who are weak and sick, and who h been confined to badly ventilated apa ments during the long winter mont quickly expels every trace of point disease, and gives a flow of right blood and insures a flow of right blood and right blood ure blood and insures perfect and it you value your life, beware of su stitutes that are offered by some de-ers. Paine's Celery Compound is wh need to cure you; take nothing els is a guaranteed spring life-giver a

-ASTHMALENEep and cures so that you need not ddress will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. Aft Bros. Med Co., 186 FREE Vest, Adelaide Street, FREE Taft Bros. Med Co., 186

VHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTRING MANUFACTURERS.

-Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.__

No. 90. rtificate of the Registration of Extra Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." PPER YUKON COMPANY Registered the 21st day of March, 1898. hereby certify that I have this day distered the Upper Yukon Company as extra provincial company under the mpanies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect or any of the objects hereinafter set th to which the legislative authority of elegislature of British Columbia exds.

us. he head office of the company is situate the city of Seattle, King County, State The amount of capital of the company is irty-five thousand dollars, divided interty-five thousand shares of one dollars.

rince is situate at Victoria, and W. He, stationer, whose address is Victoria esaid, is the attorney for the com

re time of the existence of the company has been established are: transact a general transportation and lng business in Alaska, British Columband the Northwest Territory of the Doon of Canada, and upon the waters in contiguous thereto: to purchase accontiguous thereto: to purchase accontiguous thereto: contiguous thereto; to purchase, ace, construct, hold, lease, mortgage,
rate and sell steamboats and boats of
ry description, saw mills, wharves,
ehouses and all buildings and works neally or convenient to respect to the convenient to the con ry or convenient; to purchase, acquire, and trade in general merchandise, and lands; to borrow and loan money every form of security, and to give take mortgages, deeds of trust and es of every kind and character, and ally to do all acts and possess such ers as are in any manner incident to business of transportation and tradto manage, operate, build and make and all such improvements as shall to the increasing of values, adding acilities, developing and improving of company's property and in making inmpany's property and in making ents of every kind and character, er real or personal property, whether the company itself or as agents for

en under my hand and seal of office letoria, province of British Columbia, 21st day of March, one thousand eight red and ninety-eight. Seal) il) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

NOTICE

suant to the by-laws of the said Pursuant to the by-laws of the said comny, notice is hereby given that the genal meeting of the Victoria Lumber and
anufacturing Company, Limited, will be
eld at the office of the company, No. 4
roughton street, in the city of Victoria,
C., on Monday, the fourth day of April,
98, at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, for
e. purpose of choosing directors for the
suing year, and for the transaction of
her business that may be brought bere said meeting. Immediately after their
cetion, the board of directors will meet
elect officers for the ensuing year, and
r the transaction of such other business may be brought before them.

WM. H. PHIPPS

OTICE is hereby given that two months
ifter date 1 intend to make application
to the chief commissioner of lands and
works for permission to purchase one
undered and sixty access of land structs in Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kitimat Arm, about one mile north of the land applied for by Messrs. Todd, Donohoe and Stevens; thence west forty hains; thence north forty chains; theace ast forty chains (more or less), to shore line; thence following the shore line in a outherly direction to the point of com-

FERED FOR SALE-The coal rights 88 acres, section 20, Rock Bay, Gabriola island. For further particulars apply to John Canessa or John Tollick, fish market, Johnson street. \$1.50 ANNUM \$1.50

Mictoria Cimes.

VOL. 17.

DIPLOMATS BUSY

Every Effort Being Made to Prevent a Conflict Between Spain and the United States.

The Former Said To Have Promised More New Reforms to Unhappy Cuba.

London, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "I am able to state that the following is the real course of the negotiations: During the past week, on Weinesday, United States Minister Woodford had united States with words of conciliation and peace."

M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, replying to M. Baron, said the negotiations with England regarding West Africa are proceeding favorably.

With reference to China M. Hanotaux said the negotiations were being carried on at Paris and Pekin and that significant results might be expected.

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"However necessary the defence of our own interests may be, it is subordinate to the importance of the part of the proceed." mandatory inclination was made nor any date fixed, but it was clearly and finally stated that the United States government build not longer withhold from congrest correspondence and consular reports which not only put in a full light he collition of the distressed rural population of Cuba, the inadequate relief and crisistent disaffection, but also showed at the new colonial policy and other persistent disarrection, but also subvertible that the new colonial policy and other efforts of Spain had not produced results which would justify holding out prospects of early pacification, consequently American note lays stress upon the fact that contingencies are now fast approaching for that action which was oreshadowed in the presidential messenge and diplometre. sage and diplomatic correspondence

three years.

"The American note and language of General Woodford in his conference with Senor Gullon leave no doubt that it is the intention of the Washington government to act very soon, beginning with the communication of the above

with the communication of the above documents and the Maine report to congress and the sending of relief officially to the distressed Cubans."

"On Friday." continues the correspondent, "General Woodford had by appointment another official interview with Senor Gullon, in which he received. Senor Gullon, in which he received officially the Spanish government's me or orandum of March 23rd. The Spanish reply, couched in firm language, says that the Spanish government cannot agree with the conclusions the government has drawn from inaccurate information that does not tally with the recent activity and progress of military operations in Cuba and the visible popularity and progress of the new colonial larity and progress of the new colonial institutions, which have been loyally accepted and supported by even the old adversaries of home rule in the colony. "Spain," their reply confinues, "can-not naturally permit the interference which was foreshadowed in the American note, and deprecates the sending of official relief and war vessels to Cuba as being the very elements which have re-Spain reminds the American government of all the concessions she has made to preserve peaceful relations and conciliate the United States, the last proof being her willingness to submit the conflicting commission reports as to the Maine to arbitration."

In conclusion the Spanish reply shows that the government believes it has reached the extreme limit of concessions compatible with the honor and dignity of Spain, and will not admit encroach ments on her rights of sovereignty in the

Spain Not Frightened. Madrid, March 28.—The Imparcial and El Liberal agree to-day in saying that mediation by the European powers be-tween Spain and Cuba will be difficult, in view of the crisis in the Far East, adding: "Anyway, Spain is able herself to sent any insults and repudiate unjust

French Press Comment. Paris, March 28-Le Figaro, comment nation in to-day upon the Cuban situation, ays: "There is more reason to-day than esterday to suppose that the ostentaious policy of the United States is to be transferred into a really active policy. The sole danger of war lies in the Cortes allowing themselves to be drawn into re ying to the impertinences addressed to

Le Eclaire says: "In spite of the pessitic cable despatches we do not believe war is inevitable." Spain's New Proposals.

New York, March 28.—Spain, although aparently defiant, has asked for a further clay before the United States does any leay before the United States does any-hing more about Cuba, says the Washing-on correspondent of the Herald.

The request has been made through Senor Polo de Baenabae, Spanish minister at Washington. He promises on Spain's be-laif that she would lay before the state department at an early day a plan for he more liberal government of Cuba. This plan the minister declared to be so fair and liberal that it would be satisfactory to the United States and the Cuban in-margents, and would bring about peace on s, and would bring about peace on ad. Spain's proposal, it is generally in Washington, has come too late. At McKinley and the Spanish dia, however, are still hopeful. The thas not yet given up hope of war, and with characteristic passers of the stream of rung war, and with characteristic palace is ready to consider anything which the lead to a peaceful solution of the ban question. Details of Spain's new in have not been made known by Minter Polo, but he explained to the assistant retary of state to-day that Spain would yield her sovereignty over Cuba. She ald give the island home rule, withdraw troops and exercise most limited authorbut the flag must remain over Cuba. was also stated plainly by the minister the independence of Cuba could not bought by money. by money.
resident McKinley is disposed to

be given to endorse any policy may adopt short of Cuban in-ROBERT McLEESE DEAD.

Demise at Soda Creek of a Well Known Pioneer. Soda Creek, B. C., March 27.—Robert Leese, an old and respected resident this province from Ireland He represented Cariboo dis-the legislature for two terms, other ways identified himself with elopment of the country.

FRANCE IS DESIROUS OF PEACE. But While Friendly Maintains Strict

Paris, March 26.—In the chamber of deputies to day M. Gorussot, Socialist, made a sweeping criticism of the foreign policy of the government.

M. Baron, speaking in support of M. Gorussot, introduced the Cuban question. He said:

"France cannot remain indifferent to the Spanish-American conflict and the monstrous encreachment of the Anglo-

monstrous encroachment of the Anglo-Saxon race on the Latin race. It is the duty of France to approach Spain and the United States with words of concili-

varying fortunes of the conflict proceed-ing in Cuba, and the whole world ear-

aturally inspires in us.
"On the other hand, we have a powerful republic, a sister of our own, full of resistance to the local authority should ardor and confidence in her valor, who arise, the senate will understand that they demands that an immediate end be put have taken their political lives in their to evils in which she herself has shared hands. It is not merely a hostile attitude equently and clearly during the last and which have lasted a very long time, against the government; it is also a hostile "Such is the position of the conflict" wherein both interests and honor are involved. Our first duty is to unceasingly express to the two nations the desire of all that a sanguinary and formidable for the purpose of opposing the ministers of the first duty is an expression of the purpose of opposing the ministers of the purpose of the purpose

cord are endeavoring to find sure and impartial friends to help them in the amicable arrangement of so grave a question, they will see that all well-intentioned people are lending themselves the desire and we will not be back. The worst effect will be that Mackenzie Mann will withdraw 2,000 men, who they

MANILA REBELS GAIN HOPE. Insurgents Give Spanish Troops An

that has recently had occasion to ship the government will do? goods to Manila gives some interesting details of affairs on the island.

"The revolution in the islands," says the writer, "is by no means suppressed. The rebels have withdrawn their forces temporarily and are enjoying what practically amounts to self-government, in provinces distant from Manila, where the Spanish trooper seldom dares to venture.
"The Spanish could easily have been driven out of the country had the rebels driven out of the country had the rebeis been well-equipped with modern weapons of war, but the insurgent forces were unable to raise sufficient funds to pur-chase arms from Europe in sufficient number to arm more than 10 per cent, of

town and Philadelphia.

Vallejo, Cal., March 26.-Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant at Mare Island, has received orders from the secretary of the navy to have the cruiser Charlestown ready for sea by the 1st of

Orders were also received to prepare the Yorktown for service with all possible speed and to increase the force of men at work on the cruiser Philadelphia to as great number as could be employed. There are now nearly 2,000 men at work in the various departments and before the middle of next week it is estimated that there will be 2,250.

Never in the history of the yard has

there been such a crowd of men or such busy times. rumor is current on Mare Island and in Vallejo that war had been declared as far as orders to naval officers were concerned. Orders were received to enlist 800 men. The orders carried the instructions that only the physical test was to be observed. No account was to e taken of age. Admiral Kirkland states that the Phil-

cannot be prepared for sea inside of fifty days. IMPURE BLOOD IN SPRING. This is the almost universal experience. Diminished perspiration during winter, rich foods and close confinement indoors are some of the causes. A good Spring Medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, is about solutely necessary to purify the and put the system in a healthy

dition at this season. HOOD'S PILLS are the best family Ross Bay cemetery at Victoria. cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, re-

MR. MILLS' VIEWS

General Opinion Prevails that the St'kine Railway Bill Will Be Killed.

Leader in the Upper House Vigorously Denounces This Intention.

Ottawa, March 28 .- (Special)-The general ppinion here to-day is that the senate will the majority in favor of the six months' hoist, moved by Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, will be 20.

In view of this state of affairs, your pondent asked Hon. David hallis, nader of the upper chamber, what he had be say on the subject.
"This measure," said Mr. Mills, "for the

construction of a road into the Yukon country on Canadian soil is purely the work of the administration. It is scarcely possible to believe that the senate will commit this folly respecting the bill. So high-handed a tory of the United Kingdom for 100 years. The government have come down to par to carry on the work of administration; spire. On the one hand we have an ancient and faithful relation, good neighborly feelings, affinities of race and interests, and finally the respect, with which the patriotism of a heroic nation tive authority; it is, indeed, a perilous business for the senate to do so; and if any attitude to the empire. We have had me tht be avoided:

"If these two parties with common aclindecent proceeding, but it is even more and are endeavoing to find are endeavoing to find

& Mann will withdraw 2,000 men, who they "But it would be going beyond the re-serve imposed upon us to go further than this. I can here, at least, only renew the expression of our ardent wishes for an ver, will come to an end. Five or six expression of our ardent wishes for an equitable solution of the matter wherein right, honor and liberty may be satisfied and which will result in maintaining between the two nations, equally dear to us, the great benefit of peace." (Cheers, A motion approving M. Hanotaux's statement was adopted by a vote of 300 to the country to supply the miners will to the country to supply the miners will thousand people bound for the Yukon, who into the country to supply the miners will be left on the shelves of the merchants. The defeat of the bill will affect Canada for the current year by at least \$20,000,000. The action of the senate will in point of. vickedness be unsurpassed in the history of

> "The government are not called upon to do anything. They have submitted their measure, and if the senate chooses to wrench the authority which it asked out of the hands of the government, the consequence of that act must abide with them.'

FLOOD IN PROSPECT. The Ohio River is Two Feet Over the

Danger Mark. Cincinnati, March 26 .- To-night the outlook for a great flood in the Ohio river is almost disheartening. The river at noon to-day passed the 55-foot mark here, two feet above the danger line. A light rain this afternoon, transformed to-night into a

mumber to arm more than 10 per cent, of their fighting strength.

"Even against this poorly equipped and somewhat disorganized band the Spanish government has not been able to do much more than hold its own.

"During the lull that followed the so-called surrender of the rebel forces near Manila wholesale arrests were made, the prisoners being seized at their homes in the night and as little publicity as possible being given to the occurrence. Meantime the Spanish forces moved against what was thought to be a number of roving bands of insurgents.

"The government troops met with overwhelming defeat and soon after this news was received that the United States was preparing to intervene in Cuba and the insurgeunts gained new hope. The forces are rallying for another attack on the government troops and the revolutionists promise to be as aggressive as ever."

ORDERS FOR CRUISERS.

Rushing Work on Charlestown, Yorktown and Philadelphia.

Cairo.

At 10 o'clock to-night it was stationary at Gallipolis, but rising rapidly at all points from Cattlesburg to Cairo. At Cincinnati to-night it was 56.6 feet and still rising one-tenth of a foot hourly. This looks very much like 60 feet will be reached Monday, a contingency of an alarmingly greater rise, conditioned upon the extent and duration of the present rain storm. All points on the Ohio river above Gallipolis report a receding river. polls report a receding river.

FROM SKAGWAY. Mr. Bannerman Returns From the North on the Tillamook.

Mr. Bannerman arrived at noon from Departure Bay, having left the Tillamook direct from Skagway. The Tillamook left Skagway on Wednesday last, met the Islander at Juneau and on the trip duwn eighteen steamers bound north. Those laiding at Skagway on the way to the Klondike are passing on quickly, and it can be said that the people who go by way of Dyea are getting on very well. "Of course," Mr. Bannerman said, "in hauling goods up Skagway river we had to bridge the ice in places, but take it all in all, we got along well." He also said they took 30 tons over the summit in a short time, and had seen an ox hauling as many as six tons over the summit in a short time, and had seen an ox hauling as many as six stelch loads of three hundred pounds each. The average load for a horse is from 600 to 800 pounds. He also said they had to cut down their bob-sleighs to 22 inches, as also did the King outfit, who will have all of their saw mill plant over to Lake Bennett before the end of this week. When asked about the good conduct, or, rather, bad conduct, of the Skagway people, as well as its unhealthy conditions, his answer was: "No truth in the reports: just as it was last fall. No trouble at all."

If you are tired taking the large old-fashloned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

PERISH AMONG ICE FLOES. Forty-Eight Sealers Lose Their Lives Off Newfoundland Coast.

VICTORIA. B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1898.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 28-The steam-Greenland, returning from the seal sheries, put into Bay de Verde to-night, wednesday last, when among the ice floes, while her crew were traveling about the floes in search of seals, a storm arose accompanied by blinding snow, which drifted rapidly, and by a severe frost

The members of the crew who were on the ice could not regain the vessel and were exposed to the terrible weather throughout the night and all the next Forty-eight men perished and between

fifty and sixty were so badly frost bitten that amputation of one or more of their limbs will have to be undergone by all of them.
Yesterday the Greenland succeeded in recovering the bodies of twenty-five of the victims, but the remaining twenty-three were buried beneath the snow-

all of the trostbillen men are now controlled the steamer and are suffering ter-ribly, having been without proper medi-cal attention. From the circumstances of the disaster, it is feared that other steamers have suffered in a similar manment. The disaster is the worst recorded in the history of the sealing industry. Most of the victims are married men.

The Greenland is expected to arrive here to-morrow and the government is making preparations for the accommodation of the frostbitten sufferers. RETIRED OFFICERS NEEDED

To Hold Themselves in Readin-ss for Active Service. Chicago, March 26 .- Naval officers on the retired list who are now resident in Chicago have received notice from the navy department that they are expected to hold themselves in readiness for service and restoration to the active list.

It is thought by retired officers here that similar communications have been mailed to retired officers throughout the country, and that in the event of hos-uilties they will be ordered into active service either in the fighting ships or as commanders of auxiliary vessels.

Naval militiamen of Chicago are pre-paring for a call to instant service and

many of them believe that they will be on route to the sea coast within a week. Orders are expected from Washington directing that the naval reserve of the lake states be held ready for immediate

Twenty cases of Lee repeating rifles, 400 in all, were delivered to the Chicago battalion last night, and the quarters presented a basy scene as the arms were umboxed. Ammunition, is expected to-day and three Hotchkiss one-pounderguns are looked for early next week.

EMPEROR DID NOT SAY IT. The Alleged Utterance of Friendship for Spain.

Spain.

Strenuous endeavors to put in fighting ernment, which created great laughter; and at the end of that time there was renewed in Spain.

Berlin, March 26.—Mr. White, United given in the highest quarters that the emperor did not make the remarks attri-buted to him relative to showing friendship for Spain in case of a conflict with America, nor anything similar to that. As a matter of fact he does not hold the sentiment attributed to him on that question." question.'

The sixtieth anniversary of Prince Bismarck's entrance into the army was celebrated with great enthusiasm in various parts of the country. Prince Bis-marck is in good health, although his foot still compels him to use his wheel

almost daily cable messages he receives from America, mostly with prepayment for answer, requesting his views on the loss of the Maine or on the Cuban ques-

tion. He says he pays no heed to these WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON. Artillery Controlled by an Electrical

System. Washington, March 26.—Secretary Alger again held extended conferences toay with his bureau chiefs. The most important action taken was the allotment to the signal office, of which General Greely is at the head, of \$94,500 with which to install an electrical system of sea coast artillery entirely controlled, by which projectiles can be fired from guns with reasonably defined accurrency. defined accuracy.

The war department has also cabled to London an additional £30,000 in pay-

ment for the rapid-fire guns recently ourchased. The garrison at Washington barracks has been strengthened by the arrival of four batteries of the newly organized Sixth regiment of artillery. The recruiting officers of the army report satisfactory progress in the matter of enlistment for the two new regiments of artillery just organized by vir-

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR WAR. Officers and Men on the Warships Excited Over the News.

tre of an act of congress.

Key West, March 26.-Intense excitement was caused here by the Associated Press bulletin to the effect that the United States government had notified Spain that hostilities in Cuba must

Rear-Admiral Sicard was on the point f leaving Key West, and knew nothing of the action taken by the United States. A tornedo boat was at once dispatched The Indiana, Iowa, New York, De-troit, Nashville and Montgomery are being painted black. All the officers here regard war as being imminent and intense enthusiasm is exhibited from the youngest jackie to the

oldest commander over the prospect. Catarrh of Ten Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Chase.

I suffered from catarrh for ten years Tilsonburg, to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and can state positively it cured my catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat. Yours respectfully.

ANNA A. HOWEY. J. D. Phillips, J.P. Eden, Ont.

IN THE FAR EAST

The British Fleet Receive Orders to Rendezvous in the Gulf. of Pechili.

Russians Land at Port Arthur and Ta Lien Wan and Hoist Their Flag.

Lendon March 28 .- The Dai'r News this morning says it understands that after Friday's cabinet council orders were dispatched to the British fleet in Chinese waters to rendezvous in the Guif, of Pechili, with a view to strength-ening the diplomacy of Sir Claude Mac-denald, British minister to China,

The correspondent of the Daily Tele-"Sir Claude Macdonald advised China to refuse to lease Port Arthur, as this was unnecessary, since Ta Lien Wan had been conceded, but China replied

sia's demands." The Times, commenting editorially on the extremely serious situation in the Far East, where it assumes the British fleet will now resume its attitude in the Gulf of Pechili, which should never have

been abandoned, says: "England at the present moment posupon one of his colleagues."

Russia Makes a Bold Move. landed and the Russian flag was hoisted in both places.

THE SPANISH PRESS. Sentiment Two Weeks Ago on the Cuban McInnes had spoken in such a disparag Situation.

Madrid, March 12.-(Correspondence of he Associated Press)-El Imparcial attacks the government, for being unpre-

conference vesterday (March 11) between Senor Castillo ond the president of the council, as it is supposed it turned upon the attitude of the powers in the dispute between Spain and the United States. "On this subject it is said that the government has sounded the dispositions of various European cabinets, with the result that it may be stated that Germany. Austria and Italy, with the Pope sympathy they have with our country and their intention to place themselves on the side of Spain should a conflict arise with the United States. It is said France awaits the reply of her Russian ally before deciding the question. The latest intelligence leads to the hope that Russia and France have resolved to fol-

low the conduct of the other nations. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere's son, Edmund G. Joly de Lotbiniere, advocate, Quebec, writes regarding the efficacy of "Quickcure" in curing toothache, healing wounds and removing pain, saying:
"Quickcure' has always relieved the
pain instantly; I have used it constantly, and will never be without it."

FROM UNALASKA. Bertha Arrives at Seattle-Browning at

Dutch Harbor. Seattle, March 27.-The steamer Ber-

Seattle, March 27.—The steamer Bertha arrived in this port early yesterday morning with important advices from Unalaska, which included the drowning in the bay off Dutch harbor of four men, who had gone north from Eastern cities in search of gold.

The Bertha brings news of the saving of the lumber bark Coloma, from Tacoma, long overdue, by the United States cutter Bear. The Coloma had been given up as lost. Her story of experiences in northern waters is a thrilling ences in northern waters is a thrilling

In the Bertha's strong box was nearly \$100,000 in gold from the Unga island mine, which now gives promise of prov ing itself one of the richest in all Al-The Bertha reports that the Yukon river fleet, building at Dutch Harbor, will be completed shortly. There is a great display of activity.

Honest Help Free!

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is will-ing to inform any man who is weak and nervous, or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell he asks for no money. but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, Rev. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown, Op-

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billousness or constipation, you-will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

For some time I have suffered with and was treated by some of the best rheumatism and tried every imaginable rhysicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, telling me that it had cured many cases of long standing like mine. I have used four bottles and feel sure that one more bottle will make my cure complete.—A. P. Kontz. Clarmore, Ark. Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancou-



NO. 9.

Railway Committee Failed To Reach Decision Over Mr. Corbin's Application.

that she was powerless to resist Kus- Strong Speeches in Support By Messes. Blair and Bostock-Other Speakers.

this morning to further discuss the charter sesses practically neither a prime mini- to the Kettle River Valley rallway. ster nor a foreign minister. Mr. Arthur Bostock was the first speaker. He en-Balfour would make a capital foreign deavored to show that the opposition to the minister if appointed permanently, but railway from the provincial legislature came he cannot be spared from the leader- from those who were anxious to preserve ship of the house of commons. We hope, the trade of the district to Victoria and therefore, that Lord Salisbury will ere vancouver. If they understood the district long devolve the foreign secretaryship which was asking for the railway, this proposition would not be necessary. In regard to the charge by Mr. Shaughnessy l'ekin, March 28.-The Chinese garri- that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway son was withdrawn to-day from Port did not haul its ore to the Nelson smelter, Arthur and Talienwan. The Russians but preferred the Northport smelter, Mr. Bostock said that the Canadian Pacific railson & Fort Sheppard line and would not permit Mr. Corbin to get into Nelson or reach the smelter. He was sorry that Mr. way of the towns that were being built up in the Boundary Creek.

Mr. Maxwell opposed the granting of a charter. He was opposed to any lines coming into Canada and taking trade away, of the present situation on the press. It Dominion government, he made a slip and

eign vessels and arm the swiftest steamers ed laughter when he said the Canada et al. and the country of the United States.

Eigen here to Impareial says:

Mr. Blar, minutes of milways, and the country. make some important amendments when had visited the Boundary Creek district. and could testify to its great wealth. All for its development. No part of Canada had so valuable mineral wealth. If develop there ought to be very soon 4,000 to 5,000 people there. The committee should make no mistake in dealing with the ques before it. Those who said that there should be no railway built to the south were making a startling proposition. He was not prepared to subscribe to such a proposition.
No one could cast his eye along the whole boundary line to the south; but would see that a most determined effort was being made to get railway connection. Reference was made to subsidizing railways in the Dominion during the early history of the ountry, but surely in their doing so they were not declaring that there should never be any competition or roads leading south ward. He was not prepared to say that he would refuse such a charter. Re did not think it was the interest of either railway that the committee was bound to consider. For his part, he intended to look at the question from a Dominion standpoint. The committee was not going to act either at the will or behests of any railway corpora tion; it ought to act for the people of Canada. He believed the people of Canada were independent of any railway company. Parliament was willing to belo a railway when that was necessary, but the interests of the country were paramount. He had not such an unbounded faith in the power of the government to regulate rates

as to think that railway competition was not necessary. There would be business for both railways. If the interests of the miners in that district were neglected then there would be some reason for the charge that parliament was neglectful in its daty in not answer ng their appeal. He would have very little confidence in their country did he believe that the people of the United States would capture the trade of British Columbia by a railway. Canada would still have the benefit of 30 or 40 per cent, protection. There was no evidence that Canada would lose the trade if the railway was built. In amendment he would put in the bill a provision which would make it impossible for the railway to take ores out of the country. If parliament placed an export duty on ores this would make it practically impossible to ship out ores.

Mr. Robertson, Toronto, was not willing to sit at the feet of Sir William Van Horne and learn patriotism. Instead of partiament talking about regulating rates on the Canadian Pacific, it was taking them all their time, and they are kept hustling, too, to prevent the Canadian Pacific from regulating them. He would vote for the char

Mr. Cochrane opposed, and Messus. Mac lean and Oliver supported the charter, after which the committee adjourned, with



KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

Sir William C. Van Horne has written a long letter to the Toronto Globe in reply to the editorial which appeared in that newspaper regarding the application of Mr. Corbin to the Dominion Parliament for a charter to build a railway in the Boundary district. They are mistaken who indulge the belief that a man of figures and hard practical facts like Sir William cannot wield the pen like a litterateur; even like a Saturday Review route into an attack upon that route, we critic for vigor and intensity. He "goes | are quite as much pleased as they to for" the Globe like a Trojan; his open- learn that affairs there have taken a ing sentences affording a capital example of what is to follow. Here they are:

at the editorial in the Globe of yester-day, on the Kettle River railway. The responsible editor must have been abroad, for the fairness and good busi-Globe, seem to me to be all wanting."

C.P.R. is a national institution rather was, compared with Victoria, a most, government have, as the Vancouver they intend to build from Columbia river who went to Wrangel came back to Vic- been most unfair. Almost everything the instead of zig-zagging across the international boundary line, "which would not Victoria and Wrangel, and will now whole procedure of the assembly turne." suit the C.P.R's. purpose." Sir William have to spend more money to get to says he has not a word to say against Wrangel again. Our sole aim and obfair play are concerned. It would be Mr. Corbin personally, but immediately afterwards refers to that gentleman as lion who devours Canadian lambs. Having put forward the C.P.R's. determination to ask for no subsidy in respect of the Kettle River or Boundary district extension as a magnanimous and patriotic act on the part of the C.P.R., Sir William thus refers to Mr. Corbin's similar determination:

asked no subsidy. To have asked Can-ada for a subsidy to enable foreign rail-

"You say that Mr. Corbin produced evidence that ninety per cent. of the goods he carries into Rossland and its goods he carries into neighborhood is of Canadian origin,

But he does not put forward one word though the refutation of such a statement as that made by Mr. Corbin would next ten years, but as no figures or other scarcely a more grievous drawback to statement, and as we are informed by and wheertainty with which the existing day, and then entered upon the budget. ment of Sir William it need not give exasperating delays to which they have, much concern. Here, however, is a curi- times out of number, been subjected in ous bit of pleading regarding the claim the transaction of their business with that the C.P.R. is working not so much the outside world; but the remarkable for itself as for the interests of the increase in trade, the vast influx of viscountry at large:

money have gone into it and it has be- the past six months have all contributed the C.P.R. magnates and the representacome the greatest commercial arm of the Dominion. It cannot efficiently serve the purpose for which it was created if its strength is sapped continually for private ends. To be potent it must be kept strong. Every line permitted to enter Canadian territory from the south is a weapon in the hands of the com-petitors of the Canadian Pacific, and we have at this time an illustration of the use which is made of them."

That is, all competition, Canadian or American, is to be sternly put down that the C.P.R. may be "kept strong so that it may be potent"; potent what for? That its shareholders may reap greater profits? British Columbia is peculiarly at the mercy of the C.P.R. Many of the very Victorians who voted against the Corbin charter send their goods to the Okanagan and Kooteray country by way of the American lines rather than pay the exorbitant C.P.R. charges. In this province we want railway competition if we want anything. The Kettle River road beyond question would prove a boonto the whole of southern British Columbia by affording cheap transportation and by breaking down monopolistic rates. We have no animus against the C.P.R.; when it is the C.P.R. against the United States lines we back the home line; but the present is far from being such a case. The C.P.R., according to Sir William C. Van Horne, wants the Canadian people sity by the imto nurse and coddle it perpetually and prevent any competition blowing with frosty breath upon its high rates; but we hope the Canadian people through their ated air in home, office, schoolroom representatives at Ottawa will not hin- or shop. When weak, thin or impure, der healthy competition. It is greatly in the interests of British Columbia that the Kettle River line should be built. Is it not enough to make all thoughtful and invigorating is grandly met by Canadians apprehensive when they real- Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the ise that this corporation, the C.P.R., has | blood just the quality and vitality needan influence powerful enough to make boards of trade do its hidding, and legislatures carry out its bebests? Does any British Columbian believe the action of the Vancouver and Victoria boards of trade and of the British Columbia government was free, independent, uninfluenced or disinterested? He little knows the C.P.R. who thinks that. This province is in the presence of a great crisis; the provincial government has, in our opinion, basely committed itself by ending a servile, cowardly and uncalled resolution to Ottawa against the

ng of a charter the vast majority

of the people of this province are con- precedence of better telegraphic facili- to take precautions to protect Canadian Turner government. Where it will end degree. We wish it were possible to be- prove harbor, improved sidewalks and the promoters mean business and will lieve that action was taken sincerely in many other improvements, though the give the country the railway facilities it hard on the people's pockets now, this the interests of the province and not as business community, having waited so needs at the earliest possible moment, amateur financiering; ten dollars a head a result of C.P.R. wire-pulling.

THE STIKINE ROUTE.

more favorable turn. Let us for the sake of clearness, reiterate briefly our "Sir,-I am astonished beyond measure "attack" on the Stikine route. A fortnight or three weeks ago we warned all persons intending to go in by the Stikine to remain in Victoria until the reports bin's Nelson branch road—one dollar a don't care a continental about Wrangel,

the statements published elsewhere in ence there to bring home very clearly the unsatisa day too soon to remedy the matter. A good deal has been heard of late rerisk saying it—competition is the life of Columbia is too well understood how. trade and pretty nearly the life of every. The Globe makes short work of the arthing. Among other things that Victoria gument concerning the diversion of needs and must have if the march of trade, quoting Mr. Corbin's statement progress now begun is to be kept up with that 90 per cent. of the goods carried

pure condition of the blood after winter's hearty foods, and breathing vitithe blood cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing ed to maintain health, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is

the ideal Spring Medicine. Get only

Sarsaparilla The One True Prepared by C. I. Hoop & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and

long for these can afford to wait a little Notwithstanding repeated attempts of possible. We hope sincerely the steamcertain contemporaries to twist the reship Tartat did not leave England withmarks we made regarding the Stikine out that copper cable, and that, if it has really come no verdigris will be allowed to accumulate upon it while the owners are debating how it is to be put in oper-

PROVINCIAL FINANCES. Since the opening of the present session of the local legislature the people ness judgment, and the patrictic senti-ment, which usually characterize the of the river for travel were more tavor-on the part of the government which, alable. Wrangel, we pointed out, upon the though not without precedent in provin-Sir William then declares that the authority of unimpeachable witnesses, chal annals, is still fortunately rare. The than a private commercial enterprise undesirable place to spend any time in; News-Advertiser expressed it very well paying dividends to its shareholders and dirty, unsanitary, expensive and uncom- the other day, been governing by points operated wholly for their benefit and fortable. We counselled the north of order. Their tactics have been wholly profit. He declares the C.P.R. do not bound travellers to give Victoria the pre- of the obstructionist kind, and the treatintend to ask for any subsidy for the line ference seeing they had to wait. Some ment meted out to the opposition has to Boundary district, which will be done toria disgusted with conditions in the opposition has proposed in the way or at great expense, through the mountains, American town; they thereby were out amendments has been voted down; their of pocket the round trip fare between protests have been unheeded and the ject in writing what we did was to save tedious to recapitulate the instances of the prospectors and miners this trouble this bullying, but whoever has followed and expense; for this we have been vili- the reports day by day cannot fail to fied by a Victoria newspaper and by a have been forcibly struck by this strange Vancouver newspaper, and praised by method of government; those who are men of experience fully acquainted with curious to pursue this investigation may the facts. Hence, in spite of the terrible do so by looking up the files of the daily denunciations of those "interested" news- press: it is all on record and incontro papers, which described the foregoing vertible. That line of policy on the part warnings as an "attack," and "playing of the Turner government has been coninto the hands of aliens," we still exist, sistently followed, and yesterday they The Times, however, as everyone knows, did not depart from it. It has hitherto charter is based on solid grounds. way lines to take away her business has always been a strenuous advocate been the custom to permit the house to of the Stikine route, but was not so move the adjournment of the debate on Which is, at least, not handsome of blind to the real interests of the city as the estimates to allow the opposition to Sir William to his opponent, and a trifle to advise men to go to Wrangel in face make themselves familiar with the decontradictory besides. Sir William then of such reports as were coming down, tails. This year the government have quotes the freight charges on Mr. Cor- We are not "interested" in Wrangel; we withdrawn that privilege and have "sprung" the debate upon the house beton on ore to Northport, Wash., two dol- which is a filthy, miserable, badly-man- vore the house is ready for it. The exlars, twenty-five cents a ton to Nelson- aged American frontier town and no cuse offered is that the opposition, who but he does not mention Mr. Corbin's place for men who have outfitted in Vic- in discussing the question will have to statement, that the building of the Ket- toria to spend their precious time and trust entirely to memory, will be in the tle River line would enable him to equal- good money waiting for the Stikine to same fix as the government, who, the ize the rates, nor does he give Mr. Cor- freeze hard enough to bear. The wise premier alleges, are no better off in this bin's reasons for the higher rates to men who have waited quietly in Victoria respect. What is the meaning of this? Nelson, which, in fairness to Mr. Corbin for the first news of that satisfactory There is something in those estimate. he ought to have given. Sir William state of things know, perhaps, even betsays the word "competition" has charms ter than our infallible critics, whethe; enormous deficit? Is it the bunglin. and the word "monopoly" has terrors we were right in advising as we did. over the loans? (Exposed in the Times no "interest" either in Wrangel or in the ernment's action regarding the questions perished. How many of the men who Stikine; yet it is only fair to Mr. Bethune of privilege by Messrs. Sword and Wil- went in to Dawson last autumn have to say that we believe he would not send out the report he has done unless there all the expenditures made by special stances? Most of them were not so well ments, repairs, etc., but \$5,000 is was ground for it. Therefore, let us warrant, and on enquiry into the cause provided as Mr. Hamlin, and it is rea- vided; for the Victoria public This is a mistake. He produced only was ground for it. Therefore, let us warrant, and on enquiry into the cause provided as Mr. Hamlin, and it is reasonable to suppose that they would join somebody's estimate which we know to all rejoice that things are as they are of delay in presenting them to the house.

Ruled out of order. Mr. Williams re- in the rushes to the new discoveries. In tine station, quarters for crew,

should not forget the fact. KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY!

Discussing the Kettle River Railway itors, the revival of commerce at this Bill now before the Railway Committee "Enormous sums of public and private port which have been witnessed within of the Dominion House, and over which tives of the interests of British Columfactory character of the telegraph ser- bia are having such a hot argument! the a more sensational budget to offer the vice: and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph | Toronto Globe finds the proposal to build Company have not bestirred themselves a railway in Canada without public aid "pleasingly startling" and an "altogether welcome innovation," and would, instead garding the intentions of the Western of meeting those who make it with any-Union Telegraph Company and the Fu- thing resembling hostility, give them get Sound Telegraph Company to ex- every opportunity of carrying out their tend their lines to Victoria, but we are project. We should rather say so, too still waiting for the realisation of these | Sir William Van Horne has politely charpromises. It may be said with safety, acterised as "humbug" the statements of that the extension of either of those Mr. E. V. Bodwell that Canadian trade systems here would be most heartily would not be diverted to the United welcomed by the business community. States by the building of this line. But Aithough it may seem a treasonable and nobody is likely to take Sir William seriimpertinent thing to say in British Colously in his criticism of Mr. Bodwell; the umbia at the present time, we shall yet aim of the C.P.R. in Southern British

> any degree of vigor, none, perhaps, takes on the line now running across the border into Rossland is of Canadian origin, and that the same would be the case with goods carried to the Boundary country. The Globe then cites the case of the Crow's Nest railway where it was argued that without it the trade of that region would be led away from Canada. and points out how any fiscal advantages Canadian goods enjoyed were lost

by the circuitous route and frequent nandlings between Revelstoke and the Columbia & Western railway, but that even then had any responsible person asked parliament for a charter for a line connecting with the American systems to run through the Kootenays, and asking no public aid of any kind, parliament would have had no justification in efusing a charter.

"British Columbia is in no different osition from Ontario and Quebec," says the Globe, "and parliament would certainly never think of refusing a charter for a line which proposed to run into Canada wholly at the expense of its pronoters.

The Globe points out that the fear of Canadian ores being taken out of Canada to be smelted is no justification for blocking and resisting natural railway communication; the smelting problem will solve itself; the main point is the development of the mining region; other problems can be met as they arise. The Globe concludes by warning parliament

vinced will be beneficial in the highest ties. We need improved streets; an imclients of the rold, and to make sure if the people do not take care there is With these views we are entirely in aclonger, bu not for a telegraph service cord; we think the Board of Trade comcapable of fiandling their business; that mitted a regrettable error in passing a they must have with as little delay as resolution against this road, and believe they will see it in that light before long. It is well to be jealous of Canadian rights and vigilant and anxious in guarding our patrimony against any encroachments, but it is also well to remember that all the forces inimical to the rapid development of British Columbia are not on the American side of the international boundary. If the C.P.R. were to prevail in this struggle, when would Kettle River and the Boundary district be opened up? At the good pleasure of the C. P. R., of course; and perhaps upon no that by the deaths of Sir Henry Havesuch "startlingly pleasant" terms as lock-Allen and Viscount Combermere, more about that, except perhaps for the the land laws of the country. sake of emphasis to reiterate the statement that that line may now be considered "C.P.R. The Rossland Board of Trade, in a resolution just passed in

> Corbin charter, say: "None of the reasons put forward against the granting of the charter should be allowed to stand in the way of open-ing up the great Boundary district, which ould be done by the construction of the railway in question.

Precisely, not a single argument so far

THE LATE MR. HAMLIN. Hundreds of Victorians who knew him will mourn the sad end of the late Mr. Hamlin, civil engineer, under circumstances so painful. Such a death is traly appalling, and even the meagre details which have reached the city, little more than a mere statement of the death, are nevertheless sufficiently graphic to enable anyone to see that the Yukon country in winter is a region where no man can afford to take any risks, and where none but men inured to hardship and trained to the rugged toils of Arctic travel should attempt to stir from camp. Mr. Hamlin was a man of

quested a return of all orders-in-council a country like the Yukon men are apt tions, improvements, in support of this sweeping charge, al- IMPROVED TELEGRAPH SERVICE in any way relating to the land grant to to drop out of sight as they do in midthe Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway ocean, and the departure of the snow bor, improvements to the south channel, Company, and copies of all correspond, and ice may reveal many mute evidences \$10,000; for Columbia river improve-Most devoutly is it to be wished that Company, and copies of all correspondant in the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the department of the Neison and Fort Sneppard Rahway ocean, and the Neison and Sneppard be of the utmost service to the C.P.R. the statements published elsewhere in this argument. He claims that the tapping of Boundary district by American Victoric and the majnland of the majnl can lines will result in loss to Canada of one hundred million dollars within the one hundred mi next ten years, but as no figures or other proofs are put forward in support of this business in this city than the irregularity bouse then proceeded to orders of the strong parties. Had Mr. Hamlin had ment to work Arrow Lorent 1990. statement, and as we are informed by our Ottawa corespondent that Mr. E. V. Bodwell utterly demolished this argubary of Sir William it need not give exasperating delays to which they have, country like that around the Yukon riv- and the customs vote in British Colum-er when the grip of the Arctic winter in- bia is increased \$5,000. Six additional

creases its ordinary difficulties a hundredfold. The debate on the budget begins today and will be continued, we understand, night and day "to a finish." No finance minister iff this province has had country than Hon. Mr. Turner has: the deficit will come closer to a million than half a million. We are one hundred thousand white people in British Columbia and we can boast of a million-dollar

deficit. Oh, we are getting on, under the

around people a little at a time. They are not danger-ously ill all at once. The

beginnings of illness are mere trifles. First a little indigestion, per-haps; or headaches; or an occasional bilious turn. It is hard to realize how you are being tangled up in the strands of sickness

until you are fairly caught.

Nearly all serious illnesses begin with some stomach or liver trouble, or with a costive condition of the bowels. These functions have got to be put in good condition before there can be any recovery from any disease no matter what its name or na-ture, and it is because Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts directly upon the liver and digestive organs that it has such a marvelous effect upon all diseases of mal-

assimilate nourishment and make good blood; it drives out bilious poisons; it creates the red, vitalizing, life-giving ele-ments in the circulation; and builds up the weak and wasted places in every corner of the constitution.

Taken in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, it relieves obstinate constipation and keeps the bowels in a per-fectly natural condition.

It gives the digestive system power to

fectly natural condition.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. Then Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me and I got it, and commenced the use of it. I began to see a change for the better. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pelletis.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. The physicians who attended me said my disease was leading into consumption. I had quite a cough, and the home physician gave me up to die. I thank God that my cure is permaneut."

no prophesying. It is coming pretty this year-how much next?

British Columbia, secording to the recent Dominion census of the Indian population possessed 24,946 Indians in 1897, as compared with 25,068 in 1896. Ontario is the only province in Canada where the Indians are increasing. There they in 1896 numbered 17,663; and in 1897 they had increased to 20,200, which is remarkable. Besides the Indians in the provinces there are thousands of them scattered about the north lands bevond the Saskatchewan and Hudson Bav.

It is pointed out by an English paper those now offered. The question now the country is relieved of payment of before parliament is: "Will it be better pensions amounting to \$15,000 a year. to grant the entire transportation fran- This monstrously unjust burden upon chise of Southern British Columbia to the toiling taxpayers of the United Kingthe C.P.R., or allow other roads and dom will be reduced by \$20,000 when companies to operate there as well as the present Duke of Wellington dies, the C.P.R. ?' This question the people and \$65,000 a year will be lifted off the of the upper country have clearly set- shoulders of the nation by the deaths of tled in their own minds and have very Viscount Hardinge, Baron Seaton, Barstrongly expressed. The case of the V. on Raglan, and Baron Napier. The pen-V. and E. Railway was dealt with the sion system is Great Britain's disgrace, other evening, and we need say nothing and is almost, if not quite, as idiotic as London Truth's versifier deals thus

with the suggestion that the dragon of Wales be added to the royal standard: Quite so, if we a dragon add to leopard and to llon, Other dependencies, be sure, in turn will view of the opposition of the Victoria and Vancouver Boards of Trade to the From Canada they may request room for a beaver, too: Australia may with reason ask: "Why not India may urge us on the flag an elephant to place,
The Cape may for an antelope befittingly

whilst colonies we ned not name would think it only fair advanced against the granting of the To add a tiger and a boa, a camel and a In short, if all should get their way for patriotism's sake,
They'd of our Royal Standard soon a small
managerie make!

> THE ESTIMATES PRESENTED. Details of Allowance for British Colum-

bia-Civil Service. Ottawa, March 28 .- The estimates for coming year, comencing July 1st, are higher than the vote of last year, there is nominally a decrease of million dollars. The chief increase is 396,000 for government of the Yukon district, of which \$50,000 is for salaries and expenses, and \$346,000 for the services of police, Circuit allowance for British Columbia judges is increased \$3,000; \$1,500 is added to the British Columbia penitentiary appropriation, but \$1,000 less is allowed for retiring alfor the unthinking which override all Our only regret is that the "highly satarguments, and claims that the C.P.R's. isfactory report" does not come from a all of a piece with the government's poi
where younger men may go; he was exand Judge McCreight's \$2,666. rates are not monopolistic. He then refers to an important statement of the Canadian or American miner who has able session. Then there was the govariance in travelling, yet he Stiking river to an ocean port in British Stikine river to an ocean port in British

improve alterathird-class clerks and six letter carriers have been appointed for Victoria, five third-class clerks and six more letter car-

riers for Vancouver. THE LADIES APPRECIATE THE BLESSING.

A Great Discovery Peculiar to Dia; mond Dyes.

As stated in previous newspaper articles it is an impossibility to dye cotton or any mixed goods a fast and durable olor with a dye prepared for wool goods, Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods are amongst the most important discoveries of the day. These special dyes for cotton and mixed goods portant have been given to the ladies only after the most severe and crucial tests which proved them to be far ahead of all other cotton dyes. These cotton dyes are perfectly fast to light and soap and water; of no other dyes is this true. Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods should be used by all carpet makers, and by those who dye rags for mets and rugs. At the country fairs all prize winners for rugs, mats and carpets owe their success to Diamond Dyes. When you are buying dyes take no substitutes from any dealer; ask for and in-sist upon getting the "Diamond" every

THE CORBIN SCHEME. Winnipeg and Toronto Boards of Trade Are

Opposed. Winnipeg, March 28.—A joint meeting of the councils of the Winnipeg board of trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was held this afternoon to consider the matter

held this afternoon to consider the matter of charters being asked by the Dominion house for a railway into the Boundary Creek district of British Columbia. A resolution was passed favoring the construction of a road by the Canadian Pacific railway, provided their line did not enter United States territory, and that they are prepared to build the line on practically the same ground as the proposed Kettle Biver Valley railway, and on the same terms of aid, time of building and government control of rates as was offered by the Kettle River Valley people. The resolution has been telegraphed to the minister of railways, the chairman of the railway committee and R. W. Jamieson, M.P., for Winnipeg.

Winnipeg.
Toronto, March 28.—The council of the hoard of trade have passed resolutions con-demning Corbin's Kettle River railway pro-

Heart Sceptics Are Convinced in Thirty Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives relief in 30 minutes in most acute cases needed to convince the most sceptical of heart disease. One dose is all that is needed to convince the most sceptical Thousands of lives have been saved through its timely use. It is one of the Thousands of lives have been saved through its timely use. It is one of the wonders of modern medical science.

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

THE WAR FEVER

Senator Mason Urges the United States to Fight Spain At Once.

WITH THE MARIN

Capt Hackett of the Libby

The Libby Has 360 Skins-1

He Says Seals Are Plent

but Weather Bad.

Sails for the Orient-Oth

Shipping News.

From Monday's Daily.

After a stay of only twenty-fo

port the bgi steamer Ning (

Sunday morning on her ret

brief stay she had about 7

age to Alaskan ports. Notwith

gers, 200 tons of freight, 30 do

al oxen and two horses from

Her passengers were a very

French-Canadians from the pr

been outfitting here; several

parties, and a nummber of A

A large number of passengers

freight will be taken aboard

Steamer Farallon arrived

ports. She remained at the or

on her last call here could be Her engineers blew down their

Il day in order that the inspec

greater part of the day in com Captain Collister, the inspector investigating her seaworthines

officials having satisfied them that effect she will sail this eve

Tug Alert, which for a long een moored in the upper he

been moored in the upper habeen sold to Andrew Haslam, er. Nanaimo, who intends to u

mill purposes, towing logs, etc. taken up to Napaimo yesterda

Buckholtz, master of the Thi Alert was formerly owned by syndicate headed by Mr. E. Cr

Steamer Cape Otway, now of here from Sydney, Australia, sengers and freight for the K billed by the W. and A. S.S. from here under their flag on

A suggestion has been put

raise the ill-fated battleship which sank in the Mediterran

mearly all hands, by means other things, heavy electrons. The successful raising of

ould cost nearly \$500,000.

Captain Fred Hackett, of

schooner Libby, and Captain

the Arietis, arrived in the

morning. They left their se

Port San Juan, where they

anchored for the past few da

ing from the boisterous wea paddled to this port in or canoes, occupying only 12 hor

ing 55 miles. Both masters

secure rope and other supplivessels. The Libby has on skins, taken on the southern the Arietis 154. The sch

now on their way northwall Fairweather grounds. Capt reports that seals are ver and if favorable weather is the catch of the fleet will be

one, surpassing the coast coent years. He says that

southern cruise he saw seals, and had it not been f

weather would have had a catch. No news is given

Steamer Victorian sailed to Dyea, Juneau and Wrange

evening with a large crow Another batch of soldiers of

sail this evening on the s which vesse, is scheduled

6 p.m., for Skagway, June

British ship Claverdon,

way, arrived last night afte

43 days from Yokohama. ing orders in the Royal Claverdon brings no news

overdue lumber schooner

sailed from Shanghai at

of December on her ret

R. M. S. Empress of Ind

day afternoon for Yokohar Japanese and Chinese port

about thirty-one saloon whom but half a dozen, a

barked here. There were a of Chinese homeward bour

Steamer City of Puebla

San Francisco last night

large contingent of California

eastward by way of the

cific road, and a host of

grims to outfit and prep

trip, in all 372 passengers.

ber of the tourists connection. The Puebla bro

of general merchandise to chants. The Umatilla, Pacific coast liner, will re-

passengers as few people Victoria at present. Amo

ed to sail on her are Hen a son of the late Henry famous single tax advoca

George, T. B. Allen, I and Mrs. Bushby and C

British ship Decca,

sailed from Shanghai f March 20th. British be

Captain Jones, left Care

day, bound to Esquimal the navy. The Fiery chartered to load salmon

American barkentine

P. Rithet & Co., to load

nainus for Tientsin, Chi bark Elisa sailed from

Monday with 690,914 fee

Steamer Willapa was

the Esquimalt marine we moon after repairs to her

Cessary by her recent a West Coast. She will Scott and other West C

Steamer Amur sailed wharf last night on her

Alaskan ports. She had of freight and a large

sengers. A number of embark at Vancouver.

on the way from Hono

ward voyage.

Antofagasta.

morrow.

1

From Wednesday's

full general cargo.

maiden voyage to Puget

From Tuesday's Dally

Inspector Thompson

und last night on her way t

Quebec. a party of Belgians

tan crowd. There were a

Davidge & Co.'s line, sai

Congress Favors Immediate and Agressive Action Rapidly Coming to a Head.

Washington, March 29-Senator Mason followed the introduction of the war r solutions in the senate with a vigo speech. He described vividly the ter of the Maine. He said if 90 ictims had been senators, or schators, it would not have been declared could not speak for others, but for self he was for war.

This declaration brought out a vigorous outburst of applause from the gal.

Mason declared that there could not be peace so long as a European nation He said it was not emisul cre sarv for the Maine court to fix bility. Law did that. If it was a to do muc, it was a Spanish tor Spanish muc. Hence Spain n He would oppose any proposition loo

ing to an indemnity as he woul making a diplomatic incident of astrophe. He would oppose any autonomy or any plan to assis His demand was that the Span he driven from the western he Neither did he believe Cuba sho offred to pay an indemnity clusion, "to glorious war, as fathers: war that shall insure respect of our flag all over the world

Congress Weary of Delay. Washington, March 29. Members the house who fayor immediate and gressive action are discussing all of methods by which the house of brought to an expression of opin morning there was even some tall overruling the chair during the consideration ion of the naval appropriation and taching to the appropriation a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba a

But all this talk seems to be in the air It has no conference. The main thin the conservatives have to contend wit is the overwhelming protest which i going up against delay.

The foreign affairs committee of the house is in a peculiar condition. Chair man Hitt is ill, and the regular meeting of the committee will not occur un Thursday. If a way can be found to s cure a ineeting of the committee before Thursday it will be done. If not the Re-publican members of the house and senate will be against the proposition to vo

money for supplies to relieve the starving Cubans, unless it be accompanied by action which will stop war.

Representative Marsh, of Illinois chairman of the house committee in mil itia to-day introduced a joint resolution declaring war between Spain and the United States. It was referred to con

Rapidly Coming to a Head. Washington, March 29.-Senators and others who talked with the president las for an armistice came from Spain and dent, he insisted that any proposed arr istice must be coupled with other condi-tions, which Spain has not shown a dis position to accept and perhaps will n accept. It is stated by one senator the matters would be brought to within a very short time.
All Parties of One Mind.

Washington, March 29.-The populists and silver republicans of both h a conference to-day. It resulted in resolutions presented by Allen in the senate and Bell in the house, declaring for Cuban independence.

SIGSBEE'S REPORT. The Maine Was Anchored at an Unfrequented Buoy.

Washington, March 28 .- Captain Sigsbee in testifying before the court of in quiry, said that his ship anchored in the harbor of Havana the last time January 24, 1898. After he took on an official pilot sent on by the captain of the port of Havana, the ship was berthed, according to his understanding, at one of the regular buoys of the place.

He could not state whether the Maine was placed in the usual berth for men-of-war, but said that he had heard remarks since the explosion, using Captain Stevens, temporarily in command of the Ward line steamer City of Washington, as authority for the statement that he had never known, in all his experience which covered visits to Havana for five or six years, a man-of-war to be anchored at that buoy; that he

known merchant vessels to be anchored there, and that it was the least used buoy in the harbor.

No report was received from the chief engineer that any coal had been too long the bunkers, and that the fire alarms in the bunkers were sensitive. The regulations regarding inflam-mables and paints on board, Captain Sigsbee testified, were strictly carried out

in regard to storage, and that the waste also was subject to the same careful disposition.
Inflammables were stored in according to the regulations, and inflam-mables in excess of capacity were alowed to be kept in the bath room of the admiral's cabin.

Regarding the electric plant of Maine Captain Sigsbee stated there was no serious grounding nor sudden flaring up of the lights before the explosion, but a sudden and

COMING TO AMERICA. Emile Zola to Deliver a Series of Lectures in the United States.

New York, March 29 .- The Herald prints New 10tx, March 29.—The Heratu plans the following:

Emile Zola has agreed to come to the United States to give a series of lectures. Edmund Gerson, of this city, has received a cable from him accepting the terms offered for a lecture tour, but not setting any definite date for sailing. The subject of the lectures are not yet known, but the case of Captain Erreyfus and anti-Semitic agitation will probably be, among them. M. Zola has been permitted to take an appeal from his conviction, and the time of his visit to America may depend upon the revisit to America may depend upon the

TO DECLARE WAR.

Washington, March 29 .- Senator Rawlins, of Utah, introduced to-day a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and declaring war against Spain. Senator Foraker offered the same resolution for Cuban independence. Mr. Foraker spoke of the delay caused

Steamer Islander arri kan and British Colum early this morning with sengers. She will sail

WAR FEVER

Mason Urges the United States to Fight Spain At Once.

gress Favors Immediate and Agressive Action Rapidly Coming to a Head.

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WITH THE MARINERS

Capt Hackett of the Libby Arrives He Says Seals Are Plentiful but Weather Bad.

The Libby Has 360 Skins-Empress Sails for the Orient-Other Shipping News.

From Monday's Daily. After a stay of only twenty-four hours port the bgi steamer Ning Chow, of Davidge & Co.'s line, sailed early nday morning on her return voyto Alaskan ports. Notwithstanding ief stay she had about 75 passener old tons of freight, 30 dogs, severteams have been practising faithfully since their last meeting, the grounds are in excellent condition and all the players are anxious to settle the question of supremacy. Following are the Victorians:

Quebec, a party of Belgians who had puebec, a party of Belgians who had been outfitting here; several English been outfitting here. Her passengers were a very cosmopolitan crowd. There were a number of en outfitting here; several English parties, and a nummber of Australians. freight will be taken aboard at Van-

Steamer Farallon arrived from the ound last night on her way to Alaskan orts. She remained at the outer wharf day in order that the inspection begun her last call here could be completed. er engineers blew down their boilers and oller Inspector Thompson spent the pater part of the day in company with ptain Collister, the inspector of hulls, restigating her seaworthiness. Both officials having satisfied themselves to that effect she will sail this evening.

Tug Alert, which for a long time has been moored in the upper harbor, has been sold to Andrew Haslam, mill own-Nanaimo, who intends to use her for towing logs, etc. She was mill purposes, towing logs, etc. She was taken up to Napaimo yesterday by Capt. Buckholtz, master of the Thistle. The Alert was formerly owned by a Victoria syndicate headed by Mr. E. Crow Baker.

Steamer Cape Otway, now on her way here from Sydney, Australia, with passengers and freight for the Klondike, is billed by the W. and A. S.S. Co. to sail from here under their flag on April 9th.

A suggestion has been put forward to aise the ill-fated battleship Victoria which sank in the Mediterranean with nearly all hands, by means of, among er things, heavy electro-magnets, successful raising of the vessel

anchored for the past few days, sheltering from the boisterous weather, and paddled to this port in one of their canoes, occupying only 12 hours in maksecure rope and other supplies for their vessels. The Libby has on board 369 skins, taken on the southern coast, and the Arietis 154. The schoorers are now on their way northwards to the Fairweather grounds. Captain Hackett reports thot seals are very pentiful, and if favorable weather is experienced. and if favorable weather is experienced the catch of the fleet will be a very good

Steamer Victorian sailed for Skagway, Dyea, Juneau and Wrangel yesterday evening with a large crowd of miners. Another batch of soldiers of fortune will sail this evening on the steamer Amur, which vesse, is scheduled to sail about 6 p.m., for Skagway, Juneau and Wran-

British ship Claverdon, Captain Kel-43 days from Yokohama. She is awaiting orders in the Royal Roads. The Claverdon brings no news of the long overdue lumber schooner Nomad, which sailed from Shanghai at the beginning of December on her return from her maiden voyage to Puget Sound.

R. M. S. Empress of India left yesterday afternoon for Yekohama and other Japanese and Chinese ports. She had thirty-one saloon passengers, of whom but half a dozen, all tourists em barked here. There were a large number of Chinese homeward bound. She had a

full general cargo.

From Wednesday's Daily. Steamer City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco last night with another large contingent of Californians bound River Journal: eastward by way of the Canadian Pacific road, and a host of Klondike pilgrims to outfit and prepare for their general merchandise to Victoria mer-Pacific coast liner, will not take many passengers as few people are leaving Victoria at present. Among those booked to sail on her are Henry George Jr., a son of the late Henry George, the famous single tax advocate, and Mrs. George, T. B. Allen, H. H. Cookson, and Mrs. George, T. B. Allen, H. H. Cookson, and Mrs. Bushby and child.

ship Decca, Captain Bonett, led from Shanghai for this port on urch 20th. British bark Fiery Cross, aptain Jones, left Cardiff on the same bound to Esquimalt with coal for the navy. The Fiery Cross has chartered to load salmon on the home-

American barkentine John Smith, now on the way from Honolulu to San Fran-cisco, has been chartered by Messrs. R. Rithet & Co., to load lumber at Chelainus for Tientsin, China. The Chilean k Elisa sailed from Chemainus on onday with 690,914 feet of lumber for Antofagasta.

teamer Willapa was launched from the Esquimalt marine ways this after-noon after repairs to her hull, made neher recent accident on the West Coast. She will sail for Cape Scott and other West Coast points to-

Steamer Amur sailed from Porter's wharf last night on her third voyage to Alaskan ports. She had a fair quantity freight and a large number of pas

north to-morrow evening with a large

Steamers Princess Louise and Boscowitz sail on Friday for northern British Columbia ports. They will take up a host of Chinese cannery employees and full cargoes of general cannery sup-

The C.P.R. bulletin announces the arrival at New York this morning of the White Star liner Teutonic. Steamer Maude returned from Comox this morning with coal for the C.P.N.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HOCKEY.

Victoria vs. Vancouver.

The two last meetings between the Victoria and Vancouver hockey teams having resulted in ties, interest is centred upon the one to be played on Saturday afternoon at Oak Bay, commencing at 3 o'clock. Both teams have been practising faithfully since

arties, and a number of Australians.

large number of passengers and much large number of passengers and much of the season. of the LACROSSE W. 11 -UR CIT

> The Approaching Season. Owing to the short notice given, a disap-pointingly small number gathered last even-ing in the Y.M.C.A. rooms to discuss the ing in the Y.M.C.A. rooms to discuss the prospects of the approaching lacrosse season. Some informal discussion took place, and those present evinced sufficient enthusiasm to warrant the impression that the prospects are good for a lively season. Friday evening at the same place was decided upon for the continuation of the meeting, and every effort should be made to ensure a large attendance of lovers of the national game.

BASKET BALL.

Final League Game To-Night. Teams representing No. 2 and 3 companies meet to-night in the Drill Hall to play the concluding match in the basket ball league series. Folowing are the players;
No. 3.—Hall, Whitelaw, Austin, Lorimer, Cartmel, Fork, Hibben and Futcher.
No. 2.—Patton, Scholefield, Northcott, Daniels, Robers, Tuck and Winsby.

Swifts and Wasps. Swifts and Wasps basket ball associations meet on Monday evening in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at 8 o'clock to transact the concluding business of the season. All interested should attend.

FOOTBALL.

Nanaimo Thistles Visit Victoria Saturday. On Saturday afternoon the Nanalmo Thistles and the Y.M.U.A. association foot-The successful raising of the vessel would cost nearly \$500,000.

From Tuesday's Dally.

Captain Fred Hackett, of the sealing schooner Libby, and Captain Coles, of the Arietis, arrived in the c ty this morning. They left their schooners at Port San Juan, where they have been anchored for the nast few days, shelter-

THE TURF. Victoria Hunt Club. The steeplechase fixed for Easter Monday, April 11th, has been postponed to the fol-lowing Saturday, the 16th.

monthly meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital to order punctually at 8 o'clock last night; present, Messrs. the catch of the fleet will be a very good one, surpassing the coast catches of recent years. He says that during his southern cruise he saw thousands of southern cruise he saw thousands of J. W. Dwyer, George Byrnes and J. W. W. Dwyer, George Byrnes and J. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. seals, and had it not been for the stormy J. W. Dwyer, George Byrnes and weather would have had a much larger Charles Hayward, and the resident med-No news is given of the other ical officer. The medical officer was requested to

The medical omicer was requested to prepare a list of surgical and pathological instruments required, to include a sterilizer and up-to-date microscope. Many of the instruments require to be The annual report of the board is to be printed and submitted at the annual meeting of subscribers in June. A com-

mittee was appointed to attend to this matter. A question likely to prove serious dur way, arrived last night after a voyage of ing the gold excitement was discussed at some length. It is in respect to the admission into the hospital of aliens and transient residents, of whom a great many have applied for admission.

During the discussion reference was made to the good work done by Dr. Fraser, medical health officer, in ridding the city of indigent strangers. He has invariably sent such persons back whence they came. After passing the pay sheet, the meet-

ISLANDER COMMENDED.

Words of Praise for That Vessel and Her Officers From Passengers. The following self-explanatory letter appears in a recent issue of the Stikine

Skagway, Feb. 25, 1898. My Dear Mr. Bodwell: We arrived at grims to outfit and prepare for their trip, in all 372 passengers. A great number of the tourists connected with the Charmer. The Broble connected with the you will think this extraordinary, conof the tourists connected with the irmer. The Puebla brought 138 tons sidering the very large number of passengers merchandise to Victoria merchandise ship Islander had on board when she sailed from your port. She was burdened to the utmost of her sustaining

We have been treated with kindnes and courtesy by all those connected with the boat, from the commodore down to the steward. Captain Irving, in his large-hearted way, acceded to the reasonable requests of all. The careful and skilful manner in which he navigate ed the ship, no matter how critical the ed the ship, no matter how critical the circumstance, evoked the admiration and the praise of all the passengers. We fully realized that our lives, day and night, were depending on his skill as a navigator and the care he exercised.

The purser, Mr. Bishop, deserves special mention. He was very kind and participation in his efforts to accommodate untiring in his efforts to accommodate

or meet the requirements of all without were weak men, unfit and unaccustomed We are in excellent condition. Permit

us to again thank you for the kindness you bestowed upon us while in Vancouver. With kind regards, we are yours very (Signed)

Bellevile-Klondike Trading and Prospect Mining Co. per R. B. BATTLE WITH DERVISHES.

Cairo, March 29.-It is officially ann embark at Vancouver.

Steamer Islander arrived from Alaskan and British Columbian way ports early this morning with about fifty passengers. She will sail again for the Cairo, March 29.—It is officially announced that the gunboats and Anglo-Egyptian trops attacked Shendy on Saturday, destroyed forts, captured quantities of grain, cattle and ammunition and liberated over 600 slaves, mostly Jaalins. The Dervishes lost 160 men. There were no casualties on the Anglo-Egyptian side.

CASSIAR DISTRICT

Gold Commissioner Porter Arrives on the Steamer Islander From That District.

Says the Stikine Is in Good Condition -Quartz and Placer Finds Being Made on That River.

James Porter, gold commissioner for Cassiar mining district, was a passenger to Victoria on the steamer Islander, which arrived early this morning. He left Laketon early this month, and after a few days' stay in Glenora started over the frozen Stikine to Wrangel with John Mr. Porter and his companion found the trail in good condition. made the journey down in five days, and on the way out passed a large number of miners and others going in, those travelling light, with hand sleds, being, of course, away in advance and making much better time than those with horses. The Mackenzie & Mann expedition with their heavy teams and large outfit had got as far as Porcupine, about 60 miles got as far as Porcupine, about 60 miles from the mouth of the river. Should the cold spell continue, Mr. Porter thinks they will have no difficulty in getting in. Since his arrival, Peter, an Indian guide, returned from Glenora landing, leaving there on the 20th, and making the trip in four days. Peter took up a party of 15 or 16, occupying 17 days to pilot them to the landing at Glenora. Peter properted that the first party with horses reported that the first party with horses had arrived at the canyon and single outfits and sleds are arriving daily.

Mr. Porter on his way out passed scores of men, who would have much difficulty in getting in, if they ever reached Glen-

ora, for in their experience they had taken up heavy sleds and teams, such as one would see used in draying, and had loaded them down with a ton or more of supplies. As can be imagined, these men were making very slow progress. Mr. Porter reports that many finds, both of quartz and placer, are being made on the Stikine, having been called upon to record several claims while at Telegraph creek and Glenora on his way out. The rock found, he says, looks well, and in several assays that have been made has gone very high both in sold and copper.

high, both in gold and copper.

Talking of matters in the Cassiar district, Mr. Porter said the past winter had been a very mild one and miners had been busy. Many claims have been taken up and many applications received for grants for hydraulicing purposes. He is satisfied that during the coming season many good finds will be made in

LOCAL NEWS Gleanings of City and Provincial News

in a Condensed Form. From Monday's Daily. -Mrs. Ralph B. Fowke, of North Sasnich, died yesterday. Deceased was a native of Wellington county, Ontario,

and 31 years of age. News was received in the city on Saturday of the death at Leeds, Eng-land, of Rev. Henry Prior, late vicar of

The deceased was 86 years of age. Irene Lynch, the 14-year-old girl who disappeared from her home in San Francisco, and for whom a search was made cisco, and for whom a search was made it would have a good effect on their parin Victoria, has been found in a lodging house not half a dozen blocks from her father's residence, where she has remained while detectives were searching the

country for her. -The funeral of the late Benjamin Bailey on Saturday was largely attended. Services were conducted at St. Barnabas church and the cemetery by Rev.
J. B. Haslam, The pallbearers were
Messrs. R. B. McMicking, W. W.
Northcott, W. L. Burgess, E. C. Johnson and Ald. Humphrey.

-There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. Van Volkenburg, which took place this morning from the residence, Pandora avenue, and later from St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral. Services were conducted at the church and cemetery by Rev. Father Nicolaye. The pallbearers were: Messrs, T. Burnes, J. Sehl, M. McTiernan, W. Munsie, T. Geiger and J Jacobson.

The funeral of the late Peter J. A. Schwengers took place this afternoon from his late residence, Niagara street, from the Reformed Episcopa and from the Reformed Episcopai church, where services were conducted by Bishop Cridge, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wilson and the tull cholr. The pallbearers were J. P. Walls, Mr. Matthews, Major Williams, H. D. Helmcken, Henry Young, and Ald. J. Hall.

-The funeral of the late W. J. Tippins took place from the Oddfellows' hall yesterday at 2 p.m., the following gen-tlemen acting as pallbearers: Messrs. J. H. Meldrum, J. Sears, J. Allison, J. Ri-ley, Thos. Colbeck and W. C. Kerr. The ley, Thos. Colbeck and W. C. Kerr. The Oddfellows marched in procession to the cemetery and also conducted the services at the hall and cemetery, having for their leader in the same Noble Grand Smith, of Columbia Lodge, No. 2.

A couple of small robberies been committed recently. On Friday night J. H. Baker's shoe store was entered, the thieves gaining admittance by opening the back door with a skeleton key. The small change in the till was all that was taken. On the same night the residence of Mr. Anderson, First street, was entered, the doors having been left unlocked, and a few small articles, including 'a pair of spectacles, stolen. The spectacles were found in a second-hand store, having been sold by a Chinaman.

From Tuesday's Daily. -The remains of the late Robert Mc-Leese, ex-M.P.P., who died recently in Cariboo, are being brought to Victoria

for interment. -The Rossland Miner says that in the event of John Kirkup, mining recorder, being appointed gold commissioner for that district, Constable J. E. Hooson will likely succeed him.

-Mrs. Tiedemann, relict of the late H. O. Tiedemann, died this morning at St. Joseph's hospital. The deceased lady has been ill for several months and for the past few weeks her life has been despaired of. She was better known to the older residents of the city as a kind and charitable lady, ever ready to bestow help where it was needed. Three sons, now residents of American cities survive

Bradley, a well known contractor, M. F. Schelderup, an insurance agent, lies in the Seattle morgue cold in death. He was fatally shot on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Bradley, the outraged father, and died almost without a struggle. Bradley came across the street and walking up to Schelderup shot him dead. Schelderup

was known in Victoria, in fact it was only last week that he paid a visit to the city.

Rev. J. Jensen, founder of the Cape Scott colony, is staying at the Dominion having arrived this morning with a party of seven men, one of whom is accompanied by his family, to join the little band of settlers at the north end of the island. The news of the placer strike reported from Cape Scott a few weeks ago is at tracting additional attention to the lo cality, and the party now here have great hopes of becoming successful gold miners as well as prosperous colonists.

From Wednesday's Daily.

—The Spaniard employed as cook on the Peruvian bark Japan is being tried this afternoon before Magistrate Macrae on the charge of disobeying the captain's orders.

-Hon. D. W. Higgins disclaims any connection with the Lake Bennett and Klondike Steam Navigation Co., which F. M. Rattenbury and W. E. Dowlen have been attempting to float in London. -Alfred Simons, of Otter Point, died

the matter in hand. -The funeral of the late John Robert-

son, found drowned at the outer wharf on the 28th inst., took place to-day at 2 p.m. from the Oddfellows' hall, Douglas street. Officens of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, conducted the services.

The annual inspection of the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, will take place on April 16th, at Beacon Hill, the points made counting in the contest for the Herbert cup. This year the competi-tion is to be decided upon the best score made in general efficiency, plus one-four hundredth of the company's score at annual firing. On Sunday next the battalion will attend the Metropolitan Methodist church. Should it rain, capes will be wern.

He Created a Most Excellent Impression in His Maiden Address.

Many Good Arguments Advanced Why the Road Should Be

Constructed.

Ottawa, March 30.-The Ottawa cor espondent of the Toronto Globe says: "Senator Templeman's maiden speech in the senate last night was thoroughly practical, and would have made an exbly," but not on prejudiced minds. The Baston, Lincolnshire, father of Hon. E. preclation by all kinds of interruptions, G. Prior and H. K. Prior, of this city.

> zan minds. "The new senator from British Colum bia, who proved himself to be an acquisition to the debating talent of the Liberal minority in the Red Chamber, proceeded the World from Brussels says: to show that the people of Victoria and

turns. The construction of the railway would secure a still greater portion of feel this to be the case that he would prefer the proposed route for a railroad by the Dalton trail, if it was built without any land grant. As for the Stikine river, it was navigable for five months in

the year. "He showed from a statement which he had received from T. W. O'Brien, who was here in the interests of the bona ers of that country, but was the representative of an American Transportation company. If Mr. Livernash succeeded in defeating the bill it would mean \$50,000 this season in the pockets

ot the Alaska Commercial Company, "He hoped, in the interests of the province from which he came, and in the interests of the whole Dominion, that a majority in that house would approach the question in a non-partizan spirit and permit the bill to become law. "Hon. David Mills and other Liberal senators, as well as some Conservatives, congratulated Senator Templeman at the close of his speech.'

WILL ASSAY DUST. Government Will Mould Dust Into Bars and Give Certificates of Value.

It is stated on very good authority that the provincial government has de-cided to undertake the assay of gold dust in this city. They will mould the dust into bars and give a certificate of its value. A circular letter has been sent to the banks, asking whether they would advance money on gold bars, ac-companied by these certificates and bearing the government stamp. The bearing the government stamp. The banks, it is said, have sent answer to the government, agreeing to do so.

"Mean!" said Wandering Willie emphatically. Say! He's the meanest man between here and Cuba. I've been watching my chance for two months, 'cause I knowed he has plenty of stuff an' lots of good things to eat. And besides he doesn't use no coal nor wood. He has gas stoves an' a natural gas furnace. But I jest naterallike kept away as long as there was snown the ground, 'cause I was sure he'd make me do some shoveling, he's that stuck on makin' men work. But after the thaw I tackled him, and what do you think? He brought out the lawn mower an' said he'd tackled him, and what do you think? Be brought out the lawn mower an' said he'd give me a feed if I'd run it once or twice over the 'awn jest so's to sort o' break the grass into what it 'ud have to expect this summer. Talk about mean men! Say! An' I'd been waitin' for more'n a month to tackle him when it was safe."—Chicago Post

Toronto Globe on the Consequences of the Proposed Killing of Yukon Railway Bill.

Public Sentiment in Canada Largely in Favor of the Building of the Road.

Toronto, March 30 .- The Globe this morning devotes over three pages to special matter in connection with the Yukon bill in the way of cartoons and other illustrations, editorials and articles, some in large type, one each from Montreal Wimnpeg, Victoria and other places, giving interviews with leading merchants on the course being pursued

by the senate. The interviews on the whole are natusuddenly yesterday under circumstances necessitating an inquest, which will be held to-morrow. Sergeant Langley has especially who speak strongly in oppo-sition to the bill. The Toronto men interviewed are practically unammous in condemning the course of the senate and advocating the construction of the rail-

way.

Commenting on the probable defeat of the bill in the senate, the Globe says:

"It means that the older Canada must pay tens of thousands of dollars of cash out of the public treasury to create some satisfactory means of communica-

tion with the Yukon.
"It means that hundreds of thousands of dollars more than would be necessary under the policy of the government must be spent in policing, in preserving order, in getting in supplies, and in the gen-eral administration of the affairs of the

Klondike.

and passes.

"It means that for the present, through difficulty of access and other causes which the government by this bargain aimed to remove, Canada must pay probably half a million dollars a year in running and holding the Yukon district. "It means probably a great loss of life among thousands now rushing into the Yukon oper the present dangerous routes

"It means that neither the churches

nor medical and charitable organizations can do their humane work effectively in that country.
"It means that next fall the tens of thousands in that country will be cut off from any adequate means of relief, that famine and death may ravage and decimate, that one of the most tragic stories in the history of human civilization may be written on the ice and snow of that

far-off country; and that the result may deal a blow to Canada from which we may not recover in a generation.
"It may mean that the British flag will be imperilled and Canadian authority set at defiance by the struggling multi-tude of alien miners in that region and inaccessible land."

cellent impression on any other assem- Believed in Many Quarters That War Cannot Much Longer Be

Opinions.

New York, March 30 .- A dispatch to

M. Graux, former minister of finance Vancouver were a unit in support of the and an illustrious authority on interna-Teslin Lake and Telegraph Creek rail- tional law, takes a graver view of the way, notwithstanding the anonymous Spanish situation than heretofore. He correspondence read by Sir Mackenzie says: "The absence of participation Bowell. Under these circumstances, he by the Spanish government in the desaid, it was unfortunate that a senator struction of the Maine in nowise relieves from his province should be found to them of responsibility if the disaster is have moved the six months' hoist. traced to a Spanish subject, but it does "The efforts of the government, as reduce the question to one of mere damsisted by the people on the Canadian age, which can be easily settled by arbi-Pacific coast, he said, had already secar- tration. The real danger lies in the ined a goodly portion of the trade of the tention of the United States to send finan-Yukon for the coast cities. This was shown to be the case from the trade re- could honorably allow such an interference under the cloak of humanitarian motives which do not exist. Under the that trade for Canada. So much did he rules of warfare by which Spain is dealing with the insurgents, to render them

any assistance, financial or otherwise, constitutes a casus belli." Count Goblet added: "The universal opinion here is that America wants war at any price. The present action of the American people is merely a pretext to

force the hand of the president." War Seems Inevitable. New York, March 30 .- A dispatch to the

World from Madrid says: A Liberal statesman says: "Undoubtedly many Spaniards would be glad to get rid of Cuba by sale, but no statesman or party

great mass of the people," the Imparcial adds, "will respond to the call to lend help to the defence and integrity of the fatherlard, in which are wrapped up the honor and dignity of the nation. With the sums collected and collecting by subscriptions in Havana by theatrical performances, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government at Washington that Spain is in no need of charity from another state. this constituting the most humiliating in-

-A THIEVING CREW.

Mate and Passenger of Peruvian Bark Japan Stole the Missing Bicycle.

The arrest and imprisonment of the Spaniard who was employed as cook and steward on the bark Japan from Callao, lying in the bay, has lead to the unearthing of what appears to have been a deep-laid plot for wholesale robbery. Waxing confidential last night with special constable George Freeland, in the provincial police station, the Spaniard threw out hints of his ability to "a tale unfold" which aroused the suspicion of his hearer, who took advantage of what opportunities offered to persuade the man to divulge what he alleged he knew. The that on board the bark there was stolen property, and this morning, with the aid of a Spanish interpreter, it was elicited that the mate of the bark had stolen some things from the Delmonico, which would be found on the boat. A search warrant was issued ond Constable Ire-land and Special Constable Freeland were detailed to overhaul the Japan. The result was a discovery that the verification of the rumors which have been circulating around the city in regard to the bicycles which have been stolen during the ast few weeks, being secreted on some vessel, for carefully stowed away under bunk occupied by a man who is alleged to be a passenger on the boat, were found the bicycles of Mr. Bamford and Mr. Kenneth Macrae. The wheels had been taken apart, and wrapped up in gunny sacking in a workmanlike manner. The small parts were in paper carefully labelled on the outside, the intention very evidently being to have sold the machines as new at some place where the danger of detection did not exist. In addition to the bicycles, a vegetable dish containing a quantity of butter, and also number of drinking glasses which had been missed from the Delmonico, were found. The constables made a very thorough search of the vessel this after-noon in the hope of discovering the Stearns wheel lost by Mr. T. G. Moody, but without success, and they are pre-pared to make affidavit to the effect that it is not on the boat, so complete was the overhauling they made. The men under arrest for complicity in the robbery are Demetrio Fabonda, mate of the vessel, and Isaac Firado, booked as a passenger from Callao for the round trip. They will from Callao for the round trip. They will be brought up for trial to-morrow. It is apparent that the crew of the Japan comprised some men of the most undesirable nature, and too much credit cannot be given to the officers who so astutely unearthed the crime. What other secrets are hidden within the timber walls of the strange looking craft it is hard to tell, but it is not unlikely that more light may be turned upon the dark interior of the visiting Peruvian vessel. the visiting Peruvian vessel.

WARNED IN A DREAM. Two Men Saved From Assassination By a

Premonition. Miss Mabel Wilcughby writes the Toronto majority in the senate showed their appreciation by all kinds of interruptions, which were entirely foreign to the subject, with which he was perfectly familiar, and which was entirely new to them, afthough it was not expected that

Cannot Much Longer Be

Averted.

Miss Mabel Wilcughby writes the Toronto Globe, relating this strange story:

"Many years ago my greatuncle, a magistrate of Niagara district, had occasion, as he often had, to make a journey on horse-back through some of the more unsettled back through some of the more unsettled back through some of Ontario, now thickly settled and prosperous comparisons. munities, we're almost unbroken stretches of forest, intersected by roads, passable only by esquestrians. The only places of public accommodation were small taverns or inns, to be found at intervals of many miles along these trails or roads. My uncle and his father-in-law, who accompanied him, carried large sums of money with which to buy grain and cattle from the settlers

lers. "One afternoon, towards nightfall, as they

which to buy grain and cattle from the sertilers.

"One afternoon, towards nightfall, as they were nearing the small inn where they intended stopping for the night, they heard the sound of horses' hoofs close behim them, and turning in his saddle, my uncle saw that the strangers approaching him were a dark-visaged pair of men, whom he had noticed at the dinner table with him at the last hostelry. They, however, saluted my uncle and Mr. H., his father-in-law, in a very civil manner, and returned the compilments of the hour. The party soon reached the inn, and, to uncle's surprise, the two strangers trotted on past the only resting-place there was for miles. But he concluded that they were hunters or settlers living farther on, and so for the time thought no more of it.

"Our two grain dealers took their supper and shortly afterwards retired comfortably for the night. Not long after going to bed Mr. H., feeling thirsty, rose and went down to the barroom for a drink of water. (No laughter here; he was a local preacher and stanch adherent to the Methodist church.) On entering the bar he was greatly surprised to see, stretched out on the wooden benches, the guests of the dinner table and travelling companions of the early evening. However, he troubled very little about the matter, as he thought that they had been overtaken by aight and turned back. On returning to the bedroom be found my uncle dozing, and so made no mention of the uncanny pair in the barroom, and in a few minutes fell asleep also.

"After a short sleep, uncle woke and almost started out of bed, having had a most vivid and frightful dream, in which he saw one of the men advancing towards him with a dark-lantern turned upon his face and a drawn knife in his hand. But, finding the room perfectly quiet, uncle persuaded himself that his dream was the result of some slight apprehension he had had concerning the two men, and so fell asleep aspan.

of Cuba by sale, but no statesman or party would dare at the present to incur national displeasure by suggesting it.

"In the same way we could not accept the idea of an armistice, or have any official negotiations direct with the insurgents as has been suggested by American diplomacy. We all feel that we are drifting thorsessly into war with America, but that after all, is the best way out of the crisis honorably for the monarchy, dynasty, nation and government.

"After the struggle ds over, if vanquished in a fair ight, we might then listen to suggestions which we cannot think of entertaining now. We have really reached the extreme limit of concessions."

Madrid, March 30.—The general tenor of the press to-day foreshadowed peace. Lat Minister Woodford and the Spanish ministers, sees therein that the United States is Minister Woodford and the Spanish ministers, sees therein that the United States is Minister Woodford and the Spanish ministers, sees therein that the United States is on to take Spanish government is prepared to make no further concessions to the United States, as it fears the upshot "may mean the loss of Cuba, money and dignity."

"The Madrid Press result of some slight apprehension States, as it fears the upshot "may mean the loss of Cuba, money and dignity."

El Liberal (Moderate Republican) says nothing has leaked out beyond the official note, adding:

"We respect this secrecy, provided it does not hide a definite decision prior to the opening of the Cortes. The nation must be consulted as well as the queen regent ard ministers."

The Imparcial opens a long article by exclaiming:

"There is patriotism! That is what is heard everywhere in connection with the generous offers arriving from all the provinces. It is a national spirit like this which

generous offers arriving from all the prov-inces. It is a national spirit like this which accomplishes what riches cannot. The

TRAILS ARE GOOD

Cold Weather Hardens the Snow and Ice on the Trails Leading to Klondike.

One Man Who Does Not Think the Big Salmon Finds Justify the Rush to That District.

American Customs Officers Try to Chanse a Little Trouble for the Steamer Islander.

Steamer City of Seattle, which arrived this morning, reports that all is bustle at Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel, for the cold weather has put the trails in good con-Gateway City and the lakes, there are over 5,000 men and their outfits, hurrying inward towards the gold fields, and on the Skagway trail there is also a long string of humanity, pulling hand-sleds, driving dog teams and in various ways rushing their goods forward to the lakes.

On the Stikine trail there is also a long string of miners, for that trail, in consequence of the hard weather, is also in good condition. The Mackenzie & Mann party have taken advantage of the good state of the trails to advance their outfits. They are now said to be about 60 miles up the

Mr. R. Hiscox, of Partland, who made the journey down from Telegraph creek to the

month of the river in five days. Talking of the trails, he said the soft weather made the trails unavailable for so ago, when a very cold northwest wind made the river almost as nard as a macadam road. Before them in tow and is bringing her down. She signalled the traveller would get along well until mear midday, when southerly winds would thaw the snow into slush, and it was usewind made the river almost as nard thaw the snow into slush, and it was usethaw the snow into slush, and it was useless to think of progressing. There was
nothing to do but to remain until sundown, when the cold weather would again
the down, when the cold weather would again
the down, when the cold weather would again
of Wellington. down, when the cold weather would again harden the snow, and the traveller would again go forward. At the present time, however, the weather is cold and the trail is hard. Mr. Hiscox reports the trail leading to Teslin lake in fair condition, saving the first few miles. A number of prospectors are proceeding forward to the lakes. The sarvey party of the Mackenzle & Mann expedition, headed by A. B. Ross, arrived at Telegraph creek. The Canadian customs officials are, Mr. Hiscox says, encamped at Thirty-Mile, the boundary line. Here the Union Jack is flying over, the cabin of Mr. Turner, who collects duties on all goods bought in the United States. He is assisted by a squad of N.W.M.P. Mr. Hiscox brings news that the Belgian who departed with so much eclat a short time ago, taking up with him a dog team brought from Belgium, and a very complete outfit, with three Japanese as packers, has sold his outfit at the customs post and turned have a supercover. back. As he journeyed his Japs were ever being haunted and annoyed by prospectors. who were enraged at seeing the Japs going into the country, and on several occasions they were threatened with death. At Thirty-Mile the Belgian, whose name could

returned to Wrangel, intending to take passage to the Sound and return home. TROUBLE FOR THE ISLANDER.

to protect the Japs. They, however, declin

ed to assume any responsibility for the lives of the Orientals, and the Belgian abandoned

his trip, sold his outfit, and with his Japs

American Customs Officers Issue Contrary

Orders Within a Couple of Hours. According to advices received by the Se attle, the American customs officers at Skagway tried, but failed, to cause the steamer Islander trouble. The officer told these passengers on the Islander who had freight for Dyea that it could be taken to that port on the Islander if a special officer accompanied it. He changed his mind, however, after part of the Dyea freight had been re-loaded, and ordered that it must be cleared at Skagway. Captain Irving refused to pay the cost of lightering the freight from Skagway to Dyea, and indignation meetings were held, but it being explained that the customs, and not the steamship people, were to blame, the men withdrew and the Islander started for Victoria. freight for Dyea that it could be taken to

CITY AND TRAILS. Shooting Affrays and Brawls Continue at Skagway.

Skagway is not yet an orderly city; in fact, it is still far from it. The latest shooting affray occurred last Wednesday might, when Harry McCarthy, a prize-fighter named Ryan and an unknown took are the great play on the main street. marier named Byan and an unknown took part in a gun play on the main street.

Mediarthy received a bullet in his leg.

With the exception of two stretches of about five miles each, the White Pass trail is lined with comfortable stopping places.

Reports from up the trail say it is in fine condition, one packer alone having moved seventy-five tons in two days from Skag-

Captain E. W. Spencer, who let a contract to the Yukon Transportation Company for the immediate delivery of a knock-down steamer at Lake Bennett, which he had built at Portland, Ore., is now having the boat put together, it having been hauled to the take within the contract time. The machinery for the boat has not yet arrived.

Residents of Skagway are raising a fund to fight Bernard Moore's suit for the site of Skagway.

The Yukon Protection Company has es
tablished a hospital at Sheep Camp, where tablished a hospital at Sheep Camp, where the sick and afflicted may have good care

and skilful treatment.

A pony express to Lake Bennett has been established by Jack Emerson.

Fred Nelson, who came out from Lake Bennett a few days ago, reports that gold has been found in small quantities in the river bed connecting Lake Bennett with Linderman

The white packers on the summit of the Chilkoot have driven off the Indian packers and formed a union to keep up Skagway's peace officer is now Deputy Marshal Cudihee. Deputy Marshal McInnis has been ordered to proceed to St. Michaels. Mr. Cudihee will have to divide his time between Skagway and Dven.

Michaels. Mr. Cudihee will have to divide his time between Skagway and Dyea. Sergt. Major J. G. Kelly, of the 14th infantry, stationed at Dyea, died of spinal meningitis, after an illness of scarcely three days. He was strong, robust and healthy up to the hour of being taken with the disease, and his unexpected demine plunged the regiment into grief.

T. J. Thornton, a young man in the upper part of Dyea, died the same day from the same disease.

WALSH CREEK NO GOOD. Sa Says R. McComb, of Seattle, Who Arrived From That Locality.

"The Walsh creek finds are a delusion," says R. McComb, of Seatfle, one of the passengers who came down on the steamer City of Seattle. "I wouldn't give \$5 for a certified claim on either Walsh creek or Lake creek, or, as it is sometimes called. Swon creek." Mr. McComb has been encamped for the greater part of the whiter at Little Salmon, near Judge McGuire and party. He remained there several weeks

after the judge left, leaving for the coast on February 15th last. On his way out he stopped at Walsh creek, which, he says, is situate about four miles below Big Salmon. He found a vast army of prospectors working and searching for prospects all through the guiches of this district. Some were finding color, it is true, but nothing to cause a stampede.

At Lake creek, ten miles below, on the other side of the river and running into the Lewis, claims of rich strikes were also made, the first reports being that gold was found there going \$22 to four pans. This, however, has been proved to be a falsehood. A stampede has, as in the case of other reported finds, taken place to this creek, and in places color is being found, but not in sufficient quantities to pay. "Of course," he continued, "when spring softens the earth and the prospectors get below the surface, they may find something, but during my search I falled to find sufficient indications to induce me to go back and prospect." There were 175 claims located on Walsh and Lake creeks up to March 17th. Mr. McComb says, though, but few of the locators have investigated their claims; in fact, in many cases they have not turned a shovelful of earth.

Major Walsh, Mr. McComb says, and his brother, Phil. Walsh, are greatly interested in the diggings to which the latter gives his name. In order that the recording of claims might be facilitated, Inspector Staines, of the N.W.M.P., has been stationed at Lake Lebarge, at which point the claims located in this district are record-

dition. On the Dyea trail, between the ed at Lake Lebarge, at which point the

STEAMERS IN TROUBLE. Hermosa Breaks Her Crank Shaft—Scotla Strikes an Iceberg.

The steamer City of Seattle arrived from Skagway, Dyea and other Alaskan points early this merning, bringing about 30 passengers from the coast cities. She left Lynn Canal on Saturiay afternoon, and experienced fair weather throughout her downward voyage. At Juneau sue saw the Seattle steam schooner Scotia, which vessel had just before entering the harbor at Juneau struck an iceberg and damaged her stem somewhat. As the Seattle left the Alaskan metropolis she was preparing to go on the beach that the repairs made necessary by her accident could be made. Another shipping casually reported by the Seattle was that of the steamer Hermosa, which vessel was spoken in Wrangel narrows, where she is lying with a broken crank shaft. She was about to enter the narrows on her first voyage northward when the accident occurred, and at once when the accident occurred, and at once came to an anchor, at which she still re-

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve alls, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous dyspectic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

RUSSIA EXPLAINS

The Concessions by China of Port Arthur and Talienwan Officially Announced.

All Nations To Be Permitted Free Access To the Two Ports.

as follows:

"By virtue of a convention signed at Pekin on March 27, Port Arthur, and Port Talienwan and the territories adjacent have been ceded to Russia usufruct by China. You are requested to retify the foregoing to the growing to notify the foregoing to the government where you are accredited, adding new naval base in China. It is thought ment where you are accredited, adding that the above-mentioned ports and territories will be immediately occupied by Russian troops, and that the Russian flag will be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag. You may at the same time inform the foreign minister that the port of Talienwan will be open to foreign trade, and that the largest measure of hospitality will be extended to ships of all friendly nations."

An official communication to the press "The cessions are for 25 years, but be extended later by common ac-Further, China has conceded the right of constructing railroads to con-nect the ports with the trans-Siberian

After stating that the arrangement is the direct natural consequence of the amicable relations existing between two neighboring states anxious to advance the interests of their peoples, the comunication continues:

"While safeguarding the integrity of the sovereignty of China, and safisfying the essential needs of trussia, the ar-rangement injures the interests of no foreign state. On the contrary it affords all nations the possibility of entering in the near future into relations with the river regions of the Yellow Sea, hitherto closed to them. The opening of Talienwan to merchant ships of all nations will enter the property of the Yellow Sea, hitherto closed to them. tions will create a new and wide market for commerce and industry, owing to the trans-Siberian line, which is henceforth destined to connect the extremities of the two continents and the old world. The arrangement, therefore, is of high historical value to Russia, and should be hailed as a fortunate event by all those who have at heart the benefits and development of good relations among na-

asy to Take masy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in

have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell Mass

The only pills to take with Hood's Carsaparille

HOW TO MAKE A NEW WORLD.

That experience of mine with an in-flamed eye—I shall remember it as long as I have eyes to see with. For weeks I went about wearing my eyeshade—looking like a fright, and feeling worse than I looked. I could do but little work, and things got to be at sixes and sevens with me. My whole being and interests seem-ed to centre in that sore eye. The fear that I might accidentally hurt it in some way, or, maybe, finally lose it, was almost

way, or, maybe, finally lose it, was almost constantly on my mind.

Now, passages of this sort, more or less serious, help us to understand one another. They are interpreters and bonds of sympathy. Everybody has had them, and will consequently know what Mrs. Jane Hush means when she says, "Everything was a trouble and burden."

Not that she had more outside matters to yet her than usual, but let her tell. to vex her than usual, but let her tell her own story.
"In October, 1838," she writes, "I be

"In October, 1888," she writes, "I began to feel weak and heavy. I had not my ordinary energy, everything being a trouble and a burden. My skin was yellow, and I had a heavy weight and pain at my right side and between the shoulders. I had no relish for food, and after meals had great pain at the chest. I had a horrid sinking feeling at the pit of the omach, which seemed to take all the strength out of me.

"I soon got nervous and low-spirited, and was so weak I could not properly attend to my house duties. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicine, but I got no benefit from it. I also spent pounds in different kinds of medicines that I heard of, but was no better for any

thing.

"In a weak, miserable state I continued for two years, when my mother told me of the benefit she had derived from the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and recommended me to try it. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. G. Reid, the chemist, Scotswood road, and after taking it. I felt guite like a new woman. My food agreed with me, and I telt as if a weight had been lifted from me. I continued with the medicine, and soon all pain left me, and I was strong and well as ever. If ever I all anything, a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup sets me right at once. You can make any use you like of this statement, and

any use you like of this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) Jane Hush, 69. Panmure street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, November 5th, 1895."

"In October, 1893," writes another, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I felt tired, weak, and exhausted, and without the least energy. I had no appetite, and after eating I had an awful pain at the chest, and could not bear my clothing to press me around the waist. I had gnawing pains at the pit of the stomach, and was often doubled up with pain, and could scarcely bear it.

"I had no rest night or day, and soon got so weak that I could bearly walk. I had no strength for anything, and had to lie down on the couch. I consulted a doctor who said I was suffering from the liver, but his medicines did me no good.

liver, but his medicines did me no good. I was several times so ill that I thought I should have died. For six months I continued like this, when my husband read in a book about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and wished me to try it. He got me a bottle of this medicine from Mr. Tomkys, chemist, Brownhills, and after taking it for a week I found wonderful taking it for a week I found wonderful benefit. I could eat well, and all I took agreed with me. I kept on with the medicine, and felt stronger and stronger, and in a month was completely cured. Since then I have kept in good health, and have recommended all my friends to take it. You can make what use you like of this extension. like of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Rebecca Davies, Pier street, Brownhills,

Rebecca Davies, Pier street, Brownings, near Walsall, October 29th, 1895."

Dear, dear, how true it is that we make our own world. When we are healthy and hearty, burdens are light and troubles easily shaken off. When we are ill everything hurts and frets us, as a beam of light injures a sore eye. And most of our pains and aches are due to the disease (that pest of women's lives) the disease of the responsibility and it facts warranted, the remedy due.

This spirit, however, soon gave way to calmer processes of reason and to resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming judgment as to the cause the responsibility and, if facts warranted, the remedy due.

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This spirit, however, soon gave way to calmer processes of reason and to resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming judgment as to the cause the responsibility and it is a spirit, however, soon gave way to calmer processes of reason and to resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming judgment as to the cause the responsibility and it is a spirit, however, soon gave way to calmer processes of reason and to resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming Seigel's Syrup, and for you there will be a new heaven and a new earth.

IN THE FAR EAST New York, March 28.—The Sun publishes the following from its correspondent to-day: "The correspondent of the Sun is informed by a good authority that the sailing of the British fleet from Hongkong northward will open up St. Petersburg, March 29.—The official Messenger publishes a circular telegraphed by Count Muravieff, Russian minister for foreign affairs, to the representatives of Russia abroad. It is as follows: herself take a hand in the game. The orders given for the mobilization on Tuesday of the British fleet at Hongthat the island of Chusan in the province of Che Kiang is the likeliest to be vince of the Kiang is the likeliest to be chosen for this purpose. If this is the entire scope of the mission the warlike preparations at Hongkong seem to be exaggerated unless they aim to soften British disappointment by demonstration of naval strength and readiness in the presence of English rivals in the Far East. The net result otherwise is that Russia has compelled England to join in the partition of China which has in the partition of China, which has been the aim of the former's diplomacy from the outset.

London, March 28.—In the house of commons to-day, Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, government leader and acting minister for foreign affairs, replying to Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader of the house, promised a ministerial statement on the mised a ministerial statement on the situation in the Far East before Easter. The Globe, Conservative, says this afternoon: "The disappointment of the government supporters upon the progovernment supporters upon the progress of affairs in the Far East is becoming more acute. Toless it is found that the government has secured some tangible advantage, riot will set in among its supporters. It is reported, however, from the best quarters that the last apparent diplomatic defeat of Great Britain marks a move of great investigation. tain marks a move of great importance which will give Great Britain a favor-

A statement has been obtained in competent quarter respecting British intentions in China, in view of the naval movement in the Far East. It is admitted that the British policy of main-taining the integrity of China and the equal commercial status of all nations has been abandoned owing to the concessions made to Russia and Germany. It is added.

The only course left Great Britain to follow is to obtain equal advantages with other powers and secure adequate compensation in her own interests. This explains the naval activity at Hongkong and elsewhere. Therefore, a movement upon the part of Great Britain may be anticipated in the near future."

"I can say one thing for Chamberlain's Tean say one thing for Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and that is that it excels any proprietary medigine I have seen on the market, and I have been in the practice of medicina and the drug business for the past forty years." writes J. M. Jackson, M. D. Bronson, Fla. Physiciaus like Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoes Bernstein. lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it is a scientific preparation, and because it always gives quick relief. Get a bottle at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver, drug store.

THE PRESIDENT'S

Established That Explosion Came from Outside-The Responsibility Not Fixed.

Washington, March 28.-The president today sent the following message to con

for might exist.

Accordingly, on the 25th of January last, after a conference with the Spanish minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purposes of this government to resume friendly naval visits to Cuban ports, and with this view the Maine would forthwith call at port Havana.

This announcement was received by the Spanish government with an appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with the notification of the Intention, to return the courtesy by sending for might exist.

Maine and with the notification of the in-tention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States.

Meanwhile, the Maine entered the port of Havana, on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special inci-dent besides the exchange of the customary

intercourse.

So noticeable was the immediate effect of her visit that the consul-general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters would be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or in the

taining the Maine at Havana, or in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel there to take her place.

At 40 minutes past 9, in the evening of the 15th of February, the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked.

In this catastrophe, two officers and 200 of her crew perished, those who were not killed outright by the explosion being penned between the decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull.

Prompt assistance was rendered by neigh-

wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull.

Prompt assistance was rendered by neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant.

The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered of the bodies were interred by the municipality in the public cemetery in that city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief lime intense excitement prevailed, which, in a community less just and selfishly controlled, must have led to hasty acts of blind resentment.

This spirit, however, soon gave way to calmer processes of reason and to resolve

ture and measure of its full duty in the matter.

The usual procedure was followed, as in cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any marttime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed on them.

And by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for an impartial and exact determination of the cause of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utimost deliberation and judgment, and, while independently pursued, no source of information was allowed for simultansous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the court of inquiry was allowed for simultansous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the court of inquiry was eached after 23 days of continuous labor on the 21st of March, and having been approved on the 22nd, by the commander in chilef of the naval force of the North and the condition of the respective of the naval force of the North and the condition of the court of inquiry was allowed for simultansous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

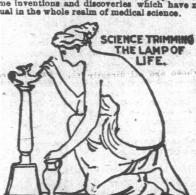
The finding of the court of inquiry was eached after 23 days of continuous labor of the court of inquiry was allowed for simultansous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the court of inquiry was eached after 23 days of continuous labor of the court of incommander in chilef of the naval force of the North and the condition of her magazines, bollers, coal buffkers and storage compartments are payred on the 22nd, by the commander of the court of the result that excentive.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, bollers, coal buffkers and storage compartments are payred on the 22nd, by the commander of the court of the payred of the court of

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:

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

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient. y the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has beard

f them.
They rest: 3 or create strength, vigor, healthy issue and new life.
They quickly stop drains on the system that sap They quickly stop drains on the system that sap
the energy.
They cure nervousness, despondency and all
the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.
They give full strength, development and tone
to every portion and organ of the body.
Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.
This "Tria without Expense" offer is limited
by the company to a short time, and application
must be made at once.
No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy ner
deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professions, standing.
Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. T., and refer to seeing the account
of their offer in this paper.

MAINE MESSAGE 900 DROPS

Accompanies Report of the Board of Inquiry to Congress-Blown Up by a Mine.

To the Congress of the United States:-To the Congress of the United States:—
For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana horbor, our consular representatives pointed out the advantages to follow the visit of naval ships to Cuban waters in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfilment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no imediate need therefor might exist.

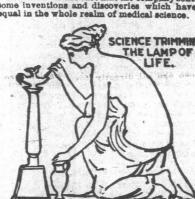
salutes and ceremonial visits.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay, but, on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse.

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

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y. This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



her crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her

OF INTEREST TO MEN-The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobertz, M.D. 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and scaled copy will be compiled with, if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., Times mentioned.

SEE

THAT THE

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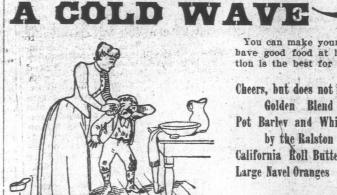
IS ON THE

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It s 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-B-I-A.



AVegetable Preparation for As-

similating the Food and Regula-

ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-

ness and Rest. Contains neither

Oprum, Morphine nor Mineral.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,

Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

Chatt Fletcher.

ness and Loss of SLEEP.

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At6 months old

35 Doses - 35 Cents

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NOT NARCOTIC.

You can make yourself comfortable if you bave good food at low prices. Our ambi-

Cheers, but does not inebruate; a cup of Golden Blend Tea at - - 40c. Pot Barley and White Corn Meal, used by the Ralston Health Club . . . California Roll Butter - - - 40c.

Large Navel Oranges - - - 35c. Doz.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

OLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNOR

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

At 8 o'clock on the evening of February 15 everything had been reported secure and all was quiet. At 40 minutes past 9 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroy-

There, were two distinct explosions, with brief intervals between them. The arst lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more prolonged, is attributed by the court to a partial explosion of two or more forward magazines. nagazines.

The evidence of divers establishes that the after part of the ship was practically infact, and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part of the ship was completely de-

molished.

Upon evidence of concurrent external cause, the findings of the court is as fol-At frame 17, the outer shell of the ship, from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel, when in a normal position, had been keel, when in a normal position, had been forced up, so as to be about four feet above the surface of the water, therefore about 34 feet above where it would be had she sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed "V" shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against a continuation of the same plating extending forward.

ward. At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken into and bent into a similar angle formed for outside plates. This break is about six feet above the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship. The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to any fault or negligence on the part of any officers or members of her crew.

the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines; and
That no evidence is obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the findings of the court of inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of Her Majesty the Queen, and I do not permit my self to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested

Registered the 21st day of March, 1898. I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Upper Yukon Company as an extra provincial company under the Companies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at the city of Seattle, King County, State of Washington. The amount of capital of the company is thirty-five thousand dollars, divided into

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Victoria, and W. H. Bone, stationer, whose address is Victoria, aforesald, is the attorney for the comaforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years. The objects for which the company has been established are:

To transact a general transportation and trading business in Alaska, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of the Dominion of Canada, and upon the waters in and contiguous thereto; to purchase, acquire, construct, hold, lease, mortgage, cperate and sell steamboats and boats of every description, saw mills, wharves. every description, saw mills, wharves watehouses and all buildings and works ne watehouses and all buildings and works necessary or convenient; to purchase, acquire, sell and trade in general merchandise, goods and lands; to borrow and loan money upon every form of security, and to give and take mortgages, deeds of trust and piedges of every kind and character, and generally to do all acts and possess such powers as are in any manner incident to generally to do all acts and possess such powers as are in any manner incident to the business of transportation and trading; to manage, operate, build and make any and all such improvements as shall tend to the increasing of values, adding to facilities, developing and improving of the company's property and in making in vestments of every kind and character, in either real or personal property, whether for the company itself or as agents for other parties.

Given under my band and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 21st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

(Seal)

S. Y. WOOTTON.

il) S. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND SLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits

PROVINCIAL HOL

The Debate on the Budget Com in Dead Earnest Upon Both S.des.

Messrs. Sword and Williams Necessary Returns and Rece Turner Justice.

The Government's High-Handed in Disallowing Adjournmen Debate Bitterly Resented

Victoria, March 28, The speaker took the chair at 2 Mr. Kennedy presented a petiti land agents and others, of New minster, protesting against an al nade in the land registry act in ised statutes.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that ber eding to the orders of the ould answer the questions 'up order paper if the house would a Mr. Graham asked the Min dines: 1. How many companies water to be taken from 'alls, Kettle River? 2. What name of the company whose appraise granted? 3. Did that company application for the water company, according to to of Part IV. of the Act?" 4. If not nuder 1 of Part IV. of the

risions of Part IV. of the Clauses Act," upon what groun he application made?
Hon. Mr. Turner replied: (I Cascade Development Compan Cascade Water Power and Light pany; (2) Mr. Charles K. Milbot assignee of the Cascade Development; (3) Yes.
Mr. Vedder asked the Minis Finance: "What was the total of commission paid to C. J. Man arranging the taking up of the pentures and the issuance in ex entures and the issuance in er f the government debentures?" Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "\$1,5 Mr. Higgins asked the Chief. O er of Lands and Works: s been designated by the ral Railway Company, in with the Cassiar Central I id Act, 1897? If so, how cres, approximately?

Hon. G. B. Martin replied: Nompany have not yet designated

Before the question was put ise proceed to the orders of . Sword rose to a question He said that the statutes ince provided that the house eceive a statement of the mone nder special warrants, for w ote of the house had been mad aid that such a return should ha hade as early as possible and bef ouse was asked to consider the imates. He then
Mr. Semlin: "That where
of cap, 166 of the revised
that the minister of fine He then moved, s emlin: "That whereas resent to the legislature, as ossible in the ensuing session ent of all expenditure made arrant: And whereas the www been in session since 10th ore than six weeks, and such not yet been preented: t the committee on public instructed to make imme iry as to the cause of this deport at once to the house." Speaker asked Mr. Swo Sword replied that it

no for privilege.

Hon. Mr. Turner admitted that the hadescaped his notice.

The speaker held that Mr. totion would require two days Mr. Williams argued that notice to the first potential of a question of privile missible without notice. missible without notice. The speaker said that he could here the question of privilege Mr. Sword in explanation s ere was a statutory obligation rt of the government by whi nment exceeded the power by the house in the exemple ney it should as early as postore the house a statement of nts used without the direct the house. Mr. Sword said not expect when he made the be asked where the question vilege of parliament came ought that if there ever was a privilege the one he had ra

estion of privilege. Hon. Mr. Turner said that question but that it was the auditor to prepare a stateme enditures under special war held that there was no neco resolution. With respect the said that he could we that the auditor's time fully occupied with returns the house that he had not h tunity of preparing a stateme enditures under special warr irn, however, would be in day, so that the action of merely an attempt at ma capital. He held that the not influence the estimates questioned whether it was speaker said that while h a position to give a ruling at of order, he did not the was any question of privileght that Mr. Sword could in the usual way. His is a question of privileght.

nestion of privilege was hould be taken up at one Waskem agreed with Migheld that as the finance mir that the desired return next day that the question might very well be waiv Sword said that the queege affected him persons member of the house. a matter of urgency. He louse that by his own sho the fiscal year ending Ju. to the extent of \$500,000 ould interest the house to granting supply how the m Mr. Turner retorted ord was simply taking adve position in the house, as l in an insufferable manner. speaker ruled that the ord was out of order. Cotton objected to the ister's statement that the orilege had nothing to do wi ates. He held that the for by Mr. Sword had a with the matter. If t ensive statement of the fiprovince, he would require the estimates of the cur

A SPECIALTY. order to lead up to the m w what balance the provin it the next fiscal year with. VICTORIA, B.C.

SEE

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id in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell ning else on the plea or promise that it as good" and "will answer every pur see that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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out does not inebriate; a cup of lden Blend Tea at - - - 40c. lev and White Corn Meal, used the Ralston Health Club - - a Roll Butter - - - - 40c. vel Oranges - - - 35c. Doz.

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VERNON **

ed for Klondike

Agents.

nor and friendly relations of the e duty of the executive to advise of the result and in the mean-berate consideration is invoked. d) WILLIAM M'KINLEY. ve Mansion, March 28, 1898.

No. 90. te of the Registration of an xtra Provincial Company.

COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

ER YUKON COMPANY. red the 21st day of March, 1898.

certify that I have this day the Upper Yukon Company as provincial company under the Act, 1897, to carry out or effect of the objects hereinafter set hich the legislative authority of trure of British Columbia ex-

ad office of the company is situate ty of Seattle, King County, State int of capital of the company thousand dollars, divided into thousand shares of one dollar

ad office of the company in this is situate at Victoria, and W. H. tiener, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the con

of the existence of the com-y years. The objects for which y has been established are: ct a general transportation and iness in Alaska, British Columis Northwest Territory of the Do-Canada, and upon the waters in guous thereto; to purchase, ac-astruct, hold, lease, mortgage, and sell steamboats and boats of cription. sen steamboats and boats of petion, saw mills, wharves, and all buildings and works neonvenient; to purchase, acquire, de in general merchandise, nds; to borrow and loan money form of security and to dive form of security, and to give nortgages, deeds of trust and every kind and character, and do all acts and possess such any manner s of transportation and frad-age, operate, build and make such improvements as shall increasing of values, adding developing and improving of s property and in making in-

f every kind and character, in or personal property, whether apany itself or as agents for er my hand and seal of office province of British Columbia, y of March, one thousand eight ninety eight Y. WOOTTON.

WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

-Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY. DRIA, B.C._

PROVINCIAL HOUSE

The Debate on the Budget Commences in Dead Earnest Upon Both Sides.

Messis. Sword and Williams Ask for Necessary Returns and Receive Turner Justice.

Tie Government's High-Handed Action in Disallowing Adjournment of Debate Bitterly Resented.

Victoria, March 28, 1898. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from agents and others, of New Westminster, protesting against an alteration nade in the land registry act in the re-Hon. Mr. Turner said that before pro-

eding to the orders of the day he ould answer the questions upon the order paper if the house would agree. Mr. Graham asked the Minister of Mines: 1. How many companies applied water to be taken from Cascade Kettle River? 2. What is the ne of the company wnose application granted? 3. Did that company application for the water as a ompany, according to the pro-of Part IV. of the "Water

Act? 4. If not nuder the proof Part IV. of the "Water upon what grounds was Turner replied: (1) Two; Development Company and Water Power and Light Com-Mr. Charles K. Milbourne, as the Cascade Developmen

der asked the Minister of "What was the total amount sion paid to C. J. Marani for ging the taking up of the old degres and the issuance in exchange government debentures?"

Mr. Turner replied: "\$1,595.

Higgins asked the Chief Commisof Lands and Works: "Have any designated by the Cassian

Railway Company, in accord-h the Cassiar Central Railway 1897? If so, how many roximately? B. Martin replied: No. The have not yet designated any of

question was put that the proceed to the orders of the day, word rose to a question of priv-He said that the statutes of the provided that the house should statement of the money spent special warrants, for which of the house had been made. He that such a return should have beer e as early as possible and before the se was asked to consider the present He then moved, seconded mlin: "That whereas section 166 of the revised statutes legislature, as early as in the ensuing session, a state-all expenditure made by special w been in session since 10th February, re than six weeks, and such statements not yet been preented: Resolved t the committee on public accounts instructed to make immediate inas to the cause of this delay, and

at once to the house. Speaker asked Mr. Sword whehad given notice? Sword replied that it was a ques-

Mr. Turner admitted that the ttter had escaped his notice.
The speaker held that Mr. Sword's pion would require two days' notice. Mr. Williams argued that notices arisout of a question of privilege were

dmissible without notice.

The speaker said that he could not see re the question of privilege came in. r. Sword in explanation said that ere was a statutory obligation upon the et of the government by which if the ment exceeded the powers granthouse in the exepnditure of t should as early as possible lay he house a statement of the warits used without the direct sanction house. Mr. Sword said that he ot expect when he made the motion asked where the question of the ge of parliament came in. He it that if there ever was a question

He thought it a very important f privilege. Turner said that there was res under special warrant, but eld that there was no necessity for olution. With respect to the de-said that he could well undersolution. hat the auditor's time had been occupied with returns required ouse that he had not had an op-of preparing a statement of the es under special warrants. The would be in the house so that the action of the mover rely an attempt at making poli-bital. He held that the matter estimates at all and

lege the one he had raised was

oned whether it was a matter er said that while he was not n to give a ruling upon the der, he did not think that question of privilege. He hat Mr. Sword could give noual way. His impression of privilege was something

d be taken up at once. that as the finance minister had the desired return would be very well be waived. said that the question of affected him personally, and mber of the house, and was ter of urgency. He reminded e that by his own showing the

ninister expected to go behind, fiscal year ending June 30th, the extent of \$500,000, so that house to know be granting supply how the money had pended under special warrants. Mr. Turner retorted that Mr. simply taking advantage of on in the house, as he always insufferable manner.

speaker ruled that the motion of rd was out of order. on objected to the finance statement that the question of nothing to do with the es-He held that the statement Mr. Sword had a great deal the matter. If the finance ant to give the house a comstatement of the finances of ce. he would require to deal current year lead up to the matter and balance the province would at balance the province would sentatives.

I have already alluded to the great There was only one way to effect this,

that no statement could be complete without the statements of expenditures under special warrants. It was impossible for the finance minister to make a full and complete statement without showing such expenditures.

The speaker again expressed the opinion that there was no question of privi-lege about Mr. Sword's motion.

Mr. Sword repeated his former argu-ment, and added that the members of the house would have cause for regret if they allowed their privileges to be infringed and diminished in such a way. He repeated that the obligation rested upon the government to produce the information, and the members of the house wanted it before they were asked to provide for further expenditures.

Col. Baker said that it was important that the house should define what constituted a question of privilege.

stituted a question of privilege,
Mr. Semlin asked the speaker how he could expect Mr. Sword to anticipate the action of the finance minister. What reason had he for believing that the government would not fulfill its obligations

in that respect?

Hon, Mr. Turner disputed that there was any obligation upon the government to have the statement of the ex-penditures under special warrants before the house before the estimates were brought down. He said that the auditor was required to have such statement ready as early as possible, but there was nothing to prevent the govern-ment' having the estimates before the house during the first week of the session. He said that the members of the house knew that there had been a certain amount of over expenditure. They knew what the amount of the same was, but the argument of Mr. Sword was that the house should have the details. He dismissed the matter by saying that the auditor would prepare a statement of the expenditures under special warrant and submit the same at as early a date as possible.

The speaker announced that he held

require two days' notice. He therefore ruled it out of order. Mr. Williams then rose and said that he had a question of privilege which he thought all would admit was a question of privilege. He then moved the fol-lowing motion, seconded by Mr. Semin: "That whereas this house made an order on the 10th inst. as follows: "That an humble address be presented by this house to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before the house copies of all orders in council in any way relating to the land grant to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company; also, copies of all correspondence between any

son or persons, on behalf of or in relations or persons, on behalf of or in relations of the company.' And tion to said railway company: And whereas the papers therein referred to must contain information of great importance to the country, and the country and the house have the right to be placed in possession of the contents thereof without delay, as evidenced by said order: And whereas the said papers relate to the grant of a large tract of public lands of the province to the said company: And whereas a notice of motion has been given, charging the government with exceeding the powers conferred upon them by the 'Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Subsidy Act, 1892,' in granting said lands to said company And whereas the terms of said orde

tion of the affairs of the country, especially so when their conduct is to be questioned by a motion, notice of which has been given: Be it resolved that Messrs. Higgins, Helmcken and the mover be a committee, with power to send for persons and papers to inquire into the cause of such neglect, and to ascertain the name or names of the person or persons who are responsible for the gross delay in complying with the terms of the said order of this

house, and to report to this house. Hon, Mr. Turner asked whether notice had been given. Mr Williams replied that it was a question of privilege and that notice was not required. He said he considered it a great breach of privilege that the government did not comply with the orders of any attention would be paid to such or-der by the government. He thought that

there had been a deliberate attempt on he part of the government to prevent the matter from coming up in the house.

The speaker said that he could not see any difference between the motion of Mr. Williams and the motion of Mr. Sword They were matters of which notice could have been given and there was no reason why notice should not have been given. Hon. Mr. Turner again moved that the couse proceed to the orders of the day uestion but that it was the duty of In doing so, he said, he could not but re-unditor to prepare a statement of the mark upon the extraordinary proceedings mark upon the extraordinary proceedings which the members had just witnessed. He said that Messrs. Sword and Williams had moved preposterous resolutions, expressly for the object of interfering with the business of the house and

confusing the minds of members of the o discuss the matter with the premier. Hon, Mr. Turner replied that Mr. Williams had been exposed, but he assured him that he would get it a little more.

be gratified at the disclosures made. They for running the machinery of the province may, however, be disappointed at being amount to \$1,270,000, while our revenue unable to take up their old cry-that the is \$1,453,389; and as I have said before bad government of the province is steadily reducing the revenue. As we all know, at the last election they were entirely committed to that cry. They ridiculed my statements made in 1894 at Vancouver and New Westminster, that in a few years we should, through the help of liberal expenditure in opening up the country, see the revenue probably increased by fifty to seventy-five per cent. I admit that this has come sooner than I then expected. The revenue at that time was \$877,000, whilst for 1898 it will at least amount to \$1,400,000, an increase closely approaching seventy-five per cent., in four years. Failing this, however, they will have to take up the thread-horse argument of the moving to the high position of the credit of the province there will be no difficulty. thread-bare argument of the member for Dewdney, that the conversion of the debt was muddled, and that although it has given us cheap money, it was a mistake or the cells and the member of the province, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the money necessary at a most reasonable rate and small cost price. This points to the great value of mistake; or the still older cry, that the government is going to expend largely in public works in order to buy up constituencies; or, as they say, bribe the voters with their own money. Or they will complain that the revenue for the last financial year is so much more than the government estimated it at some the government of 1891 with respect to the public debt. At that time we had no credit; in fact British Columbia was little known, and in the ordinary course, the province could not have borrowed the money it then required under at the government estimated it at some least four per cent., and very probably fifteen months previously; or, they may four and one-half per cent.; but it was

the heads of revenue we find that land sales were estimated at \$100,000, and produced only \$86,214. Timber leases estimated at \$40,000 produced only \$30,-000. Timber royalty, estimated at \$55,-000, produced \$50,000; revenue tax, estimated at \$64,000, produced \$64,856—not a bad estimate; personal property, estimated at \$120,000, produced \$108,000; wild lands, estimated at \$45,000, produced \$41,511; mineral tax estimated

at \$75,000, produced \$29,788.

These were the principal lines of revenue that fell short of the estimate. On the other hand, free miners' certificates estimated \$45,000, gave us \$166,681; mining receipts generally estimated at \$60,000, gave \$157,408; licenses estimated at \$45,000, produced \$59,267; registry fees estimated at \$38,000, produced \$66,047

find that, the expenditure was also in excess of the estimates. In a great measure this arises from the rapid development of the country, and the consequent demand for roads, government offices, police protection, etc., etc., which had to be met on account of urgency. After, however, providing for all this, we find that there was a balance left on hand to commence the year 1897-98 of some \$280.000. year 1897-98 of some \$280,000.

Taking the current year up to the 30th June next, it is evident from the receipts of revenue to the present time that it will somewhat exceed the estimate made of it during last session, namely, \$1,288,-089; but on the other hand the demands for expenditure for urgent works have suddenly arisen largely owing to the causes already mentioned, accounting that the motion of Mr. Sword was not a question of privilege, and that it would for the increased expenditure of last

If we turn now to these estimates we see on the side of receipts that they are exepected to amount to \$1,453,389, an increase of about \$165,000 over the estimates of the current year, the largest revenue the province ever had. This, I may say, is a very careful calculation; it may be considerably exceeded, as a very large influx of miners and others may take place, and my friend from Vancouver may again be annoyed—if he appears amongst us again—by seeing the revenue greatly over the estimates. For my part I hope it will be. The expenditure for next year

to be put down in the total at \$1,995,759, an increase of \$428,994, over the expendmember of the government and any periture for the current year. The members of the opposition will no boubt say, that this large expenditure is made for the purpose of catching votes. I hope it will catch votes. I believe it will, because the people are always anxious to see necessary public works undertaken. Of this increase about \$250,000 arises from public works. It is considered that a determined effort shall be made to carry on these important works at once. On investigating the particulars of this large expenditure it will be found to be carefully made with a view to doing as much as possible with our revenue for every section of the province without distinction; and this liberal provision will, I ope, commend itself to every member of

the business of the house by preventing the motion, of which notice has been given as aforesaid, from being submitted to the house: And whereas it is the duty of the government to place the house without delay in possession of all facts bearing upon their administration of the affairs of the country. temporary vote have been placed on the permanent lise. Administration of justice salaries is increased by \$69,000. Of this \$18,000 arises from the necessity of adding largely to the police force, partic ularly for the new districts of the province. A new jail has been opened at Nelson, and the jail at Kamloops largely increased in size. Lockups have been provided for in Cassiar on the Stikine river, and on Lake Bennett. The great increase under this head is absolutely necessary in order to meet the rapid change in the province. Public institutions maintenance appears for \$16,000 more than in 1897. This is particularly accounted for by the large increase for the hospital for the insane. There is an increase of \$38,000 under education which shows rather more than the reguthe house for the returns of papers. The lar rate. It appears that there are some orders to which he referred had been 3,000 more children in the province than made on the 12th of the present month last year. Under miscellaneous appears and yet the house had no intimation that an increase of \$14,000, arising from the increased business of the province. Larger grants to agricultural societies

have also been placed on the votes. I do not propose to go into every de-tail of expenditure, as when we get into committee every line has to be con ed and voted separately. I will call attention, however, particularly to the large vote in the estimates for public works. This amounts to \$250,000 more than has ever before been voted, and it is only the confidence I have that such an expenditure will not only tend greatly to advance the progress of the province and add to the advantages it already possesses, but also be reproductive and very soon largely add to the revenue and thus pay for itself that makes me pro

pose such a sum. The great increase in the expenditure required under the administration of jus Mr. Williams said that he would like tice salaries is abnormal, arising from conditions already explained. I mig. add that a very large part of what i treated as fixed expenditure might with fairness go to public works. For exam-The motion that the house proceed to ple, such sums as those devoted to agriculture and agricultural societies, remote ple, such sums as those devoted to agrito.

Hon. Mr. Turner then delivered the budget speech. After a few introductory remarks, he said:

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**Turner the budget speech. After a few introduc If we turn to the estimates, I have no at least \$100,000 more. Treated in this form we find that our fixed charges

is these charges are abnormally high at the present time, much beyond what they Now, sir, it will be seen as a result of

this the special appropriations for pub-lic works for the coming year require an expenditure over revenue of nearly \$540,000. To this has to be added overdraft on the 30th June next, which after allowing for revenue to come in will amount to about \$260,000. This will price. This points to the great value of the policy that was introduced by the say that the government does not represent the country; that although the government got 17,567 votes at the last election and the opposition only 13,478, still the opposition are the real representatives

increase in our revenue. If we turn and that was to offer to convert the old now to the public accounts, up to the debts and add the amount, resulting 30th of June last, we see that the revenue was \$1,383,048, while they were estimated at \$1,163,689, the estimate bear a sufficient amount of British Columbia estimated at \$1,105,005, the estimate or ing thus exceeded by some \$220,000, a very happy result, I think, and I presume that is the feeling of the country, although it does not please the senior member for Vancouver. If we turn to the heads of revenue we find that land would greatly even be got and would greatly over-balance the cost, and I can point with satisfaction to the results. In 1891 we had difficulty in ob taining 86 for our three per cent., whil in 1895 they were 95 and to-day are 10, or 104; and we are saving largely in our annual payment for interest and sinking fund. Our gross debt in 1891 was \$1,743,600. It cost annually est and sinking fund \$122,428. \$1.743,600. borrowed since that time \$3,606,945. If there had been no offer of conversion and inscribed stock, it is certain we should not have the money under three and one-half per cent. We should there-fore have had to pay on our persent debts at least \$284,739 annually, while we really are now paying \$259,266, saving of \$25,473 per annum, owing t 66,047.

On the other side of the account we is very doubhtful, however, if we could

1891 without conversion, have borrowed under four per cent. Some time ago articles appeared in the Victoria Times on the subject of the conversion of the debt. They were some set himself up as a better judge of the matters than well known London financiers, such as the late Mr. Currie, of Glynn, Mills & Currie, the advisers on Indian affairs to the imperial government, or of Mr. King, the well known

actuary. The writer in the Times got very much muddled over the investment of the sinking fund. His view is evident by that trustees are not required, but whether investors in our funds would think so is rather doubtful. Some years back, the opposition, represented by the Times, held that the British Columbia threes were at too high a price. They were then about at 90. It was asserted that such a price was fictitious-that it was brought about by investing our sink ing funds in our own stock and could not be kept up. We do not hear much of this now, as our stock has steadily risen until it is at 103 or 104. If, however, we find that the standing of the province in respect to its credits should de-cline, it would be time enough to re-commend the London trustees and financiers to seek advice from the sage

of Dewdney. In this connection I will quote the opinion of a very high authority in London: "Having estimated the credit of the province on a superior basis by issuing its loan in the form of inscribed stack, bearing a lower rate of interest, it became possible to still further enhance it credit by consolidating its outstanding debts, as far as possible, in that form." The same authority says: "And inasmuch as the larger the amount of an issue the more free the market will be, an inscribed stock bearing a lower rate of interest which is a part of a lar-

issue, will always command a higher price than the same security in the same form, which is part of the smaller is-sue. Accordingly, following again the example of other colonial governments. it was of importance to consolidate the debt of the province by the conversion of the debentures into the inscribed inscribed

lower rate of interest and having en-hanced its credit by consolidating its debt as far as possible, in that form, it remained to further enhance its credit by investing the sinking funds in such stock. It should be obvious that the purchases of inscribed stock were not only ipso facto cancellation of debt, but increasing the demand for the stock they intended to raise the price of it and so benefit the province in the case of future borrowing. But this matter has grown threadbare in discussion. One thing, however, the house, and I am sure the province, does know about it, is that the policy adopted has placed British Columbia in the fore front of credit and has enabled it to obtain its money at the very lowest rate of in terest, and at the very smallest cost, and that, I think, s very satisfactory to the province. It has been claimed in the house this session that the expenses of governcent are increasing out of proportion to he revenue. This, if examined, will be found to be an incorrect statement, as I have many times before this proved. If we turn to 1893, the revenue was \$798, 570, civil government salarics \$150,000, or eighteen and three-quarters per cent. In 1898 the revenue is \$1.453,389; civil government salaries 145,710, or about ten per cent; or, to go back to 1892. when we had large land sales and the revenue was a million, civil government salaries were \$120,000, or twelve per cent. As an actual fact, however, the decrease in the cost of salaries in pro-portion to revenue is greater than this,

as the permanent subsidy from Canada should be deducted from the revenue. This subsidy costs nothing to collect and requires no labor. Another member has stated that the expenditure in public works did no amount since in 1891 to as much as the money borrowed. I have only to say to this that \$3,600,000 has been borrowed since 1891, and that during that time up to date \$3,800,000 has been expended on another public works are restricted. such public works as roads, streets, trails, bridges, buildings, surveys, etc., and in addition for such public works as settlements. hospitals—at least \$350.000 more, or considerably over \$4,000.000. In addition to the general works of the government as carried on until eight or

ten years ago, the government has taken in hand assistance of agriculture, fruit growing, dairying and kindred industies. The introduction of acts in re by grants to agricultural and other socie lation thereto have already proved their value by the great interest taken in them by agriculturists and by the already considerable advance in the dairy ing and fruit growing industries, and now we find farmers' institutes starting into existence in many parts of the pro-These, by promoting co-operative

effort, will no doubt assist in the welfare of our farmers. At the present time we have taken up the very important enterprise of dyking many thousands of acres of Fraser river The work on these is going on lands. most satisfactorily, and we have every reason to believe that a very large area of valuable land will be ready for the work of the farmer early this year. We hope to be able to extend still further the plan of dyking operations. When these works are completed I feel that the government ought to take into consideration, and an effort made to have a report on another very important system of works to aid the agriculturists. I refer to the irrigating works for the dry lands of the interior. (Hear. If it is feasible to carry such works out, they would, I believe, become most remunerative and self-sustaining, There is

also the subject of cold storage, combined with abbatoirs, to be considered

Such works might prove to be of vast

advantage to our stock raisers of the in-

terior, enabling them to kill and keep



This aid to farmers would be anket. other and good form of cheap money, and would help to further legislation in this direction. Of course, such works can only be carried out gradually. Our first care should be by building roads and trails, and securing the construction of railways to open up the country, en-abling the farmer, the stock raiser and the miner to have easy access to their places of wark, and to be able to dispose of their productions to the best advan-We have taken steps to ascertain the feasibility and advantage of growing flax in this province. If the product can be successfully raised it would add considerably to our resources. Some attended here have been made with the tempts have also been made with the \$1,862,544, and for 1897 \$1,100,000, sugar beet: the results of the experiment are, however, not fully known yet. I had hoped to be able to announce to-

day the particulars of the arrangement we are now pushing to insure large railway works going on in the province during the coming summer. I am confident, however, that the line from Pen- 600. The proceeds of the land sales for ticton to Rolson will shortly be come the ten sears aggregated \$1,404,082, and macced, the line from Robson going on the amounts deposited with the govern-simultaneously, and a commencement ment on account of the intestate estates, also made on the I'raser river for the section to the coast, and that a line will be rushed through in the north. Such sum of \$6,044,272, of what might be call-

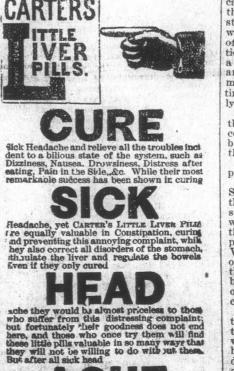
work as this will greatly add to the pro- ed extraordinary revenue of the province gress of the province. Mr. Sword said that he had listened with considerable interest to the remarks the money gone? of the finance minister, but he confessed endeavored to make out that it had been that he did not expect that he was going to bring up the old question of the conversion of the debt, or he would have lips and welled up whenever the question refreshed his memory with respect to it. was put, but such was not the case. In He did not think that the finance minister's remarks with respect to the estimates were as full as the finance minister was in the habit of giving the house upon such occasions. The house had heard the statement of the amount whereby the increase in the expenditure was made up and while every one would acknowledge that the development of the accounted for, which left a balance of country necessitates a larger sum in re-\$5,402,711. For the ten years the exgard to the expenditures for administra-tion, he thought it would have been more satisfactory to the house and to the country had the finance minister shown. that despite whatever increase there had of affairs was conducted in such a manner as to secure full value for the money expended. He said that some time before there had been an attempt made by the government in this direction, when the salaries of the civil servants were reduced a certain percentage. This he considered a penny wise and pound foolish system of saving. It would have been

better economy had the finance minister seen how many of the officials could have been dispensed with altogeth-But neither is this all. Having established the credit of the province on a superior bas's by issuing its loans in the form of inscribed stock bearing a the form of inscribed stock bearing and the form of inscribed stock bearing and the stock tempt at misleading the country into believing that when the members of the opposition desired retrenchment, that they sought to cut down the vote for necessary public works. He said it would puzzle the minister of finance to show a single instance in which necessary public works had not received the assent of the whole house. With respect \$4,864,192, leaving a balance of \$3,648. to the parliament buildings, there was not one member of the opposition side of above set out to be accounted for—\$5. the house who had not opposed the vote 402,711-left a balance of \$1,754,567, an for them, and there was not one mem- amount which had been used from the ber who wished that he had not done so. extraordinary revenue and which had

> elephant on its hands. out that Hon. Mr. Beaven voted for the brildings, but Hr. Sword replied that ference might also be added the amount be was speaking of the present members of the house. He said it was the regular statement for the government to make, when any member of the house of \$1,754,567, the difference which

complained of the discrepancy between would remain to be accounted for from the expenditure and the revenue, to say the extraordinary revenue would be that he wished to cut down the vote for necessary public works and prevent the attention of the legislature to this necessary public works and prevent the development of the country. What he contended was that there was too much expended under the head of administration and too little upon public works. He had prepared a statement of the extraordinary revenue of the province for the past ten years, including the revenue from the proceeds of loans, land sales, subsidies from the Dominion government, and sums which the province had received in trust, and also the amount.

Attention of the legislature to this amount and ask what the province had got to show for the expenditure of the bound turn to page seven of the house would turn to page seven of the public accounts they would see what was placed to the credit of the province for this amount. Nothing more than a small number of doubtful accounts which were almost certain in some cases to turn out debts. In other words the annual revenue of the province had been received in trust, and also the amount which had been expended upon public annual revenue of the province had been exceeded to the extent of \$1,300,000 o borrowed money, for which theprovince had no asset whatever. If such was the CARTERS case for the past ten years, he did not think that such was so satisfactory a state of affairs as the finance minister would like to lay before the sharehodlers of any econonomically managed inhittetion with which he was connected. Such a state of affairs showed that the stock argument which was brought before the



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CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

works, and it would show that after everything had been taken into account there was a large sum which had simply gone in the way of expenses of administration. He reminded the house that in reckoning the proceeds of the loans he had taken the net proceeds in every instance, deducting commissions and charges. For the year 1887 the proceeds of loans were \$975,398. In 1891 they amounted to \$792,616, and in 1893 \$522,390. This latter loan was what was known as the parliament buildings loan, and at the time the government made the loan it was stated that the sum realized from the same would be sufficient to pay for the new buildings. For 1895 the proceeds of loans were \$1,002,044, and for 1897 \$1,100,000, or a total for the ten years of \$4,522,948. To this amount was to be added the pro ceeds of the subsidies received from the Dominion government. In the case of the S. & O. railway this amounted to \$163,200, and in the case of the A Slocan \$118,4020, or a total of \$281. etc., amounted to \$105,642. Under these various heads there was therefore the to account for, exclusive of the ordinary revenue. The question was, where had expended upon public works. Such was the answer which came naturally to his accounting for the money it would be found that there was an overdraft of \$353,170 to be provided for in the year 1887; that at the close of the fiscal year 1897 there was cash in the bank amounting to \$266,680, and that there was cash in the hands of agents amounting penditure upon roads, streets, bridges wharves and surveys amounted to \$4, 864,192. Of this amount he contended however, that probably one-half of the expenditure was in the nature of repairs in the revenue, the administration and certainly more than one-third of it was, but for the purpose of argument he would state it as being but 25 per cent. He held that it was a mistake to reckon that the province got the whole value of the annual expenditures upon roads when a large proportion of the money was spent in necessary repairs. To the extent of the annual repairs the value of the public works was the same as before repairs were necessary. What he held was that such expenditures could not be fairly reckoned as expenditures upon capital account, which was the usual ground upon which the government was given credit for expenditures pon said work. He held that it would be more honest to credit such expenditures upon repairs as simply the ordinary annual expenses in regard to the carrying out of the business of the province. Taking this 25 per cent. off from expenditures upon roads, streets, lges, wharves and surveys, there bridges, wharves and surveys, there would be \$1,216,048 to be deducted from The result had been that the expenses and increased the assets of the province of government had been very largely in the shape of roads, streets and augmented, and the dispatch of business bridges, etc. Against this he said the not facilitated. In short, in the new government would be justified in taking buildings the government had a white credit for the difference in the amount of sinking funds. In 1887 these amounted Several government members pointed to \$178,420, and in 1897 to \$598,406, the

> nembers on every occasion when the timates were brought down was certainy not borne out by the facts. Mr. Sword said that he regretted that the finance minister had not seen fit to comply with the order of the house and ring down copies of the prospectuses of he various loans. Hon. Mr. Turner said that he would

put in the return at once.

The return was handed over to Mr. Sword, who, after looking it over said that he had to thank the finance minister for nothing since the prospectus which he had brought down was that for the loan of 1891, which had already appeared upon the papers of the house. What he wanted was the prospectuses of the loans of 1891, 1893 and 1895, and the action of the finance minis bringing them down was a fair sample of the way in which the government complied with the orders of the house.

Mr. Sword, in discussing the prospec-Mr. Sword, in discussing the prospectus of the loan of 1891 called the attention of the house to the manner in which the prospectus had been received by the Bank of British Columbia in London in looking after the interests of its clients. He referred to the wording of the prospectus with respect to the payment of unearned interest. The prospectus stated that the full six months would be paid in January, while the order in council provided for the payment of interest only from the date upon which the stock was issued. What he wished to particularly show was that there was more interest paid upon the first half year of the loan than was generally understood and that one one percent, had gone in unearned interest. From the manner in which the prospectus of the loan of 1891 was reMr. Sword, continuing, said that he did not say that there had been any great harm done, but he merely wished to direct the attention of the house to regular manner in which the forces to direct the attention of the house to reckless mannner in which the finance minister made statements in connection

the prospectus of the loan of 1895, a copy of which he said he had secured without the aid of the finance maister. He asked the members of the house to remember that the finance minister had stated in the prospectus of 1891 that the debt of the province was d., because in the prospectus of he admitted that the debt had grown £300,000, and that it equalled £8 head of the population, which, as the case in 1891, is steadily grow-Mr. Sword said the figures given in the two prospectuses showed by finance minister's own statement e debt of the province had more than publed with the four years. He said that he did not pretend to guarantee any that he did not better to the statement of the finance minister's, but they could take it for what it was worth. He said that in the prospectus of the loan of 1895 there was also provision for the payment of a full interest. For this reason he months' interest. For this reason he held that the loan was not really issued at 95 as stated, but 93½. The investor had to pay but 93.10, although the loan was nominally issued at 95. Mr. Sword also charged the finance minister with misleading the money lenders of London with respect to the uses for the proceeds of the loan were to be used. saul that there were statements in the prospectus of the loan of 1895 which he did not think the members of the

Mr. Sword refered to the statement that the proceeds of the loan were to be used in carrying on necessary public works. He said that at the time the loan was floated the overdratt of the one half of the proceeds of the loan, and for the payment of the overdraft the proceeds of the loan were used. Mr. Sword held that it would be more to the credit of the finance minister if he would fairly state the purposes for would fairly state the purposes for which the proceeds of the loan were to

Mr. Sword then disputed the state-ment of Hon. Mr. Turner with respect to the vastly improved credit of the He said that the finance minister seemed to base his idea of the credit of the province wholly in regard to the prices at which inscribed stock As a mater of fact the inscribed stock of the province was re-latively lower than in 1886, taking into consideration the price of money in rethat if he would compare the price which permanent investments were got in 1886 and the price paid at the present time he would conclude that it would be only natural to expect that securities should advance in value, taking into consideration the fact that province was becoming known in Europe and the East. It was only naural that the province should be able to porrow at a lower rate of interest than in 1891, but as a matter of fact the in-scrived stock of the province had not in creased in proportion to the rate which consols had increased. which consols had increased. Mr. Sword also complained of the manner in which the public accounts were kept, holding that they did not give the innothing to show what proportion of the amount of revenue was arrears or what amount could be credited to the carrent year. With respect to the increased expenditures mentioned by the finance minister, Mr. Sword said that he cercainly thought that the province was over-governed with respect to the matter of administration, and he ventured the opinion that there were many in the buse who thought that there was room for a large reduction in the charges of administration. The finance minister had predicted an overcraft of \$25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30th. whereas his estimates showed a small

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that there were the supplementary estimates to

consider. Mr. Sword thanked the finance minister for this information and also re-minded him that the house had likewise no information with respect to the amount which had been expended without the sanction of the house. He then repeated his objection to the action of the government in withholding the statement of expenditures under special warrant. With respect to the finance mini-ster's statement that there were supplementary estimates which made vision for the \$250,000 debt for the current year's operations, Mr. Sword said the house had nothing before it to show how far the estimates before it Mr. Sword then dealt with the conversion of the old debts. He said that he was convinced that the finance minister would find that instead of saving, the finance minister had added to the burdens of the people by the conversions. In this connection he called attention to the report of the public accounts committee, which he said distinctendorsed the position taken by those who objected to the conversion of the The experience regard to that matter. conversion of the old louns by paying a prejudicial to the int of the province. He said that the province was to be congratulated minister. budget speech, had seen fit to discontinue his attempt at the conversion of the old loans. In concluding Mr. Sword complained of the manner in which the government had treated the members of the opposition in withholding informa-tion from them which had been ordered by the house. They had not the necessary information to discuss the esrimates, and the various matters which would come before them. They were called upon to work in the dark. The orders of the house had been treated with intumely and neglect, and he asked whether the government supporters in

ceived in London, the money lenders of the house intended to make themselves a party to such action.

Mr. Sword was followed by Messrs.

Mutter, Kidd, Kellie, Rogers, Kennedy,

Adams and Graham. Mr. Rogers more ed the adjournment of the debate shortly after 11 o'clock, and the house rose at 11:30.

Victoria, March 29. The feature of the proceedings in the

every occasion upon which the members of the opposition had asked for information in the house they had been refused the information by the members of the cabinet, and on two occasions during the progress of the debate the government had used the implements of despotism and tyranny, having applied the six months hoist and the previous question to debates for the purpose of shutting off free speech. With respect to the general policy of the government he said he did not think for one moment that he could begin to tell one quarter of the de-linquencies of the government, but he would endeavor to touch upon some that came under his personal notice. He said that he could not but sympathize with the leader of the government in his efforts to persuade the house into the belief that the finances of the country were in a good shape. He said that none knew better than the finance minister

with a small population of about 100,000 people was an enormous public debt, but to this debt had to be added the mortgaged and municipal debts of the promissioner had boasted that it could not to this debt had to be added the mort-gaged and municipal debts of the pro-vince, which amounted to another \$30,-000,000. He knew that the finance min-intervince in the control of th ister was not responsible for the private or municipal debts of the province, but see wherein the government had anything to congratulate themselves over.

The leader of the government in the

budget speech spoke of the increased amount of the appropriations for public works. If there was one point upon which the government should be congratulated it was for this change. For years the members of the opposition had complained that the government was starying the public works and spending the money which should have been used on them in other ways. The policy of the opposition for many years past was to insist upon larger votes for public works. It was evident that there was, therefore, reason to congratulate the finance minis-ter upon having accepted the advice from formation which the members of the the opposition side of the house and house said they should have. There was adopting a more liberal policy in the matter of public works. There was more than this in it, however. ment's action in the matter required no explanation, but the finance minister saw fit to give an explanation whether it was necessary or not. He told the members of this house very plainly that the large appropriations in the estimates were for the purpose of buying votes. The explanation was not necessary, but it could not be denied that it was very frank upon the part of the finance minister to make

Hon. Mr. Turner denied this Mr. Semlin replied that he was merely repeating what he had heard the finance minister repeat. He had heard the fin-ance minister make such a remark. He membered the finance minister distinct-stating: "Now I suppose the opposition will say that these large appropriations are for the pursose of catching protection of the river bank and the prevotes—I believe it will. I hope it will."

Mr. Sendin repeated that he had heard croachments of the river. The members

no doubt but that important public works carried on by the government has the effect of catching votes, because they were for the benefit of the people and the respect to the matter. The government with respect to the matter. Mr. Semlin in reply to the premier said that in his explanation he had left out two very important sentences which had become of provincial rights in connection of provincial rights. to show how far the estimates below.

The show how far the estimates below.

Mr. Semlin in reply to the premier said that in his explanation he had left out two very important sentences which he house should be in a position to know two very important sentences which he house should be called upon, had uttered. He said that he knew the liberal appropriations would of the country.

house should be in a position to know two very had uttered. He said that he knew what it was expected to be called upon, that uttered. He said that he knew that it was expected to be called upon, that the liberal appropriations would that the liberal appropriations would the province would. Mr. Semlin expressed the opinion would. that the people of the province would appreciate the government's motive, but nevertheless he considerd it very fortunate for some of the districts that there are for some of the Districts that there would appreciate the government's motive, but nevertheless he considerd it very fortunate for some of the districts that there would appreciate the government contributing a like amount. This happened during the latter part of the year 1896, but the finance minister had stated that he never hear the province would appreciate the government's motive, but nevertheless he considered it very fortunate for some of the districts that there nevertheless he considered it very fortunate for some of the districts that there was an election once every four years, or otherwise there would never be anything done in them in the way of public works. Ar. Semlin resented the statement of the finance minister that he had districted the coupling works over the distributed the public works over the to do with respect to the amount voted province as fairly as possible. He said by the Dominion. Mr. Semlin pointed sufficient to show what little justification the finance minister had for the cellent reasons for knowing that the position he had taken in the budget in members of the government in their dealmembers of the government in their dealings with certain portions of the province of the province had been that the finance had no idea of what fairness meant. He minister could only succeed with the said that it was as plain as could be that paying a the government, in framing the estimates interests for public works for this year, had so arranged matters that it could pour the money into doubtful constituencies, and others where the government candidates were sure or where the govern-ment had no chance of winning the appropriations were very scant. He said that the appropriations for East Yale furnished a notable example. In this particular constituency the election in 1894. was held over until after the other was held over until after the other elections and the result was that the constituency was doubtful for a time, and in the end the majority for the present opposition member was very small. It was an open secret that the government. The government of British Columbia to the letter of the Dominion engineer was significant. The government of the Dominion engineer was significant, and the province replife to the Dominion engineer that they did not consider that the government of the province had any responsibility with respect to the river bank,

appropriations for East Yale are very generous indeed, and a study of the estimarkes would show that the same was the case with respect to every constitution of the case with the case with respect to every constitution of the case with respect

that cut down. The feature of the proceedings in the legislature to-day were the speeches of the leader of the opposition and the chief commissioner of lands and works.

Mr. Stodlart resumed the lebute upon the budget, and was followed in turn by Vedder, Salith. Seml'n, Martin and Macpherson.

Mr. Semlin in his opening remarks commented upon the action of the members of the cabinet in sitting smilingly in their places while various charges had Mr. Semlin replied that he was not reminister made statements in connection with the provincial lands. He discussed the question of the 1891 loan by saying that it was clear that the price for which the loan of 1891 was sold was overstated to the extent of one half of one per cent., which was used in the payment of uncovered interest.

Mr. Sword then proceeded to discuss Mr. Sword the loan of 1895, a manufacture of the cabinet in sitting smilingly method the discuss their places while various charges nad been made against the government. He said that although the government had just placed a provision in the estimates for the bridge it was not the first time that the necessity for the same had been called to the attention of \$30,000 for a bridge over the Thompson river near Kamloops. He said that although the government had just placed a provision in the estimates for the bridge it was not the first time that the necessity for the same had been called to the attention of the government. The good people of Kamloops were anxious and one could not read the government had just placed a provision in the estimates for the bridge it was not the institute of the cabinetic manufacture of the cabinetic manufac speech, not another minister had the courage to get up and speak. He said that the conduct of the government in pledge himself to secure the the matter was consistent with its conduct throughout the entire session. On go on with the work. He had been informed by members of the government that the work was not undertaken bethat the work was not undertaken because the bridge would cost too much.
The people of Kamloops were therefore
allowed to do without the bridge until
the provincial elections came in sight. It
was too bad, Mr. Semlin said, that the
people of Kamloops should get the government's promise for the bridge just before the elections. He said it was difmeral ferent with the people of West Yale, who happened to be represented by an

represented by an opposition member. In the floods of 1894 four large bridges were taken out in West Yale, on the Thompson river. I'wo of the bridges had been rebuilt, but two remained to be built—one at Spence's Bridge and one at Savona's Ferry. These bridges, Mr. Semlin said, were unwarranted and ill-mannered letter of more necessary from a public point of view than was the bridge at Kamloops, even if they were not more necessary trom a local point of view. With respect knew better than the finance minister that such was not the case, that the financial condition of the affairs of the province was unprecedented, and that the only thing which intervened between the government and a state of bankthe government and a state of bank-ruptcy was the natural resources of the lin said, between the two districts from

ruptcy was the natural resources of the province. By the public accounts it would endorse.

word refered to the statement proceeds of the loan were to be carrying on necessary public. He said that at the time the sfloated the overdratt of the was nearly \$900,000, or about of the proceeds of the loan, would be brought up to a grand total of the proceeds of the loan, would be brought up to a grand total of with many cases which the proceeds of the loan, would be brought up to a grand total of with as much fairness. would be brought up to a grand total of with as much fairness as they knew something like \$9,000,000. This, he said, now, unless it was admitted that the

> that it would not be difficult to show that the commissioner was very much it the considered that the increased debts of the province were very good evidence that the condition of the province was not anything like as satisfactory as the government endeavored to make the people believe. Considering the amount of ple believe. Considering the amount of money which had been borrowed by the province and the increased burdens heavy expenditures upon public works. province and the increased burdens which this would necessitate upon the small population of the province, Mr. make heavy expenditures on account of Semlin said that he altogether failed to the rush of people to the northern portion of the province. If the member of the house would examine the cotimates they would see that the statement of the ginance minister-sought justifichtion in the appropriation of \$2,000 for the opening up of a trail from Quesnell to Glenera, a distance of some 500 or 600 m. es. The estimates falled to show

the legitimate intention of the government to do anything towards open ng up the northern part of the province There should have been large grants for trails, so that the people could get into the country. Government Member-You have not seen the supplementary estimates. Mr. Semlin replied that he had not seen the supplementary estimates, but that the withholding of all information the government was in line with policy which the government had adopted. The government, since the be ginning of the session, had refused to give any information for the purpose of

discuss public matters intelligently.

Mr. Semlin then proceeded to discuss the action of the government in the matter of the protection of the river bank at Revelstoke. He reminded the mempers of the house that Revelstoke was a flourishing town and that the property of the town had a considerable value. As matters stood at present, a large proportion of the town lots had been washed into the river. There was every reason to believe that the value of the land that had been washed into the river would have found a considerable po-tion of the fund necessary for the proper the finance minister make use of the remarks and he considered that it was nothing more or less than a frank avownothing to prevent it, holding that they Hon. Mr. Turner—The honorable gentleman knows very well what I said. I said that the opposition would say that it was for catching votes and that I had no responsibility in the matter. Mr. Semlin said that he was pleased with the remark made by Mr. Stoddart in this connection that he for provincial rights in connection with the preservation of the river bank at tion with the Revelstoke river bank. During the season of 1896 the Dominion government had placed the sum of \$10, 500 upon their estimates for preserving

the river bank, conditional upon the provincial government contributing a amount. This happened during the latgovernment had made the conditional grant of \$10,500 had been standing upon the estimates at this time for several months, and that the copies of the estimates had been spread all over the country, and that everyone who took an interest in provincial affairs had seen that the Dominion government had placed the same upon the estimates and knew the condition which was attached. Yet in the face of all this the finance minister had informed the house that t was not until he received this notice from the Dominion engineer in January that he had received any intimation that the government of the Dominion had taken any such action. The reply of the government of British Columbia to the letter of the Dominion engineer was significant.

Revelstoke was a matter which came exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government.

brought down to the house there was the government to see that the government to see that the government was not too despotic. As chief the property of the workmen to see that the government was not too despotic. As chief the property of the workmen to see that the government was not too despotic. As chief the property of the workmen to see that the government to see that the go

Mr. Semlin then resumed his review of \$1,500. government seat was menaced.

Attorney-General Eberts—Do you want that he had not heard of the action of the Dominion government until the mid-dleof a busy session. As the house had the Dominion government, and when i view of this, the Dominion appropriation was struck from the estimates the finance minister of the province sought to place the responsibility for his own act on the minister of public works. Mr. Semlin said that when the finance minister saw that he had made a mistake in not meeting the advances of the federal government he made a visit to Revelstoke and told the people of that

town that he had changed his opinion upon the subject of the river bank protection and considered that the province was responsible. Hon. Mr. Turner-I deny that, Mr. Semlin replied that it did not very nuch matter whether the finance minister denied it or not, he had certainly led the people of Revelstoke to believe that such was the case. Mr. Semlin then read the letter of the Dominion minister of public works, which called forth the

the finance minister. Ottawa, 2nd February, 1898. Hon. J. H. Turner, Prime Minister, Vic-

My Dear Sir,-Your telegram of February 1st has caused me some surprise. Nobody knows better than yourself that, owing to your refusal to contribute to the the protecting works at Revelstoke sum of \$10,500 that had been put at my several occasions you have communicatyou the same answer, which then you cannot possibly ignore. It was in your power to comply with the conditions contained in the vote of the federal parlia-ment. You have thought fit not to take advantage of that vote. I am very sorry indeed at your action. But of course you were perfectly (?) to do what you have Yours truly

J. ISRAEL TARTE. (Signed) In reply to this letter Mr. Semlin then read the answer of Hon. Mr. Turner:

12th February, 1898. Ho. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

oke protection works justifying urtness and evident temper which your ote exhibits.

With respect to the amount on the Doninion estimates, \$10,500, which you say was dismissed because it had been ignored by this government, I beg to state that it was not until the early part of the session of last year, some six months afterwards, that we were made aware of such sum being placed on the estimates section of the province. wards, that of your department, and I consider that a formal notification of the intention of your government in this matter would only have been courteous, not to say necessary, as it was one contemplating mutual action.

When the matter was brought to our attention it was during the work of a busy session, and we had not time to obtain the necessary report by an engineer on which to base an estimate, even if we had regarded it as properly within our the power to do as he had done. What rights, which we did not then, and do be complained of was that the govern-

erosion of navigable waters, over which the Dominion government alone has control, and that moreover the greater part of the townsite affected is the property of the Dominion government, and the have enough left over for the Normal title to which vests in it. ircumstances our representations were He said that in their eagerness to secure entitled to greater consideration than what the provincial secretary termed a nowever, owing to the danger imminent and as a matter of local necessity, this government has decided, without assuming any responsibility as to the action of navigable waters, to take steps to protect the river banks, and has upged tect the river banks, and has urged your government to co-operate. I am surprised, in the face of such danger that exists, that you should, even if what you allege were quite true, refuse to join with us now in undertaking protection

which, in order to avoid disaster, must be done at once. As you will see by the report engineer, which was forwarded to you some time ago, the amount necessary to complete the work will amount to about \$46,000. You will also observe that if the sum of \$20,000 had been expended to the sum of the sum it would have been far from making it effective. Parliament is now in session at Ottawa, and it should not be difficult, more particularly in view of what has been done in the case of the Stikine-

I am, Dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,
and I he province gen
I am, Dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,
Minister of Finance. erally (Signed)

the interests of the province to the grati-fication of his personal spleen. In counting the cost of this action, Mr. Semlin said, that it would probably amount to the province having to stand the full cost

of the work.

Mr. Semlin then took up the case of the men employed in the Sayward saw-

erosity the government has shown. The and that the protection of the town of mill. He said that from the return employed in the mill of from \$1,400 to \$1,500. Last year, he said, he had urged upon the government the necessity of looking after the interests of the men. The finance minister had asked that the matter be laid over, as he thought that the matter could be arranged. Two or three times he had ranged. brought the matter up, but he was al- repeated that he would not go ways met with the same remark. The return showed that the matter had not been arrnaged as intimated by the finance mimster. He had no assurance that the men had not been forced out of the bill would have become lay the country without their wages by rea- | would say that still. He explained son of the neglect of the finance minister. The government by the cancellation the bill was killed in committee. ter. The government by the cancellation of the Sayward company's leases deprived the men of their chance of securing their wages, and it was incumthe men got their wages without delay. the men got their wages without delay. He commented upon the marked difference in the policy of the government when dealing with workingmen and when dealing with wealthy corporations. When dealing with wealthy corporations the government could always find ways and means to please them. He asked the bouse to contrast the action of the land the bouse to contrast the action of the land the bouse to contrast the action of the land the land the bound the land the government in its dealing with the workhotind to pay, with the government's action in the case of D. C. Corbin's syndicate, and the surface rights to land as any man living upon it, it was pleased to see prosperity in around the townsite of Revelstoke. Attorney-General Eberts asked what

Mr. Semlin was referring to? that he was talking to an audience acquainted with the public business of the country. For the information of the attorney-general he said that he referred to the action of the government in allowing the Corbin syndicate to take over the surface rights of mining claims in the vicinity of Rossland which had a value of \$100,000. Mr. Semlin repeated that the government found no difficulty in 'transferring such surface rights to Corbin, but that it had been unable for more than a year to pay a sum of \$1,400 or \$1,500 to a few laborers in Victoria who had been deprived of their chance to collect wages by reason of the cancellation of a timber lease by the government.

said that the government lacked any system with respect to the civil service He held that the government sho upon a system as was done in other pro-vinces when remuneration was fixed and I had to dismiss from the estimates the where promotions were made from the ranks unless there was an exceptionally disposal by parliament for that work. On good reason for departing from the prac-The present policy of the governed with me, and I have always given ment was demoralizing to the civil ser-The government pursued a course of rank favoritism. It made favorites of certain men and placed them over those men who had been long in the service and who were likewise capable. In the matter of redistribution Mr. Semin said that the government had persistently refused to give the house any information upon the matter at all.

The house had been kept completely in the dark. He reminded the members of the government that if they intended to the government that it they intended to bring in a full measure of redistribution they should have been at work upon the bill long before. He said there would be very little time in which to get the Works, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—I am duly in receipt of yours of the 2nd instant, and am surprised at its tone. Representations made by members of this government to ministers at Ottawa have invariably been couched in respectful terms, and I know of no circles are representation could be adjusted to the representation could be adjusted to the representation could be adjusted to the representation could be adjusted of it was that the promoters would not go on with the railway. Had it not been for the action of the opposition the railway would have been built and the government would not action of the opposition the railway would have been built and the promoters would not go on with the railway. Had it not been for the action of the opposition the railway would have been built and the promoters would not go on with the railway. Had it not been for the action of the opposition the railway would have been built and the promoters would not go on with the railway. Had it not been for the action of the opposition the railway would have been built and the promoters would not action of the opposition the railway. Had it not been for the action of the opposition the railway was would have been built and the promoters would not action of the opposition the railway. Had it not been for the action of the opposition the railway was would have been built and the promoters would not action of the opposition the railway. Had it not been for the action of the opposition the railway was would have been built and the promoters would not action of the opposition the railway. Had it not been for the action of the opposition the railway was would have been built and the promoters would not action of the opposition the railway. from time to time. As matters stood at present it was impossible to do so. With respect to the petition of the residents of Slocan City praying for increased re-presentation, Mr. Semlin dissented from the ruling of the speaker that it was not He said that the petition rein order. quested a change in the constitution of the province, and as such was surely in order. It asked that certain representation in the house be given to He held that such matters were regulated by the con-stitution act. He thought that no one would say for a moment that it was not open for any citizen to petition for a change in the constitution act. He held that the speaker had made a tenant-Governor in disallowing the alien

serious error in ruling the petition out of order With respect to the action of the Lieunot yet, think it was.

The contention of this government is, decasion and resign, as they should have that the damages to the river banks at done when the Lieutenant-Governor re-Revelstoke have been "caused by the fused to assent to the views of the legislature and of the province. Mr. Semlin touched upon the parliament buildings. Under these school which was so urgently demanded, material return to the government. Mr. Semlin then produced the opposition party, and went over the what you several planks upon which he said the members of that party would go to the

While Mr. Semlin was reading this the uproar among the government mem-bers was so marked that Mr. Higgin: rose and requested the speaker to maintain order.

Mr. Semlin concluded his remarks by

saying that the policy of the government

showed that it was opposed to each and

every plank in the opposition party's platform. The government members appeared to favor the policy of increased burdens upon the people that they might Teslin railway, for you to arrange for the: aid large corporations. They were opwork to go on and have it provided for posed to any fair measure of representation. They sought to encourage by all
I may say, in case of disaster occurmeans possible Oriental immigration, I may say, in case of disaster occurring whereby property and possibly life may be destroyed, your department will properly be held responsible by the people of Revelstoke and the province general members would honestly admit it. The chief commissioner resented the statement that the members of the cabi-

tin asked what the duties of the loyal

province, but merely to hold a rein ov that the matter could be are respect. In explanation of what Two or three times he had said at the meeing in Grand F He stated that he had on it.

Hon. Mr. Martin replied that he kn this as well as Mr. Cotton, but that nent in its dealing with the work-whose wages it was morally the sectional cry the commission districts as well as in his own. respect to the parliament building said he had opposed them, but had to bow to the will of the major in that respect, and upon assum luties all he had to do was to see the work was economically carrie In reply to Mr. Kellie that the of West Kootenay was maintaini province. Mr. Martin said was a time when the district of Yale contributed largely to the provin enue and received very small ret In 1882 the revenue from Yale was \$71, 196, and the amount returned propriations but \$7,013. For the followng year the revenue was \$80,332, and the amount returned by the government \$4,930. In view of this he asked whether Yale was not as much entit kick as the district of Kotenay. that the present position of Kootenay was due to the government policy of opening its up: In this connection the In speaking of the increases in the salaries of the civil service, Mr. Semlin commissioner produced a sketch sent him by the member for North Kootenay entitled "The Kamloops Octopus," which Kamloops was represented as get ting all manner of election appropria tions, and in the corner the commission

er was waiting for "the cows to come The speaker called the attention of the cemmissioner to the fact that he was trifling with the debate. The commissioner then came back to the Boundary Creek railway matter. He said that a year ago the government was in favor of assisting a line from Penticton to Boundary. The government was in favor of granting the railway \$4,000 per mile and a land grant as well. He said Mr. Cotton was one of the land of the those who voted against the bill. The bill passed its second reading, but when it came up for report a member of the opposition moved that the company should have the option of taking a land grant or a cash bonus, but that it should or \$40,000 on account of the S. & O. railway guarantee.
With respect to the Yukon railway

matter mentioned in the speech from the throne, the commissioner said that he thought that the government would for the province. With respect to the appropriation for the Hazleton trail he said that the completion of this trail would enable the people of the province to drive stock and get other produce in the think Vulcan Hazergidara, it are in the Vulcan Hazergidara, it are in the province to drive stock and get other produce in the the Vulcan Hazergidara, it are in the produce in the to the Yukon. He considered it one of the most satisfactory items upon the timates. The commissioner also tool occasion to again justify the appropriation for the Kamloops bridge. He sai that there were certain portions of the year when the ice rendered it impossible to ferry across the river. He the charge that there was an attempt t buy the electors of his district with bridge. He said that two bridges woul not buy them. He said that the people in that district was not for sale and that they could not be bought. They must be bought with common sense.

Opposition Voice—Then you could not

buy them. Hon. Mr. Martin then resented the remark made by Mr. Kellie that the old settlers should paddle their own cance. Mr. Kellie denied having made any uch remark. The commissioner, continuing, said that the old settlers had been paddling their own canoe and also the canoes of the own canoe and also the canoes of the new comers as well. He reminded Mr. Kellie that he landed in Victoria 37 years

ago with but a three cent piece in his

Voice-Now you are a rich man Hon. Mr. Martin-Yes, now I am a rich man: I have four bits. With respect to the complaint that the government dealt harshly with the se tlers in the collection of arrears of different kinds the commissioner said that such was not the case. As commissioner he had not carried out the requirements of the act with respect to the collection of arrears. He had erred on the mercian ful side of the settler. In proof of this, the commissioner said that there were land arrears owing to the governm nearly \$2,000,000, the bulk of which had been due for years past. Hon. Mr. Marfin expressed himself as pleased that the government would take the matter in hand of bringing the arid lands of province under cultivation. It sirable that the lands should productive. The government had adopted precisely the same policy with respect to the lands along the Fraser river in protecting them from high water by a system of dykes.

Mr. Braden spoke briefly, after which Mr. Cotton moved the adjournment of the debate.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH. Very sincerely yours,

J. H. TURNER,
Minister of Finance.

In commenting upon this letter, Mr.
Semlin said, that it was evident that so long as the members of the present cabinet retained control of affairs in British Columbia so long would the province fail to receive due consideration from the Dominion government. If such province fail to receive due consideration from the Dominion government. If such province due to the manifest ill nature of the finance minister and the members of his cabinet. He said that the whole trouble between the two governments was precipitated by the finance minister of this province attempting to give Minister Tarte of the Dominion government a school-mistress lecture upon manners. He had taken the undignified course of attempting to read the Dominion minister that levels to control of his personal spieen. In count-level the cort of this personal spieen. In count-level the cort of the cor tin asked what the duties of the loyal opposition were.

Mr. Kennedy suggested that they were to vote in the dark.

Mr. Martin, answering his own question, said that they were not to do anything to prevent the development of the

Provincial News

ROSSLAND. The board of trade has re-elect fficers as follows: Mr. J. B. Mc. resident; Mr. J. S. C. Fraser, vic ent; and Mr. John McKane, secr NELSON.

The C.P.R. tug building at Bog almost finished and will be laun ew days.

A large force of men are at was a construction of the new C.P.R. wharf.

GREENWOOD CITY. G. H. Collins, manager and of the Golden Crown Minip been married at Nelson, Wa Brummund, of mony was performed by Jud of Marcus.

GRAND FORKS.

Louis Kee, the head of Chi here, was found dead in his week. The body was examined Smith, who said death natural causes, it being qu mption that ended his life. KAMLOOPS.

Another old pioneer has passed Another old pioneer has passed Mr. Hugh Gemmel, aged 72, a n Scotland, has died at the property of the following fought in the battle of Beand at the taking of the Height and He belonged to the 43rd a Highlanders. He came to this in the fifties, and followed minin Cariboa excitement. He cam ariboe excitement. He cam billiwack, where he was police

Caribbo Chilliwark, where he was police Chilliwark, where he was police Scene years.

The Rev. E. P. Frewelling has intelligence that his eldest daugintelligence for examination from St. school, Abbotts, Bromley, Stafford Mr. Allan Cameron, district freig of the C.P.R. was present at meeting of the council of the board held last week for the purpose of a proposed modifications in freight modifications in the modifications to all points, the modifications to the Kamloops board of trade fairly be expected. Mr. Cameron that the citizens should work havertise the town and the facilities fitting, as has been done in othe The C.P.R. is always ready to do as it can.

KASLO. The Kaslo board of trade d

has refurmed to Victoria with from the government of variou Kaslo and vicinity. Chief am is a cash subsidy to the Kaslo a Duncan railway. The amount has not been definitely fixed, by probably be \$4,000 per mile. probably be \$2,000 for meaning part of \$2,000 to the erection of a new pal building for Kasto, in case, court rocm is attached, for the of holding County court there.

Mr. E. Matheson, who was sen by Mr. J. R. Roy, resident engin Dominion government public begin the work of improving triver, has organized a force of here, and has taken them to of the river at the north end of Lake. They will remain at worthe lower and upper Duncan unt sent appropriation of \$3.000 is and longer, if the Dominion supplements this appropriation one in time, as now appears if The present work consists larging out snags and sweepers, rejams and blasting rocks where in order to make the river nat light draught steamers. This steam navigation from Kaslo it Duncan City, and through D Howser Lake, nearly to the hearthe Unncan Howser Lake, nearly to the he the Upper Duncan, a distance miles, and will open up a lar section of minerals and agreed

try, knowzn as the Lardeau-D will be entirely tributary to Ka

NEW WESTMINSTE The cold snap is still with frost again on Friday night winds all day Saturday we by a fall of snow in the March evidently intends de a lion and not like a lamb.
Mr. Robert Stevenson, Wash., is now in the city, rangements for ferming which, under a process to be will undertake to save ever gold from sand which has all put through the placer miners A very representative meet directors of the Royal Agric ciety was held here on Frid About 21 members were in representing very nearly ev Among the most importa transacted was the selection bition commissioner. Mr. Wof this city, was the successi and was duly appointed to the An executive committee, co the following members, T. J. Hutcherson, W. J. Mathers and R. F. Anderson, was a confer with the commissioner portant matters in connection. portant matters in connecti forthcoming exhibition. It to add a third prize in eve a suggestion was made that be free. This was left for

cussion at the next meeting Vancouver, March 28 .- T Tartar, due to arrive in a days, is to be used in layir between Vancouver and Def E. Dunand, who will sup work, arrived to-day. Since the departure of the for Alaska, the steamboat met and established the old The Centennial had been for a few days and all the c owed suit.

A special meeting of Trade was held this morn solution passed emphaticall government to provide for construction from Teslin in British Columbia of railway, and to have the li

ember 1st between Teslin Lake.

Vancouver, March 29.—Mrs. (
fon, en route for Dawson,
Stansfield here before Mr. Just
damages arising out of Stan
promised to land her at Daw
her a claim for \$500. The ma
tled by Stansfield binding him
out the agreement. ut the agreement.
The death of Mrs. Gregory,
ocksley Lucas, took place a this morning.
W. Pollock, J.P., of Shoal rraigned beore Captain harge of forgery of certai ouchers already referred to

LILLOOET. LILLOOET.

Lytton, March 24.—A good tion and interest is being give of the Mira Monte Mining Co on their properties, Olive, St fornia, situated on Six-Mile five miles northeast of Lytton, by a company of Californians an eight-foot ledge, with croo from \$20 to \$50 to the ton; They are now proceeding to nel of 200 feet, and expect ledge about 800 or 900 feet dopinion here is that this is or valuable properties in the di valuable properties in the d Mining in Bridge River dis-ling a good deal of attention

but merely to hold a rein over ernment to see that the govern-vas not too despotic. As chief sioner, the speaker assured his sioner, the speaker assured his
that if any public work was
d in any district it was his duty
that it was carried out, and he
but think that his worst enemy
say he showed partiality in that
the meeing in Grand Forks, he
d that he would not go back upHe stated that he had told the
of Grand Forks that had it not le stated that ne nau ton the Grand Forks that had it not to the would have become law. He sy that still. He explained that made a mistake by saying that was killed in committee. He av that still.

have said that the bill was killed

otton observed that the bill was a statute books of the province. Mr. Martin replied that he knew well as Mr. Cotton, but that the ent moved to the bill practically Mr. Martin then gave a sketch nistory of the S. & O road char-e admitted that the road was about \$30,000 or \$40,000 an-but he concluded that the buildthe road had resulted in great to the province. With respect to ional cry the commiss was just as loyal to the main-any man living upon it, but he ased to see prosperity in other as well as in his own. With to the parliament buildings, he had opposed them, but that he bow to the will of the majority respect, and upon assuming his il he had to do was to see that was economically carried to Mr. Kellie that the district Kootenay was maintaining the Mr. Martin said that there ime when the district of Yale ted largely to the provincial reand received very small returns.

the revenue from Yale was \$71. d the amount returned in ap-ions but \$7,013. For the followr the revenue was \$80,332, and ount returned by the government In view of this he asked whethwas not as much entitl the district of Kotenay. He said to present position of Kootenay government policy of ts up: In this connection the the member for North Kootenay "The Kamloops Octopus," Camloops was represented as getmanner of election appropriain the corner the commis waiting for "the cows to come

speaker called the attention of the ssioner to the fact that he was with the debate. undary Creek railway matter. He hat a year ago the government favor of assisting a line from

ton to Boundary. The govern-was in favor of granting the rail-\$4,000 per mile and a land grant II. He said Mr. Cotton was one of who voted against the bill. The assed its second reading bill. sed its second reading, but when ssed its second reading, but when the up for report a member of the tion moved that the company have the option of taking a land or a cash bonus, but that it should allowed to have both the cash land grant. This was adopted commissioner said that the effect vas that the promoters would not action of the opposition the rail-ould have been built and the govthe annual amount of \$30,000 respect to the Yukon railway mentioned in the speech from the the commissioner said that he that the government would be in an endeavor to secure trade province. With respect to the lation for the Hazleton trail he that the completion of this trail enable the people of the province stock and get other produce in-Yukon. He considered it one of ost satisfactory items upon the es-The commissioner also took on to again justify the appropria-or the Kamloops bridge. He said there were certain portions of the when the ice rendered it impossible

rry across the river. He resented harge that there was an attempt to electors of his district with a He said that two bridges would them. He said that the people t district was not for sale and that could not be bought. They must be sition Voice-Then you could not . Mr. Martin then resented the remade by Mr. Kellie that the old rs should paddle their own canoe. denied having made any remark.

ommissioner, continuing, said that old settlers had been paddling their canoe and also the canoes of the omers as well. He reminded Mr. with but a three cent piece in his

Now you are a rich man. on. Mr. Martin—Yes, now I am a man. I have four bits. ith respect to the complaint that the rnment dealt harshly with the setin the collection of arrears of differthe commissioner said that was not the case. As commissioner ad not carried out the requirements e act with respect to the collection rears. He had erred on the merciide of the settler. In proof of this, commissioner said that there were arrears owing to the government \$2,000,000, the bulk of which had due for years past. Hon. Mr pressed himself as pleased that the of bringing the arid lands of ince under cultivation. It was de-ble that the lands should be made The government had adoptthe same policy with respect he lands along the Fraser river ecting them from high water by a em of dykes. Braden spoke briefly, after which

Cotton moved the adjournment of

ROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH. the Editor: Dr. Walkem's resolution ng for all correspondence, etc., between provincial board of health and the muniauthorities of Nelson in respect of the sal of sewage matter of that town, is osal of sewage matter of that town, is subtedly a good one, inasmuch as it exs the present administration's system pointing incapable and wholly unfitted ons to responsible positions. Such e of provincial, much less municipal, by weally not have considered by te of provincial, much less municipal, leys would not have occurred had the ernment appointed a practical mechanic n a knowledge of construction as sanifofficer. With such an officer and any the present provincial staff of so-called tary engineers—which is practically one the same—the sewering and sanisary ditions of small municipalities, hamlets, farm dwellings could be put in proper tary condition at a nominal cost. All structing or sanitary engineers and affects of any note in Europe employ a stical mechanic in the office, to whom details are entrusted. It is a frequent arrence to the constructor to be unable carry out the plans of an architect or ineer who has not had such practical publishers. In no case is it more al than that the sanitary of sanitation, etc.

Provincial News.

ROSSLAND. The board of trade has re-elected the officers as follows: Mr. J. B. McArthur, president: Mr. J. S. C. Fraser, vice-president; and Mr. John McKane, secretary. NELSON.

The C.P.R. tug building at Bogustown ge force of men are at work on struction of the new C.P.R. trans-

GREENWOOD CITY. G. H. Collins, manager and direct the Golden Crown Mining Co., een married at Nelson, Wash., to Brummund, of Wisconsin. The ony was performed by Judge Rice

Kee, the head of Chinatown found dead in his bed last The body was examined by Cor-smith, who said death resulted natural causes, it being quick con-ion that ended his life.

Ancher old pioneer has passed away.
Hugh Gemmel, aged 72, a native of stand, has died at the provincial ne. The deceased was an old soldier, ing fought in the battle of Balachaval at the taking of the Heights of AlHe belonged to the 48rd and 92nd

The Rev. E. P. Flewelling has received intelligence that his eldest daughter has intelligence that his eldest daughter has intelligence sourcessfully the University of Cambridge senior local examinations. She entred for examination from St. Anne's school, Abbotts, Bromley, Staffordshire.

Mr. Allan Cameron, district freight agent of the C.P.R., was present at a special meeting of the council of the board of trademeting of the council of the board of trademeting of the council of the board of trademeting of the conclusion was arrived at that without an entire change in the existing basis of rates to all points, the modifications asked for by the Kamloops board of trade could not by the Kamloops board of trade could not fairly be expected. Mr. Cameron suggested that the citizens should work hard to advertise the town and the facilities for out-fitting, as has been done in other places. The C.P.R. is always ready to do as much as it can.

The Kaslo board of trade delegation has returned to Victoria with promises from the government of various aids to Kaslo and vicinity. Chief among these is a cash subsidy to the Kaslo and Lardo-Duncan railway. The amount of this has not been definitely fixed, but it will probably be \$4,000 per mile. The government of the state of bably be \$4,000 per mile. The gov-ment has also agreed to contribute eriment has also agreed to continue \$2,000 to the erection of a new municipal building for Kasto, in case a suitable court room is attached, for the purpose

court room is attached, for the purpose of holding County court there.

Mr. E. Matheson, who was sent out here by Mr. J. R. Roy, resident engineer of the Dominion government public works, to begin the work of improving the Duncan river, has organized a force of 20 men here, and has taken them to the mouth of the river at the north end of Kootenay Lake. They will remain at work on both the lower and upper Duncan until the present appropriation of \$3.000 is exhausted, and longer, if the Dominion parliament supplements this appropriation by another one in time, as now appears likely.

The present work consists largely of taking out snags and sweepers, removing logiams and blasting rocks where necessary, in order to make the river navigable for light draught steamers. This will give steam navigation from Kaslo north, past steam navigation from Kaslo north, past Duncan City, and through Duncan and Howser Lake, nearly to the headwaters of the Upper Duncan, a distance of over 50 miles and will

miles, and will open up a large and rich section of mineral and agricultural country, known as the Larden-Duncan, that will be entirely tributary to Kaslo. NEW WESTMINSTER. The cold snap is still with us: sharp frost again on Friday night and cold

winds all day Saturday were followed by a fall of snow in the afternoon. March evidently intends departing like a lion and not like a lamb.

Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Blaine, Wash, is now in the city, making arrangements for forming a company, which, under a process to be patented, will undertake to save every speck of gold from sand which has alre-idy been put through the placer miners' cradles. A very representative meeting of the directors of the Royal Agricultural Sonety was held here on Friday evening epresenting very nearly every district. bition commissioner. Mr. W. H. Keary. of this city, was the successful candidate. and was duly appointed to that position.
An executive committee, consisting of the following members, T. J. Trapp, E. Hutcherson, W. J. Mathens, G. Mead, Hutcherson, W. J. Mathens, G. Micau, and R. F. Anderson, was appointed to confer with the commissioner on all imadd a third prize in every class; and suggestion was made that all entries be free. This was left for further dis-

cussion at the next meeting.

Dunand, who will superintend the

ce the departure of the Centennial for Alaska, the steamboat agents have met and established the old rates north. The Centennial had been cutting rates or a few days and all the companies fol-

special meeting of the Board of Trade was held this morning and a resolution passed emphatically urging the government to provide for the immediate construction from Teslin Lake to a port in British Columbia of the northern railway, and to have the line finished by September 1st between Cleans nber 1st between Glenera and

Lake. Ouver, March 29.—Mrs. Gladys Edger-Sued, J. W. en route for Dawson, sued J. W. stield here before Mr. Justice Irving for ages arising out of Stansfield having lised to land her at Dawson and give a claim for \$500. The matter was setby the agreement eath of Mrs. Gregory, formerly Mrs.
Lucas, took place at Westminster

W. Pollock, J.P., of Shoal Bay, has been righted beore Captain Mellon on the large of forgery of certain government ouchers already referred to.

LILLOOET. Lytton, March 24.—A good deal of attention and interest is being given to the work of the Mira Monte Mining Company, Ltd., on their properties, Olive, Stella and California, situated on Six-Mile creek, about five miles northeast of Lytton, and operated by a company of Californians. They have an eight-foot ledge, with croopings assaying from \$20 to \$50 to the ton; free milling. They are now proceeding to put in a tunnel of 200 feet, and expect to strike the ledge about 800 or 900 feet down. Current opinion here is that this is one of the most valuable properties in the district.

Mining in Bridge River district is attracting a good deal of attention, and prospec-

ing a good deal of attention, and prespec-

tors and miners are going in in crowds every day. Lillooet expects, when the Lil-looet wagon road is proceeded with by the government, to have an improvement in

Hurley & Cameron are going to start on the 1st of April a livery and teaming business in Lytton, and will, until the road is finished from here to McGillivray's Half-Way House, take Lillooet freight in on pack horses and then take the wagon road. Of course, when the wagon road is finished to Lytton they will use stage and team conveyance.

Silverthorn Bros., who operate the Bailey House here, report business and travel amongst miners better than a year ago. The entire population is elated over the prospective early completion of the Lytton-Lillooet wagon road.

NEW DENVER.

A petition, addressed to the Dominion government, is being circulated here, and is being well signed, asking that a protective duty be put upon lead shipped into Canada from the United States, and that so high an export duty be put on the raw ore that it will become compulsory for smelters and reduction works to be erected on this side of the line.

GRAND FORKS.

Mr. W. B. Davey, of the Grand Forks Mercantile Company, has intimated that he will build an opera house here at once. The building will be erected on Riverside avenue, and will be between the Grand Forks Mercantile Company's store and the Grand Forks Hotel. Work on this building will commence at once.

her old pioneer has passed away, and Gemmel, aged 72, a native of and, has died at the provincial. The deceased was an old soldier, fought in the battle of Balackava the taking of the Heights of Althe belonged to the 43rd and 92nd anders. He came to this country infities, and followed mining in the occitement. He came from wack, where he was policeman forwack, where he was police the mine has since been abandoned, but not the attempt to unearth and discover the whereabouts of the coal, and it was by persistent efforts on the part of two or three members of the old company, it gether with the conclusive belief that coal is to be found there, that a new company has been organized to thoroughly test its existence.

ROSSLAND.

Here is a pathetic item from the Rossland M'ner:

"Aldermen Lalonde, Edgreen and Goodeve have in charge a sad take of sickness and destitution in the person of Mrs. Bebau, a woman about 30 years of age, who was taken to the hospital yesterilay suffering from fever. She was not expected to live through the night, and her father, who lives in Winnipeg, was so solffied. The pror woman has three children, one a babe of eight months, another about two years old, and a boy of eight years. A few months ago the husband and father was so broken down with consumption that it was decided to seek a restoration of health in California. There was not enough funds to take the whole family, so he went, and has just came out of the hospital, but is not able to earn a living. The wife attempted to provide for the little ones, and struggled along until sickness overtook her and she became dependent upon the kindly offices of neighbors. The members of the council have kept away want, but the mother's condition became so low yesterday that she was removed to the hospital, and at a late hour last night her life was despaired of. The boy was taken to his mother's bedside, and cried as if his heart would break, until he was taken home to be with the two little children, who were being cared for by neighbors. The aldermen having the matter in charge last night telegraphed to Mrs. Bebau's father in Winnipeg, advising him of his daughter's condition and asking for instructions as to the children. The husband was also notified."

It is better to give than to receive. A man would find more lasting pleasure in befriending this sorrowing Bebau, family than in discovering the richest mine a Rossland camp. Here is a pathetic item from the Rossland than in discovering the richest mine n Ross

TWO DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

Mr. Simon Leiser and Mr. R. P. Rithet, M.P.P., Hold Opposite Views of the Senate's Action.

Among the business men of the city

whose opinions were sought yesterday in regard to the possibility of the senaterejecting the luxon ranway but were the was were seen too late for their repry to enquiries to be published in fast evening's limes. To and to the evidence those largery interested in the commercial Westure of the city and province the consensus of opinion is strongly in favor or the measure proposed by the government, and upon which the senate are ex-Among the most important business ment, and upon which the senate are exanswer to the question whether the thought the rejection of the bill would be for the interests of the country is worthy of special mention. Mr. Leiser says that if the senate do, what he year nopes they will not do, reject the will they wan be guilty of a grievous mistake, the harmful consequences of which upon the trade of the Dominion cannot be overestimated. It would be difficult to find anyone who would question Mr. Leiser's business acumen, and when he says that he has studied the subject particularly in its bearing upon the possibility of holding the trade the Yukon region in that channel to Vancouver, March 28.—The steamer Tartar, due to arrive in a week or ten days, is to be used in laying the cable between Vancouver and Departure Bay. E. Dunand, who will superintend the the consideration given by the government not more than commensurate with the difficulties of the task undertaken by

ment not more than commensurate with the difficulties of the task undertaken by the contractors it should, and will be taken as the opinion of one who has formed his judgment on business printciples. "The difference between the construction of that road this season and delaying it until next year means the retaining by Canadian merchants of the Canadian trade or the losing of it for ever." is Mr. Leiser's opinion in a nut shell.

Of a different opinion is Mr. R. P. Rithet, M.P.P. That gentleman, when supposed his opinion was the same as that of everybody clse, "that the senate should be commended for their action if they did throw out the bill." Told that, on the contrary, the consensus of opinion seems rather to be condemnatory of the action of the senate if they rejected the measure, Mr. Rithet said he could not understand why anyone should defend a proposition of the nature of the Yukon railway deal. "The proper course for the government to have pursued would have been to have paid cash for the Board of Trade, and when informed that the board had sent out a telegram condemning any action which would result in the delay of the works now in progress, he seemed surprised in the return the loce cream.

She—It seemed too funny to-day to see young men in overcoats at them to lee cream.

HE—Yeys. Too had I left my overcoat at home.—Cleveland Platn Dealer.

DOMINION HOUSE.

The Senate Appoints Committee to Look Into the Drummond County Railway Affair.

Discussion in the Senate on the Rejection or Retention of the Anglo-German Treaties.

Ottawa, March 22.-In the house of commons yesterday Dr. Marcotte moved his motion reciting Mr. Speaker's statement to the house with reference to the return of Mr. Bruneau's letter, said to have con tained Mr. Bruneau's resignation as a member of the nouse, and referring the speak-

ber—the member for Richelleu. It is stated that I have received his resignation. If I had received his resignation, I should have issued a warrant for a new election before now. The only occasion when I have had any communication from or with Mr. Bruneau this session was on Friday morning. I had just come into my office when Mr. Bruneau came is. He asked me if I had received a letter from him. I told him I had not. He said that he had called to get a letter back which he had written to me. I told him to wait and I would look among my mail, for I had not yet opened any letters. I turned the unopened letters over in his presence, and he pointed to one with his frank upon it. I asked him if it was his writing on the address and frank. He assured me it was. He told me nothing of its contents, and I asked him nothing, but handed him the letter, unopened, and he took it away with him. So far as I know, it had come to my office through the post office, for I had not seen it before. I mention this to avoid any mistake as to facts as far as I am concerned.

The premier held that under these cir-

The premier held that under these circumstances, assuming that everything was as stated in Mr. Marcott's motion, there was nothing to investigate. Mr. Bruneau had recalled his act, as he had a right to do, before it had been completed. It had not come into possession of Mr. Speaker, so that he could not act upon it.

Sir Hibbert Tupper maintained that the mere tender of the resignation was sufficient to void the seat, irrespective of the speaker's action. In this case he admitted that a case had not been made out, but the motion was only for an inquiry. Sir Hibbert's main contention, and one upon which he labored long, was that this was a proper matter to send to the committee on privileges and elections, inasmuch as there existed a doubt and circumstances proper for an inquiry.

After Mr. Casey had spoken Mr. Bennett made a speech, which was an open impeachment of the bona fides of Mr. Speaker, whose statement he referred to as "cunningly devised." and on one coasion as he The premier held that under these cir

peachment of the bona fides of Mr. Speaker, whose statement he referred to as "cunningly devised," and on one occasion as including a statement so childish that it could not be believed. Mr. Speaker Edgar rose at this and called Mr. Bennett down, but the exhibition of bad taste which the member for East Simcoe was giving before the house was continued. Mr. Bennett talked of the necessity for having the position of speaker above party, and in this velled way attacked Mr. Edgar and insinuated that Mr. Speaker had been the means of Mr. Bruneau withdrawing his resignation.

tion.

Mr. McInerny followed and it had now become evident that this was an opposition attack designed to reach Mr. Speaker over the shoulders of Mr. Bruneau's act.

Sir Louis Davies argued clearly that there could have been no resignation under the eculd have been no resignation under the terms of the statute and that Mr. Speaker had a right to return a letter if the person who sent it said he did not wish it to be received.

received.

The debate was continued by Messis.
Borden (Halifax), Mills, Quinn, Bergeron,
Fint, Russell and Foster, who was referating at 10 o'clock what had been said six
hours earlier hours earlier.

It was nearly 11:30 o'clock when Mr. Powell, of Westmoreland, rose to speak, and when ten minutes afterwards, Mr. Casgrain rose to speak the ministerial cries of "question" were very insistent. At midnight a division was reached, the result being: Yeas, '39; nays, '79; a majority against the motion of 40. The vote was a straight party one.

Mr. Foster was informed by the premier that the writ for the West Prince election has been issued and the returning officer appointed. He was also told that the franchise bill would be taken up to-day.

The Senate.

The Senate.

Ottawa, March 22.—In the senate yesterday afternoon, Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved that a committee of the senate be appointed to inquire into the amount, source, and expenditure of all subsidies granted to the Drummond County Rallway Company and of all other moneys received and expended by the said company and the times and manner of such expenditure; the capital stock of the company, proceeds of sale of same by the company, subscriptions of stock, names of subscribers, amounts subscribed, calls made thereon and amounts paid on same, transfers of stock from time to time, and to whom; the financial position of the company, its liabilities matured or accruing, inclusive of bonds sold and or accruing, inclusive of bonds sold and their proceeds, or loans or advances made to or by the company in relation thereto; the particulars of all offers or negotiations for the sale, lease or transfer of the company is presented to the company of the company

AN ASTONISHING AND MARVELLOUS CURE.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves a Life After Doctors and Hospitals Fail.

The Man's Limbs Were Lifeless and Useless and He Could Not Stand Alone--- A Most Critical Case of Nervous Prostration and Extreme, Weakness---Had Little Hope of Being Cured.

Mr. Deschamps Says: "After the Use of Six Bottles of Paine's Celery Compound I Am a Cured Man."

THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

lows:
"Having been a great sufferer for four and weakness,

At the present time there are many bousands of men and women in Canada man has never ceased to sing the praises of the remedy that restored him to done. I was under the care of several doctors in Ottawa city, but their treatment of 248 Atwater thousands of men and women in Canada who are suffering much the same as did Mr. T. Deschamps, of 248 Atwater health. Mr. Deschamps writes as fol-Mr. T. Deschamps, of 248 Atwater Avenue, Point St. Charles, Montreal. Such sufferers may now rest assured that the same medicine that made Mr. Deschamps a well man will bestow the

same gift—good health—to others.

Mr. Deschamps' marvellous cure by the use of Paine's Celery Compound, after failures of doctors and hospitals is alceady well known to many hundreds in

mons committee had concluded its investigation before making his motion. It was, however, a duty the senate owed to the public that the investigation should go on and that it should be full and searching. Upon the result of this inquiry depended whether the senate would be blamed or commended for its action, and, on the other hand, if the bargain was shown to have been one whiich was in the interests of the country, the senate would have to assume the responsibility for the action it took last session.

The result not being known at the hour of going to press. Mr. Robertson is highly spoken of by those who knew him in lodge, and his friends believe his death was the result of an accident.

MOUNT SICKER MINERALS.

J. C. Voss, of the Queens and Victoria hotels, returned yesterday from a trip to Mount Sicker, whither he went to session.

Senator Power wanted to know in what particular the inquiry before the house of commons was being restricted. Sir Mackenzle replied that an important witness had on more than one occasion refused to answer important questions, and his refusal had been sustained by the majority of the committee.

his refusal had been sustained by the majority of the committee.

The Hon. Dayld Mills found the same objection to this motion that he expressed against the motion of Senator Miller last session. The senate was not clothed with power to investigate the expenditure of money voted by parliament. The powers of the senate under the British North America Act were no greater than the powers enjoyed by the House of Lords in England. That branch of parliament which had the power to grant such money alone had the power to inquire into its expenditure. In order to bring the motion within the constitutional lay are farliament, he suggested that the first few lines be changed to read that the committee be appointed to inquire into the finances of the Drammond County Railway Company, and all matters relating thereto. This would not restrict the scope of the committee. He did not desire in any way to stop the inquiry, but wishield only to remove from the motion what the regarded as an unparliamentary feature.

No Senator Miller had not expected that the sovernment would oppose this motion in any way. He was equally astonished to hear the minister of justice repeat his argument of last session, that the senate was not clothed with authority to make this investigation. The Canadian senate differed from the House of Lords, inasmuch differed from the House of Lords, inaumical as the senate had a written constitution, while the House of Lords was governed by rules, which were the evolution of centuries and largely founded on precedent. No precedent which did not come within the written constitution of the senate could affect the power of the Canadian senate. It was true that the senate had not the tower to indicate a money vote, because affect the power of the Canadian senate. It was true that the senate had not the power, to initiate a money vote, because that pawer was specially delegated to the acceptance of commons, but it had the power to reject a money vote, and some maintained even to amend one. He trusted that this would be the last time the minister of the senate to hold an investigation of this kind. Members of the senate should be exceedingly jealous of their powers conferred under the constitution. In asking for this committee the leader of the opposition was asking for a fuller investigation into an important public question than was possible before the committee of the lower house. He trusted the motion would be passed, as it was moved in order that the inquiry might be as wide as possible. The motion passed as it was moved.

The Anglo-German Treaty.

The Anglo-German Treaty.

Senator Poirier in asking whether it was the intention of the government to send the Canadian high commissioner to Berlin and other European countries in connection was the lapsing in July next of the Anglo-German treaty to commerce, made a lengthy speech in favor of the retention by Canada of those treaties. He quoted the tradereturns of the countries affected by the treaty to show that they imported largely of the very products we had to sell. It was a mistake, he said, for Canada to sell her produce to the British merchant, who in turn disposed of it at an advanced price to the people of these yery countries. to the people of these very countries.

The Hon. David Mills, in reply, said it was not the intention of the government to send Lord Strathcona to Berlin or any to send Lord Strathcona to Berlin or any other European capitals in connection with the lapsing of the Anglo-German treaty of commerce. If Canada sold little in the narkets of these countries during the time the treatles were in force, it was evident that she found a better market for her produce elsewhere. He expressed the hope that the foreign trade of Canada with these countries would not be injured by the abrogation of the treatles.

On motion of Senator Ferguson, A return Edward railway. An act respecting the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway Company was read a second time and referred to committee. An act for better securing the safety of certain fishermen was read a second time and referred to committee.

The senate then adjourned.

SLIPPED FROM THE WHARF. That is How John Robertson is Supposed to

Have Come to His Death. Considerable mystery surrounds the fate which overtook John Robertson, whose body was found last evening about 8 o'clock floating in the water in the vicinity of the outer wharf. Deceased, who was about 60 years of age, had been living for some time at the Angel Hotel, being out of employment and suffering from rheumatism. He is supposed to have gone out to the He is supposed to have gone out to the outer wharf during the day, as he sometimes did, to fish, and his friends surmise that by some means he slipped into the water. His head shows several bruises, but these may have been caused by striking something as he fell, or by his bumping on the rocks with the wash of the water. The deceased was a marine engineer and head here amplayed on the steamer Rain-The deceased was a marine engineer and had been employed on the steamer Rainbow and the Mystery. He has no relatives in the city, and will be burled by the Oddfellows, to which order he belonged. An inquest was held to-day at 4 o'clock,

"Having been a great sufferer for four years from nervousness and weakness, and having been completely cured by Paine's Celery Compound after failures with all other means, I desire to make the following statement:

"I became the desired as for the weakness, and having been completely cured by Paine's Celery Compound after failures with all other means, I desire to make the following statement:

"I became the desired as for the weakness, and having been a great medicine commenced to do its good great medicine commenced to do the great great medicine commenced to do its good great medicine commenced to do the great grea

Mook over the mineral properties in that district, accompanied by Mr. Van Sit-tart, an English capitalist. Both gentle-men are well pleased with what they have seen on their trip, and prophesy great things for this near-by camp. The ore body which is being worked is of considerable dimensions, extending from Mount Sicker across the Chemainus river to the mountain at the other side, and the assay returns received are of a most encouraging nature. On Mr. Henry Smith's claim a tunnel 300 feet in length has been made, and on a claim owned by Mr. Dickey a shaff fifty feet in depth is in solid one of a very good grade. Mr. Voss thinks the result of his grade. Mr. voss thinks the result of his visit will be the investment of more capital in the district. The properties are reached from Somenos on the E. & N. railway, a good trail having been made the entire distance of four miles, shipping facilities are, therefore, good and every facility for profitable working exists close at hand.

CATARRH'S HARVEST

Will Be Bountiful if the Simple Cold in the Head is Neglected Now-Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is Na-

This is the seeding time for that dread malady—catarrh. A simple cold in the head, induced by sudden change in the weather, may mean to you years of tor ment if neglected. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will relieve a cold in the head in ten minutes. It will allay all inflammation like magic and prevent the seating of disgusting catarrh. If you are so unfortunate as to have contracted it, no matter how many years have passed, there is a certain cure in this tested

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations For Farmers' Produce

Carefully Corrected.
Oglivie's Hungarian, per bbl. \$6.50 Lake of the Woods, per bbl. \$6.50 Leitch's, per bbl. \$6.50 O. K., per bbl. \$5.50 Snow Flake, per bbl. \$5.50 Premier, per bbl. \$6.25 XXX, Enderby, per bbl. \$6.00 XXX, Victoria, per bbl. \$6.00
XXX, Victoria, per bbl. \$6.00 \$6.00 Wheat, per ton. \$37.50 to \$40.00 Barley, per ton. \$28 to \$30 Middlings, per ton. \$30.00 Bran, per ton. \$25
Ground feed, per ton
Corn_ cracked \$27 to \$30 Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. 40c. to 50c. Rolled oats (Or. or N. W.) 3c. Rolled oats (B. & K.) 7lb sacks 30c. New Potatoes, per lb 1c;
Capital non head
Gorn, per dozen. 15c. Hay (baled), per ton 518. Straw, per bale 50c. to 75c. Onions, per 10. 5c. Bananas 25c. to 35c. Lemons (California) 25c. to 35c.
Apples, per ID
Pears (Island)
Eggs, Manitoba 15c. Butter, Delta creamery, per lb. 30c. Butter, Delta creamery, per lb. 35c. Cheese (Canadian) 15c. to 20c. Cheese (California) 20c. Hams (American), per lb. 16c. to 18c.
Hams (American), per lb
Bacon (long clear), per lb
Bacon (Canadian), per B. 14c. to 16c. Shoulders 14c. Lard 12½ to 15c. Sides beef, per B. 10c. to 18c. Weats—beef, per B. 8c. to 15c. Mutton, per B. 10c. to 18c. Mutton, whole 10c. P&rk, sides, fresh, per B. 9½c. Chickens, per pair \$1 to \$1.50.
Mutton, per ID
Luiz tak a a dan luiso da a

NEW KLONDIKE COMPANY. Mr. F. M. Rattenbury Floats a Trans portation Company in England.

my F. M. Rattenbury left Victoria for London, England a few weeks ago on an important business mission, and the publication in the leading London dailies of the prospectus of "The Lake Bennettand Klondike Steam Navigation of the undertaking in which Mr. Rattenbury and his associates are engaged. The company is formed with a capital stock of £150,000, his objects being the building and operating of steamers on Lake Bennett and the transportation of the promoter of the company, and the promoter of the company, and the prospectus sets forth that certain the Worth of Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

"Kindly fill enclosed order at once. Dr. Agnew's Ointment has given the greatest of satisfaction here. It is one of the best sellers we ever handled and is magnical in the cure of skin diseases and priles. Yours truly, Eureka Drug. Co., Mauch Chunk, Pa. Orders like this accompanied by just such words of praise are the commonest occurrence at head-ouarrers for this great remedy—proves the people's faith in it and proves its power to relieve and cure piles and all itching and torturing skin troubles.

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

contracts entered into by him with the Albion Iron Works, W. J. Stephen, A. M. Bannerman and James Bryce will be assumed by the company. Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmere is the chairman of the London board of directors, the other the London board of directors, the other members of which are R. Byron John-son, Henry McDowell, Arthur J. San-derson, and T. O'Clery, all of London, England, and the advisory board in this province is composed of Walter Edward Dowlen, M.E., Hon, David W. Higgins, M.P.P., and I. W. Powell, late superin-tendent of Indian affairs.

FAVOR LEAD DUTIES

Council of the Board of Trade Endorse Agitation for Higher Tariff on Lead. Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. A. Kirk presiding, and the

following members present: Messrs. T. S. Futcher, W. A. Ward, D. R. Ker, A. C. Flumerfelt, Simon Leiser and the secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted, Mr. Ker was called upon for a report from the committee appointed to consider the questions submitted by Mr. David King, of the Kootenaian, at the last meeting regarding the proposed imposition of an import duty upon lead ore and lead manufactures. Mr. Ker stated that the committee not having been able to meet he had no report to make, although his individual equiton was that the plan ad-vocated by Mr. King was the best possible solution of the difficulty. He asked that further time be granted the commit-tee, to which Mr. Futcher objected, expressing it as his opinion that the matter is one of very great imoprance to the province, as it would mean the building up of an industry in lead smelting which would attain to vast proportions. He deprecated the idea of further postpone-ment of the matter, for if something be deprecated the idea of further postpo not done soon petitions would be received by the government from all quarters and this board would be the last and too late to have any effect upon the course For sale by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall pursued. The president read letters from the president of the Kaslo board of trade and the petition circulated by the Kootenaian upon the subject, and after considerable discussion the following resolution, moved by Mr. Futcher, and seconded by Mr. Ker, was carried, Mr.

Ward dissenting: "That the Dominion government be asked to place a scale of duties on lead and lead products similar to that in effect in the United States."

The secretary read a report from the Vancouver board of trade setting forth in detail the reasons why that body oppose the efforts made by the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver to secure the appointment of a Dominion inspect-or of stationary boilers. General approval of the Vancouver board's action having already been expressed by the council, the report was filed. A cor munication was received from the Mon real board of trade asking endorsation of their request to the Dominion govern-ment to improve the harbor at Montreal, which was laid on the table. An invitation was read from the mayor and council of Briston England, requesting the presence of the members of the board at the meeting of the British Association in their city in September, and on motion of Mr. Futcher it was decided to ask Mr. Robert Ward to represent the board, as it would be impossible for the presi-dent or vice-president to be present. Hon, E. G. Prior reported to the board regarding the new lights to be erected this season by the department at entrance to Burrard Inlet, Brotchie's Ledge, Sister's Island, Ivory Island, Soma Passage, Egg Island, and Cape Mudge, and the report was received and filed, the secretary being instructed to call Mr. Prior's attention to the need of call Mr. Prior's attention to the need of a light being placed on Fiddle Reef, which was not promised in the report. The chairman read a copy of a tele-gram sent by him yesterday to Sir Mackenzie Bowell urging the necessity of en-dorsing the Yukon railway bill and Mr. action was on motion endorsed. This being all the business the meeting

ONE OF THOUSANDS.

Big Orders and Words of Praise Prove the Worth of Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

Intense Feeling Among the Merchants of the City Over Probable Action of Senate.

Board of Trade Sends Strong Protest Against Throwing Out Yukon Railway Bill.

Merchants Declare Such Action Will Do British Columbia Incalculable Harm.

"The British Columbia Board of Trade beg to draw your attention to the fact senate will take any action which that unless the Lake Teslin road is will result in the construction of the built this year, loss will be entailed upon the merchants and shippers in this province, and that if the northern trade is not diverted immediately into purely forthwith to avoid the harm which must Canadian channels, a permanent and irretrievable loss will be sustained by the road must be built, and quickly. A sea-Dominion, and we must enter our most son's delay would work earnest and emphatic protest against harm to the Province and the Dominion, any legislation that may retard the and it seems inconceivable that the senworks now in progress." vorks now in progress."

The foregoing message, sent out ests of Canada."

this morning, signed by G. A. Kirk president of the board of trade, and addressed to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, expresses very accurately the opinion en-tertained by the leading business men of Victoria in regard to the threatened rejection by the senate of the Yukon railway bill. It is probable that no mea-sure of political significance ever received a more nearly unanimous endorsation from business men of all shades of opinion than the measure proposed by the Liberal government in ratification of the contract entered into with Messrs. be guilty of so grievous a blunder as the Mackenzie and Mann, and from those throwing out of the measure. "If any interviewed this morning by a Times realiternative scheme were proposed," they porter the strongest expressions of resay, "it would be a different matter, but great that the action of the senate was likely to be fatal to the passage of the

Mr. D. R. Ker, of the Brackman & Ker Milling Company, has done yeoman service in bringing influence to bear upon the eastern press and leading me bers of the senate, and he said this morning that he did not think it possible under the circumstances that the senate will take the responsibility of throwing out the bill unless they feel perfectly confident that some other arrangement can be made immediately with the present contractors for continuing the construction of the road to a British Columbia seaport on terms which may be considered more advantageous than those at present suggested. "The urgency which exists for the immediate provision of railroad communication with the Yukon cannot be over-estimated," says Mr. Ker, "and a delay of a few weeks, let alone of a whole season, should not be lost in the endeavor to save the Dominion a few thousand dollars, while at the same time hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost by trade getting into other channels, from which it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to divert

Mr. G. A. Kirk, president of the Board of Trade, and a member of the firm of Turner, Beeton & Co., emphasized very strongly the view expressed in the telegram quoted. The urgency of the case and the imperative necessity for an immediate provision of facilities for trade with the Yukon are so marked that it would be little short of madness, in opinion, to delay the building of the

railway. Alderman A. G. McCandless expresses it as his opinion that to delay the build-ing of the road would entail a greater loss upon the country than could be remedied by any other contract which could possibly be made. British Columbia, although primarily interested, is not est daughter Kate was claimed by death the only province in the Dominion and yesterday morning the only which would be materially injured by a failure to ratify the contract. The whole W. H. Adams, died very suddenly. Mrs. Dominion will suffer an almost incalculable loss if the trade is allowed to be diverted into United States channels, as it will be, if any delay be encountered in the construction of this road. That it is advisable that the road should be continued to a seaport in British Columbia as soon as possible. Mr. McCandless Adams went home yesterday morning says, is admitted on all hands, but as an initial step in the opening up of the mother and sister lay dead, suffering. initial step in the opening up of the country and the securing of the trade to those who are entitled to it, he believes the present bill should be passed, and delay will be forever to be regret-

Mr. E. B. Marvin is an earnest advocate of the immediate construction of the road, and prophesies that if the bill be killed the result will be that the wlil be lost to the people of British Co'umbia. That it should and must continued to a British Columbia port he strongly believes, but under the circumstances of urgency, the imperative necessity for that portion of the road between Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake being built immediately, he advocates the ratification of the contract, and then the government could make and then the government could make the present as are necessary to the strongly believes, but under the circumstances of urgency, the imperative drew's R. C. Cathedral, and at the cemetery by Rev. Father Nicolaye, The pall-bearers for Mrs, Doscher were Messrs. W. P. Allen, J. W. Keller, C. Lombard, Jos. Wriglesworth, J. Cathcart, H. R. Young; for Miss Doscher, Messrs, S. L. Redgrave, G. Aikman, Frank Campbell, Frank Lerov, John Haggerty and J. M. "American encroachment has continued long enough," says Mr. Marvin, "and now that an opportunity of curtailing that encroachment occurs, it would be suicidal for us to allow any considera-tion of a few thousand dollars to stand in the way, in view of the fact that the loss sustained would be immeasurably

greater than any possible gain."

Mayor Redfern is emphatically in favor of the ratification of the bill and thinks any delay necessitated by the senate's action will be prejudicial to the interests of British Columbia and the Dominion importance of securing the trade to the merchants of Canada is so great that it would justify the government giving

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal. Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD. more liberal terms than would otherwise

Mr. Richard Hall, of Hall, Goepel & Mr. Richard Hall, of Hall, Goepel & Co., says that any representative of British Columbia who would oppose the passage of the bill should be asked by the people to resign his seat. The road should be built immediately. The terms of the contract are fully warranted by the presence which resided facilities and lishment of the needed facilities, and the building of the road will have the effect of diverting the trade into purely Canadian channels, to which it properly

belongs.

Mr. John Piercy is perhaps more emphatic than anyone in his denunciation of the action of the senate if it results in the delay of the building of the road. After the trouble which has been taken to secure information in regard to the matter, and after the people have recognized so plainly the necessity which exists for immediate action Mr. Piercy thinks the action of the senate in killing the hill would be suicidal. Mr. F. C. Davidge says: "We must have the railway, and I cannot think the

road being delayed. I cannot believe the senate would kill the present contract without having some assurance result from any delay. If the trade is to be diverted into Canadian channels the

These, although not by any means the only opinions obtained, are sufficiently in dicative of the sentiment generally enter-tained by the leading business men of the city. It is recognized on all hands that the building of the road is a difficult and arduous undertaking, that it is a work of paramount necessity in the interests of the province, and several gen-tlemen have contented themselves when asked their opinion in regard to the matter with saying, that they will not be-lieve until conviction is forced upon them that the senate will allow themselves to as this is the best that offers, the extreme urgency of the case warrants the government in continuing it, if possible, by any other means, even in defiance of the ac-

tion of the senate."

The council of the Vancouver board of trade sent the following telegram to the senate this morning: "Whereas the opening of communication with the Yukon district is of vital importance to the interests of this country; and whereas such communication is, in the opinion of this council to be most quickly obtained by the construction of a railway between Teslin lake and some Canadian port; therefore be it resolved, that the council of the Vancouver board of trade prays the parliament of Canada to legislate for the immediate construction. in Canadian territory, between Teslin lake and the port which may be found to be most suitable on the coast of British Columbia, and to provide that the portion of the line between Glenora and Teslin lake shall be completed by September the first of this year."

A Banker's Experience.

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewon, of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

DEATH CLAIMS A FAMILY, Mrs. Doscher and Two Daughters Die of Pneumonia Within Four Days.

A few months ago Henry W. Doscher, Doscher and her two daughters died of pneumonia, the daughters having, it is believed, contracted the disease while attending to their mother. Miss Doscher visited her mother at the hospital and upon her arrival home was taken ill and passed away within a few days. Mrs. as she thought, simply from a slight cold. She had not been in the house long before she suffered from a severe atack of pneumonia, from which she never rallied.

Mrs. Doscher was a native of Galway, Ireland, aged 65 years, and both daughters were natives of Victoria, Miss Doscher being 30 years of age and Mrs.

Adams 33 years. Adams 33 years.

The funeral of the mother and youngest daughter took place this morning, services being conducted at St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral, and at the ceme-

On Wednesday the funeral of Mrs. Adams will take place at 9:30 a.m. from her late residence, 36 King's road, and at St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral at

BENCHERS ELECTED.

Governing Body of the Law Society for the Ensuing year. The ballots cast for the election The ballots cast for the election of benchers for the year were counted this morning and the following gentlement were elected: Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.; H. D. Helmcken, Q.C.; J. Stuart Yates, E. V. Bodwell and F. B. Gregory, of Victoria; L. G. McPhillips, Q.C.; Charles Wilson, Q.C., and E. P. Davis, Q.C., of Vancouver; and John Elliot, of Nelson These gentlemen along with the Nelson. These gentlemen along with the Attorney-General and Sir Henry Crease and Hon. J. T McCreight, retired judges of the Supreme count, will form the governing body of the Law Society for the next year. Mr. Elliot is the first practitioner from Kootenay to have the honor of election. The first meeting will be held Monday next. The regular examinations of the so-ciety are taking place to-day.

Argument in Iron Mask v. Centre Star is being continued before Mr. Justice Walkem to-day.

From all over the country, come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Here is a sample letter from Mrs. C. Shep, of Little Rock, Ark.: "I was suffering from a severe cold, when I read of the cures that had been effected by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I concluded to give it a trial and accordingly procured a bottle. It gave me prompt relief, and I have the best reason for re-commending it very highly, which I do with pleasure." For sale by Langlev & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FROM NORTHERN PORTS. arrival of the Amur From the North-

The steamer Amur arrived from Skagway, Dyea and Wrangel this morning with six passengers and a very light cargo. She left Skagway on Wednesday last and proceeded to Wrangel, experiencing cold yet clear weather to that port, where a stay of about twelve hours was made before she continued her voyage to Victoria. The Amur research the following pages of the City of t ports the following vessels: The City of Seattle and Czarina were entering Skagway harbor when she left; the Islander was at Juneau, bound north; the steamer George W. Elder and the bark Richard III., in tow of the tug Lorne, were entering Queen Charlotte Sound and the steamers Centennial and Tees were seen

just above Seymour Narrows.

The Amur brings news that reports have reached Wrangel of a strike of placer gold up the Stikine. No details were gvien. At Wrangel things were said to be booming, the weather having the trill in Sac and its feet translation. put the trail in fine condition for 'travel-

ing.

The Amur will sail on her next voyage to Skagway, Juneau and Wrangel to-

DIED AT DAWSON

L. B. Hamlin, Civil Engineer, of This City. Met Death in the Frozen North.

With a Companion He Took Part in a Rush to Reindeer Creek and Was Lost.

Spent a Night in the Mountains and Died from the Effects

from the effects of cold and exposure.

Mr. Hamlin and a companion had taken part in a rush to Reindeer Creek, a branch of Dominion Creek, and were returning to Dawson to record the ciaims they had staked, when they lost their way. All night they wandered around looking for shelter, the weather being bitterly cold. Just as daylight was breaking they reached a cabin, but by this time Mr. Hamlin, who was fully sixty years of age, and physically unfit for such a trip, was thoroughly exhausted, and soon after arriving at the cabin he lapsed into unconsciousness. Word sixty years of age, and physically unfit for such a trip, was thoroughly exhaust-ed, and soon after arriving at the cabin he lapsed into unconsciousness. Word was sent to Dawson and the Mounted Police dog team was sent out to bring Mr. Hamlin in to the hospital. The trip occupied several days, and all the time the patient was unconscious. He arrived at the Dawson hospital on the morning of February 16, and John Piche, the government courier, who arrived here on Saturday, went in to see Mr. Hamlin a few hours before he started for the coast. The doctor then said there was no hope. On his way out Mr. Piche took a trip up Henderson Creek. When he returned to the Yukon river again ne met a miner who had left Dawson after him, and from him learned of Mr. Ham-

the Yukon, had for a number of years been a resident of Victoria. He was a native of New Brunswick, and came to British Columbia in 1880 with the engineering corps engaged on the Onderdonk section of the Canadian Pacific railway. On the completion of the work he came to Victoria and giving up the practice of his profession lived a retired life. Just before the collapse of the real estate boom he was induced to enter into partnership with Fernice Postation. into partnership with Francis Bouchier in the real estate business, and this ab-sorbed his entire fortune. After the dis-solution of the firm Mr. Hamlin again entered upon the practice of his profession, and had almost continually been engaged by the provincial government. Mr. Hamlin leaves a widow, a resident f Victoria, but no family.

The young man who accompanied Mr. Hamlin to Reindeer Creek was badly frozen, and it was considered probabl would require to have his feet

GLEN EDEN REJOICES

Over the Recovery of Mr. James Paddon of Mt Forest

His Caso Was a Severe One of Kidney Disease_Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him Thoroughly-Glen Eden People Rely on Dorld's Kidney Pills and Their Faith Is Justified.

Glen Eden, April 1.—The report of the ecovery of Mr. James Paddon, of Mt. Torest, from a severe attack of Kidney Disease, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills has caused great rejoicing here, where Mr. Paddon is well known.
Mr. Paddon's case was a very severe Mr. radion's case was a very severe one. It was well known that he was a constant sufferer, and he had the sympathy of all his friends. Consequently it gives unbounded pleasure to all to know that he has at last conquered his Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that the people of this district will use for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, Heart Failure, Urinary Diseases, Blood Impurities, and all other forms of Kidney Disease. They have cured hundreds of cases of these complaints in this neighborhood, and the procedule has the neighborhood, and the people have the fullest confidence in the medicine.

Money for Bridge Suits

Awarded for Alterations to Electric Light Station.

His Worship the Mayor presided over the usual weekly meeting of the board of aldermen last evening, when all the members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and duly approved, communications were read as for-lows: From Loewenberg, Harris & Co., ask-ing permission to re-roof the Lighthouse Saloon, on Cormorant street. Referred to the fire wardens to report. From the Consolidated Electric Railway

Company, offering to supply the necessary plant for the Yates street pumping station. heferred to the water commissioners.

Captain Lacey, of the local corps of the Salvation Army, drew attention to the fact that the lease of the premises now occupied as a shelter in the Market buildoccupied as a shelter in the Market building expires on May ist, and asking a renewal of the same. On motion this was left to the mayor to arrange, on the understanding that the building be available whenever the city may wish to determine the tenancy.
Dalby & Claxton offered certain lots in

Daily & Claxton offered certain lots in the Fernwood Estate as a site for the pro-posed fire hall in the east end. Received and laid on the table for one week. A petition was received from W. J. Smith and twenty others calling attention to the condition of Hillside avenue, and was re-ferred to the city engineer and street comferred to the city engineer and street com-mittee for report as to cost.

A report was put in from the city en-gineer as to the cost of paying Broad and Fort streets, and on motion was laid over for one week.

The city solicitor reported in regard to the two resolutions moved by Ald. Williams looking towards the regular inspection of boilers and wharves within the munici-pality as follows: *

of Exposure.

The inspection of wharves is provided for by the Dominion authorities, Mr. Roy, of New Westminster, being the resident engineer. It is not expedient for the corporation to seek any responsibility in the matter, and if it is suggested to the Hon. I is most important that all wharves should be subjected at ofice to careful examination to ascertain whether they are sufficiently strong to bear the additional weight new brought to bear upon them, the matter will receive his immediate attention. If Mr. Sorby's scheme is adopted, the care of all wharves will be

the subject.
"I have also been informed by Captain Gaudin that he had no doubt that upon Gaudin that he had to doubt that upon application to the minister of marine permission would be given the covernment inspector to examine the corporation boilers, the corporation arranging for payment of the corporation arranging for payment his fees."

Ald. Williams moved that the report be Ald. Williams moved that the report be received and filed, stating that he would act in the matter later. Ald. Hall seconded this, but Ald. Wilson thought something more should be done, as the need of inspecting boilers is urgent. The motion carried, on the understanding that Ald. Williams would proceed further with the matter at a future date.

The city solicitor also reported in regard to the request for co-operation in securing amendments to the liquor license act, stating that as the license act does not affect

ing that as the license act does not affect the municipalities and the original and deals with most of the subjects referred to in the communication from Kamloops, it was not advisable for the council to take any active part in securing such amend-ments. This was received and filed, a copy being ordered to be sent to the clerk of the municipal council at Kamloops. municipal council at Kamloops,
Tenders for repairs and alterations to the
old electric light station on Yates street
were received as follows:

 Geo. H. Moore.
 \$1,050

 Tighe Brothers
 1,590

 McKilligan & Anderson
 1,175

 Noble Brothers
 948

 Thomas Tubman
 997

 Edward Bragg
 1,048

 Thomas & Glover
 1,070

Ald. Humphrey moved that Messrs.

Noble Bros., being the lowest tenderers, and the amount being within the estimate made by Mr. Northcott, they be awarded the contract. This was seconded by Ald. McGregor and also by Ald. Hall, and carried

McGregor and also by Ald. Hall, and carried.

When the tenders for electric supplies were brought up, Ald. Wilson moved that they be referred to the electric light committee and the purchasing committee. Carried. The same course was adopted in regard to the tenders for a dynamo. Tenders for a steam pump were laid over for one week on motion of Ald. McCandless. The street committee reported on several afters which had been referred to them, nd the report was adopted on motion of hid. Kinsman and Hall. Ald. Kinsman and Hall.

The special committee appointed to open tenders for police clothing and boots recommended that seventeen suits of clothes for constables, at \$20 each, be ordered from W. Kinnaird; three suits for officers, at \$25, from J. G. Burrows, and twenty pairs of boots at \$6 per pair from G. H. Maynard. This was adopted on motion of Ald. Hall and Humphrey.

The fluance committee's report recommending payment of \$4,600 was adopted

and Humphrey.

The fluance committee's report recommending payment of \$4,600 was adopted.

Ald. McCandless and McGregor moved the resolution, of which notice had been given by the mayor, as follows:

"Whereas certain judgments have been given against the city in the Point Ellice bridge cases; and whereas pending appeal to the privy council the amounts of said judgments have to be paid into the superine court; and whereas in event of the privy council deciding adversely to the city the amount of any judgment obtained will have to be paid at once; it is resolved that the municipal council request the government to enact such an amendment to the municipal clauses act as will enable the corporation to borrow the amounts required to be paid into the supreme court pending the decision of the privy council and costs, without being required to repay them before the end of the year; also for authority to enable the council, in event of the privy council deciding against the city, to pass a by-law to borrow on the credit of the municipality any money that may be required to pay all judgments and costs that may be given against the city in the bridge cases, such by-law to be introduced without petition and without the assent of the ratepayers."

His Worship said he need hardly say this was a precantionary measure, the first portion of the resolution being necessary

There is only one way of curing Kidney Diseases. This is by curing the Kidneys. The only way of doing this is by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. They set the Kidneys in proper condition, thus ensuring a supply of pure, fresh blood and thoroughly healthy organs.

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

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The facture of the ratepayers. His Worshlp said he need hardly say this was a precautionary measure, the first portion of the resolution being necessary to provide some means of making such payments as may be necessary, and which could not be taken out of the current revenue. The power was also sought from the legislature to allow the city to raise the amount they might be adjudged liable for by the privy council. Aid. McGardess, in moving the resolution, said he thought it was as well to take time by the fore-lock, and this was the only feasible plan by which it could be done. Aid. McGardeso, which is could not vote for the motion, thinking it altogether unnecessary, and that it might be taken as an admission of probable defeat. He objected, too, to the idea of money being borrowed without the resolution as well on the resolution being necessary to provide some means of making such payments as may be necessary, and which could not be taken out of the current revenue. The power was also sought from the legislature to allow the city to raise the amount they might be adjudged liable for by the privy council. Aid. McGardess, in moving the resolution, said he thought it was as well to take time by the fore-lock, and this was the only feasible plan by which it could not be the only one to oppose it, and strongly consulted, and if he was the only one to oppose it, and strongly consulted, and if he was the only one to oppose it, and strongly consulted, and if he was the only one to oppose it, and strongly consulted, and if he was the only one to oppose it, and st

A Motion to Enable the City to Raise

and Ald. Humphreys then expressed it as his opinion that the same aldermen did not understand the motion. He moved that the resolution be taken in two separate parts, and Ald. McCandless seconded. Ald. Humber, speaking on the motion, stated that he understood \$13,500 had already been appropriated for payment of the amounts for which judgments had been given against the city, but the mayor corrected the supposition, saying the amount had not been provided out of the revenue, and if, as was likely, another \$20,000 had to be provided within two weeks, it would mean that not only would the city be short of the money for ordinary purposes, but they would be in debt. Ald. Williams objected again to power being obtained to raise money without consulting the people, which occasioned the mayor to say that the power sought was not to raise a permanent loan, but only to get money to meet the requirements of the law suits, in the same way that the overdrafts were raised by the council for ordinary purposes.

The first portion of the resolution, asking for power to borrow the amounts required to be paid into the supreme court pending the decision of the privy council and costs, without being required to repay them before the end of the year, was then voted upon, Ald. Phillips moving it be read this day six months. Ald. McCandless urged the aldermen to reconsider the motion, which would enable the council to raise the money in case it was needed. Ald. Humber maintained this should be done by by-law. The ratepayers being quite well aware of the suits were decided against the city, would pass the by-law if properly submitted to them. The mayor said they might and might not, and if they did not, and the suits were decided against the city, would pass the by-law if properly submitted to them. The mayor said they might and might not, and if they did not, and the suits were decided against the city and no provision such as that contained in the resolution was made, the result would. — that execution might be levied against the cor

that execution might be levied against the corporation. A vote was taken on the amendment of Ald. Phillips, that the motion be read this day six months, and resulted in it being defeated by the following vote: Ayes—Ald. Williams, Humber, Kinsman and Phillips.—4.

Noes—Ald. Williams, Humber, Kinsman and Phillips.—4.

Humphreys, McGregor and His Worship the Magn.—6.

The resolution was then carried on a similar vote. The second portion of the resolution was, on motion of Ald. McCandless and McGregor, withdrawn.

Ald. Williams then moved a resolution calling the attention of the department of Indian affairs to the condition of the roads on the Songhees reserve, which, he thought, would result in the department recognizing that the property should be vested in the proper authorities. Ald. Humphreys and Wilson thought the subject was one the council had nothing to do with, and likely to bring a snub from the Indian department. Ald. Phillips, McCandless and Hall supported the motion. Ald. Williams expressed astonishment at the policy of inaction which some of the aldermen favored, and said that if the Songhees reservation had been adjacent to any other city than Victoria it would have been moved years and years ago, and something should certainly be done to draw the attention of the government to the nuisance should certainly be done to draw the attention of the government to the nuisance which existed at our doors. The motion

carried.

The sewer rental by-law was laid over The sewer rental by-law was laid over for one week, and the estimates by-law was reconsidered and finally passed.

Ald. Williams asked if the matters referred to the legislative committee relative to amendments of the municipal clauses act were being attended to. The mayor explained that the legislature had not yet considered the municipal clauses act, but that the amendments sought to be made were in the hands of the member for the city, Mr. H. D. Helmcken. Ald. McCandless pointed out that an important matter had been overlooked this year, that of the wide tire by-law, which should be attended to, as the heavy wagons coming from the to, as the heavy wagons coming from the outer wharf with narrow tires would do great injury to the streets in the city. The matter dropped without any action being taken, and on motion the council adjourned at 9:50 o'clock.

The greater includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, and may be depended upon to cure boils and pimples.

BETWEEN \$200 AND \$300

STILL HIS CATARRH REMAINED.

A 25 CENT BOX OF DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE DOES EFFECTIVE WORK.

Catarrh sufferers and those afflicted with Cold in the Head. Hay Fever, Hawking and Spitting, Foul Breath, Loss of Taste and Smeli and the many disagreeable and disastrous consequences attendant upon these, should lose no time in procuring Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Mr. J. W. Jennison, Gilford, Ont., writes three hundred dollars, tried all kinds of treatments, but got no benefit. One box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did me more good than all other remedies. In fact I consider myself cured, and with a 25 cent box at that."

Sold by all Dealers. Complete with Blower at 25 cents.

-ASTHMALENE-Gives a Night's sweet sleep and cures so that you need not sit ASTHWA for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. C. Eaft Bros. Med Co., 186 Adelaide Street, FREE Toronto, Ontario.

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SOUTH VICTORIA

THE SOUTH VIGTORIA LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

Will meet at COLQUITZ HALL, Carey Road, on Easter Monday Afternoon, April 11th, 81 4 o'clock,

All true Liberals who are not members and who desire to join the association will be welcome. Members please attend with-out further notice, as the business of the meeting is of great importance.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of Canadian Development Company, Limited."

CAP. TAI \$360,000.

I hereby certify that the "Camelopment Company, Limited," has been incorporated under the "Camelot," as a limited company.

capital of three hundred and sixty dollars, divided into three thou hundred shares of one hundred WAR TALK IS of British Columbia. of British Columbia.

The objects for which the company been established are:

(a.) To acquire all the rights, proper assets and privileges acquired and now by E. C. Platt, of the city and county state of New York, as agent and upon for the promoters of the company (and the shareholders thereof upon incorpor subject, as hereinafter expressed), the osay:

United States on the Cuba C., of all the properties and B. C., of all the properties and the firm carrying on business in Columbia, as the Teslin and Yuko portation Company, for the price 000 in cash and an interest in the stock of the company upon inco equal in nominal value to £12,000 fully paid-up and non-assessable: (2.) By assignment from Clarence kay and H. Maitland Kersey of rights and privileges possessed under and by virtue of two certracts, each bearing date of 21st December, 1897, and made by the the firm of James Rees & Sons (of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Question. at Last.

Fletcher Company, of Jersey (8.) By assignment from H. Mai Kersey, of all his right, title and in in and to the wooden steamboat hull in course of construction at the Star yard, Victoria, B. C., and the materia plant obtained for the carrying out of onstruction; And in consideration therefor burse the said E. S. Platt with sums, aggregating \$85,000.00, disb

im in the premises: to ass tions arising under the said two co and in and about the construction said steamboat hulls, and to issue said Francis M. York and Samuel Davie fully paid-up and non-as shares of the company to the am shares of the company to the amount \$58,500.00 as the equivalent of the said i 000 sterling:

(b.) To purchase, build, charter

load (either on commission or otherwise), sell, repair, let out to hire and trade with steam or other ships, boats and vessels of all kinds; to carry on business as carriers of passengers and freight by land and To buy, sell, manufacture and

Pittsburg, Pennsylvani

(c.) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects, and for that purpose to carry on the business of a general shopkeeper or merchant:
(d.) To purchase, take or lease, hire or in exchange or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any easement, rights, licenses or privileges:
(e.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company:

company:

(f.) To obtain, and from time to time renew and hold a free miner's certificate:
(g.) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, exchange or otherwise, mines, mining property, claims, water rights, mining rights, minerals, ores, mills, stamps, smeling and other works for treating ores and minerals, and rendering them marketable metals, including also all kinds of building, machinery, roads, wharves, tramways and plant useful or supposed to be useful in mining, milling, treating or reducing ores or minerals, and any concessions, grants, decrees, claims, rights or privileges whatsoever, which may seem to the company capable of being turned to account, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and turn ork, develop, carry out, exercise and turn account the same, and to dispose of any

uch concessions, grants, decrees, clai privileges.

(h.) To take, or otherwise acquire, and hold shares, debentures, bonds, or other securities of or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company.

(l.) To enter into partnership or into any charing profits, union of (1.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in any such company. in any such company:

(j.) To sell the undertaking of the com

in any such company:

(j.) To sell the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the court, when necessary; to amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; to purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; of this company:

of this company:

(k.) To make, accept, indorse and execute promisory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments; to lend money, and in particular to persons having dealings with the company; to raise money in such manner as the company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures charged upon all or any of the company's property, both present and future:

(1.) To carry on any business, the carrying on of which the company may think directly or indirectly conducive to the development of any property in which it is interested:

(m.) To acquire, by grant, purchase, of therwise, concessions of any property of privileges from any government and to privileges from any government and to privileges from any government and to privileges from any act, law or order of the control of the contro any legislature or government for the company to carry any of its objects int (o.) To pay the costs, charges and ex

penses of or in connection with the fo-tion and incorporation of the company, to remunerate any person or persons services rendered or to be rendered to company, either in cash or in shares of the company, either wholly or partly part up:

(p.) To establish and maintain agencies of this company in any province, colony or

is company in any province, colony of reign state, and to procure the company foreign state, and to procure the company to be registered or incorporated in any province, colony or foreign state:

(q.) To do all such things as are incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above objects, either alone or in partnership or in conjunction with any person or other association, and either as principals or agents, and including a power to pay brokerage or commission for services rendered in obtaining or guaranteeing or underwriting capital for the company or otherwise. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia this 10th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date 1 intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kitimat Arm, about one mile north of the land applied for by Messrs. Todd, Donohoe and Stevens; thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence east forty chains (more or less), to shore line; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the point of commencement. JAMES 8. MURRAY.

Victoria, B. C., 24th, Feb., 1898.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the general meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 4 Broughton street, in the city of Victoria, 1898, at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, for the purpose of choosing directors for the purpose of choosing directors for the purpose of chosing directors will meet to elect officers for the ensuing year, and for the fransaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

March 7th, 1898.

WM. H. PHIPPS. Secretary. Pursuant to the by-laws of the said com-

\$1.50 ANNUM \$1.

VOL. 17.

ON EVERY

Generally Believed That the To Act Has Arrived

Intense Excitement All Ov

Washington, March 30.-Sena om, a member of the foreign mmittee makes the following ent in regard to the Cuban sit "I do not see how we can avo with Spain. The feeling on the the senate is intense. It looks though, if the president does define some policy acceptable to will proceed without him. depiorable condition and no one

more than I. "There is a most universal de action on the part of the fortions committee. It will not u lay doing its duty.

"It has been said that we ar fully prepared for war. My this is that we are as well pr we will be six months hence. approach the question of war

"We are not yet through over our dead. War will cost ands more lives and millions of ands more lives and millions of We can replace the latter, but not restore the dead. Never am impressed with a solemn d "We must do something to resuffering and the struggling Craw corner do over duty without we cannot do our duty without on a war with Spain, then wa be. A few days, perhaps a f will determine whether we

peace or war. "I don't think Spain will y "I don't think Spain will yi demands without an armed con at the eleventh hour. She widelay with all of the adroninesse known to her diplomaciall the arts of the diplomat ared, I think she will fight.

"I don't underestimate Spail overestimate the bravery of or our resources. If our pure or our resources. If our pury sordid one we could not ju-selves. To relieve suffering an

selves. To relieve surering an people free is a noble deed.
"Upon that plea shall we fin tion for our acts."
Senator George Gray, of Dimember of the committee on lations, made the following starting and the second of the committee on lations, made the following starting at the second of the committee on lations. "The situation is exce any change to be were 48 hours ago. I need

were 48 hours ago. I need not the events which have led up dition of things. They are kn men. I have deprecated war beginning and have labored and assiduously for peace eve first sign of a conflict with peared on the horizon.

"I have hoped that the would define a policy which, lined and fully understood, y to his side the United State and a united people. It is n congress should look to the plead in a crisis such as now us. It will be lamentable if final hour comes to act, it should be a such as a contraction of the such as a such as now us. us. It will be lamentable in final hour comes to act, it sh itself in full accord with the Senator Rawlins, of Utah, d following statement:
"I was loath to introduce

solution; but I thought the had come when decisive action taken and there seemed to luctance upon the part of representatives to strike out ter.
"I learned that other reso
to the extent of making a de
war, were in contemplation,
judgment the proper thing to

get at the emergency directl once and for all, that the i of Cuba should be establishe claration of war against Spa "I shall press this resolu fullest extent and I have no ome positive resolution will from the committee on

Bailey asked what became The speaker said if it was in the regular way it would to the committee on foreign a The house then began consthe naval appropriation bill.

More Cuban Resolut Washington, March 30-Re damson, of Georgia, to-dar resolution recognizing the Cuba and authorizing the ceredit a minister to that Representative Mahany, introduced a joint resolution the Cuban republic as a fr endent state and welcoming sisterhood of republics in Representative Todd, of oduced a resolution decla

tate of war exists betwee States and Spain. Maine Relief Act Si Washington, March 30.—7 Mainse disaster is approved

Congressmen Going to Washington, March 30.— ouisiana will furnish the f men to resign and raise regi

Representative Campbell, tieth Illinois district, and R Broussard, of the Third I trict, have announced that tonce resign and go home to war.

war. "I regard hostilities as in Campbell, "and in 24 telegraph my resignation Tanner and ask his author regiment. I have no doub immediately grant it, and I to put a first-class force in shorth.

Mr. Broussard has alread his resignation to take breaking out of hostilities. younger man than Mr. Can been born in the closing da