



FIGHTING NEAR MAFEKING

Boers Are Advancing in Force to Meet the Relief Column Under Colonel Plumer.

BOERS REPORT A BRITISH DEFEAT.

The Story Is Not Believed in London—Many Free Staters Are Anxious to Surrender—Activity in Natal—Burgbers Burn a Town.

(Associated Press.) London, March 22.—The report from Kromstadt, Orange Free State, that the Boers under the command of Olivier defeated the British is not believed here.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Springfontein, dated Tuesday, March 20th, says General Gatacre was "all well" and adds that he and Gen. Brabant had not lost a dozen men in a fortnight. The last advice also placed Gen. Gatacre about 30 miles north of Bethulle, where the Boer report says the defeat was inflicted.

This, with the fact that no mention of the affair was made by Lord Roberts in his dispatch of March 21st, confirms the belief that the Kromstadt reports are erroneous.

Skirmishing Near Lobatsi.

The reports of skirmishing near Lobatsi, while apparently not inflicting any serious loss to Col. Plumer's column, cause grave anxiety in regard to his ability to reach Mafeking. Further news from that quarter is anxiously awaited, for in the six days that have elapsed since the last messages were sent off, a serious engagement may have occurred, though not of Col. Plumer's seeking. The Boers seem determined not to give up their prey at Mafeking without a fierce struggle.

"Mafeking Day." In reply to the mayor of Capetown's request to make "Mafeking relief day" a public holiday, Premier Schreiner wrote: "May the holiday come soon, and may a spirit of general good will and kindly consideration prevail later."

Will Continue the War.

The Times, in its second edition, publishes a dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez which quotes President Steyn as saying at Kromstadt that the Boers would continue the struggle for six months longer.

Pomeroy Destroyed. While the Boers and British in the Orange Free State are taking advantage of the period of inactivity, a special dispatch from Durban says the town of Pomeroy, thirty miles east of Ladysmith has been burned by the Boers.

A British detachment arriving at Pomeroy as the Boers evacuated the place, shelled the burghers, but they succeeded in taking up a strong position in the hills with a force estimated to number five thousand.

ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER.

London, March 22.—Lord Roberts telegraphed from Bloemfontein, under the date of March 21st, as follows: "So many burghers have expressed a desire to surrender under the terms of the last proclamation that I have sent small columns in various directions to register their names and take over their arms."

"A cavalry brigade has gone to the eastward to Thabaneh, and a detachment from Springfontein has occupied Smithfield, where some Transvaalers and wagon with arms and ammunition were captured."

"The Scots Guards are at Edenburg and Reddersburg. "General Clements's brigade is marching here by way of Philippolis and Fauresmith."

BOERS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Kromstadt, O. F. S., Tuesday, March 20, via Pretoria, March 22.—The Boers, commanded by Gen. Olivier, have engaged the British troops under General Gatacre in the vicinity of Bethulle, repulsing the British with heavy loss and capturing many of them.

Burgbers are arriving here in great numbers. General Dewet arrived to-day. Desultory fighting with Col. Plumer's column has occurred near Gaborones.

Not Believed.

London, March 22.—The report of Gen. Gatacre's defeat by the Boers is not believed here. The last advice placed Gatacre about 20 miles north of Bethulle, where the Boers report says he was defeated.

FIGHTING NEAR MAFEKING

Lobatsi, Friday, March 16.—The Boers, under Commandant Snyman, are advancing in force from Mafeking towards Lobatsi.

Colonel Bodle made a reconnaissance on March 13th and found Pitzani and Potlango occupied by the Boers. He returned to Goode siding and made a demonstration on March 14th. He found the Boers in strength at a sharp curve on the railway. They had mounted a gun on the line and were lying in wait for the construction train.

Brisk firing occurred a few miles south of Lobatsi on the morning of the 15th. The Boers' Maxim was freely used. Col. Bodle came in touch with the Boers just in time to prevent the camp being

widely burning from point to point in a districts of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any remaining Boers, thus ensuring the safety of Lord Roberts's communications before starting towards Pretoria.

Winston Churchill in a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says: "I think it may be counted a certainty that the Transvaal would immediately comply if Great Britain were to demand equally fair treatment to all prisoners, by a threat of reprisals on Transvaal prisoners."

Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post offers the following suggestion: "It may be a part of the plan of Lord Roberts to make a raid with the mobile force Lord Kitchener is collecting at Prieska, through the country beyond the Vaal river, where many Boer parties are scattered, and to recover Kuruman from the Boers. Such a raid might be an effective means of helping Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking."

A Daily News correspondent at Springfontein describing the movements says: "Gen. Gatacre is sweeping through the country like a cyclone with flying columns in all directions. His swiftness and strategy have proved of incalculable value to the British."

Lord Methuen's movements north of Kimberley are believed to be a prelude to the gathering of a column of 20,000 men with Kimberley as a base to strike eastward from Fourteen Streams into the Transvaal.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, has granted the request of the mayor of Capetown that a public holiday be proclaimed throughout the colony on the relief of Mafeking.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pretoria dated Monday, March 20th, says: "President Kruger returned from Kromstadt yesterday. He says the fight in the Free State will be desperate. I am informed that the Transvaal government has taken no resolution to destroy mines or property as a last resort."

Several telegrams have passed between President Kruger and the British government in addition to the Salisbury-Kruger correspondence already published. The foreign office received a dispatch from Pretoria yesterday. The contents of these communications cannot yet be obtained.

So far as the military situation is concerned there is practically no change. The Capetown correspondent of the Morning Post says: "On the best authority I learn that the real objective of the Fischer-Wolmarans deputations in Russia. I also hear that the very last message sent from Pretoria, thus making it difficult to implicate Steyn and the Bondites."

EVACUATION OF SMITHFIELD

Alival North, Cape Colony, March 22.—Commandant Olivier left Smithfield two hours before the British scouts arrived.

He only succeeded in inducing about 150 men to accompany him, mostly insurgent colonists. The Free Staters refused to go with him, and are returning to their farms.

Col. Plumer's scouts were at Ramat-alabama yesterday.

The usual Mafeking dispatches are overdue, but no anxiety is felt on that score.

Dynamite explosions, wrecking the railway, are proceeding south of Lobatsi.

THE MILWAUKEE

Arrives at Capetown—Thirty-Eight Horses Died on the Voyage.

Ottawa, March 22.—The militia department received the following cable to-day.

"Capetown, March 21st, 1900.—Transport Milwaukee arrived at Capetown to-day. All well. Thirty-eight horses dead. (Signed) Col. Gordon."

Montreal, March 22.—The Elder Dempster Company have received a cable stating that the transport Milwaukee, with the last of the second Canadian contingent on board, arrived at Capetown 11.10 last night. All well on board.

READY FOR THE WORST.

Johannesburg Mine Managers Think the Boers Will Destroy Machinery.

Montreal, March 22.—A Holland, Mich., dispatch says leading mine managers and engineers from the Transvaal, who have visited that country since the beginning of hostilities, think that the threat to blow up the mines more than a mere bluff. These managers are in the United States to place orders for new equipment immediately after the destruction of the old machinery.

One Johannesburg mine manager here now, has full plans and specifications for a complete new equipment which will cost about a million dollars.

Holland, Mich., is a strong pro-Boer centre.

London, March 22.—Preparations are being made for the next move in South Africa. As necessary to a beginning, Generals Gatacre and Brabant are

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and fail-safe cure.

Blood Purifier—I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it beneficial for myself and baby. It purifies the blood and strengthens the system. Mrs. HENRY WALK, Clinton, Ont.

Strength Builder—Myself, wife and children have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it strengthened us. It relieved me of a lame back. Dr. Wm. McConnoy, caretaker, Colt Institute, Galt, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

feuds between the Transvaalers and Free Staters. If all the Boers are sent to St. Helena a considerable increase in the strength of the garrison is projected.

MAFEKING SIEGE.

Boers Spoil a Dance and in Return Give an Exhibition of Fireworks.

The correspondent of the London Daily Mail writing from Mafeking, probably on February 15th, via Gaborones, February 20th, says:

After obtaining possession of the brickfields on our extreme southeast we followed up the advantage by pushing our trenches to within 150 yards of the enemy. Our rifles were thus enabled to considerably harass the Boers.

Driven from the brickfields, the enemy have occupied the trenches whence they were ejected by Fitzclarence with the bayonet on the night of October 27. However, they have been driven away from Fitzclarence. He is better now and his sword still swings at his side.

The position occupied by the Boers enables their musketry to rake by night and day the streets running east and west.

Captain Raymond Gildwood, formerly of the militia and lately A.D.C. and principal officers of customs, was riding a bicycle home to luncheon on Monday. Just outside his house he was struck by Manser bullets, which penetrated his stomach and kidneys. He died on Tuesday.

Corporal Armstrong, B.S.A. Police and formerly of the 20th Hussars, has died of black fever. He was a splendid soldier, a good sportsman, and exceedingly popular.

Last Sunday morning we had a cricket match and in the afternoon a concert. On the evening of the 19th the Boers gave a dance. As on Sunday generally, the no-firing contract was continued as usual, but just as it was time for the dancing to begin the Boer guns broke out, and all the Protectorate, Cape and B.S.A. Police and Bechuanaland Rifles were ordered to leave and spend the night standing to arms in the trenches, which were muddy with recent rains, instead of entwining arms in the ballroom.

It was soldiers' luck, and, like soldiers, they made not a murmur. All were laughing and chaffing as they scurried into the trenches and the "pit-pit-pit-pit" of the bullets, which came right up to the entrance of the hall where the dance was held.

The Boer siege gun, the 9-pound Krupp, the 5-pound high velocity, the big Maxim, and musketry commenced about 9 o'clock and continued all night. On the 21st we had a message that the Boer army was moving north, enabling our boys to construct earthworks.

Practically the enemy's musketry and artillery have continued ever since their heavy fire. They are using incendiary shells, but no harm has been done. The colors ordered the men to be ready everywhere to extinguish fire.

It was a pretty sight to watch the shells coming into the market square bursting into yellow, blue and red flames. It reminded one of the Crystal Palace on Thursday nights. One fell on the roof of the market square.

On Wednesday the Boers sent a letter objecting to our continuing defence works on Sunday. Note their infernal insolence—every one of their own works near us was constructed on Sundays.

The reason was not that, but an excuse to send a flag of truce. We never fire a shot while their flag is coming or returning. Thus secure, they fixed a derrick over their siege gun and placed the gun on wagons ready to remove it to the other side of the town.

Now it is placed almost due west four miles off, in a line with the centre of the town.

The probable object of their placing their gun there is to try and damage our factories, of which they hear the engines night and day. Perhaps they wonder what we do.

There was great jubilation this morning when a sharpshooter to the south-east bagged another brace and a half. Hurrah! Three more wickets down. Feb. 20.—The situation is generally unchanged. We have received congratulations from the town council of Kimberley.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

It is Believed in Washington That Great Britain Will Accept the Davis Amendment to the Treaty.

(Associated Press.) New York, March 22.—There are good reasons now for believing that Great Britain will accept the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, under which the United States will have the right to place the same safeguards around the Nicaraguan canal as the British government enjoys in respect to the Suez canal, says a Washington dispatch to the Herald.

It is strongly intimated by a diplomat, usually well-informed, that Great Britain, with some show of reluctance at first, will in the end accept the amendment. The diplomat also expresses the opinion that all the European nations will join in the neutrality agreement contemplated by the treaty, notwithstanding the Davis amendment.

MACHINISTS DECIDE TO STRIKE.

(Associated Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, March 22.—After voting for over four hours in secret session at 2 a.m. to-day, 1,500 machinists of Cleveland unanimously decided on a strike, to go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning. The strike will affect about 35 machine shops and manufactories.

The result of the decision of the ballot was received with cheers.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

(Associated Press.) Greenba, Neb., March 22.—A mob took Louis Figg and wife, alleged religious fanatics, from their beds last night and treated them to a coat of tar and feathers. The mob numbered about 30 prominent citizens, and made no attempt at disguise. It is alleged that Figg and his wife caused a number of women to forsake home, husbands and children, and take up residence in the Figg "Heaven."

London, March 21.—Col. Challice, of the Army Service Corps, will sail for the island of St. Helena to-morrow on orders to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation there of Gen. Cronje and other banished Boers. It is still doubtful whether all the prisoners will be sent there, owing to the

GARNEGIE'S NEW COMPANY.

"Will Be the Most Powerful in the World"—Capitalization Nearly \$200,000,000.

(Associated Press.) New York, March 22.—The World, in a Pittsburgh dispatch, makes the positive statement that the Carnegie-Frick controversy has been settled and a permanent peace established. The dispatch adds: "The new Carnegie Steel Company, in which will be included all the old companies directly and indirectly part of the Carnegie interests, will be the largest and most powerful in the world, with an actual cash capitalization of nearly \$200,000,000. This is bedrock value, without one drop of water."

Andrew Carnegie will be at the head of the new company, and lead in a competition for the steel trade of the world."

Articles Signed.

New York, March 22.—The Commercial Advertiser to-day says: "Authoritative confirmation was obtained to-day of the report of a settlement of the contest between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick. They have agreed to drop all suits, and have signed articles for a great steel and iron combination, the details of which are to be arranged to-night or to-morrow at Pittsburgh."

Destitute Porto Ricans

Thousands of Women Are Without Clothing of Any Kind.

Money Voted by Congress Will Be Spent in Building Roads.

(Associated Press.) New York, March 22.—Describing the present condition of affairs in Porto Rico, the correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser at San Juan says: "The people are too weak to resist bayonet rule, but their love for the United States is changing to apathy or fierce hatred. In San Juan one can hear on nearly every street half-naked children singing the American national hymn. The scene is pathetic."

"It is almost impossible, but from the district of Caraco comes a message that more than 1,000 women in that neighborhood can't leave their hats because they have no clothes. The same reports come from other districts. There are probably 30,000 naked women in the mountain districts. Thousands of children can't attend school, because the teachers refuse to receive them stark naked as they present themselves."

General Davis is quoted in an interview as saying: "We shall spend most of the money furnished by the Congress in building roads. We will continue to feed the incapable and destitute. If a man is able-bodied, but will not work, he must starve. If he cannot work he will be fed. As free trade and constitutional rights have become political questions, I cannot enter into the controversy. I have given the government the true facts and have pointed out what I believe to be the only sound policy for the government. That ends my duty. I cannot take part in questions of high statesmanship. The people of Puerto Rico are civilized and more capable than the people of New Mexico, who were given territorial government fifty years ago."

Westminster's Buildings. Mr. St. George, foreman of the contractors for Westminster public buildings, left yesterday to commence work.

Redistribution Bill. Ottawa, March 21.—In the Senate to-day Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved the six months' hiatus to the Redistribution Bill.

Fair Wage Resolution. Hon. Wm. Mulock in the House to-day moved his fair wages resolution, which is as follows: "That it be resolved, that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such a policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto. It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply, includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

The Postmaster General explained that a similar resolution was passed by Imperial Parliament in 1891.

Clark Wallace and others opposed the resolution.

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BANK OF ENGLAND. (Associated Press.) London, March 22.—At the general court of the Bank of England to-day the governor, Mr. Samuel Stuart Gladstone, announced that the profits of the six months ending Feb. 28th were £730,148, and a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of James, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache and for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The water is curiously on the dry and Mill

Chinese on Railways

Mr. McInnes's Amendment to the Cape Scott Road Bill Defeated.

Sir Charles Tupper Objected to Question Being Discussed in Committee.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, March 22.—An act to incorporate the Comox and Cape Scott railway came up before the railway committee of the House of Commons to-day.

At the last meeting W. W. McInnes, of Nanaimo, moved an amendment that Chinese be not permitted to be employed on the railway. The bill was held over until to-day to give time to consider the amendment. G. R. Maxwell, Vancouver, spoke strongly to-day in favor of the adoption of the amendment. James McMullen and Ross Robertson also favored the amendment.

Sir Charles Tupper said that this was not the time to deal with the Chinese question. The House was the proper place to do so. In his opinion it would not benefit the object which some had in view in regard to the Chinese, but he objected to the amendment.

Mr. McMullen said that the question had been up in the House at different times, and the matter was always sidetracked. If the amendment was put in then the House would be compelled to deal with the whole question. Mr. Tupper favored the amendment to the act.

Mr. Morrison did not vote, and Col. Prior insisted that he should vote. Mr. Morrison said that it was a piece of gratuitous impertinence for the gallant colonel to be paying any attention to his conduct.

This raised a storm in which several members took part. In deference to the chair, Mr. Morrison withdrew the word "impertinence," but insisted that he meant what he said. He intended expressing his opinion on the Chinese question when the proper time came, and was going to stand by his action.

Sir Charles Tupper insisted that Mr. Morrison should vote, and while the chairman said that such was the general rule, he had no means of forcing anyone to vote.

The amendment was declared lost and the bill reported.

Discrimination. The arguments of counsel were heard to-day at the railway committee of the Privy Council in regard to charges of discrimination. Hon. A. G. Blair, in reply, said that the question was an important one, and he did not think the committee would be able to give its decision before the end of the session.

Inspectors' Examination. Mr. Adams, chairman of the board of steamboat inspection, left to-day for British Columbia to hold an examination for steamboat and boiler inspectors. The examinations are to be held in Vancouver about the 29th or 30th inst.

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A Country Lass,

Health in her beaming eyes, health in her glowing cheek, health in her merry laugh. Yet country air and country hours can't save her from the common experience of women—an experience which dulls the eye, pales the cheek, and turns the laugh to a sigh. Womanly life is come to almost all. But for these there is help and healing in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, stops unhealthy drains, cures inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. writes: 'I had suffered three years or more at monthly periods. It seemed as though I would die with pain in my back and stomach. I could not stand without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better—had better appetite and slept better. Now I am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time, when all other medicines had failed to do any good at all.'"

Biliousness is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

The Mayor—Mr. Dowler.

Ald. Yates—Mr. Dowler.

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Extra Levy Proposed

Several Aldermen Suggest an Additional Rate for Street Purposes.

The Board Considers Tenders for Pumping Machinery in Secret Conclave.

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lake, but regretted that there was not sufficient money on hand for the purpose.

The communication was received and Messrs. Pendray and Mills will be informed of the circumstances.

The special committee regarding police clothing reported in favor of the acceptance of tenders as follows:

Boots, J. Mansell, at \$6 a pair; constables' suits, to Sprinkling, at \$22.50; jailers' suits, \$22; sergeants', \$25; chief's, \$30; and detectives', \$22.50, to Redmond & Burroughs; helmets, etc., to Short & Sons, \$407.46. Adopted.

Ald. Cameron asked leave to introduce a by-law authorizing the city to borrow \$100,000 in anticipation of the receipts.

The by-law was read a first and second time and the council went into committee of the whole with the Mayor in the chair for its consideration.

The committee rose and reported the by-law complete without amendment. The report was adopted and read a third time.

Ald. Williams' motion endorsing the proposal of constructing an Island railroad and commending it to the Dominion government for a subsidy was then taken up.

The mover emphasized the great importance of such a line, especially as part of one of the great transcontinental lines.

Ald. Stewart—Where is this road to start from?

Ald. Williams—From Wellington.

Ald. Brydon wanted to know if the council was prepared to endorse such a road through private property.

Cottage City Returns

Brings News of the Total Loss of the Seattle Schooner Lizzie Sorensen.

Rich Finds on Tributaries of the Koyukuk—Restaking Cape Nome Claims.

Steamer Cottage City, which arrived at the outer wharf at an early hour this morning from Skagway, Sitka, and the ports of the Alaskan coast brought news of the total wreck of one of the largest of the Seattle fishing fleet; of rich strikes on two of the tributaries of the far-away Koyukuk; and of the stampedes of those at Cape Nome to re-locate claims which have been thrown open because of the neglect of their owners to do development work.

The Lizzie Sorensen is the Seattle fishing vessel that has been added to the already large list of vessels wrecked in the North.

She was seen with her bottom out and killed broken up a few miles distant from Killisnoo, where she struck during the heavy snow and wind storm of the 12th, while beating from that harbor. The crew were all saved and are at Killisnoo.

Nothing can be done with the schooner, which is piled so high up that one can walk all round her without wetting the feet.

The rigging and moveable furnishings of the vessel have all been removed. The Lizzie Sorensen is a fine schooner, which, before engaging in fishing, did a coasting trade. She has been long overdue, and much anxiety was felt for her on the Sound.

Copies of the Nome News have been brought through to the Coast by late arrivals from the Arctic goldfields, the latest issue being December 30th.

The papers have the following: "A party composed of Jack Webster, John Reynolds and John McLean, arrived in Nome on Saturday night from Weare, at the mouth of the Tanana.

They had been in the Copper River country all last summer. Mr. Webster says that a big strike has been made on Slate and Myrtle creeks, about 550 miles up the Koyukuk.

This he learned from Capt. J. M. White, a steamboat man whom he met at Nulato. Capt. White told him that "the Klondike is a grubstake country as compared with the Koyukuk."

Mr. Webster was asked concerning the report published in the News last week that the dead bodies of two men had been seen in a boat floating down the Yukon at Koyukuk station.

He said he had not heard the report, but at Weare he had been introduced to two doctors and a druggist who were going to go down the river in a zinc boat.

Provincial News.

BELLA COOLA. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) There has been considerable rain here this winter, but on the whole we have had a fine season.

On February 12th a cold wind swept down the valley and continued till the 16th. The weather then moderated and during the 17th and 18th about foot of snow fell.

This was soon taken off by rain. On March 6th it again began to snow and continued until the afternoon of the 9th, about two feet of snow having fallen.

This storm also ended in a down-pour of rain, which still continues.

Mr. Hattaway's new saw mill will soon be in operation and edged tools have occurred in the valley but none were serious.

General health has been good. The Indians are away making canoes, cutting cedarwood and sawlogs.

Mr. Phillips and his party have spent several weeks in evangelistic work among the settlers.

Messrs. J. Clayton Henry and Draney lately left in a canoe for Victoria, to go via Bella Bella. Gus Pearson took passage with them en route for the Athin goldfields.

Mr. Foslock and wife left on the Swan for Minnesota, where they expect to spend several months with friends.

On February 22nd Mr. Jno. Morrison arrived from Anaham Lake. He reported fine weather there.

He says the larger stock here is doing well on the range. The snow fall was very light.

He came down in four days. From his accounts it appears that thousands of energetic men may find good homes on the extensive meadows and undulating lands of Chilcotin, Blackwater and Nachaco valleys.

Bella Coola has a good harbor, ample for extensive shipping and a line of settlement now extends from salt water for nearly 20 miles up the valley.

The remainder of the ledge for a distance of twenty feet is of shipping grade, but will have to be concentrated.

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, returned on Friday from a visit to Steptoe, where smallpox has broken out.

He issued orders to his assistants to enforce an embargo on all passengers from Republic. This new regulation will be enforced at the boundary line.

Freight may come and go as usual, but the drivers will be changed at Carson, a point on the frontier.

Two smallpox patients in Grand Forks are approaching convalescence.

Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and City of Paris mines, and the Granby smelter, has returned from a business trip to Montreal, New York and Philadelphia.

He was accompanied here by C. E. Gault, secretary of the smelter company, and F. C. Fairbanks, of Montreal. The visitors were greatly impressed with the magnitude of the ore bodies they have been blocked out in the Old Ironsides.

They also inspected the reduction works. Mr. Fairbanks will shortly remove to London, Eng., where he will deal in British Columbia mines and mining shares.

The new pump and compressor at the Pathfinder mine has been installed. A large force of men will resume work this week.

ALBERNI. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven came in on Saturday, preaching in the English church on Sunday, and returned to Victoria by Monday's stage.

The Archdeacon is coming in to Alberni again on Easter Sunday.

The steamer Willie was telegraphed for on Friday to go and get an insane Jap at Cape Beale lighthouse. The man was brought up on Friday night, and has made several attempts to kill himself, biting the veins in his wrist.

He attacked Constable Reiford on Friday night, biting and scratching him. He was taken out under guard to Nanaimo on Sunday morning.

Noisy Irish Members

They Ask for Postponement of Reading of London Water Bill

In Order to Discuss Irish Affairs—Disorderly Scenes in Imperial House.

(Associated Press.) London, March 22.—There was considerable excitement in the House of Commons this afternoon, resulting from attempts on the part of the Irish members to secure more of the House's time, in which they succeeded, after noisy displays of passion on the part of both the Irish and their opponents.

Only the tact of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, saved the uproar from developing into a scene of violent disorder.

The discussion of the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain was set down for to-day, and Mr. John Redmond, Irish leader, desired to obtain all the time possible.

Therefore he appealed to the promoters of the London Water Bill, to postpone its second reading for a couple of days, so that the Irish question might be thoroughly discussed. The promoters agreed, but the speaker, Hon. William Court Gully, pointed out that orders of the day provided for the discussion of the London bill first, and that he was bound to see the orders obeyed.

Irish interruptions followed to such an extent that the Speaker threatened to treat them as disorderly.

The Irish members appealed to the president of the local government board, Mr. Henry Chaplin, to postpone the debate.

Mr. Chaplin declared he saw no objections at first, but at the attitude assumed by the Irish members, the position of affairs had been entirely altered.

He had, he declared, threatened to coerce the House, and to yield would be the worst kind of precedent.

Further attempts to speak were howled down by the Irish members, and the disturbance grew worse each moment, when Mr. Balfour opportunely entered amidst loud Irish cheers.

John Redmond appealed to Mr. Balfour to intervene, which was adopted after further noisy and disorderly discussion, which Mr. George G. Bartley, Conservative, deprecated the House allowing a "rabble" to dictate to it.

Later he was forced to withdraw the obnoxious epithet.

"A SINGLE FACT" Is worth a shilling of argument. What shall he say, then, of thousands of facts? Irish cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine.

ORIAL

Children. The water commissioner reported favorably on the proposal of Messrs. Pendray and Mills to sell some land on Elk...

A Friend's Advice

When you find your kidneys out of order, when your back aches and pains and gives you endless misery, when you have to rise often in the night and endure torture during the day—take a friend's advice. Get a box of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

There are lots of people in your town, friends and neighbors of yours, who have been cured by this remedy.

Mr. T. Sarchet, merchant tailor, Brookville, Ont., says they cured him of a severe attack of backache and kidney trouble.

They cured Mrs. E. Ford, St. Thomas, Ont., of dropsy.

Freight For Nome

Secretary of the United States Treasury Says Alpha Cannot Land Cargo.

The B. C. Building at Winnipeg Industrial Exposition—A Victorian's Marriage.

Freight For Nome. A mine is being developed on the St. Lawrence river which enters the Bella Coola river twelve miles from salt water, which may in the near future require a smelter to reduce the ore.

Among the passengers going out are Mr. Phillips, Mr. Thorsen and Mr. S. Glehill.

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GRAND FORKS. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) The final payment has been made on the bond on the Banner claim in Greenwood camp by the Grey Eagle Mining Co., the new corporation organized by the Miner-Graves Syndicate to operate the Grey Eagle, Banner, Tip Top and Trinity claims, all of which properties adjoin the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and War Eagle.

The former owners were James Marshall and Thomas Roderick. The amount involved exceeded \$250,000.

Mayor Lloyd A. Manly telegraphed from Ottawa to D. W. Holland stating that Andrew Laidlaw, of Spokane, had just completed the organization of a company in Quebec for the purpose of establishment of a Loder pyritic smelter at Grand Forks.

Mr. Laidlaw, the dispatch added, will be here shortly to prepare a shipment of five carloads of ore to Leadville, Col., where a pyritic smelter is in successful operation.

Teachers' Troubles

How Teachers May Prevent the Breakdown of the Nervous System Which Often Threatens.

The worry and work, the strain and anxiety of a teacher's life are such as to set severely on the nervous system. Time and again teachers have had to give up good positions on account of run-down health and shattered nerves.

To such we confidently recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and for doing so we are supported by the testimony of Mrs. Kelly, Colborne street, Chatham, Ont., who made the following statement: "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are, beyond question, the best remedy for nervousness and all exhausted condition of the system I know of."

My daughter, as a result of over study and close application to her duties as school teacher, became much run-down and debilitated and was very nervous. Two months ago she began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They acted quickly and effectively in her case, making her strong and building up her entire system."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Pileation, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Female Troubles, After Effects of Grippe, Debility, or any condition arising from Disordered Nerves, Weak Heart or Watery Blood. Price 50c a box.

APOLI & STEEL For Ladies' PILLS A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

MARRIED WOMEN If you are irregular or troubled with suppression, write to MRS. MARION WILMOT, Box 780, Bridgeburg, N.Y.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Takes no other, as all mixtures, pills and cathartics are dangerous. Price, 25c. 10c per box; No. 2, 10c per box; No. 3, 10c per box; No. 4, 10c per box; No. 5, 10c per box; No. 6, 10c per box; No. 7, 10c per box; No. 8, 10c per box; No. 9, 10c per box; No. 10, 10c per box.

HIS HONOR'S ANSWER.

The reply of the Lieut.-Governor to the memorial of the business men who waited upon him is a clear intimation that in regard to his course on all public matters he intends to be guided entirely by the advice of his constitutional advisers.

PARTY LINES.

There is not the slightest doubt that Liberals and Conservatives are also hopelessly divided on the expediency of introducing Federal party lines in the approaching provincial elections.

CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES.

We are at a loss to understand, we confess, the reasons why the Conservatives of British Columbia are so anxious that the coming elections should be conducted on party lines, unless it be that they think they see in the divisions in the ranks of the opposing forces a chance to snatch a party victory.

shunned for giving Britain assistance in the war, in Ontario he is held up as a traitor who would not, if he had had his way, have done anything at all.

Mr. Russell, M.P., took a turn at Loyalist Tupper in parliament last week, which stripped him completely of the borrowed plumes in which he has been strutting.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific railway shows that the earnings, which ten years ago were \$16,552,528, this year reached the large total of \$29,230,088.

DARING ROBBERY. Three Men Get Away With a Satchel Containing 400,000 Francs.

ENTERTAINING THE SAILORS. Madrid, March 20.—The visit of the Argentine warship Presidente Sarmiento to Spanish ports is giving rise to repeated Hispano-American demonstrations.

TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST. Buda Pesth, March 20.—Twenty-four peasants were drowned during a gale today by the capsizing of a boat in which they were crossing the Danube river from Kalosza to Pays.

One Dose Hood's Pills. Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of Hood's Pills.

Kloochman Found Dead

An Indian and His Wife Arrested For Complicity in the Murder.

Assistant City Engineer Stuart of Vancouver Resigns—An Investigation.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, March 20.—The body of a kloochman named Mary Williams was found in the bushes this morning at the lower end of Granville street.

aiding the Standard Oil Co. The Two Great Canadian Railways Aid It They Discriminate in Favor of Monopoly

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Ont., March 20.—At a meeting of the railway committee of the Privy Council to-day the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways practically admitted discriminating in favor of the Imperial Oil Company in Canada.

BRITISH FORTIFICATIONS. United States Adjutant-General Declines to Enlighten House of Representatives.

Washington, March 20.—When the House met to-day, Mr. Hill (Iowa), chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back from that committee the following resolution introduced by Mr. Sulzer, of New York:

HAY-PAUNCECOTE TREATY. Governments of Central America Opposed to the Davis Amendment.

WHEN HOPE'S GONE. Life's Not Worth the Living, South American Nervine Restores Hope and Perfect Health.

Four years ago Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N.B., had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left her with a very acute form of stomach trouble.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, March 20.—At an early hour this morning, Wilfrid Martin, an employee of an undertaking establishment of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the cabman's shanty at the corner of Prince Arthur street and Park avenue.

Simcoe, Ont., March 20.—The Liberals of North Norfolk have again chosen John Charlton as standard bearer in the next general elections.

Quebec, March 20.—Investigation proves the reported murder in Laval, Montmorency county, a few days ago, to be groundless.

Ottawa, March 21.—The Canadian patriotic fund to date amount to \$196,753.56.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO. (Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, March 21.—A miner named James McKinnell was caught under a falling roof yesterday and badly bruised.

THE MARKETS. (Revised every Wednesday.) There is no change in the market prices this week, although there is a large demand for seed potatoes and seed grain.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Grain, Feed, Potatoes, and Fish.

DEATH OF RUFUS SYLVESTER. Old-Timer Passes Away in Seattle Recently—Well-Known Here.

In the death of Rufus Sylvester, which occurred in Seattle several days ago, another member was removed from that rapidly diminishing band of pioneers whose names are indelibly associated with the exploration and development of this province.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c. Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. PITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN.

A HAPPY FACULTY..... We have the happy faculty of pleasing all our customers. Whether your purchases are great or small they will receive our best and prompt attention.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. MAKERS OF Topshirts, Underwear, Tweed Pants, ETC., ETC. WHITE LABOR ONLY EMPLOYED.

FREE DAISY AIR RIFLE. We give this splendid rifle for selling only five dozen packages of our No. 1000s.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER ARRESTED. James Goddard Taken in Custody by Local Detectives Yesterday.

When accused by the detectives as Cull he denied that such was his name. He also denied that he was ever in Hamilton, and averred that he was from Australia.

Mr. Sylvester was a man of great energy and unblemished integrity, with which he combined a most generous disposition.

Dominion Premier D... the Govern... M. Bourassa... Ottawa, Ma... Canadian par... in that body... century, after... cent speech o... play in sup... policy in the... Africa, expres... effort was on... body has ever... was speaking... Bourassa, pro... supply, and h... ed without pre... thiasm for t... blest patrioti... Conservatives... The whole c... consideration... which was as... insist on the... and the inde... the basis of B... safeguard of t... ties of Britis... sequently to... government w... African... should commit... in the future... "That this B... it opposes ar... and military... present betw... ain unless su... the sovereign... sanctioned by... Mr. Bourassa... was aware of... position in Br... sion to the E... might have be... were, howeve... and he hoped... of all origins... man might be... British subj... eral, and yet... voted. He t... tion of the C... last session, e... our fellow Br... ica. This a... right to send... the rest of... of who claim... but in reali... South Africa... trolled by M... tion of that... dences of the... The reference... his, since he... men, had rest... of his own... years after th... would have... that Britain's... tration with... ing it when s... deal with... The... In his inte... Militia Act... dian soldiers... try when it... each, but ten... his colleagues... tinent with... Was he t... therefore, w... erment sto... contingent w... ment not be... for excuse of... in not summi... correct, or w... quity? None... quita was fo... of the father... would not pr... were a neces... posing ther... England's h... be expected... for our mil... threatened o... ple with unl... down upon... countries, w... ment not be... matters and... in the urgen... the order-in... count as a p... ing in future... after all, a... lished fact... action had... showed how... The N... Mr. Cham... ment of the... no-precident... over without... was the mo... colonial gov... tary, since... ordered the... ment in the... raise the m... parliament... Sandfield M... couched th... He colonized... Col. Hutton... who wante... and had sh... that he ha... in New Ze... with the same... and Chatur... House, a... Quebec, R...

# Dominion Parliament

## Premier Defends the Action of the Government in Sending Troops to War.

### M. Bourassa's Motion of Condemnation Voted Down Almost Unanimously.

Ottawa, March 14.—Members of the Canadian parliament who have served in that body for the last quarter of a century, after listening to the magnificent speech of the Prime Minister yesterday in support of the government's policy in the dispatch of troops to South Africa, expressed the opinion that the effort was one of the very best that body has ever listened to. Sir Wilfrid was speaking to a resolution of Mr. Bourassa, proposed on motion to go into supply, and his address, though delivered without preparation, evoked much enthusiasm for its expression of the noblest patriotism, in which Liberals and Conservatives joined heartily.

Mr. Bourassa's Motion. The whole sitting was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Bourassa's motion, which was as follows: "That this House insist on the principle of the sovereignty of the independent parliament on the basis of British institutions and the safeguard of the civil and political liberties of British citizens, and refuses consequently to consider the action of the government with relation to the South African war as a precedent, which should commit this country to any action in the future."

"That this House further declares that it opposes any change in the political and military relations which exist between present Britain and Great Britain unless such change is initiated by the sovereign will of parliament and sanctioned by the people of Canada."

Mr. Bourassa said in opening that he was aware of the disadvantages of his position in bringing this late in the session to the House explanations which might have been looked for earlier. There were, however, reasons for his action, and he hoped and felt there were men of all origins who would recognize the fact that he was a loyal Canadian, a good British subject, and a constitutional Liberal, and yet hold the views he had advocated. He would refer to the resolution of the Canadian parliament adopted last session, expressing sympathy with the British soldiers in South Africa. This gave the government no right to send troops. It was passed as the result of the work here of a man who claimed to represent the Uitlanders, but in reality was the agent of the South African Chartered Company, controlled by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The motion of that day bore unmistakable evidences of the hand of Mr. Chamberlain. The reference to "sovereignty" was plainly his, since he alone of all British statesmen had restored this theme, concocted out of his own imagination thirteen long years after the matter was closed. He would not hesitate to express his sorrow that Britain should see fit to adopt arbitration with great nations, while refusing it when she had a small people to deal with.

The Premier's Attitude. In his interview with the Toronto Globe the Premier had said that the Militia Act did not allow of any Canadian soldiers being sent out of the country when it was not threatened with attack, but ten days later Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues were found sending a contingent without summoning parliament. Was he to be treated as disloyal, therefore, when he stood where the government stood a few days before the contingent was sent?

The plea of urgency was put forward for excuse of the government's conduct in not summoning parliament. Was this correct, or was there any urgent necessity? None, he answered. Canada's quota was too small to influence the tide of the war one way or the other. Even the father of the Empire (Mr. MacNeill) would not pretend that Canadian troops were a necessity in South Africa. Supposing there was a European war on England's hands to-day, Canada would be expected, of course, to take part in that costly undertaking, a fine thing for our military men, but one which threatened our peasant and working people with unbearable burdens which bear down upon the people of European countries. Why, then, had the government not withheld the contingent in these matters and called parliament together in the urgency. True, it was stated in the order-in-council that this was not to count as a precedent to bind us as sharing in future wars of the Empire. But, after all, at present there was the established fact that the manner in which the action had been received by the world showed how it was viewed.

The No-Precedent Provision. Mr. Chamberlain, in his acknowledgment of the order-in-council, ignored this no-precedent provision and passed it over without a word. This message was the most insulting ever sent to a colonial government by a colonial secretary, since the Duke of Newcastle had ordered the Macdonald-Scottie government in the old province of Canada to raise the militia vote without consulting parliament. The reply of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald was so admirably couched that it elicited an apology from the colonial secretary. It was a pity that Mr. Chamberlain had not been taught that the Canadian government was not to be driven.

Mr. Bourassa went over some of the speeches made at the departure of the first Canadian contingent. He was not surprised at the remarks of Col. Hutton, that heliocyte gentleman, who wanted to form a standing army, and had shown his hand by a statement that he had smashed one government in New Zealand and stood ready to do the same thing here. Messrs. Desmarais and Chauvin, in their speeches in the House, had shown that the opinion of Quebec, Rouge and Bleu, was against

participation in this war. The press of the whole province took the same view, except the Montreal Star. He made this statement to show that public opinion was not unanimous in approving of the doctrine of Imperialism. It was represented to him that the Quebec press had not the influence because they had not the circulation, but Mr. Bourassa held that the papers of wide circulation had no ideas and no influence. He objected to papers like the Montreal Star dictating the policy of the government.

Mr. Chamberlain's Idea. Mr. Chamberlain's so-called circular to the colonial governments seemed to him in plain words a demand for troops. What Mr. Chamberlain was after was a direct committal of the different colonial governments to send troops every time Britain went to war. This country had already been involved in two wars with the United States through bad British policy, and the truth was that Great Britain owed Canada much more than we owed her.

Mr. Bourassa claimed that Mr. Chamberlain had accepted offers from two colonies, which had never been made. He would probably have been hanged had he used the language used by some Englishmen in Australia. It seemed to him, too, that the precedent Canada had set would hurt our prospects of attracting immigration. His position in this matter had been consistent. He was not in the House last session when the Premier's Transvaal resolution was passed, but he all along suspected what it meant. In 1812 his grandfather had fought for the British Crown, and both he and his great-grandfather, after defending the country against foreign foes, had defended the rights of the people from encroachment within, and asserted the principle of constitutional and responsible government. From a material standpoint it would have been in the past more advantageous to French-Canadians to have become citizens of the United States, but he was glad they had remained British because it had assured them British institutions, French-Canadians would remain true to those institutions.

In bringing his speech to a close, Mr. Bourassa denied that his amendment was in any sense a vote of want of confidence in the administration. He simply asked for an expression of opinion as to the principles of responsible government.

The Premier's Reply. The Prime Minister was applauded on rising to reply. He said he had listened to Mr. Bourassa with close attention, and being an admirer of his brilliant talents and a warm personal friend he deeply regretted having to differ from him. Mr. Bourassa was young and enthusiastic and at that happy age where bright and cherished theories far outweighed and usually made light of considerations of practical reality. Since his object was to vindicate constitutional principles which he had thought should have guided the government it would have been more fitting to have moved his amendment either on the address or on Mr. Fielding's motion to make good the expenditure. The House would then have had a real and live issue, a concrete motion could have been amended and affirmed or denied or amended to some purpose, whereas the present was an academic, abstract and rigid motion which could not be amended, and by the rules had either to be swallowed whole or rejected. Sir Wilfrid said that since Mr. Bourassa had informed him that he would have opposed the resolution of sympathy to the Uitlanders, adopted last session, and that he would oppose any military expenditure, he had often represented to him that if he felt bound to bring in an amendment it should be in the manner he had just pointed out. He did not find fault with the principles involved in the motion, but he was not prepared to accept the whole language of it. If Mr. Bourassa had made it as he had suggested to him, it would have been possible for him to have offered an amendment to the motion embodying the principle involved in language less harsh, and which would have rallied around it the unanimous opinion of the House. Mr. Bourassa must not be surprised if he told him as once he could not adopt the motion and he challenged altogether its opportuneness and its raison d'etre.

The Government's Authority. In his first proposition Mr. Bourassa asserted that the government had practically violated the constitution, and the whole argument on which he had raised the motion was founded on his theory that the government incurred this expenditure before securing the sanction of parliament. The course adopted, and as to which the government declared it would not take it as a precedent, was well within the terms of the British constitution. The standard authority upon such matters, when he was proud to say was by a Canadian, the late Mr. Todd, after laying down the elementary principle that no expenditure was to be incurred without the previous sanction of parliament, goes on to say that there are several exceptions, and continues: "It is, therefore, erroneous to suppose that the government can be absolutely prevented from any misapplication of expenditure in excess of parliamentary grants. Even were it possible to do so, it would not be politic to restrain the government from expending money under any circumstances without the previous authority of parliament. In the words of Mr. Macanlay, secretary of the Board of Audit, cases must constantly arise in so complicated a system of government as ours, where it becomes the duty of the executive authorities, in the exercise of their discretionary powers, boldly to set aside the requirements of the Legislature, trusting to the good sense of parliament, when all the facts of the case shall have been explained, to acquit them of all blame. And it would be, not a public advantage, but a public calamity, if the government were to be deprived of the means of so exercising their discretionary authority."

British Precedents. Mr. Todd quoted several precedents, two of which were the advance of upwards of £1,200,000 by Pitt to the Emperor of Germany, at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, and the voting of £45,721 in 1807 to buy the Black collection of coins and antiquities, in both of which cases the votes were agreed to, although incurred without previous sanction of parliament. Sir

Wilfrid also recalled the purchase by Disraeli's government of the whole Suez canal stock, without parliamentary authority. There had been British Liberals in those days, who had not only the label on their breasts and the badge on their chests, but the principles in their hearts as much as any Liberals of to-day, and they had sanctioned the expenditure in certain emergencies. True, the government had to take the risk of getting parliamentary approval, in circumstances of this kind. In the matter in hand, had the government not ample justification to believe that its course would be justified by parliament? (Hear, hear.) As soon as parliament met everything was submitted to it, and after standing the fire of a long discussion the principle of the government's action was unanimously approved. The resolutions introduced by the Minister of Finance to cover the expense incurred had received unanimous sanction.

"What avails it to-day," continued Sir Wilfrid, "to say that we have not behind us the force of public opinion? Public opinion has more than one means of expression. There is not only the press, but there is what is heard on the street, and in private conversation, and what one can feel in the air. We knew that public opinion was with us."

Value of Public Opinion. "It is true that my honorable friend has stated on another occasion that it is a weak thing to be guided by public opinion. Now, sir, I do not look on it as a weak thing. If public opinion were to ask something against one's honor or sense of right or dignity it would be a weak thing indeed to follow public opinion, but if it is the voice of the people asking for what is right and honorable, would it be then a weak thing to follow the voice of public opinion? It would be a weak thing not to follow it. I would ask my honorable friend what would be the condition of this country to-day if we had refused to obey the voice of public opinion? (Cheers from both sides of the House.) If we had refused at that time to do what is now before us, our imperious duty it is only too true that a most dangerous agitation would have arisen, an agitation which in all human probability would have ended in a line of cleavage on racial lines. A greater calamity could never have taken place in Canada. (Cheers.) My honorable friend has long been on terms of intimacy. He has long been a political friend and supporter of mine. He knows as well as any man in this House does that if there is one thing to which I have given my political life it is to try to promote unity, amity, and harmony between the different elements of this country. My friends can desert me, they can withdraw their confidence from me, they can withdraw the trust they have placed in my hands, but never shall I deviate from that line of conduct. (Prolonged cheers.) Whether may be the consequence, whether loss of prestige, loss of popularity or loss of power, I feel that I am in the right, and I know that a time will come when every man, my honorable friend included, will render me full justice in that respect." (Renewed cheers.)

A Just War. Sir Wilfrid said he now understood better than before the reason which impelled Mr. Bourassa to take the position he had. It was because he thought the war unjust, to which opinion he had a perfect right. But if Mr. Bourassa believed the war to be just, he should have been just as fully convinced in his heart and conscience that there never was a more just war on the part of Great Britain or a more unjust war than that now being carried on by President Kruger and the people of the Transvaal. For President Kruger was, in the most unbounded admiration, but an examination in the light of history would show that he had been the worst enemy of his own country. His position was that if he gave the franchise to the Uitlanders they would oust him, but he was not in a position to give it. He had been just as fully convinced in his heart and conscience that there never was a more just war on the part of Great Britain or a more unjust war than that now being carried on by President Kruger and the people of the Transvaal. For President Kruger was, in the most unbounded admiration, but an examination in the light of history would show that he had been the worst enemy of his own country. His position was that if he gave the franchise to the Uitlanders they would oust him, but he was not in a position to give it. He had been just as fully convinced in his heart and conscience that there never was a more just war on the part of Great Britain or a more unjust war than that now being carried on by President Kruger and the people of the Transvaal.

A Plea for Unity. "Nor is that all. The work of union and harmony between the chief races of this country is not yet complete. We know by the unfortunate occurrences that took place only last week that there is much to do in that way. But there is no bond of union so strong as that created by common dangers shared in common. To-day there are men in South Africa representing the two branches of the Canadian family fighting side by side for the honor and the fame of Canada. (Cheers.) Already some of them have fallen, giving to their country the last full measure of devotion. Their remains have been laid in the same grave, and there they will remain till the end of time in that fraternal embrace. Can we not hope—I ask my honorable friend himself—that in that grave shall be buried the last vestige of our former antagonism? If such shall be the result, if we can indulge that hope, if we can believe that in that grave shall be buried these former contentions, the sending of the contingent would be the greatest service ever rendered to Canada since Confederation. These are the motives, at all events, which guided us, these are the thoughts which inspired us, these are the thoughts which ought to commend themselves to the heart and judgment of my honorable friend—knowing him as I know him—and which, in my judgment, ought to induce him not to press further this motion which he has presented."

A FIERY SKIN. Dr. Agnew's Ointment Will Soothe, Cool and Heal It. With the skin fairly ablaze from itching, burning skin diseases, such as eczema, tetter, itch, scald rheum, scald head, and other distressing eruptions, one application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will quench the fire, give instant relief and comfort; will cure and leave the skin clear and soft. In three to five nights it will cure any kind of piles. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Other Speakers. Mr. Monet (Napierville and Laprairie) spoke in support of the motion proposed by Mr. Bourassa, taking ground similar to his speech on the government's resolution on the payment of the Canadian contingents sent to the front. When he sat down there was a pause, for a moment, and the Speaker was about to put the question, when Mr. Angers (Charlevoix) arose. Speaking in French, he supported Mr. Bourassa's resolution, declaring that no precedent had been violated in the sending of the second contingent. On the conclusion of his speech there were further cries of "Question" from the opposition side, when Mr. Chauvin (Terrebonne) arose to support

had been forced by Downing street or by Mr. Chamberlain to do what it had done. The Premier controverted Mr. Bourassa's assertions that Mr. Chamberlain had been preparing for war last summer. He had no hesitation in saying that as a consequence of the government's action, if the doctrine were to be admitted that Canada should take part in all the wars of Great Britain and contribute to the military expenditure of the Empire the condition of things between Canada and Great Britain should be revised.

Our Duties Defined. He agreed with Mr. Bourassa that if Canada shared the burdens she should also share the responsibility. It compelled to take part in all the wars of Great Britain she should have the right to say, if you want us to help you call us to your council; if you want us to take part in your wars, let us share only the burdens but the responsibility as well; but there was no occasion to say that to-day. The member for LaBelle had overlooked the essential point that the government had not used its power as a government, to go into the war. It had not called on the militia or volunteers to go to South Africa, but simply provided the machinery and paid the expenses for the two thousand young men who wanted to give their lives for the honor of their country and for the flag they loved. Mr. Bourassa had found fault because instead of sending five hundred, the government had sent two thousand. He had only asked the honorable gentleman what would have been the position of Canada if the government had denied to those young men the rifles they claimed. It simply put it in their power to give their lives to promote what was to them a sacred cause.

A Great Opportunity. Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said: "Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if there ever was an occasion when we should not have the voice of dissension in this House it is the present occasion. (Hear, hear!) I greatly admire the speech of my honorable friend, though I am far from sharing his view, but I do not want to remember that he belongs to a patriotic family, as he told us to-day. I call on him to remember that the liberties he enjoys are largely due to his own family. But if we have liberties on one side would he not accept some duty on the other? We were not compelled to do what we did, but if we chose to be generous and to do a little more than we were bound to do is there a man living who would find fault with us?"

"My honorable friend dreads the consequences of our sending out a military contingent to South Africa. Let me tell him my heart is full of the hopes I entertain of beneficial results that will accrue from that action. When our young volunteers sailed from our shores to join the British army in South Africa, great were our expectations that they would display on those distant battlefields that same courage that has displayed by their fathers in the last century. In many breasts there was a fugitive sense of uneasiness at the thought that the first facing of musketry by raw recruits is always a severe trial.

Our Men at the Front. "But when the telegraph brought the news that such was the good impression made by our volunteers that the commander-in-chief had placed them in the front rank, to share the dangers with that famous band, the Gordon Highlanders, when we read that they justified fully the confidence placed in them, that they had charged like veterans, that their conduct was heroic, and had won for them the encomiums of the commander-in-chief, and the unstinted admiration of the British army, we were faced down on a hundred battlefields in all parts of the world; was there a man whose bosom did not swell with pride, that noblest of all pride, that pride of pure patriotism, the pride of the consciousness that that day it had been repeated the world that a new power had been born in the West." (Loud cheers, in which both sides of the House joined.)

CONSERVATIVE RETURNED. (Associated Press.) London, March 20.—Sir Robert Gray, Conservative, has been returned to the House of Commons for the Brixton division of Lambeth, without opposition. He succeeds Hon. Mr. Hubbard.

SIR EDMUND FANE DEAD. London, March 20.—Sir Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Copenhagen, is dead, in his 83rd year.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured her Deafness and Noise in the Head! Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, have sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people are enabled to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department N. N., The Institute, 750 Eighth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

AS YOU SOW SO SHALL YOU REAP. DARCH & HUNTER'S SEEDS. Grown all over Canada. SEEDS FREE. Our Banner Vegetable Collection. 16 PKGS. 50c. FOR 10c. 1 pkg. each, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Celery, Lettuce, Mush, Potato, Water Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Salsify, Squash, Tomato, Turnip. Every 25th order received money will be refunded.

EVERY WEAK MAN SHOULD send for a Descriptive Catalogue on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Disorders of Vital Energy, with Unparalleled Efficacy and Absorption. (See full stomach medicine.) Heretofore neglected cases, with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and receive this opportunity. Seal envelopes, free of charge.—NORFOLK, 25 St. CHARLES LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. Established over 30 years.

WANTED.—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Embroider with Brainerd and Armstrong Wash Embroidery Silk, put up in tangle and knot proof holders; nearly 400 shades. "Blue Book" for three "holder" tags or a one cent stamp—tells how to embroider fifty flowers and leaves. Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd. ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

VITALLETS FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. For Nerve Strength and Blood Health. Vitallets are a powerful nerve, brain and blood food. They feed the brain, build up and strengthen wasted, worn and tired nerves, purify the blood, make every organ act and cause you to think with new life. Have you weak nerves or impure blood? Do you lack energy, ambition or vigor? Is your memory poor? Are you constipated? Are your kidneys inactive? Are you a man and get no work, but suffering from overwork, or other effects of early indiscretions, overwork, worry, nervousness and other ailments? Then take VITALLETS and you will get well. Free treatment sent prepaid by mail. Do not delay but order now. MALYDOR MFG. CO., Box 7510, Lancaster, Ohio.

To Our Patrons. LAST YEAR we had such a demand for our Seeds that we were SOLD OUT before the season was fairly over; therefore we start THIS YEAR with a FRESH, CLEAN and NEW CROP. SEEDS. Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thank you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDER in the future, we are, yours very truly, The Brackman-Mer Milling Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

SEEDS FREE. Our Banner Vegetable Collection. 16 PKGS. 50c. FOR 10c. 1 pkg. each, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Celery, Lettuce, Mush, Potato, Water Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Salsify, Squash, Tomato, Turnip. Every 25th order received money will be refunded. 10,000 COLLECTIONS now ready for these are gone we cannot hold our open. Send your order at once. DARCH & HUNTER. Successors to JOHN S. PEACOCK & CO. LONDON, ONT. CATALOGUE FREE.

EVERY WEAK MAN SHOULD send for a Descriptive Catalogue on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Disorders of Vital Energy, with Unparalleled Efficacy and Absorption. (See full stomach medicine.) Heretofore neglected cases, with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and receive this opportunity. Seal envelopes, free of charge.—NORFOLK, 25 St. CHARLES LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. Established over 30 years.

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Very Busy Session

New Harbor Proposal Before the Board of Trade Council Last Evening.

Long List of Communications Had Accumulated Since Last Meeting.

In a meeting of two hours' duration last evening the council of the board of trade dealt with considerable business, regarding harbor improvements, northern navigation matters and other subjects. Some time having elapsed since the last meeting of the council, a voluminous amount of communications had accumulated, and the hearing of these kept the council too busy to indulge in discussion of a more than ordinary animated nature. In connection with the harbor improvement question, a proposal was submitted by Mr. A. S. Going, civil engineer, regarding the dredging and satisfactorily deepening the harbor, the necessity for which improvement has resolved itself into a question of paramount importance to the city. Mr. Going's proposal was not dealt with in extenso, as it was decided that such should receive the mature consideration of the board after the harbor borings had been made by Mr. D. R. Harris. Accompanying the communication was a chart carefully drawn, representing the different depths of the harbor according to all available data.

The meeting was called shortly after 8 o'clock, with Mr. L. C. McQuade in the chair. There were present Messrs. Charles Todd, Thomson, Simon Leiser, C. E. Renouf, J. Shallcross and Secretary Elworthy.

The ordinary preliminaries having been observed, the following interesting information was submitted to the council from Collector Milne.

Customs, Canada, Victoria, B.C., March 18, 1900. F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary B.C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.:

Sir:—I have the honor to enclose herewith some information relative to the trade of the Yukon frontier, and the Yukon river, which may be of interest to the board you so ably represent, and who have been ever desirous to further the interests of our city, and the welfare of our merchants.

I beg to say that our efforts have been successful in having Skagway made a port at which merchandise destined for places in the British possessions may be entered for immediate transportation and exportation in bond without appraisement, and no consular certificate being required.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the Commissioner of Customs under date of the 8th instant with reference thereto.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with forms of special steamer and railway manifests of goods in transit via Skagway for the Yukon frontier.

"I return one of the special manifests endorsed as approved form.

"I enclose copy U. S. Treasury Regulation, dated at Washington, February 24th, 1900, and published in U. S. Treasury Decisions designating Skagway as a port where goods destined for British possessions of North America may be entered under special intratransit provisions.

"This will greatly facilitate the entry and lessen the cost of transfer at Skagway for Canadian goods destined for the Yukon frontier."

I have the assurance of the general manager of the White Pass & Yukon railway that his company will now dispense with all brokers and other charges, that our merchants have had to pay for passing our Canadian goods in transit through United States designating Skagway as a port where goods destined for Canada may be entered under special intratransit provisions.

Goods the produce of Canada, or duty paid shipped from Victoria, Vancouver, or other ports in British Columbia will be manifested on the approval form J, at the port of departure of the vessel for Skagway.

The description of packages, contents on one line and total value of each package or number of packages of like kind of goods will be required to be given for statistical purposes.

On arrival of the vessel at Skagway after entry at the United States customs, permission will be granted to unload the goods from the vessel to the cars, which will be shunted on the wharf alongside the ship, where the goods will be put into the cars under the supervision of the Canadian customs officer without reference to the contents of the packages, and when the car is full the U. S. customs officer

and the Canadian customs officer will both attach their seal and the car is then ready to go to its destination.

The cars on arriving at Bennett or other ports on the line of railway will be opened, the seals having been broken by a customs officer and contents checked and the manifest acquitted.

These new regulations, you will observe, will greatly facilitate the transfer of goods at Skagway, which has in the past been the point where delay has occurred, much to the inconvenience of our merchants.

Herewith I enclose for the information of the board a list of British vessels which cleared and sailed from this port to Skagway during the calendar year (from January to December, 1899, giving the number of tons, freight carried by each and the value of the same; also the names of American vessels that called at this port on their voyage to Skagway, giving the number of tons freight carried and the value of the same.

You will observe by the statement that the totals are as follows:

Table with columns: Tons Carried, Value, Per Cent. Rows: British vessels, American vessels, Total.

British ..... 87% American ..... 13%

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, A. R. MILNE, Collector.

The council were unanimous in their expressions of appreciation of Mr. Milne's courtesy and kindness for furnishing the foregoing, and a vote of thanks was accordingly authorized to be tendered him.

A communication was received from the Ottawa board of trade, enclosing two resolutions regarding the commercial and otherwise advantageous federation of the Mother Country and colonies, to be submitted at the fourth congress of the chamber of commerce, to be held in London in June. The communication suggests that the board examine closely the resolutions and recommend alterations if they saw fit in order that there might be mutual agreement and understanding among the representatives who will represent the Dominion at the congress.

Acknowledged and filed. W. B. Lord, a marine journalist of London, wrote asking for information regarding a vessel which was supposed to have foundered in Queen Charlotte bay in 1857 with 600,000. He also asked for full particulars regarding the wreck of the collier Miami, which occurred recently. The writer asked for more information, but these were the salient features required.

"Was there really a wreck there in 1857?" queried one of the members. Mr. Thomson volunteered the explanation that he understood that a certain quantity of gold had been taken out, but the details of the story he could not give. At any rate it was an old, old story. The communication was received and filed.

A number of members of the board wrote requesting that a general meeting be called in the near future to discuss the project of extending the E. & N. railway to the northern end of the Island. It was decided that the meeting be held on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Going's communication regarding the harbor improvements was read as follows:

Victoria, B.C., March 16th, 1900. To the President and Members B. C. Board of Trade:

Gentlemen:—Herewith I beg to lay before your honorable body a plan showing project for the improvement of Victoria harbor, giving a depth of 20 feet at low water mark.

The area of Victoria harbor is approximately 400 acres. My scheme would make 122 acres of the same available for ordinary shipping.

The idea is to purchase a rotary hydraulic suction dredger and complete drilling plant, and excavate the mud and rock to a 20-foot depth, giving a channel 1,700 feet wide at the outer wharf, narrowing to 300 feet at Shoal Point. From Shoal Point to Laurel Point, the channel to be straight and 350 feet in width, curving at the James Bay side to a width of 1,050 feet. At the E. & N. railway bridge the channel would be 200 feet wide. At the upper end of the harbor opposite Sayward's mill the width is 1,430 feet. The method of borings, to give the actual depth of mud, I have based my percentage of rock excavation upon the evidence of divers, men formerly connected with the dredger service, and ship masters.

The prices allowed for the cost of the work are based upon the average cost of similar work in the United States. The following are the quantities and estimate of cost:

Table with columns: Item, Quantity, Estimate. Rows: Mud excavation, Rock excavation, Dredger and drilling plant, Contingencies, Total.

Or practically \$1,000,000 for the entire cost.

A portion of the mud could be utilized to fill the James Bay flats, which I estimate at 271,000 cubic yards. The remaining debris can be used for foreshore front where the owners desire, or carried out to the Straits and dumped.

The above project, if carried out, would give Victoria a harbor large and deep enough for any ships that can safely come inland, and offers no obstacle to present shipping while the work is being carried on.

Should it be deemed more desirable to make a safe outer harbor, by breakwaters to Brodie's Ledge and from Macaulay's Macaulay's Point, the inner harbor improvement could be considered as an adjunct of the same.

As to the best method of financing and promoting such a scheme, I beg to leave the matter in the hands of your honorable body.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, A. S. GOING, Member American Society Civil Engineers.

Mr. Shallcross directed attention to the fact that the council had urged upon the Dominion government the necessity of improving the harbor, but had received no satisfaction. The harbor must be improved, for as matters now stood the C. P. N. steamers could not conveniently reach their wharves, while the Victorian

sometimes was wholly unable to reach their mooring. The speaker suggested that the wharf owners should contribute to the scheme in conjunction with the Dominion government, and then perhaps a dredging gear would be secured and the harbor improved in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Simon Leiser could not see why the wharf owners should contribute toward the cost of the work, but Mr. Shallcross contended that the institutions of these improvements would manifestly benefit the wharf owners, and he maintained that a strong effort should be made to bring about in some feasible manner the consummation of the work.

In connection with this matter, the secretary read the reply of Hon. Mr. Tarte, made by the council regarding this question some time ago, as follows:

Office of Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Feb. 9th, 1900. F. Elworthy, Secretary British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of January 31st regarding the information that your board of trade was unanimously disappointed at what they call the "absence of any indication that the board's recommendation will be acted upon by the government."

Perhaps you will permit me to state that the present government has been in office only four years, and that we have not been able to do in that short period of time everything that has been asked from us in all parts of Canada. British Columbia has had a large share of public money. The Conservative party, so faithfully supported by Messrs. Prior and Earle, had been in office for 25 years, practically, and I am very much surprised that your board and their predecessors have not been able during those long years to impress upon the late government the improvements that you so strenuously press upon this government at the present time.

The board, I am sure, cannot forget that the Conservative party, the House and outside of it, are constantly reproaching my department, and myself in particular, with the tendency to spend too much money. Well, I cannot possibly dredge and build harbors, or undertake irrigation and rivers and not spend any money.

Truly yours, J. ISRAEL TARTE.

The consensus of opinion among the members was that the communication was of a rather tragic character, but that it was quite decided in sentiment there was no need to do anything more.

Mr. Todd believed that money had been thrown away on the harbor. It required a considerable amount to place the dredging gear in order, and by the time a few shovels full had been dredged the appropriation made for the purpose would be exhausted, and the harbor had absolutely nothing to show for it.

Mr. Renouf volunteered the opinion that too much confidence had been placed in the Sorby scheme, which is of a great extent, militated against the Dominion government undertaking themselves in these required improvements. He favored the appointment of a special committee to arrange on a comprehensive plan to lay before the Dominion government, who would then in all probability forward the same to the British Columbia port, and carry freight to Canadian ports in the Yukon via Skagway, Canadian steamers were denied the right of taking American bonded goods at Vancouver, to Skagway. This matter should be remedied.

This caused considerable discussion, and it was finally moved "That the attention of the Dominion government be directed to the American policy in regard to Canadian steamers trading between Victoria and Vancouver and Skagway; and to urge that American vessels be allowed to carry Canadian goods to Skagway, which goods are destined for Canadian Yukon points."

Mr. Shallcross also brought up the advisability of the interior development of the province by means of railroad from the Kootenay to the Fraser, or to the coast. This matter was referred to the general committee.

The council then adjourned.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure, and is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

The Bank of Montreal's share in the British loan is \$12,000. It will be remembered that the bank made application for £2,000,000. The Merchants' Bank of Halifax subscribed for £100,000, and will receive £6,000.

WHY DO YOU HAWK AND SPIT?

All the Distressing Symptoms of Catarrh are Eradicated From the System by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Hawking and spitting become a habit whenever catarrh prevails. People from warmer climes are struck at what they consider our rudeness. But we can't help it. We must have our throat open and to get relief we must hawk up the thick matter and spit.

There is an even more disgusting symptom of catarrh than hawking and spitting, when the decay reaches the bone the breath becomes foul and offensive.

Until the discovery of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, the only author of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, there seemed to be no permanent cure for catarrh. The marvelous success of this remedy has added to the fame of the great physician in whom the people of America have always had such great confidence.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure gives almost instant relief, and by its healing influence permanently cures catarrh. It kills the bacteria, stops the droppings into the throat, and restores the mucous membrane to the state of those who have been made deaf by catarrh.

Send a box, at all dealers, or by mail, from Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Counsels Patience

Lieut-Governor Says That Election Should Be Delayed for a Time.

New Session Only Result in Repetition of Fruitless Session Just Closed.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor has addressed the following letter to those who memorialized him a short time ago to dissolve the House and bring on the elections at once:

Government House, Victoria, B.C., March 17, 1900.

To the Wholesale Merchants of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a memorial from you, dated the 13th instant, but, received yesterday afternoon, embodying the complaints made by you during the course of our interview of last Tuesday respecting the state of trade in Kootenay. I notice the word "confidential" on a corner of the memorial, but I take this to have been written without due consideration, as you can readily understand that I cannot receive, nor reply to, any "confidential" communication from a large and indefinite number of merchants and representatives of mercantile firms. You may consider this reply made publicly to a public petition. As I stated in our interview, I deeply regret to hear of the unsatisfactory condition of business affairs in Kootenay, but I cannot say what I was partially prepared to hear of. You say:

"In approaching Your Honor direct in this connection we have been impelled by a deep sense of public duty, believing that it lies with Your Honor, to a very great degree, at the present critical juncture in the history of the province to hasten the necessary steps that can constitutionally be taken by Your Honor to set at rest the present uncertainty in regard to legislation, which ought to bring relief from the unfortunate causes which have brought about the present stagnation and unrest in mining and business centres."

"We are desirous and ready at all times to give most favorable consideration to the expressed wishes of a body of citizens such as you represent. I must tell you frankly, gentlemen, that if your memorial is intended in any way to constitute an appeal to me personally as against any anticipated action on the part of my advisers, I must decline to entertain it. If, on the other hand, it is merely a request to be assured of a session of the legislature without unreasonable delay, to deal with the state of affairs complained of, I think it will be fully sufficient to again refer you to the declaration made at the recent prorogation, namely, that it would be necessary to call another session before the expiry of the fiscal year. I have no reason to believe that my advisers contemplate any course of action inconsistent with that declaration. You are doubtless aware, from correspondence now made public, that I have long ago announced that I urged upon the late government, in language very similar to your own, the advisability of an early session of the legislature, or a dissolution and general election, in order to deal adequately with the growing conditions of unrest and uncertainty throughout the province. Had such a course been taken, much of the present trouble would undoubtedly have been avoided. My suggestions were not acted upon, however, and matters were allowed to drift on from bad to worse until they culminated in the fruitless session of the legislature just concluded.

Enough has been said, however, to show that I have assumed throughout the memorial that an immediate session of the legislature would result in immediate relief of the distressing conditions in Kootenay.

"But the fact that the legislature have recently been in session for nearly two months, with the state of affairs complained of growing more acute every day, but without any remedial action having been attempted, shows that it does not necessarily follow that relief would be afforded by another session, held immediately. Existing evils are admitted, but, if I may venture a personal opinion, it seems to me that a reasonable amount of time should be given the electorate wherein to consider the remedy proposed, and wherein to properly prepare for and give decisive expression to their wishes at the polls. I am fully aware that the haste made application of this time might result in further complication and trouble by the return of a legislature so divided into petty factions as to render the carrying on of a strong government impossible. You refer, with considerable detail, to the eight-hour law as one of the subjects to be dealt with at the forthcoming session, and to this law you state has been attributed much of the present condition of affairs in Kootenay. This also is of course a matter to which I cannot give any personal consideration, but I am informed that it is the intention of my government to definitely ascertain the wishes of the electorate concerning the principle of this law, and to institute such further inquiry into its working and effect as shall be considered advisable in the best interests of the province. You state, properly enough, that you do not intend to enter into political questions in thus bringing your views before me, but it may not be altogether out of place, at a time which you have termed a 'critical juncture in the history of the province,' to appeal to that 'deep sense of public duty' which you mention as having induced you to address this memorial to me, and to ask that, as a large and representative body of citizens, you use your influence toward having the issues now before the people calmly and judiciously considered. For misrepresentation and appeal to personal prejudices, which unfortunately seem to be rife at the present time, whether made designedly or in the heat of political passion, certainly will not tend to the alleviation

Stills

Conservative Their Mind

Mr. Donald as a

From W. The convention was expected to local association of Don to arrive at any time, but last night were offered, by gathering, before adjournment.

The meeting was, and very it became evident that a reconciliation of the Helmsken announced to party lines, although the latter any decision which the convention, presented in its last occasion upon the issue of the fall in the value of the stock market, which must shortly be on a partisan wing of the party, was made through adherence to it followed by the party in the late hour, when by the meeting adjourned when the association of the active at the majority of them, that the amendment to the of the association chair, not late Conservative members to add the remainder so. He met a reception, a disappointing very ed that the matter was parties. Mr. a dispatch the statement of the Nest Pass road head-quarters, officials say they seizure, but a has taken place in the management of the lumbermen the contractor of the case in the The first of self in the M. aid Fraser, of a meeting for on them, that electors. He of the premise election will electors of Es tectors.

The campaign elections was as this Island in Equilibrium, and was not has announced the Martin is preliminary number who are a friendly by Mr. the porter of the of the candid Higgins also. Mr. Fraser trend of public Turner govern the present situation to the by Messrs. M. founded the G on Mr. Martin Mr. Higgins lining the co House never estimating that with the Tur full public po their success of support, of again sta broad lines of a vote o brought the The Provie sed by Mr. at Rossland ing most str by the Legis that there w The disc Thomas Pa poss only were that it future, that it ments, but cost \$15,000 to be incor fresh plans, the total e shifting up the \$15,000 In last summe

of such conditions as you complain of. And it is because I know that you as a class necessarily have the best interests of the province at heart, and will yourselves treat the question of the venture to ask your influence toward inducing others of the electorate to decide the questions before them in the same way, and so render such decision as may insure stable government on some distinct and well recognized basis.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, THOS. R. MCINNIS, Lieut-Governor."

FOR TOMMY'S COMFORT. Provision by Victoria Ladies for the Empire's Fighting Men Now in South Africa.

The second consignment of soldiers' comforts from the Y. C. Com. was forwarded by the Dominion Press Co. on Tuesday, 20th, to reach Halifax in time to leave there on the 25th by the Elder Dempster liner.

The bales contained 153 pounds, making in all 488 pounds forwarded by the City of Victoria within two weeks.

This finishes what may be considered a handsome contribution from the Victoria ladies for the soldiers at the front. The committee wish to say that any work now in hand can be left without further notice.

A second large bale was received from North Cornwall. An apology is due to the kind and energetic committee of that place for the inadvertence which attributed the first bale to Duncans.

Mrs. Rowbotham, of Quamichan, also kindly sent a bale, which was duly forwarded.

Through the energetic and self-sacrificing efforts of Miss Devereux, the following amounts have been handed in by her in part payment of the cost of transportation: Judge Walkem, \$1; Dr. Robertson, \$1; Mr. Kingham, \$1; W. H. Chaloner, \$1; Erskine & Wall, \$1; R. Seabrook, \$1; E. B. Co., \$1; E. B. Marwin, \$1; Clark & Pearson, \$1; Fisher & Leiser, \$1; Simon Leiser, \$1; Mrs. Brockford, 50c.; Yates street, 50c.; M. R. Smith, 50c.; F. F. Hedges, 50c.; What street, 50c.

The thanks of the committee are tendered to the following for donations as hereunder: Victoria City—14 parcels from the Hebrew Ladies' Society; Mrs. Cook, 1 jersey; Mrs. Koche, 3 pair socks; Mrs. P. A. Phillips and Mrs. Frank, envelopes, note paper, pencils and safety pins; 1 box envelopes; 3 tablets; Mrs. Leiser, 1 pair jersey; Mrs. Guss, 1 pair socks; A. Fried, 3 doz. doylers, 15 caps; 1 Lania offering from a little boy of St. Saviour church, 18 fans; Mrs. Colquhoun, 2 pair H. K. socks; Mrs. Crawford, 2 doz. doylers; H. K. Goodacre, 22 doylers; Mrs. Babington, 5 pair drawers; 3 underwear; 1 shirt; Mrs. Wilby, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Moffat and Mrs. Bennett, 2 pair socks, pencils; name unknown, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Ormand, 3 night shirts, 1 pair socks; Mrs. St. George (Couchman), 2 pair H. K. Sox; St. Saviour's Guild, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 cholera belt, 25 pair socks and doylers; Mrs. Winkle, 10 doylers; handkerchiefs; Mrs. James Pattison, 2 pair H. K. socks; Mrs. Prease, 6 pair socks; Black, 19 doylers; Mrs. Fullerton, 6 handkerchiefs; Mrs. Prease, 24 doylers.

From the ladies of Comox, sock and money; Mrs. E. Duncan, Mrs. W. Dunlop, Mrs. H. Dewart, Mrs. Willerton, Mrs. George Ross; Mrs. Ormand, 50c. for freight on comforts.

MRS. L. MCCLICKING, Secretary Soldiers' Comforts' Committee.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot do her work. Carter's Little Liver Pills remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

BIRTH. FRANKLIN—At Vancouver, on Monday, 19th, the wife of J. S. Rankin, of a daughter. SAUNDERS—At Revelstoke, on March 17th, 1899, the wife of S. L. Saunders of a son. MCGREGOR—At Revelstoke, on March 14th, the wife of F. W. McGregor of a daughter.

MARRIED. WRIGHT-BARCLAY—At Vancouver, on March 19th, Fred Wright and Miss Linda daughter of J. Barclay. HORNBY-STARR—At St. James' church, Vancouver, on March 17th, by Rev. H. J. Starr, Mr. Hornby and Miss Mabel, daughter of John Starr, of Cloverdale, Surrey.

DIED. WHITNEY—At the family residence, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, on Saturday evening, March 17th, Mary Whitney, wife of the Mount Pleasant Advocate.

WATSON—At New Westminster, on March 19th, Lottie Watson, aged eight years and five months.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

CURE SICK HEADACHE

ACHES

Back headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Stomach. With their most successful success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

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Advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure, featuring an image of a horse and text describing the cure for spavin, lameness, and other ailments.



# To Bore the Harbor

## The City Council Will Spend \$1,630 in Boring Operations.

### Contract Awarded for the Building of City Pumping Station.

The weekly meeting of the city council was held last evening at the city hall with Mayor Hayward in the chair and all the members of the board present, excepting the chairman of the park committee. The task of moving the adoption of the minutes therefore fell into other hands. There was a fair gathering of citizens present when the meeting opened, but they soon withdrew, and when the meeting adjourned but one remained. Considerable business was done by the board, with the usual plentiful discussion thrown in. The tender for the building of the North Dairy Farm pumping station was awarded to R. Dinsdale, at his tender, \$5,117. It was decided, providing Mr. Sorby loans his plans, to spend \$1,630 in boring the harbor.

The first read of the communications was from Premier Martin and was as follows:

Attorney-General's Office,  
Victoria, B. C., 13th March, 1900.  
W. J. Dowler, Esq., City Clerk, Victoria, B. C.

Sir:—I beg to draw your attention to the following facts, for the information of the mayor and council of the city of Victoria.

On the 26th January last, an order-in-council was passed appointing Mr. Alexander Stewart and Mr. J. B. Lovell members of the Licensing Board. On the 1st February last, an order-in-council was passed appointing Alexander Stewart and John Piercy members of the police commissioners' board. The special Gazette issued on the 29th January shows Messrs. Stewart and Lovell as license commissioners; the Gazette of the 1st February shows Thomas A. Brydon and J. B. Lovell as license commissioners, and Alexander Stewart and John Piercy as police commissioners. I understand from the provincial secretary's department that Mr. Stewart has never been notified of his appointment as license commissioner, but only as police commissioner. I also understand that Mr. Brydon has been notified that he has been appointed a license commissioner, and that he has since resigned that position. From this you will see that the government appointments to the board of license commissioners for your city are Messrs. Stewart and Lovell, and the government appointments to the police board are Messrs. Stewart and Piercy.

I write this letter for your information, as the peculiar action of the late government has left your council under a misapprehension as to what was really done in the premises.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH MARTIN,  
Attorney-General.

The letter was received and filed. Chas. E. Redfern wrote thanking the mayor and council for expressions of sympathy.

F. B. Pemberton wrote complaining of the cutting of limbs from an oak tree on the corner of Moss and Belcher, presumably by telephone company employees. He protested against the employees of the city and the street railway people being allowed to hack the city's trees as they pleased. He said that it was not by building castles in the air and believing that we are to have railway terminals, but by preserving the natural beauties of the city, that city benefited.

The letter was received and filed and the secretary instructed to send a copy of the letter to the manager of the telephone company. Swinerton & Ogdy submitted the old agricultural property of tea acres with improvements thereon, facing Beacon Hill on Hayward street, suggesting that it could be used for the Old Men's Home. The price to be \$4,250 cash. The lots are assessed at \$3,370, and with improvements \$5,270.

The letter was received and referred to the Old Men's Home committee.

The letter was received and filed and the Thomas Hooper architect, wrote asking for the refund of \$104 on account of the permanent sidewalk laid on the corner of Cormorant and Store streets, and for the refund of \$123 on account of the permanent sidewalk laid on the corner of Store and Johnson streets.

The letters were referred to the city engineer for report.

J. Latere, of St. Louis College, asked that the sewer on Cook street be extended to allow of the drainage of the college.

Referred to the city engineer for report.

The report of the general committee on the Sorby harbor scheme was presented, with two resolutions passed at the meeting of yesterday afternoon. The report was received, with Ald. Kinsman, Stewart and Williams alone voting negatively.

The returning officer reported the result of the Point Ellice loan by-law election. Received and filed.

The city engineer's report was laid over to another meeting.

The tenders for boilers, engines, pumping station, etc., were presented and Ald. Yates pointed out that the specifications for the boilers did not come up to the provincial regulations. The specifications, he said, would probably need to be altered and new tenders called for.

A letter was received from the Albion Iron Works asking for an extension of time. They had not been aware that the time for the reception of tenders elapsed at 3 p.m. and by 5 p.m. had left their tenders unopened.

A discussion followed, some of the aldermen suggesting that the tender of the Albion Iron Works be received. Ald. Yates pointed out that by doing so they would be establishing a precedent. Ald. Williams thought the tender of the Albion Iron Works should be received, for local industries should be encouraged. Ald. Yates pointed out that by laying the matter on the table the question of al-

lowing the admission of the Albion Iron Works' tender could then be decided; all that was necessary to accomplish this being the extension of time. On the motion of Ald. Brydon the tender, outside of those for the erection of the pumping station, were laid on the table.

Eleven tenders were received for the erection of the pumping station on North Dairy Farm. J. G. Brown offered to erect the building for \$5,117; Wm. Boyd, \$7,207; Albert Pike, \$6,025; George Bishop, \$5,904; M. Humber, \$5,500; Elford & Smith, \$7,200; R. Dinsdale, \$5,117; G. H. Moore, \$6,300; J. Coghlan & Co., \$6,150, and James Baker, \$5,669.

On the motion of Ald. Stewart the tender was awarded to R. Dinsdale, the lowest tenderer, and the mayor, city engineer, purchasing agent and water inspector appointed a committee to decide what time should be allowed for the completion of the building.

A. T. Goward, of the electric light company, wrote offering to supply lights for the Esquimalt road, he understanding that the city was not in a position to furnish these lights.

Ald. Cameron pointed out that Mr. Goward was laboring under a misapprehension. On account of the moving of the machinery at the station, the council had advised they were not in a position to furnish lights asked for in Victoria West. The city would be in a position to furnish any lights in that district when the machinery was placed in position.

The letter was received and filed. Frank H. Batson, secretary of the board of school trustees, wrote enclosing resolutions of the board whereby the city council was asked to grant the use of the rooms in the city hall, formerly used by the fire department, on the same floor as the council chamber. Granted.

P. S. Langanan wrote calling the attention of the council to the unsanitary condition of a surface drain on the west side of Rupert street. Referred to the city engineer for report.

R. B. McFicking wrote, asking the suspension of the council in the removal of telephone poles. Referred to city engineer.

Edward Beaz applied for the position of inspector of construction on the new water works building. The application was laid on the table, and it was decided to call for applications for this position.

Mrs. H. C. Baines wrote asking the council to admonish the pound keeper for incivility to her, he having shouted at her in a loud and insulting manner a number of questions about her dogs, and moreover, his horse had careened in such a manner and came so near the sidewalk that it frightened her and a number of children who were coming out of school. The letter was received and the mayor appointed a special committee to look into the alleged incivility and friskiness of the pound keeper's equine.

A special report was received from the finance committee in the matter of the request from Heisteman & Co., on behalf of their client, Mr. Keating, for a refund of taxes paid on land other than that owned by their client, suggesting that an agreement be made between them and the other parties interested.

The report was adopted. The fire wardens reported that the James Bay hose wagon was out of repair and suggested that when the repairs be made a chemical tank be fitted to it. A special report was received from the wagon apparatus, the cost, with the addition of 200 feet of new hose, to be \$400. Received and adopted.

A further report received from the fire wardens said they had examined the lots offered to the city for a fire station on Victoria West. They had decided that those offered by John Dean, through Mr. Boggs, were the best suited, but the price was too high, and they recommended that he be offered \$700, and if he refused to accept that price the other lots to be again taken into consideration.

The streets committee reported as follows: Gentlemen—Your committee having considered the undermentioned matters beg to report and recommend as follows: Re petition of A. J. Pineo and others respecting the condition of North Chatham street between Belmont and St. James' avenue: Your committee recommend, in view of the expenditure involved, that the work be not undertaken at present.

Re extension of sewer on Michigan street between McKenzie and Oswego: Your committee recommend that this matter be laid on the table until the question of sewer extension in general is considered.

Re communication of A. W. Jones and others: We recommend that this matter be laid over for the present.

Re Speed avenue drain: This work has already been ordered to be done.

Re water troughs: We recommend no action at present.

Re cement machine: We have to report the purchase of this machine.

Re Masonic Temple sidewalk: We recommend that this matter be referred to the city engineer, to prepare the sidewalk out of maintenance fund.

Re sidewalk Esquimalt road (north side), 400 feet: We recommend that this sidewalk be laid.

Re express wagon for street cleaning purposes, etc.: We recommend that the suggestion of the city engineer be carried out, and the wagon or cart be purchased.

Re sidewalk grading on Government street (east side), between Courtney and Humboldt streets: We recommend that this matter be referred to the city engineer and the city solicitors for estimate as to the cost of removing all rock in order to grade the sidewalk and to the sidewalk grade on the lots abutting on the street, and for the opinion of the solicitors as to the position of the council as to the grading of the sidewalk and abutting properties.

The report was adopted.

Ald. Williams rose to ask if the city was in a position to pave Broad and Yates streets.

The mayor announced that the matter would be considered at a further meeting to be held on Wednesday.

The Point Ellice Bridge Loan by-law was recommended and adopted.

Ald. Cameron drew attention to the bad condition of sidewalk on Craigflower road, not in the district under dispute. The city engineer was under the impression that orders had been given that nothing was to be done here. Ald. Beck with pointed out that the committee had decided a year ago that nothing should be done on Craigflower road.

The mayor announced that the owner of the condemned shacks on Cormorant street was willing that they should be

destroyed and wanted the fire department to burn them.

Ald. Brydon pointed out that this matter was left in the hands of the sanitary officer.

The finance committee reported recommending the appropriation of \$1,630 to contract for the making of borings in connection with the harbor scheme.

Ald. Yates said the work would give information that would be valuable to the city of Victoria in inducing the Dominion government to improve the harbor by dredging, etc.

Ald. Yates said that in doing this the council were starting in to do government work. If we have holes in the harbor to do anything else, the government is liable to tell us to mind our own business. Under the present conditions the council should not spend another cent.

Ald. Kinsman said he understood the Sorby scheme was dead. Several aldermen shouted "No."

Ald. Kinsman continued: "We must be flush with money when we want to drop it in the harbor."

Ald. Cooley enquired as to those plans were to be used for the boring operations, and the mayor pointed out that if Mr. Sorby's were used he would have a claim against the city for the use of the plan.

Ald. Yates said no plans have been drawn up by him at the request of the council, and suggested that provision be made that unless Mr. Sorby allowed the use of the plan, the matter be dropped.

The special committee's report was adopted, subject to the consent of Mr. Sorby for the use of his plans free of any charge, commission or otherwise.

Ald. Kinsman remarked that it was not fair to use a man's plans and not pay him for the same, and other members of the board said that Mr. Sorby had already received money which would cover this.

The council then went into committee of the whole on the expenditure by-law, and until rising and adjourning at 11 o'clock they discussed the clause bearing on a commission of 5 per cent, being collected by the city assessor on tax sales.

Ald. Williams strongly protested against the continuation of this system, holding that the property holder should not be called upon to pay the tax of 5 per cent, a later motion the assessor's collection of 5 per cent, by the civic officer, he holding that "it was not right to crowd all on the poor man when he was down."

Ald. Kinsman thought the collection should not be made. If the city assessor's salary did not pay him for his work it should be raised.

Ald. Yates held that the city was entitled to collect the 5 per cent.

Ald. Cameron contended that the matter should be allowed to stand.

On the casting vote of the mayor it was decided to reconsider this clause, and by a later motion the sum appropriated for tax sales, \$550, was allowed to stand. The question of commissions will come before the council again when the tax sale by-law comes up for consideration.

An adjournment was made at 11 o'clock until Wednesday evening.

### WILL SELL THE TIMBER.

The Premier Threatens the C.P.R. With Drastic Proceedings.

The following explanation of his action in seizing the timber and piles on the Crow's Nest Pass railroad was made last night by Mr. Martin:

"The government received complaints from a number of lumbermen stating that the moment they were suspected of taking government timber they were pointed upon by the C.P.R. to pay the tax. When asked why the government timber they desired without right or title and without paying the government dues. I inquired of Mr. Gore in respect to the complaint, and was informed that the government had never been able to make the C.P.R. pay the tax. When asked why the timber had not been seized, Mr. Gore could give no explanation. I thereupon instructed him to have the timber seized at once, and will at once institute an inquiry to ascertain the reason why it was not seized before. In the meantime if the company have any reasons to put forward why they do not pay the dues like other people, they will have an opportunity of doing so. Otherwise the timber will be sold under the provisions of the act.

I might add that the timber seized consists of ties and piles, and I have been informed that the company have been taking out immense quantities along the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and shipping it to Manitoba and the Northwest."

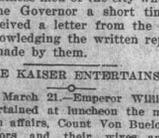
The business men of the city who waited on the Governor at short time ago have received a letter from the Governor acknowledging the written representations made by them.

### THE KAISER ENTERTAINS.

Berlin, March 21.—Emperor William today entertained at luncheon the minister of foreign affairs, Count Von Buelow, the ambassadors and their wives, and the naval and military attaches.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, the British commander-in-chief at Plymouth, died at Naples yesterday.

# WATER'S PILLS



Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? If so, Water's Pills are just what you need. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your nose to bleed or beard a beautiful brown as rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the hair. It is the best and most reliable. Sold by all druggists.

# A Gallant Rescue

## How the Virago's Chief Engineer Was Saved From the Sea.

### Incident of the Hurried January Trip of the Torpedo Boat.

During the month of January the torpedo-boat destroyer Virago got up steam in a hurry one evening, and messengers were sent to town to hurriedly get her crew on board. She steamed with all speed down the straits—and came back next morning. What was the object of the trip has not been given out. That there were many theories expressed at the time was told then in these columns. The wildest story of the object of the trip is that given in a Tacoma paper, which tells of privateers, equipped and manned by foreigners, which under letters of marque were to issue from the Sound to prey upon the merchant marine of British Columbia. The whole truth of the matter, it seems, was that the trip was little more than a practice run, as it were. But it is not of the trip or of the object of the trip that the present story deals; it is with a happening on the voyage, details of which have just come to light, a happening which involved another demonstration of that grand heroism of the British sailor.

The story as told around the naval yard is: "The night the Virago steamed out into the straits on her privateer catching errand it was blowing heavily from the southeast, with a nasty sea on. Her chief engineer, Tozer, caught a glimpse of Pounds as he disappeared in the smother of foam to leeward. Giving the wheel to the quartermaster without a moment's hesitation Tozer tossed off his heavy uniform pea-jacket and with a spring went over the Virago's rail to the straits and still home strength left, to make fast the heavy line thrown him about the body of Pounds. The two men were fifteen minutes in the ice cold waters of the straits before being hauled aboard."

"It was a gallant deed, but not the first Lieut. Tozer has participated in. He was the real reason which led to the British Columbia company being diverted to duty at the fort.

With the close of the war in sight, and therefore the fear of Fenian machinations removed, vigilance could be relaxed somewhat, and guards reduced to their normal strength. The Canadians will then, in all probability, join the remainder of the Canadian regiment at Halifax.

Of course the question of accommodation for the men still remains an unsolved question. It is not improbable, however, that the new quarters recently erected for the officers and for office purposes, will be temporarily utilized until the advent of warm weather, when the men can be put under canvas, or until the close of the war, when they will probably proceed to Halifax.

### PRICE OF SUGAR.

Montreal, March 19.—The advance in the price of sugar as announced in New York dispatches to-day has not affected Canadian prices, but whether it would ultimately do so the refineries here were not prepared to say.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times announces that the Sultan has yielded in all essential particulars to the Russian demands respecting railway concessions in Asia Minor.

# CHILDREN

Are they troubled with headaches? Are the lessons hard for them to learn? Are they pale, listless and indifferent? Do they get thin and all run down toward spring? If so, Scott's Emulsion will do grand things for them. It keeps up the vitality, enriches the blood, strengthens mind and body. The buoyancy and activity of youth return.

### AIR BRAKE DISPUTE.

Washington, March 19.—The United States Supreme court to-day denied the petition of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for a writ of certiorari on its suit against the New York Air Brake Company. The case was originally instituted by the Westinghouse Company, alleging violation of Westinghouse patents. The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit was opposed to the prayer of the Westinghouse Co., and the effect of to-day's action is to refuse to review that decision.

### THE COAL TRADE.

Over Twenty Thousand Tons Shipped to San Francisco From the Island Last Week.

J. W. Harrison, the coal and metal broker of San Francisco, in his circular for the week ending on Saturday last, says: "During the week there have been the following deliveries of coal: From Washington, seven arrivals, with 19,455 tons; from British Columbia, seven, with 21,770 tons; two from Oregon, 920 tons; one from Australia, 2,500 tons; total, 44,444 tons. These generous arrivals make the market easy, as the quantity consumed is fully 15,000 tons less than the amount received. If this continues for a month longer, the now empty yards will gradually accumulate a small stock, and we will again begin to breathe easily on the fuel question. The last Australian mail added a number of new names to the loading list, so that about six months hence we may look for some relief from that source. Under existing circumstances there should be a very lengthy list of chartered vessels for San Francisco from the colonies, judging from our past experience; as in former years, shipowners were ever ready to accept 42.6 to 45c. per ton for the round voyage. Newcastle to San Francisco with coal, and San Francisco to Europe with wheat, whereas now they can readily secure 52c. 6d. for the same voyage, and yet they appear reluctant to charter. Honolulu coal requirements are diminishing somewhat, and it now appears as if the quantity contracted for, and yet to be delivered, may prove in excess of the demand. This will necessarily divert colonial tonnage in this direction, and probably cause a reaction in freights; in fact, there are offerings now on the market, at a decline from last week's ruling figures."

# Relieving Regulars

## Canadians Assigned to Work Point to Render Guard Duties Lighter.

### The Question of Accommodation Still Unsolved by the Authorities.

The announcement made in the columns of the Times on Saturday night that the B. C. company raised for duty in Halifax would go into garrison at Work Point caused a great deal of worry, especially among military men, as it is a distinct departure from the course hitherto followed in regard to the manning of the Imperial stations in Canada. Many profess to see in the move a great significance that appears on the surface, but there seems to be no basis in fact for this view being taken.

In fact it has been an open secret that ever since the war began the guards not only at Esquimalt but at Rod Hill, at Macanlay Point, and at the barracks have been doubled. With three or four men for each of these posts the parade state each evening showed well on to a score for these duties. With the limited number of men in the garrison, and the numerous other duties which have daily to be performed, this proved very heavy on the men, and, indeed, sentry duties fell several times during the week for lack of men. This was a severe strain on the men of the garrison, and entailed duties as onerous as when on active service, and doubtless was made the subject of representations by the officer commanding to the commander-in-chief at Halifax. The assignment of sixty more men would materially lighten the duties, and it is very probable that this was the real reason which led to the British Columbia company being diverted to duty at the fort.

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# The Blues in Spring

## Despondent, Melancholic and Tired People Are Made Active and Strong by

### Paine's Celery Compound

## Rundown and Half-dead Men and Women Obtain Health and Strength From the Great Medicine.

The blues, despondency and melancholy make thousands of lives miserable in spring time.

Men and women around us complain of tired feelings, nervousness, sleeplessness, stagnant circulation and general rundown condition.

Though not confined to bed, the condition of the thousands of despondent, melancholic, sleepless, nervous and run-down people is sufficiently alarming to demand immediate care and attention. The symptoms and feelings alluded to are the sure forerunners of disease and death.

This particular season should be a time of cleansing, recuperating and strengthening for run down and ailing people.

Paine's Celery Compound will quickly banish the blues, despondency and melancholia, and tired feeling will give way to life, buoyancy and full health.

It is suicidal for sickly men and women to mope around in a half-dead condition and shut their eyes to the marvellous blessings that are offered by Paine's Celery Compound. It is the one great medicine in spring time with all diseases of our population. Try it, and you will see how rapidly you get rid of every physical burden. Paine's Celery Compound is the kind that "makes sick people well."

DEWEY ILL.  
(Associated Press.)  
Savannah, Ga., March 21.—John George Dewey, who was taken ill yesterday afternoon, is slightly improved today.

### "COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of the "Texada Kirk Lake Gold Mines, Limited."  
CAPITAL, \$600,000.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Texada Kirk Lake Gold Mines, Limited," has been duly incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1897," as a company, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the Company will be situated in that part of the Province of British Columbia known as Vancouver Island, and at any of the adjacent islands or other parts of the Dominion of British Columbia.

The objects for which the company has been established are:—  
(a) To carry on the business of the "Texada Kirk Lake Gold Mines, Limited," as incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1897," and Amending Acts, and to do all such things as the company may think fit to do in connection with the carrying on of the business of the said Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897."

(b) To acquire, purchase and sell, and to lease, and to let, and to take, and to hold, and to manage, and to operate, and to work, and to develop, and to improve, and to use, and to dispose of, and to convey, and to transfer, and to assign, and to execute, and to perform, and to do all such things as the company may think fit to do in connection with the carrying on of the business of the said Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897."

(c) To search for, crush, win, get, refine, reduce, amalgamate, calcine, smelt, refine, and to prepare for market, and to sell, and to use, and to dispose of, and to convey, and to transfer, and to assign, and to execute, and to perform, and to do all such things as the company may think fit to do in connection with the carrying on of the business of the said Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897."

(d) To buy, sell, refine and deal in bullion, specie, coin and precious metals.

(e) To carry on the business of smelters, refiners, foundries, assayers, dealers in every nature and description of smelting, and of other allied industries.

(f) To purchase, take on lease or in other manner, and to hold, and to use, and to dispose of, and to convey, and to transfer, and to assign, and to execute, and to perform, and to do all such things as the company may think fit to do in connection with the carrying on of the business of the said Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897."

(g) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by a mortgage or the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the company's property (both present and future), including its uncollected capital.

(h) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

(i) To obtain any act of Parliament or Provincial Legislature, for enabling the company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose, and to conduct, and to apply for, any such act, and to do all such things as may be necessary, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the company's interests.

(j) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie.

(k) To amalgamate with any other company or companies, or to be amalgamated with any such company.

(l) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the carrying on of the above objects.

(m) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, by its principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred.

(SIGNED) J. W. WOOTTON,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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