that the objects for which the company is formed are within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of British Columbia.

The head office of the Company is situated in the City of Sacramento, State of California, U. S. A. The amount of the capital of the Company is \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at the Key City Mine, near the town of Hazelton, British Columbia. The said attorney is not empowered to issue or transfer shares.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The said Company is limited. Given under my hand and seal of office this 27th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of J. C. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Perished in The Flame

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