h. he registered office of the company we situate in the city of Victoria, proving British Columbia.

The objects for which the company is catalying age. established are:
To acquire all the rights, properties and privileges acquired and now he c. C. Platt, of the city and county as of New York, as agent and upon the promoters of the company (and shareholders thereof upon incorporation), as hereinafter expressed), that

ject, as hereinafter expressed, that say:

a) By purchase from Francis M. 10 Samuel Horace Davie, both of Victor C., of all the properties and assets firm carrying on business In Britiumbia, as the Teslin and Yukon Trantation Company, for the price of \$6 in cash and an interest in the capit ck of the company upon incorporatial in nominal value to £12,000 sterlin ly paid-up and non-assessable:

by assignment from Clarence H. May and H. Maitland Kersey of all this and privileges possessed by the let and by virtue of two certain cocts, each bearing date of 21st day cember, 1897, and made by them with firm of James Rees & Sons Compan Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and W. & tcher Company, of Jersey City, Ne sey:

By assignment from H. Maitla sey, of all his right, title and inter-and to the wooden steamboar bulls no burse of construction at the Star Su, Victoria, B. C., and the materials at to obtained for the correction.

the said E. S. Platt with seve aggregating \$85,000.00, disbursed in the premises; to assume all obliantsing under the said two contra-tant and about the construction of steamboat hulls, and to issue Francis M. York and Samuel To purchase, build, charter,

inds; to carry on business as capassengers and freight by land buy, sell, manufacture and

To purchase, take or lease, him or transe, take or lease, hire is kchange or otherwise acquire any repersonal property, and any easements, licenses or privileges:

Oro sell, improve, manage, develor, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise de la all or any part of the property of the propert

To acquire by purchase, lease, n, exchange or otherwise, mines, erals, and rendering them marked als, including also all kinds of build nery, roads, wharves, tramways a useful or supposed to be useful, milling, treating or reducing or red milling, treating or reducing or erals, and any concessions, grant , claims, rights or privileges wha which may seem to the compar ble of being turned to account, and k, develop, carry out, exercise and tu ccount the same, and to dispose of ar

To take, or otherwise acquire shares, debentures, bonds, or other company ha ng objects altogether or in part simils those of this company, or carrying on an usiness capable of being conducted so treetly or indirectly to benefit this con-

(I.) To enter into partnership or into a ngement for sharing profits, union rests, or co-operation with any persompany carrying on or about to car any business or transaction capable ng conducted so as directly or indirec

eing conducted so as directly or indirect of benefit this company, and to take therwise acquire and hold shares or stot any such company:

(j.) To sell the undertaking of the contany, or any part thereof, for such conderation as the company may think in the particular for shares, debentures converting of the contant of the company may think in the contant of the company may think in the contant of the company have the contant of the company have the company that the company have the company that the company have the company that the company tha curities of any other company having curities of any other company having ets altogether or in part similar to the this company; to distribute any of the company among the merers in specie, but so that no distribution outling to a reduction of capital ade without the sanction of the company among the mere secretary to amelgante with a le without the sanction of the cour necessary; to amalgamate with an er company having objects altogether part similar to those of this company urchase or otherwise acquire and under and liabilities of any person or cory carrying on any business which the pany is authorized to carry on, or pony

ed of property suitable for the purpo his company:

.) To make, accept, indorse and execumisory notes, bills of exchange and other money as tiable instruments; to lend money, particular to persons having deal particular to persons having dealing the the company; to raise money in sunner as the company shall think fit, at particular by the issue of debenturinged upon all or any of the company perty, both present and future:

.) To carry on any business, the carrying of which the company may think direct Which the company may think directly conducive to the devel

eu:
m.) To acquire, by grant, purchase,
terwise, concessions of any property
vileges from any government and to p
m and fulfil the terms and conditions
a.) To check any act law or order obtain any act. law or order

n and incorporation of the company, remunerate any person or persons reidered or to be rendered to mpany, either in cash or in shares e company, either wholly or partly persons are company, either wholly or partly persons the company of the compa

To establish and maintain agencies company in any province, colony gn state, and to procure the compa registered or incorporated in any pr lucive to the attainment of the abo

conjunction with any person or of conjunction with any person or of cociation, and either as principals ents, and including a power to pay broke or commission for services rende obtaining or guaranteeing or underwist Registrar of Joint Stock Con

uling year, and for the transaction of business that may be brought said meeting. Immediately after thon, the board of directors will elect officers for the ensuing year, the transaction of such other business.

WM. H. PHIPPS

may be brought before them.

March 7th, 1898.

NOTICE Pursuant to the by-laws of the said (bany, notice is hereby given that the praid meeting of the Victoria Lumber danufacturing Company, Limited, will leid at the office of the company. No Broughton street, in the city of Victo 3. C., on Monday, the fourth day of Al 898, at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, he purpose of choosing directors for nsuing year, and for the transaction

M 0 000000 00 00000000 0000 000 \$1.50 ANNUM \$1.50

Wictoria Times.

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898

NO. 8.

AN ACTUAL INFERNO

Senator Gallinger's Vivid Description of the Condition of Affairs in Cuba.

Whole Island a Chapter of Horrors and Death-Hundreds of Thousands Starved.

Washington, March 23 .- Schator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, to-day addressed the senate on the subject of Cuha giving the results of his personal observation in the stricken isle. It was the most thrilling recital on the subject yet delivered in the senate, was listened to with rapt attention, and the sentiments favoring intervention were loudly ap-

In opening his speech, Mr. Gallinger said that after the calm, dispessionate and touching statement concerning Ouba, made in the senate recently by Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, it might be well for him to remain silent, but yielding to the desire expressed by many of his colleagues, he had consented to give a plain ecital of some of his observations on "unhappy island."

that "unnappy Island.

He referred to the efforts made by the Cubans in 1829, in 1844, in 1848, in 1850, in 1851, in 1868 and again in 1895 to break the chains that bound them to Spain in order that they might establish for themselves a free government, "upon the soil that was rightly theirs." last all these efforts \have ended in failure. The failure is historic and need not be recounted. Mr. Gallin-

of the highest possible praise for the manner in which he conducted himself midst of difficulties and dangers, he never Referring to his call upon the autono-

encouraged in the work.

"The truth is," said Mr. Gallinger, "autonomy is a flat failure, opposed alike by the ultra Spaniards and the Cubans.
The leaders of the insurrection have not forgotten how they were treated by Spain in 1878 and the bribes now being offered there are grouped with contempt.

"The war in Cuba, however, he said, "Is a war of starvation and extermination—a war more cruel than the world has ever known." The Spanish troops did not impress

Americans as great soldiers. They are under a lax discipline and are poorly uniformed and inadequately fed. The high officials do most of their fighting in hotels and cafes, the actual fighting being done by those of inferior grades. On the contrary, the insurgents are omfortably clad and under strict discipline. They occupy a large part of the island and could, in Mr. Gallinger's judg-

ment, take Havana or Matanzas when-ever it might suit their purpose, although those cities could not be held for lack of The scenes in the streets of Havana are harrowing beyond description. Peo-ple in want and suffering are everywhere seen, and walking skeletons meet one on every hand. Naked children, emaciated and ragged women and diseased and starving men throng the streets, the hotel lobbies and every place of public re-sort. It is a terrible sight, one that sick-ens the heart and guidlens over in

ens the heart and quickens every impulse of human sympathy and love." Under the very shadow of cathedrals and churches, where Spain's authority is nte, unquestioned, the most horrible onditions exist. Many have refused to pelieve that a great government was waging a war of extermination instead of a honor, yet such is the fact,

visit was paid to the orphanage, ch is now under the care of Miss ra Barton. It contains now about 50 hildren, almost every one of whom is a m of starvation ser, one of Miss Barton's as-

istants, has had experience in the Arme-ian and Indian famine, but he declares famine in Cuba is worse than in Armenia, and pictures he drew of rible suffering and starvation sland more than confirm all that has written upon the subject

detailed story of a visit to Los Aocas. e to get food, was also given. A eks ago, when Miss Barton dis wered the place, there were 645 people ng on the floors, many of them entireand all suffering the pangs of

Much has been done by the Red Cross rejety to alleviate the condition of those sho still remain, but scores of men, wo-nen and children are yet there, gaunt and bony, almost as skeletons, many of covered with sores, directly trace-

at a chapter of horrors and death hat, and still the tragedy goes on. ends upon the forbearance of who through suffering and achieved their own independence. se sympathies have always gone the oppressed of all nations of the

ger of a trip to the city of Matan All along the route were wretched rags, but not until the city was was the full extent of the suffer-

es of sufferings and horrors that han reconcentrados might well onted the words of Dante. Who here leaves hope behind.' when ttle in the cities and towns of

truth is that Weyler devised a human suffering and sorrow put Dante's Inferno into the shade.

people into a herd of suffering, starving munifortunates.

"Matanzas is literally a place of beggary and death. Never before did my eyes behold such suffering and never again de I expect to see such havoc wrought through a cruel and inhuman

"A visit to the Matanzas hospitals re vealed an even more shocking condition than the streets. Members of the Red Cross society who had visited one of the hospitals two weeks before was almost overcome upon discovering that nearly every one of the inmates at that time had

were depicted in their worst forms. Children, gaunt in face, but with abdomen and limbs terribly swollen, women in the last stage of emaciation, and men there rapidly drifting to death. If there was any food in these hospitals," said Mr. Gallinger, "I did not discover it; neither were there signs of medicine or proper nourishment or care." since died.

The governor of Matanzas informed Mr. Gallinger that the first day he had occupied the palace 15 persons died in the court yard. He further said that in the city 1,200 had died in November; 1200 in December; 700 in January and 500 in February. The death rate was decreasing simply because the reconcentradoes by death were becoming fewer, "The number of people who have starved in Cuba will never be definitely known. It is estimated that 800,000 were driven from their homes into the cities and towns.

"I had it from Spanish authority that, according to their figures, 225,000 already have perished, but it is said that the Red Cross Society is the said that the Red Cross Society is in possession of figures showing that 425,000 Cubans have died as a result of starvation, and that 200,000 more must inevitably die. "I have been asked many times what of the Maine disaster. I do not know. ended in failure. The failure is instituted and need not be recounted. Mr. Gallinger then detailed some of the events leading up to his arrival in Cuba and of his reception by Consul General Lee.

"General Lee," said he, "is deserving of the highest possible praise for the manner in which he conducted himself that the conducted himself is a conducte

Cool and fearless in the this I will venture to say:

"Human life purposely taken cannot midst of difficulties and dangers, ne never loses sight of the fact that he is an American citizen, nor is he unmindful of the tremendous responsibility and duty of his position."

Human hre purposely taken cannow be paid for in gold or silver, Mark my words, 'purposely taken,' and if it should appear that such was the fate of 250 brave American sailors, then heat the silver words in the purposely taken cannow be paid for in gold or silver, Mark my words, 'purposely taken cannow be paid for in gold or silver, Mark my words, 'purposely taken cannow be paid for in gold or silver, Mark my words, 'purposely taken cannow be paid for in gold or silver, Mark my words, 'purposely taken cannow be paid for in gold or silver, Mark my words, 'purposely taken cannow be paid for in gold or silver, Mark my words, 'purposely taken.' and if it should appear that such was the fate of 250 brave American sailors. Referring to his call upon the autonomist cabinet, Mr. Gallinger said it was evident that the present cabinet was not question involving the dignity and honof this great republic.

In addition to all this, the inferest on the debt is a fremendous burden. The salaries of the Spanish officials are beyond all reason, and the amount of monev wrung from the Cubans to keep Madrid government from complete insol-

vency is simply enormous.
"No people on the face of the earth have been so oppressed, the treasury of Spain being literally supplied from reve-nues extorted from Cuba and the Philip-"Our forefathers went to war because

the mother country put a tax on tea. Crba has ten thousand more reasons than we had for rebellion and she de-serves the sympathy and help of every true American. "Fortunately the people of this great

"Fortunately the people of this great trepublic are thoroughly aroused to the situation, and the great part of the American populace is in full sympathy with Cuba.' Religion and humanity alike demand that war shall cease, and if it should, then the glitter and glory of a military rule shall end, a decaying and dissolute throne shall pass away, never it to return." As to what should be done, Mr. Gallin-

ger felt that, sooner or later, this gov-ernment would of necessity absorb Cuba. But if annnexation cannot be accomplished now, let it speedily come.
"American interests in Cuba," said he in conclusion, "have already suffered enough. We have patrolled our coast in the interests of Spain as long as we should, and we have spent quite too should, and we have spent quite too much money in protecting our people from epidemic cases coming to our shores because of the unsanitary condition of the harbor and the city of Havana. Spain has failed to meet the requirements of an advanced civilization. Let the United States or Cuba take up the project and solve it."

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

Express Car Blown Up-Registered Mail

Travers, Cal., March 23.—North-bound passenger train No. 18 was held up at Cross Creek bridge, four miles south of Travers, last night about 10:55 by two rain robbers.

The men boarded the train at Goshen.

and soon after putting out climbed into the engine and compelled the fireman to cease firing. When the train reached Cross Creek the steam gave out and the

The express car was then blown up with dynamite. It was completely demolished. The mail car was then entered and the mail pouch, containing the through San Francisco registered a matter. ter, was cut open and all contents taken.

No one was injured.

The robbers had a buggy in readiness near the scene and they left in this, going north. They were heard going past Harry Burk's saloon, in Travers, at a lively page. ively pace. not known how much was taken

by the robbers from the express car.

The train was the local from Los Aneles, and, as a rule, does not carry a great deal of treasure. An officer named Meade was on the train which was held up. He at once gave the alarm and the sheriffs of Tulare. Kern and Fresno counties have organized posses who are now on the trail of the robbers. It is reported that some passengers were also relieved of

Details regarding the manner in which the train was held up are meagre, but it is known that dynamite was used to blow open the express car.

Bailway Committee of the Commons
Pail to Decide Fate of Corbin's
Application.

Bodwell Makes an Able Address—
Messrs. Van Horne and Shaughnessy Heard From.

Ottawa, March 24.—The railway committee of the Commons fat for two hours to-day discussing the Kettle river railway bill, which is for a road into the Boundary Creek district, British Columbia, and which would give connection with Eastern Canada by the Grand

London, March 24.—The Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

China, it is reported, refuses to accept Russia's pledge that the occupation of Port Arthur will not be permanent unless the document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is al with Eastern Canada by the Grand

with Eastern Canada by the Grand Trunk.

There has been terrible lobbying against the bill. Sir William Van Horne, Mr. Shaughnessy, and others in the Canadian Pacific relivery terested in the Canadian Pacific railway have been opposing it strenuously. Sit GREAT BRITAIN William Van Horne and Mr. Shaugh nessy were both at the committee meet-

Telegrams from Grand Forks, Rossland. Greenwood and other municipalities concerned were read in favor of the bill, and a resolution against it, passed by the legislature of British Columbia, was read.

It was shown that while the legislature opposed this road it had already granted subsidy for a railway in the same di-

E. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, B. C., spoke in favor of the charter, and made very able address, showing that the road would not divert traffic to the United States and that the company would build a smelter at Grand Forks. n Canada.

Mr. Shaughnessy, on the other side. said that the C.P.R. would build there by December 1, and that they would not ask any subsidy from the Dominion. The committee adjourned without

reaching any decision. Ottawa, March 25 .- (Special) .- Notwithstanding the strong fight which the C. P. R. is making for holding the Boundary Creek district as a preserve of its own, every Liberal newspaper this

surgents. The Cubans had been oppressible them are spurned with contempt.

"Better death than autonomy," said a leading Cuban to me, "for autonomy is only a pretense under which we would again be slaves of Spain.'"

Mr. Gallinger recalled that he had heard during debates in the senate denials made that a state of war existed in Cuba, but it required only a brief personal observation to convince one that war actually did exist.

A desolate country and its stricken people told the story more allowed to the story more allowed to the story more allowed to the story more allowed the story more allowed the story more allowed to the story more allowed the story more allowed to the story more allowed the story more allowed to the story more allowed to the story more allowed to the story more allowed the story

Sufficient To Hold the Trade for Canadian merchants and manufa urers. At least from 80 to 90 per cent of all goods imported into the Box Creek district to day come from Canadian sources. A large percentage of these goods, which are purchased in Eastern Canada, are now brought into the country by means of the connection which the Corbin system has with the Grand Trunk railway, and a similarly large proportion of the Victoria and Vancouver trade with the Boundary place over the railway system which is now operated by the promoters of the Kettle River Valley railway.

Mr. Bodwell showed that the conditions surrounding the development of the ore bodies in the Boundary Creek dis-

trict are such as Necessitate Local Smelting, is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Miss Robinson is a daughter of Mr. Fred Robinson, of

self-fluxing; that is to say, they carry all the lime and iron necessary for fluxing purposes, and require only the aid of coke and coal. If the Kettle River railway is constructed the promoters un-dertake to deliver coke at any point along their line in Boundary Creek dis-

Not To Exceed \$1 Per Ton n excess of that which will be charged for the same product at Northport.

Every ton of ore requires about 300 pounds of coke for smelting purposes, at the rate specified. This will mean a charge of fifteen cents more than the price of the same quantity at Northport.

It will not be possible to head a ton of It will not be possible to haul a ton of ore from any point on the road in Boundary Creek district to Northport for a freight charge of less than \$1 per ton; herefore a smelter in the Boundary Creek district

Will Have an Advantage of 85 cents per ton in railway carriage over the smelter located at Northport. From a mine of 100 tons per day output this will amount to a saving in one year of at least \$30,000 in freight charg-

says:

"We learn that the long cabinet council on Monday was to consider an intimation from the Marquis of Salisbury of his desire, acting under medical advice, to resign both the premiership and the foreign secretaryship. Our news is obtained from a source usually trustworthy, but the crisis may take a few weeks to develop, the Queen being abroad.

"Lord Salisbury's successors are almost certain to be the Duke of Devonshire as premier and Mr. J. Balfour as secretary of state for foreign affairs." A smelter of the capacity of the North-port smelter can be erected for a sum not exceeding \$100,000. The company is now ready to construct Another Smelter at Grand Forks the Kettle River charter is granted,

and in anticipation of that result they have already invested a sum of \$10,000 n the purchase of land and made other arrangements. Immediately to the south in the state of Washington is a large mining district, and the proposed smelter company have entered into conditional contracts with several mine owners there to smelt

American Ores at Grand Forks provided the charter is got.

It is more probable that the mining camps near the border in the state of Washington will send their ores to Boundary Creek smelters than that Boundary creek ores will be hauled to any American smelter for treatment:

In any event the charter is got.

erican Rheumatic Comost instant relief. In it that I procure with the charter in it that I procure of bours my wife was of the well on the with the charter is got.

Crosbie, Lisle P. O. In any event, the company have voluntarily bound themselves by section 14 of the bill to make no discrimination whatever against British Columbia smelters in favor of an American smelter located within the limit of their connection.

For some time I have suffered with rheumatism and tried every imaginable remedy, without effect. Mr. F. G. S. Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. telling me that it had cured many cases of long standing like mine.

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

THE CHARTER FIGHT TO SEIZE PORT ARTHUR. Russia Threatens This Action if China Refuses Her Demands. FROM THE CAPITAL

Death of L. P. Kribbs, the Well-Known Journalist of Toronto-Charlton's Bill Killed.

Bring in Amendment to Pranchise Bill.

Ottawa, March 24,-L. P. Kribbs, the well known journalist of Toronto. who has been ill for the past two weeks at the Russell house, died at noon to-day. He was about 43 years of age. Mr. Charlton's bill to prevent the pub-lication and sale of newspapers on Sun-days was rejected by the commons last

The motion by Mr. Charlton to-day to restore his Sunday observance bill to the order paper was defeated by fifty for,

Raging in the United

Kingdom.

Scores of Vessels Wrecked, Many

Lives Lost and Incalulable

Damage Done.

London, March 25 .- The storm contin-

ues throughout the United Kingdom.

Railroad trains are embedded in snow-

drifts, telegraph wires are down in most

safety of the fishing fleets.

SERIOUS GUN ACCIDENT.

Wounded by a Hunter.

shotgun with serious results. It ap-

turning was exhibiting his game friends, among them being Miss

necessary .. The unfortunate young

THE PLEBISCITE

Interviews the Government.

SALISBURY TO STEP DOWN.

London, March 24 .- The Daily Chronicle

INDESCRIBABLE SUFFERING

FROM RHEUMATISM.

British Premier Intimates His Desire Leave Political Life.

day. It was decided to bring in an amendment to the franchise bill providamendment to the franchise bill provid-ing that the federal revising barrister feature of the old bill be retained, so that the Dominion parliament would have some control of the lists. The caucus did not object seriously to the adop-tion of the provincial lists. In other words they are following out Sir John Terrific Gale and Great Snow Storm Thompson's idea when he introduced his bill in 1893. The caucus also ap-pointed representatives to look after the lists in the various districts.

Senator Macdonald moved the six

months' hoist of the Yukon bill.

The Yukon contingent, which will leave about the middle of next month, will consist of 55 dragoons, 45 artillerymen and 140 infantry. The officers will be Major Evans in command; Captain Gardiner, quartermaster; Captains Burstall, Thacker and Ogilvie; Surgeon-Major Foster, of the 67th Battalion, medical officer; and Major Talbot, 9th Volunteers, paymaster. The military expedition expects to leave for the Yukon about the middle of April. It is fully organized and is get

drifts, telegraph wires are down in most parts of the country and people have been frozen to death while traversing the moors. A hurricane swept all the coasts and terrific seas have been running. The channel services have been suspended and there have been numbers of suspended and there have been numbers less wrecks of small craft. The lifeboats and rocket service have been busy.

In outfitted,

The sinnual meeting of the Dominion Hifle Association took place in the railway committee room of the bouse yester. Col. Gibson, president, Lord Aberdeen, Dr. Borden, Col. Gascoigne and a large number of members of the association were present. Dr. Borden in a week from landing we'll capture promised to put through an additional grant to complete the Bisley building. All the old officers of the association were re-elected.

were recelected.

There was a Liberal caucus yesterday. While some reference was made to the franchise and the plebiscite bill, the whole forenoon and up to 2 o'clock was occupied in discussing the appointment of Comervatives to office. There were no particular cases under consideration, although some were cited. As one Liberal member put M, the complaint has been general by the rank and file of the liberal panty than while there was been given by the most extreme conservatives are counting the cost with satisfaction.

They are annexationists now, no matter what they were a year ago, and in the sumber are editors, lawyers, bank-liberal panty than while there was been given present, frough those of first func-

govern the country. Discussion is said to have been conducted along these lines. Mr. Lister was chairman. Oftawa, March 25.-There was another Liberal caucus to-day, when the ministers were attacked by the party for their deputies being permitted to govern the Revelstoke, March 24,—A very sad gun accident occurred here yesterday af-ternoon by the accidental discharge of affairs of the country on old Tory lines. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the house to-day that the budget would be brought

pears that a young man by the name of Skene had been out hunting, and on redown on Friday night. Mr. Davin stated in the house yesterthat he had seen a letter from a high Japanese official stating that the government of Japan had been informed Robinson. In some unaccountable manner the gun was discharged, the whole charge striking Miss Robinson just above the ankle, and so mangling the limb that amputation of the foot was that Canada proposed to pass an exclusion act applicable to citizens of that country. Looked at from an imperial country. Looked at from an imperial standpoint, he thought assurances should be given the house on the point. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had written the Japanese consul at Vancouver on the subject in a manner that he thought would satisfy him. The government this city, and her many friends will hear with regret of the sad accident. had no intention of introducing such leg-

Mr. Fisher stated that the imperial de-Delegation From the Methodist Church partment of agriculture had informed him that there was no immediate pros

Commercial company, 4,137 gallons whiskey, 2,000 gallons ale and porter; Binet Bros., 6,000 gallons whiskey; F. M. O'Brien, 2,000 gallons whiskey; North American Transportation Co., quantity of given; Wm. Chambers, 1,000 gallons whiskey; Captain the growing sentiment in the growing and growing and growing and growing and growing sentiment in the growing and grow Ottawa, March 24.—A delegation from he Dominion Methodist church waited ou the government to-day in regard to the plebiscite. The delegation comprised Dr. Carman and Dr. Potts, Toronto; Dr. Sanders, Ottawa; and J. T. Moore, Toronto. They asked that the single question as to whether the voter was in favor or not of prohibition should only favor or not of prohibition should only be put on the ballot, and that it should whiskey: Sullivan, McLeod & McPhie, 500 gallons walskey: D. Megzies, 500 not be loaded down with other questions The premier made the same reply as he has done to other delegations, at the ns whiskey; J. B. Brown, 15 gallons whiskey.

Mr. Reid's motion to grant a bonus same time stating that their representations would be taken into consideration.

on butter for export was shelved yester-day by a vote of 34 to 18. SEVERE RAIN STORMS.

States of Ohio and Pennsylvania Visited Hundreds of Houses Flooded.

Columbus, O., March 23.—The worst flood in the history of the Scioto river is raging here. Thirteen of the 15 railroads cannot get trains in or out of the city. Fifty families are homeless and 500 houses are flooded.

Canton, O., March 23.—One of the heaviest rain storms the city has experienced occurred last night. The greater part of the east end of the city is under water to-day. Heavy damage will result. Trains on the Fort Wayne road are at

"My wife was so bad with rheumatism that for weeks we had to turn her in bed with sheets. I had read that South American. Rheumatic Cure would give almost instant relief. I had so much faith in it that I procured six bottles. In 24 hours my wife was out of pain, and out of bed well on the way to recovery. For two years she has not had a pain." Thos. will be as great as in 1884. About 5 o'clock this morning there was a sudden rise in the Allegheny river and a clear sweep made on the Allegheny side be-tween Chestnut street and the reilroad bridges. All coal floats, coal boats, shanty boats and rafts and everything shanty boats and rafts and everything afloat were swept away, wrecked or sunk, entailing a loss of many thousands of dollars. Rains caused many landslides and washouts on railroads and through service west of this city is badly demolished. At Carbon a freight train went through a bridge weakened by the flood. Engineer Lake was killed and Fireman tradley fatelly hurt many cases of long standing like mine. I have used four bottles and feel sure that one more bottle will make my cure complete.—A. P. Kontz. Clarmore, Ark. Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancou-

Conservatives Decide in Caucus to

BEFORE A WATERLOO. lound of Revelry Kept Up In Havana-

Havana, March 17.-Unless history and poetry alike mistake there was a sound of revelry in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. There was a Conservative caucus to-

Paris, too, just before that big battle was in the whirl of balls and fetes. Havana is very gay to-day—strangely so when the losses of its well-to-do and the dire poverty of its proletariat are

Of course, the presence of the warships with their large complement of officers has much to do with the festivities pre-

vailing. 'Phen, too, there are centuries of customs and scores of proverts similar to the familiar "to-morrow, another day." These tend toward inducing a somewhat mercurial people to forget the sad things while they may in singing, dancing and all the rest that goes to make up social rounds.

But there are many serious ones, who, if they join in the laugh, drop into other Goods than joyous when left alone.
You can see them frown at the absurd caricature of Uncle Sam and his minions with which the comic papers of Madrid and Havana teem. You can see them sheer at the formid-

able fleets of war vessels pictured in the magnetines and illustrated journals and labeled "Part of Spain's great navy."

As cabled recently, Havana has at last awakened to what its people regard as the probability of war with the United States and the sober-minded are counting

rights of the royalty.

Deep is the interest felt in the attitude of the European powers in regard to intervention and loud are the acclaims of delight over published cablegrams purporting to give words of aid and comfort from the German emperor, French minister or Italian deputy.

But the liveliest grow grave at the mention of a possible alliance between Great Britain and the United States and the anxiety manifested by Senor Congosto in an interview with Mr. Collius.

costo in an interview with Mr Collins British representative here, and even our General Lee, to learn the truth or falsity of the story that the Prince of Wales had said a British fleet would support the United States in putting an end to the war in Cuba, was almost ludierous, it was so onelly every end of the contract of it was so openly expressed.

Of course, all the above is from the point of view of the looker-on in Havana. We know nothing of what is going on in the world of American and con-

tinental statecraft.
Through all the drubbing and the wondering, the beggars of Havana laugh, dance, sing or groan as time or the occasion serves.

Deilling Actively Begun. Chicago, March 23.—General John R. im that there was no immediate pros-ect of the embargo on Canadian cattle Brocke, commanding the department of the lakes, has taken official notice of the

"A detachment from each troop and company will be drilled in the manual of machine guns and other artillery on

Nine members of light battery A. Second artillery, U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, left Chicago this morning for Fort Slocum, N.Y., where they will drill recruits of the Sixth and Seventh regiments for the stillery service. The man are recognitionally as the stillery service. the artillery service. The men are se-lected by Lieutenant Cochrane, and will be non-commissioned officers in the ne

The vacancies at Fort Sheridan will be filled by infantrymen, although the date of the transfer has not been announced. The infantrymen have begun drill with the rapid firing Hotchkiss guns. Big Guns for the Sound.

New York, March 23 .- At the quartermaster's bureau a contract has awarded to the Northern Pacific ra Trains on the Fort Wayne road a standstill.

Dayton, March 23.—Riverdale is flooded. A thousand families are suffering.
Pittsburg, March 23.—Heavy rains fell at all points in the upper valley last night and the water is rushing toward Pittsburg at a rapid rate. Extensive districts burg at a rapid rate. Extensive districts are already flooded in Allegheny. Great are already flooded from up river points are already flooded from up river points.

Tifled cannon and their disappearing carriages, to Puget their disappearing carriages, to Puget Sound. The guns are at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, and the carriages are at the factory in Watertown, Mass. The cost of transportation will be \$8,500. The armament will be taken to the new forts which have just been comstructed commanding the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Lord Carrington tells a story experience while governor of New South Wales, His first public appearance was at the mayor's dinner at Sydney having committed a few words to pa-per, he delivered them in reply to the per, he delivered them in reply to the toast to his health, and then sat down, feeling very much satisfied with him self. Opposite to him there sat a fat man. He was an M.P. who had suffered long from the abundant eloquence of the new governor's predecessor. When Lord Carrington at down the fat man filled his glass to the brim and said: "Thank the Lord, he can't speak."

A MOST SERIOUS SITUATION.

We lay before our readers the follow ing extremely candid letter received last evening by a well known Victoria gentleman from a young man who recently went north to the gold fields. We are assured by the recipient of the letter that the statements it contains (even those decidedly pointed ones about the newspapers) can be trusted, as the writer is a man of unimpeachable integrity and has neither dyspepsia nor self-interest to sway his pen in describing things as they are in the northern

Skagway, Alaska, March 10, 1898. Dear — : At last we have arrived here after a pleasant journey (on the Islander), the nicest journey I ever made on water, lots of music aboard, good-victuals and a comfortable berth. Well, I tuals and a comfortable berth. saw Wrangel, a dirty muddy hole, not fit for a human being to live in. The people there are disgusted; cannot move town, as also is Skagway, but they are fast places. A man was shot and killed for his money out on the trail about seven miles from here. He was buried out there. The men that did the deed, of course, are at large. I have at Victoria—what price the chances of not seen a soldier since we landed. This the Kettle River Railway bill?

Mr. Brown would seem to have taken the jellyfish ministry at James Bay as he might take a shapeless lump of soft the looks of things, things are quite the looks of things, things are quite the clay, moulded it into definite form, useful reverse of what you have any idea off to his purpose. The Turner ministry we cannot move here with our sleighs! Our customs is all upset. We have to poltroons, traitors, self-seekers, block-Our customs is all upset. We have to get a broker to secure our bonds for us at 2½ per cent., and now we have to pay heads are the least violent of the spithets the "easiest propositions to work" any aconvoy to carry us over the summit at \$6 a day, and I guess before we reach the summit my money will be exhausted, for to pay a man \$6 a day and catch stormy weather money won't last long. It is all very well to read newspapers, but as I say and have told others, I do not believe one item of the others, I do not believe one item of the shall have to get our stuff hauled to where we can get sleeping so as to get over the summit as soon as we can. Talk about getting any duty refunded, you don't get a thing refunded. We have to tolerated such a band of noodles so long. go to the customs office this morning, and I guess we will move in the afternoon, even if it is raining, for I don't want any of this town. Am in good health and so are the boxs. I see three men here I knew well, and I saw lots in Wrangel. The place and climater Wrangel. The place and climate are a good deal better than I thought for. Will write you again as soon as possible. The Islander left last night, so I cannot The Islander left last many tell when you will get this.

Yours truly,
S. C. P.

The statement made about the cus toms is really most disquieting, and the Board of Trade might do well to take up the matter at once and notify the Ottawa authorities. It is quite clear the American officials are stubbornly refusing to carry out the orders of their government, and are subjecting Canadian travellers to the grossest injustice. It is simply monstrous that this state of things should longer be tolerated; if it is not stopped the most grievous damage wills be done to the British Columbia cities' trade. We can assure our readers the foregoing letter is a recital of the actual facts, therefore any action in protest that may be contemplated-but it should not be contemplated, but taken immediately-will be quite warranted. Skagway and Summit should be compelled to do their duty and step robbing Canadian travellers. As for the writer's statement about the newspapers, the Victoria Colonist and the Vancouver World, with their deliberate falsification. The editor of the Times and Hon, Mr. Booth; the former had a panoramic view of the promised land; the acause celebre. The proceedings to be a cause celebre. The proceedings to be a cause celebre. The proceedings and wanton misrepresentation of the Times and wanton misrepresentation of the panoramic view of the panoramic view of the panoramic view of the tute to be a cause celebre. The proceedings to be a cause celebre, The proceedings to be a cause celebre. The proceedings to be a cause celebre, The proceedings to be a cause celebre. The proceedings to be a cause celebre, The proceedings to be a cause celebre. The proceedings to be a cause celebre, The proceedings to be a cause celebre. The proceedings to be a cause celebre, The proceedings to be a cause celebre. The proceedings to be a cause celebre, The proceedings to be a cause celebre. The proceedings World, with their deliberate falsifications, hushings up, and other attempts to blind the travelling public are solely to blame. They are on a level with the Sound papers, and have in this matter pursued a course of dishonesty and peace about "playing into the hands of downright stupidity. But the efforts of those journals can be dismissed with the real interests of Victoria for the purcontempt they deserve; the main point poses of the company is too well-underis that the most serious injustice is being done to Canadians going over the Summit, and all hands should unite to have this grievance redressed without delay. Every day lost is so much more damage done to the vital interests of the province.

TREACHEROUS AND CRIMINAL.

That candid philanthropist, of blessed memory, the late Mr. W. H. Vander- formed for the purpose of building a bilt of New York, never in his long and railway from the coast to Kootenay. self-useful life carried more boldly into The proposed road was to be indepenpractice his own famous maxim: "The dent of the C.P.R., and the project republic be damned" than the Turner gov- ceived the support of the people of the ernment have put it into practice in coast cities largely on that account. The forcing through the legislature that most V. V. & E. has a provincial charter and atrocious and cowardly resolution against expects a provincial subsidy. At the the Kettle River Railway bill. Thereby, that miserable gang of blunderers proved themselves traitors to the province that declaring the proposed railway to be for is putting up with their abominable the general advantage of Canada, and as well; for how can they dare to face the country after battering that resolution through the house? It will be the most damning piece of evidence against so disposed—to grant it a Dominion subthem at the elections. There is no mystery about the cause which led up to the spineless government of British Columjuncture of their history, to fly deliber- will receive aid from the Dominion dures, most emphatically expressed, of the cess its promoters may have next year, people of the upper country. We shall or the year after, in subsidy-hunting. soon make clear that cause. The resolu- The government will not subsidize any tion was rushed through the house by railways, this year, a policy which-albrute force and upon pretexts brutish in though it will be unpopular in certain their illogicalness; so unterable and in- decalities will be approved in the eban pudent that a footpad attempting to offer the generally. We say frankly, and havexuses for robbing the victim might ing in mind the great things we expectblush to use them. Here then is the rea- ed from the Coast-Kootenay railway, son why the weak, vacillating and un- which the Times advocated strenuously worthy Turner administration came by and consistently, that the refusal of a enough stiffening to pass a resolution Dominion subsidy will not be received that certainly took some resolution to with so much disfavor as it would have pass, for it is not in them to have done been had the original independent charcountry could thereby be rendered irre- thus some guarantee have been continued concilably hostile and would take the that the great trade of the Kootenay opportunity soon to be afforded of ex- country would be assured of the bene pressing their detestation, resentment fits of a competing line. This hope may and disgust at the conduct of the James | now be abandoned since all claim to "in Bay gang. The almighty C.P.R., with dependence" was practically relinquished its admirable ramifications pushed into when the V. V. & E. applied for power every corner of Canada, its corps diplo- "to lease its works of any part thereof matique, as well as commercial, its train- to the Canadian Pacine, Ballway, Comhad really a spine. The C.P.R. have in to provide a competing line between the Victoria now, and have had for some coast cities and Kootenay.

months back, off and on, a representative capable of hypnotising the Turner ministry in a most effective way; he can twist and bend that boneless body as a master potter shapes the moist and plastic clay. His name is Geo, McL, Brown, plenipotentiary of the C.P.R. at the capital of the province the C.P.R. want to keep as a preserve for their own operations. Physically, Mr. Brown is a Colossus; compared with the members of the Turner administration, intellectually, too. Suave and polished of manner, persausive of speech, no mean diplomatist, knowing the Turner ministry as a student of human nature soon gets to know them, Mr. Brown is a man who can improve an opportunity. He justifies the acute judgment of his chiefs in choosing him to shape the pliant Turner ministry to their purposes. He has done his work well; he has infused something of courage and determination into a government no one ever suspected of possessing such the river on account of too much ow and slush. Juneau is a nice qualities; he had even made them appear, temporarily, intelligent, and as if they possessed some mind of their own. Sir William Van Horne and Mr. Shaughnessy at Ottawa; Mr. G. McL. Brown the Kettle River Railway bill?

onettes have disgraced the province. How long will the people of British Cofaithfulness of the Turner gang? It is country. The people must wake up or this province will fall into the hands of land-grabbers speculators, monopolists and jobbers. The affair of the Kettle River Railway resotimes ahead of British Columbia unless libel. apathy and take an interest in their pub-lic affairs.

THE STIKINE ROUTE.

Time, the limitations of space, common sense, regard for the patience and feelings of our readers withhold us from impertinence with which the Colonist disgraces its editorial columns this morning regarding our position on the Stikine matter he would learn at once what an said: awful exhibition he has been making of himself. We have already exposed his himself by thinking that malicious, palcompany, a deserter of his public duty as an editor for the mean hire paid him by the company. He should hold his aliens"; his unblushing sacrifice of the stood. The Colonist mentions the Vancouver World in this connection. What do we care about the opinions of the Vancouver World? Nothing: and we never met anybody who cared anything about them. The Colonist is getting reckless of its reputation.

WILL LEASE TO THE C.P.R.

The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company was present session of the Dominion parliament a bill will probably become law stupidity and extravagance, and fools bringing it under the operation of the railway act. This will give the road a Dominion status and make it possible for the government-whenever they feel sidy. That it will receive a Dominion subsidy is, however, far from certain; indeed, it may be stated positively that bia finding the boldness at a most critical there is not the slightest chance that it ately, we must believe, against the wish- ing the present session, whatever sucit alone, knowing that the whole upper acter of the road been maintained and ed and skilful emissaries everywhere; at pany on such terms and conditions and the federal apital, at every sent of pow-er in the vale Dominion yes, the all tween the directors of the said compan-mighty, monopolistic C.P.R. octopus had something to do with making the inver-tebrate Turner ministry act as if they BOUNDLESS IMPUDENCE.

There never was a more extraordinary measure put before any legislature in the British Empire than the Kootenay and Northwest Railway bill. This is a measure designed to throw a blanket charter over pretty nearly the whole eastern and northeastern portions of the province, and it is so elastic that it can be made to accommodate any development that may take place almost anywhere within the province. The provisions of the bill make take place almost anywhere within the province. The provisions of the bill make really humorous reading, giving as they do permission to the promoters, when the spirit moves them, to go on to anywhere and everywhere. The conduct of the government in attempting to shove the bill through was highly characteristic, and all that was to be expected. There is for the electors a vast amount of food for thought in connection with this astounding measure. The very fact that such a bill could be brought before the house is sufficiently alarming evidence that the comprehensive grasp of the greedy speculator and the professional charter-monger is on the vitals of the province,-but in the fact that the Turner government would actually have the assurance to attempt to push this disgraceful bill holus bolus through the house there is plenty of cause for disquietude. It is no more than the truth to say that British Columbia at the present moment is looked upon by every schemer as his peculiar stamping ground government looked upon as the easy prey of every quick-witted promoter who sets lumbia put up with the outrageous un- his mind on a desirable section of the

CRIMINAL LIBEL ON THE PACI-FIC COAST.

We publish below an extract from a paper read before the Canadian Press Association last week by Mr. J. King, lution should be a warning; there are bad Q.C., upon the subject of newspaper Mr. King is a prominent lawyer the people shake off their sloth and of Toronto, the standing counsel of the Press Association, and he has made the law of libel a special study, and is a recognized authority upon such matters. The now famous proceedings instituted by the Hon. Messrs. Turner and Pooley against the publishers and editors of the Province and Times, are pointed to by extended reply to the farrago of virulent Mr. King as "a flagrant wrong done the defendants." It is interesting to read the opinion of a gentleman so well qualified to speak and who has no interest in route question. If the editor of that the case other than to see that the adpaper would go among the people, the ministration of the law is not permitted merchants, and hear them discuss the to degenerate into a farce. Mr. King

"Turning for a moment to some "re himself. We have already exposed his cently developed features of the criminal motives in filling the Colonist with highly law of libel, there is one case to which, colored and wilfully misleading statements about the Stikine. Does the gentleman imagine he will be accepted as a disinterested advocate? Does he delude several gentlemen connected, in various capacities, with the Province newspape published at Victoria, B. C., promises butter any parsnips? The editor of the gentlemen, at whose instance, presum Colonist is a paid claqueur; the tool of a ably, the complaint was laid, were called in turn as witnesses for the defence, and were interrogated in support of the plea of justification, but the questions asked were objected to and were disallowed by the presiding magistrate. The stenographic report of the hearing, published in the Province, does not state effect was given to it; but, with all do deference to the bench and the bar of the sister province, it may be said, that "it will be difficult to find authority in support of such an objection, or such a rulng, in the present state of the law. Justification in the sense that the al leged defamatory matter is true, and was published at the time for the public benefit, is always a good defence to a charge of criminal libel. Prior to the Code, when only the case for the prosections. cution could be presented at the hearing, a defendant charged with publishing a libel, knowing it to be false, might, on cross-examination of the prosecutoris witnesses, conduct his defence in such a

SAVE THE BABY!

way as to show that the alleged liber



manly way dur-ing the period of gestation. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that sustain the burden of It makes them strong, healthy, It banishes the queamish spells of the expectant period and makes paoy's introduction to the world, and makes paoy and ma helpful, amiable wives and mothers. Over 20,000 women have testified to the benefits that career, but I cannot remember M derived from this marvelous medicine. It loss away with the necessity for the embarrassing examinations and local treat-ment upon which most physicians insist. It substitutes certainty for the doubtful reatment of obscure physicians, who sel-om correctly diagnose these troubles. All nedicine dealers sell it, and Dr. Pierce will

Scores of women who have been permamently cured of obstinate and dangerous diseases by this great medicine, have smitted their names, addresses, experichees and photographs to be printed in Dr., Pierce's Common Sense Medical Ad-This book is free and contains 1008 pages, telling the home-treatment for most diseases. Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover meating and customs only, for paper-covered copy. Cloth binding 50 stamps. Address 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. from

was true; and that course was adopted as we know, in a number of libel prose-cutions in this province. Under the Code a defendant is permitted to make every defence at the preliminary hearing of an indictable offence which he may make at the trial; and libel furnishes no exception to the rule.
"The rights of a defendant in that re

his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown, or of any other person. So that the defendants in the Province case were quite within their rights in calling the private prosecutors or any other person, for the purpose of justifying the alleged libel; and none of them who were so called could lawfully refuse, and should not have been permitted to refuse, to answer any question tending to prove that plea, even were the answer a self-criminating one.
"There may have been some subtle or

mysterious point in the case, which is no isclosed in the published reports, and which may serve to explain this novel judicial ruling; but, from our present vantage ground, it is inconceivable what this can be. Meanwhile a flagrant wrong has been done the defendants, and the legislature and the press are constrained legislature and the press are constrained into silence. The question of procedure, and the committal of the accused journalists unheard, indefensible as this must appear, are of minor importance, compared to the injury to the administration of justice, which has been brought into contempt.

the other we know had about as much stamina as a dish rag. The writer of that Colonist article has gone a long The denial of justice is a serious matter in any case, however trivial; its de-nial to a prominent and respectable pub-lic journal pleading to be heard in its own defence, at the bar of a criminal court in a British province, on questions, Hon, J. P. Booth. Whilst he was at it he might as well have gone a grade or two higher, and compared him with the angel Gabriel; the analogy would be equally absurd. There is one thing, howof grave moment to the great body people, recalls the evil days of ex-officio information for libel at Westminster Hall. It raises an issue between the adever, we should give our member credit for, that is his modesty up to the present time in keeping himself in his place—that is the background. The stand Mr. Booth ministrators of the law and the liberty of the subject—to say nothing of the liberty of the press—which, we should hope, has taken on the question of cheap money for the farmers is enough in itself cannot long remain in abeyance or unto satisfy his constituents. It came as

A Scottish medical man testifying before the British royal commission, now sitting to consider the liquor laws, declared that the noxious effects of whisky were chiefly due to the spirit being consumed while too new; whisky should be kept in bond at least three years. New whisky will produce violent drunkenness in animals (including man), with astonshing quickness; whereas old whisky produces quiet (and enjoyable?) intoxication. Sheriff Guthrie, of Glasgow, last year uttered the same opinion; saying it the people would only drink fine old matured whisky, from three to seven years in bond, there would be scarcely any of the violence and misery now too has been done in Mr. Booth's own district, which is purely a farming communwhisky, by all means let him see to it the stuff is mellowed by age, venerable by antiquity, and then he may elude the serpentine terrors that beset the newwhisky consumer's path.

The Colonist this morning calls us a fool, repeating the remark of the Vancouver World. So this is what British Columbia journalism is degenerating into? We shall certainly not do anything to encourage the introduction here of the sort of journalism that has given Seattle and San Francisco so evil a reputation. We may offer to the consideration of the logistature: the election, so far as the honorable body was concerned, was the legislature: the election, so far as the honorable body was concerned, was the men prophesy who was to be the coming speaker long before Hon. Mr. Higher resigned; and that was the member for N. V. D. It strikes and measures act provided a discussion of the important que then a discussio The Colonist this morning calls us a fool, repeating the remark of the Van-

'One of the most sordid cases of downight fraud" was the description given by the official receiver of the Central Klondike Gold Mining and Trading Company, Limited. The London Mercantile the bone tissues back of the nasal pas-sages. The melancholy truth is now ad-Guardian says:

The fraud was of such an ordinary Gladstone, and other members of his character that it affords no novelty in method. The arch-rogue has levanted, and those to whom 'Klondike' acted as ialists who have been consulted regardan 'open sesame' to their pockets are being the case is that an operation is wailing the loss of their money. possible owing to the aged and enfeebled well, indeed, for company promoters that condition of the patient. It would be possible to afford considerable reliet and also to prolong life by surgical means England is populated, as Carlyle said, mainly by fools."

Recognizing the importance of cabinet epresentation for British Columbia, the Nelson Tribune begs to propose Mr. J. C. Maclagan, of Vancouver, for the job. ate This can hardly be scored as a bull's This can hardly be scored as a bull's ed by opiates and other pallintives. These eye for the Tribune. There are several will be used freely as the disease proserious objections to Mr. Maclagan's oceupancy of the post; he is too popular in vancouver for one thing, and for another he is too rigidly faithful to his promises ever to make an ideal minister. The aged sufferer to express a pitiful longing Tribune might try again.

Close upon 300 witnesses were examned by the commission appointed to enquire into the alleged ill-treatment of the laborers employed on the Crow's Nest ed. The end, when it comes, will be from failure of the heart's action rather railway. The commissioners say the evidence is complicated and conflicting; they slept at the camps they visited and subsisted on camp fare, which they described as wholesome and nourishing.

The Halifax Chronicle thinks that Sir Charles Tupper, baronet, with all his failings, deserved a better fate than to be made the pack horse of the second and third rate politicians of his own party.

COMPLIMENTS TO HON. MR. BOOTH

To the Editor:—I read an article in last week's Colonist, if not dedicated, something very much the same, to the Hon. J. P. Booth. It may have been written in Galiano Island or in the Colonist office, but notwithstanding all the a certain extent, I have kept track of that career, but I cannot remember Mr. Booth taking an independent, manly Booth taking an independent, manly stand in the legislative hall. He always reminds me of the country choir I once met, the members of which couldn't de pend upon themselves, or didn't want to, so the leader instructed them to watch his mouth; when he opened it they were to open theirs and sing; when he closed it they were to do likewise. Some may wonder how some men get into the house; well may they wonder. I remember Comox sending two members to re-present them at two different periods one of them was stone deaf, the other had to be removed on several occasions for violent conduct. I have heard the remark often made: deep sea," but I didn't know practically what it meant until the las general elections. However, I was no alone in that fix; there were two candidates for North Victorial the one so

"Paint Points" is the title of a little book with a big purpose. Its mission is to enlighten everybody on the use of paint and the best particular paint for each use, from the enamelling of a table to the painting of a house. One of the best things it does is to make you acquainted with SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS They cover the most surface, look best, last longest and are most economical. If you are going to paint it will pay you to send for this little book. It's free for the asking. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT MAKERS.

erratic, which is next door to crankvism

way back to find something analogous to

surprise to us, though, when we read the papers and found how well our repre

sentative is studying our interests I suppose we have this consolation, as the Colonist writer says. Mr. Booth "acted considerates".

scientiously." It would not have been

quite so annoying it he hal taken a manly stand and opposed it outright in-

been spent on farms and years of un-remunerative toil; families have grown

up, many of them have married and have

very encouraging according to the con-fession of our member that nine out of ten were failures, and our hope of relief blasted by the very man we fully ex-pected would have taken an opposite

Now, I don't want to deprive our mem-

Incarable Cancerous Disease

New York, March 25 .- The Sun pub-

lisehes the following from its London correspondent to-day: "Mr. Gladstone is

dying of a cancerous growth involving

mitted privately by his son. Mr. Herber

The unanimous verdict of several spe

Mr. Gladstone were younger, but his

heart already threatens failure to per-

form its functions and the surgeons are of the opinion that the administration

of anaesthetics would result in immedi-

greses, for, although they tend to short-en life, it is the wise judgment of the physicians and the family alike that they

would not be justified in seeking to pro-long the agony which has already led the

The pain has now continued for six

months and although it is somewhat less

the strength and vitality of the patient's

than from the direct ravages of the terrible malady. It is hardly probable that it will be long delayed."

The great chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, were rung for the first time on St. Patrick's Day. They were invented by a Canadian.

THE SURGEON FOILED.

Wanted to Perform an

Operation.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

RENDERED IT UNNECESSARY.

Too many doctors are too ready to use

the knife. Many a one is sacrificed on

the altar of a surgeon s ambition to operate who could be saved by the use of Dr.

Chase's K -L. Pills The case of MRS.

W. B. AIKEN, of Zephyr, Ont., is one in

point. Her husband says that she had

been doctoring with several doctors for Inflammation of the Bladder for over a

"The last bottle I got from the doctor

he said if that did her no good she would

be compelled to have an operation per-formed. I luckily picked up a sample of

Dr. Chase's K.-L. Pills in Mr. Dafoe's

store, and my lie took one bill that night and one in the morning, and be has never felt the covering of pain since. I will always keen Dr. Chase's Pill in my house for all our family complaints."

CENTS A BOX.

test best

acute than what it was a few weeks ag

wonderful constitution are sadly declin

for death.

The only relief possible is that afford-

wing families on their farms, and yet

The future of the farmer is not

Very Quiet Day in the House of Commons for a Change.

Yukon Railway Bill Sent to the Senat and San Jose Scale bill Assented To.

Ottawa, March 19.-In the house mons yesterday Mr. Mercier have Mr. Bruneau's case reprivileges and elections co Sir Wilfrid Laurier's rec sir Wilfrid Laurier's request until Monday. He stated that ment had been consulting the of the crown, but had not manly stand and opposed it outright in-stead of beating around the bush with arguments the logic of which was far fetched and suly. If the Colonist report is correct we are told farming land has no value. If farming land has no fixed value, what is there that has a fixed value? Hundreds of thousands have of the crown, their report, and were con the government on the matter wo the government on the matter wo The house went into committe Louis Dayles' bill respecting the of steamboats and the examinations of engineers employed on In a few moments Black Rospulches would be something the state of lcbral knocks were heard, ist person bowed himself sepulchral knocks were heard, and august person bowed himself into chafiber, and said his little speech, was greeted with the customary lar and cheers and a cry of "\$600 for his The house then trooped off to the chamber, where His Excellency assen the San Jose scale bill. When the me returned to their own side of Parli House, they resumed consideration of steamboat inspection bill, and after discussion of the terms, reported it Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere's beamend the weights and measures act woked a discussion of the important

through committee and read a third through committee and read a third The petroleum inspection bill and the further to amend the inland reven the state passed through their final The committee had a little fun or last of these, which, among other authorizes the use of stamps for the readers of these introduced in packages of tobacco introduced in consequence of the increased duty. These stamps have been in use for some time now without the express authority of parliament, and Mr. Foster railied Sir Henri about this breach of low.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Foster that

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed air. Foster that the returning officer for Prince had not yet been appointed.

The house adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Sproule will again introduce a bill to strengthen the provisions of the act for the prevention and suppression of combinations in restraint of trade. In the Senate.

In the senate yesterday the Yukon bi out discussion. It stands for the reading on Tuesday next. When the senate met yesterday the en the senate met yesterday the spunced that His Excellency had a announced that His Excellency had a to give, assent to the bill passed by senate to protect Canada from an post known as the San Jose scale. Black Rod was dispatched with the message to the commons. When the bers of the lower house arrived, head the speaker, and took up their plat the bar, Lord Aberdeen entered the per attended by his side. Carrier F. ber attended by his aides, Captain Ersk and Major Dennison, and assented to

bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was present and stock on the right of the vice-regal disc during the short ceremony.

After the departure of the Governor departure of the ground the ground the short regumed its sitting.

General the senate resumed its sitting. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Better Showing Than Previous Year in the Half-Yearly Report.

Toronto, March 25 .- A special cable to the Evening Telegram from London says: The half-yearly report of the Grand Trun railway, just issued, shows receipts for the period to have been £2,247,151, an increa of £135,617 as compared with the correponding period of the previous year. The previous year of the previous year. working expenses of the road are shown £1,434,804, being a decrease compared with the similar period of £80,616, making net traffic receipts for the last half of year £81,347. Adding to the above £107, interest received on bonds of other railw and the International Bridge Comparation of the comparation of the property of the propert makes the net revenue receipts £920,235, an increase over the net revenue charges, including rents of leased lines, interest on debentures and stocks and bonds, and the amount advanced to the Chicago & New Haven Company, amount to £644,972, leaving a surplus, which, deducted from the deficiency shown in the report of June, 1507, leaves as balance of £10,280 to the credit of act, revenue account for December 1807, to be carried forward to the next half year's account. The revenue surplus shows an improvement of £236,177, and for the entire year of 1897 £277,972, as compared with a deficiency of £42,975 shown for 1896. The Grand Trunk and Wabash ovia Suspension Bridge is leased at a yearly rental of \$275,000, increasing every five years \$25,000 until the maximum is reached of \$450,000, the Wabash paying its quoted of \$450,000, the Wabash paying its quoted the line leased.

The directors regret that the amicable relations between the G.T.R. and the C.P.R. systems have been interrupted in conse makes the net revenue receipts £920,23

relations between the G.T.R. and the C.P.R. systems have been interrupted in consequence of the unwillingness of the latter to quence of the unwillingness of the latter to agree to passenger rates arranged by American competition with the G.T.R.

Manager Hays' efforts on behalf of the road the directors highly appreciate and make due record of the fact.

The retiring directors, Messrs. Hubbard, Jackson, Sergeant and Welby, and also auditors Whinney and Davidson, ofer themselves for re-election at the semi-annual shareholders' meeting to be held on the 5th of April.

new French commander-in-chief General Jamont, who is a Breton. He is years of age and served in the Crimea, Lombardy and Mexico. He was also at Metz in 1870, and in 1885 commanded the Tongking expedition.

Madrid Because of

ALL EYES ON

Maine Report.

Believed That the Dons W to Admit Truth of United Contentions.

Washington, March 26.-It stated postavely that the Unit government will, if, indeed, already done so, inform Spain conditions now existing in become intolerable to the peo country, and hostilities on must gease. This policy is in direct line

views of the president as ex his last message to congress, 6th. In that message he say "The instructions given States new minister to Spain departure for his post, direct impress upon the government wish of the United States to he toward ending fine war in Oub-ing a peaceful and lasting resu honorable alike to Spain and people. These instructions retaracter and the widespread losses it entared the widespread losses it enta-burdens and restraints it imp-the United States with the co-turbance of national interests resulting from an indefinite co-of this state of things. No so presented to which the slighte humiliation to Spain could a indeed the precise proposals

indeed, the precise proposals held to avoid embarrassme After reciting the substance reply, received October 23 last

reply, received October dent says:

"The immediate amelioratio ing conditions under a new attention of Cuban affairs is pred therewith all disturbance and sion for any change of attitupart of the United States."

Since the delivery of the m dence has accumulated showing question that the promise made of the new administration to of the new administration to conditions in Cuba have not be or accomplished. On the con-dence which has reached the shows conclusively that the shows conclusively that the daily becoming more serious, these facts, the United Stament has decided to take, if already taken, definite actioning Spain that, while disavow terest other than that die sense of honor and justice to the day stawing neonle, it must and starving people, it must hostilities be brought to a clo

Some British Press Op London, March 26 .- The not comment on the cabled the report of the Maine court It is apparently awaiting The Morning Post says:

of the Juban question is end creased by the American report even if no distinct indictm Spanish government is inclu spansa government is not serve hitherto maintained doned, and Spain wil, be American papers with t malice, while the American the American excited to the fever po "Spain, however, has so much that a conflict a cided, but if her object to gain time, it may be that in a position to adopt some tial attitude."

The Daily Chronicle, after

doubt as to whether th quiry has been conducted as the American commission port, it says, "is in narmo the probabilities of the case in narmo to the principal aspects The patience of ernment," says the Chronick heen beyond all praise. Had of the United States been po uestion, war would have before now, not, as is falsel on account of financial and interests, but on the groun ity, and because of the into of this open sore, close to the great republic. But it the time for action resident McKinley steps as will challenge in way Spain's right to murde colonists any longer, if sh resist the provisioning of Cubans from American apart from any treachery can warship. Despite all can warship. Despite ail r quite certain that Spain wo allies, and the result would eration of Cuba.

The Daily Telegraph say ing the American report can iated, there can be no Spain is primarily country would be, if a sim e occurred along the coast If the Spanish authorities ant of the position of mines, their ignorance is they were aware and omit guests, their position is fensible. The report adds flame. If the task of the d statesmen was arduous bef times more difficult now."
The Daily Telegraph disc where the financial aspects says: "If the situation sho more acute there would cerbig export of gold from this

Spain's Dignified Att New York, March 26 .- Th cable from Madrid is in the United States Mininster called at the foreign minist to-day, and remained in con the foreign minister. Senor hours. General resident McKinley, and he o have presented the synope rican naval court's ver Representatives of naintain on their respective lute firmness, Each reaffirm government, Minister Wood-ing for the United States, Gullon for Spain, would be report of its own naval co ort says that the explosion the Maine came from the other asserts that the bawrecked by an accidental plosion. With equal firmneed the conflicting views of governments regarding situation and the condition centrados. When separated hours' earnest argument yielded an inch. The two were as wide apart as befor Spain is one the eve of a election. The fate of the I rnment and perhaps the dy ament and perhaps the dynamon the result of next Sund for members of the cortes.

I have carefully inquired numerous political parties, and a single party nor even candidate, who will consent rince of "Spain's rights to a deed contribute of the c

deed, candidates of all parti

made known here and they are being given weight with the military authori-

ries as showing the disposition of Spain

The orders issued by the navy depart

First Time in a Canadian

Newspaper.

They Deeply Concern a Certain Patriot

Whose Motives Are Sometimes

Enveloped in Mystery.

The Province to-day publishes the his-

Colonist. The subjoined declaration fol-

with a big purpose. Its body on the use of paint for each use, from the inting of a house. One of ake you acquainted with ILLIAMS best, last longest and are oing to paint it will pay It's free for the asking. O., PAINT MAKERS. Washington St., N. Y.

Very Quiet Day in the Hou of Commons for a Change.

ukon Railway Bill Sent to the Sena and San Jose Scale Bill Assented To.

Ottawa, March 19.-In the house of cor yesterday Mr. Mercier's motion Mr. Bruneau's case referred to ges and elections committee leges and elections committee, was, Wilfrid Laurier's request, postpon Monday. He stated that the gover had been consulting the law office crown, but had not yet receive report, and were consequently report, and were consequently received. report, and were consequently sition to state what the attitu overnment on the matter would be house went into committee on a Davies' bill respecting the inspect camboats and the examination as and Davies' bill respecting the inspection steamboats and the examination are reasonable as a few moments Black Rod's three ulchral knocks were heard, and that the cust person bowed himself into the diber, and said his little speech, which is greeted with the customary laughter the choice and a cry of "\$600 for his bow." I house then trooped off to the other mber, where His Excellency assented to San Jose scale bill. When the member prined to their own side of Parliament use, they resumed consideration of the timboat inspection bill, and after moderns. inspection bill, and after ion of the terms, reported it. Henri Joly de Lotbiniere's bill the weights and measures act he weights and measures act discussion of the important of to what should be the stan of a bag of potatoes.

Monk proposed that it should 70 pounds, his reason therefor be the city of Montreal has a last farmers to put 90 pounds in ething that they find hard to do. nething that they find nard to do.
committee rose at 9:30, reported
s and asked leave to sit again.
Henri de Joly Litbiniere's bill to
the gas inspection act was passed
h committee and read a third time.

etroleum inspection bill and the act r to amend the inland revenue act also passed through their final stages. ed through their final stages. a had a little fun over the which, among other things, use of stamps for the smaller es the use of stamps for the smaller s of tobacco introduced in conse-of the increased duty. These stamps en in use for some time now with express authority of parliament. Foster railied Sir Henri about this Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Foster

returning officer for Prince had he house adjourned at 10 o'clock.
r. Sproule will again introduce a bill to
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In the Senate.

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r Wilfrid Laurier was present and stook the right of the vice-regal disc during the departure of the Governor-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

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ronto, March 25.-A special cable to the ning Telegram from London says: e half-yearly report of the Grand Trunk way, just issued, shows receipts for the od to have been £2,247,151, an increase £135,617 as compared with the corresing period of the previous year. The ling period of the previous year. The king expenses of the road are shown as 34,804, being a decrease compared with similar period of £80,616, making the traffic receipts for the last half of the £81,347. Adding to the above £107,886 rest received on bonds of other railways the International Bridge Company es the net revenue receipts £920,235, an ease over the net revenue charges, ining tents of leased lines, interest on natures and stocks and bonds, and the unt advanced to the Chicago & New en Ccmpany, amount to £64,972, leaves shown in the report of June, leaves a balance of £10,280, to the 1807, to be carried forward to the next to be carried forward to the next of net revenue acco 1897, to be carried forward to the next year's account. The revenue supplus is an improvement of £236,177, and for entire year of 1897 £277,972, as comdiwith a deficiency of £42,975 shown 1896. The Grand Trunk and Wabash ement is also shown by which the rine between Windsor and Buffalo suspension Bridge is leased at a yearly all of \$275,000, increasing every five \$450,000, the Wabash paying its quota lie cost of operating and maintaining ost of operating and maintain leased.

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hager Hays' efforts on behalf of the the directors highly appreciate and due record of the fact.

retiring directors, Messrs, Hubbard, on, Sergeant and Welby and also ons Whinney and Davidson, offer elves for re-election at the semi-ansareholders' meeting to be held on h of April.

new French commander-in-chief ral Jamont, who is a Breton. He is ears of age and served in the Cri. Lombardy and Mexico. He was at Metz in 1870, and in 1885 comded the Tongking expedition.

of April.

ALL EYES ON SPAIN

Consternation in Official Circles in Madrid Because of the Maine Report.

Believed That the Dons Will Refuse to Admit Truth of United States' Contentions.

Washington, March 26.—It can be stated positively that the United States government will, if, indeed, it has not already done so, inform Spain that the onditions now existing in Cuba have become intolerable to the people of this country, and hostilities on the island

views of the president as expressed in last message to congress, December In that message he says: instructions given to the United new minister to Spain before his departure for his post, directed him to mpress upon the government the sincere of the United States to lend its aid oward ending fac was a Cubb open at Walsh Creek.

The Strikes at Walsh Creek.

The Strikes at Walsh Creek.

These instructions recited the and duration of the contest, spread losses it entailed, dens and restraints it imposed upon United States with the constant disturbance of national interests and injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. No solution was presented to which the slightest idea of iliation to Spain could attach, and numination to Spain could attach, and indeed, the precise proposals were with-ield to avoid embarrassment to that

government."
After reciting the substance of Spain's reply, received October 23 last, the presiimmediate amelioration of existsavs: conditions under a new administra-of Cuban affairs is predicted, and

therewith all disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States." since the delivery of the message evi-ence has accumulated showing beyond testion that the promise made in behalf f the new administration to relieve the onditions in Cuba have not been fulfilled a accomplished. On the contrary, evi-ence which has reached the president ows conclusively that the situation is oming more serious. In view of ets, the United States governthese facts, the United States govern-ment has decided to take, if it has not already taken, definite action by inform-ing Spain that, while disavowing any interest other than that dictated by a sense of honor and justice to the stricken and starving people, it must insist that hostilities be brought to a close.

Some British Press Opinions. London, March 26.—The Times does not comment on the cabled forecasts of the report of the Maine court of inquiry. It is apparently awaiting official an-

The Morning Post says: "The gravity of the Cuban question is enormously in-creased by the American report, because, even if no distinct indictment of the Spanish government is included, the reserve hitherto maintained will be aban-

to the principal aspects of the question.
"The patience of the Washington government," says the Uhronicle, "and the calm, pacific policy of the president, have been beyond all praise. Had the people of the United States been polled on the question, war would have been declared pefore now, not, as is falsely suggested, on account of financial and commercial ests, but on the grounds of humarty, and because of the intolerable stench of this open soie, close to the borders of the great republic. But it is evident that the time for action has arrived. President McKinley must take such steps as will challenge in the most direct way Spain's right to murder the revolted colonists any longer, if she attempts to Cubans from American ports, quite apart from any treachery to the American warship.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Suppos-The Daily Telegraph says: "Supposing the American report can be substantiated, there can be no question that Spain is primarily responsible, as any country would be, if a similar catastrotiated, there can be no question that Spain is primarily responsible, as any country would be, if a similar catas rohe occurred along the coast line.
"If the Spanish authorities were ignor-

ant of the position of the submarine mines, their ignorance is culpable. If s, their ignorance is culpable.

s, their ignorance is culpable.

were aware and omitted to warn
r guests, their position is still less det

at Dyea.

Gottlieb Schneider, who shot and killGottlieb Schneider, his partner, at Sheep fensible. The report adds fuel to the flame. If the task of the diplomats and statesmen was arduous before, it is ten mes more difficult now."
The Daily Telegraph discussing elsethe financial aspects of the case, says: "If the situation should become

more acute there would certainly be a big export of gold from this side,

Spain's Dignified Attitude. New York, March 26.—The subjoined cable from Madrid is in the World:
United States Mininster Woodford alled at the foreign ministry at 4 p.m. and school BOARD FINANCES, JAG-day, and remained in conference with govern have presented the synopsis of

intain on their respective sides abso-e firmness, Each reaffirmed that his rernment, Minister Woodford speak-for the United States, and Senor

on. The fate of the Liberal gov-nt and perhaps the dynasty, hangs the result of next Sunday's voting

embers of the cortes. ous political parties, and count single party, nor even a selitary ate, who will consent to the sac-"Spain's rights to Cuba." candidates of all parties rival one

another in their intense patriotism and willingness to fight, if necessary, to save Cuba for Spain.

The government received last night full details of the report of the Spanish commission on the Maine catastrophe.

Admiral Bernelly, minister of marine, communicated the report to-day to the Queen Regent and Premier Sagasta The Queen kept Senor Sagasta at lunch.

Afterwards Sagasta telephoned for the Afterwards Sagasta telephoned for the minister of foreign affairs (Gullon) and the minister for the colonies (Moret) who the minister for the colonies (Moret) who joined him promptly. The three had a long conference with the Queen Regent and then went to the foreign office. Finally it was decided to cable Marshal Blanco to send a copy of the report of the Spanish commission to Washington immediately. An officer, bearing the report, will reach Washington on Wednesday. Spain thus wishes to give resh proof of her conciliatory attitude.

FOUND GUILTY

This policy is in direct line with the John Kelly, Harry Brooks and J.D. Corbett Committed for Trial for Murder of Sam Roberts.

Gottlieb Schneider, Who Killed His

The steamer Ning Chow, Captain Cross, arrived early this morning after a quick passage of three days and twelve hours from Skagway. She brought down about forty passengers, nearly all of whom were gamblers, sure-thing and the confidence men, who have found that confidence men, who have found that business in their line at Skagway is getting to be too quiet to warrant them continuing their residence there.

The Ning Chow brings news that John Kelly, Harry Brooks and J. D. Corbett, who were arrested on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Sam Roberts—or, to give him his proper name—Sam Parks, the gambler, were given a preliminary hearing before Judge Ostrander, who held court in the M. E. church building, and committed them to church their triel at the next term of the stand their trial at the next term of the United States court at Sitka. Kelly and Brooks were taken to Sitka by the Unit-ed States marshal, and Corbett is in the hospital suffering from a severe gun-shot wound in the shoulder.

The arrest of the prisoners came about in this manner. Early on the Sunday morning following the murder Corbett made application to the military camp for medical attention and stated that he had been shot. He was advised to seek attention elsewhere from a surgeon. He was taken to the Skagit House and the services of Dr. Price obtained, who caused his removal to the hospital for treat-

During his stay in the hospital Deputy Marshal Cudihee, who was at work investigating the murder of Roberts, received information which led him Definitely Stated That Court of Into the belief that Corbett and his com-panions were concerned in the murder. He searched the cabin occupied by the accused and found several pairs boots and shoes in a soiled condition, covered with blood. The shoes were identified as those of Corbett and fitted Hurrying War Freparations - Washthe tracks found near the cabin where the murder was committed. The accused have been residents of Dyea for several months and this is not their first of-fence. Kelly and Corbett were arrested February 24, charged with larceny from serve hitherto maintained will be abandoned, and Spain with the charged by American papers with treachery and malice, while the American people will be excited to the fever point.

"Spain, however, has already borne of much that a conflict may still be as conflict may still be or much that a conflict may be that she is now in a position to adopt some more marked the disclarated will give a position to adopt some more marked that at the discussion was of a gan, which runs thus:

"Anada for the Canadians shout of that or gan, which runs thus:

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"Anada for the Canadians shout of that or gan, which runs thus:

"Anada for the Canadians shout of the cana

> The prosecution claim they are in possession of evidence that the accused were seen together near the cabin, and intimate that a partial confession has been obtrined from one of the parties interested. They say Corbett was shot by one of the confederates during the shooting in the cabin, his wound being accidental, or else he was injured by the premature discharge of a pistol in his own hands during the excitement at-

his own hands during the excitement attending the affair.

Harry Green, of Spokane, a partner of the murdered gambler, came down on the Ning Chow. He gives the following indetails of the murder as he got them from J. K. Ross, another partner, who was with Roberts at the time of his death.

After leaving the gambling house late. provisioning of the starving After leaving the gambling house late rom American ports, quite on Saturday night, Roberts and Ross Despite all rumors it is that Spain would have no quite certain that Spain would have no his hand and the latter the winnings allies, and the result would be the libof the evening. Roberts, who was fore-most, opened the door, and was in the

Green says that but a week before the tragedy Roberts sent \$200 to his wife, who was residing in Missouri, to pay the expenses of the journey to Dyea, and she is, he thinks, now on the way to the Gateway City. Roberts has been buried at Dyea.

ed Frank Clement, his partner, at Sheep Camp, was, according to news brought down by the Ning Chow, brought before Judge Ostrander at Dyea, charged with Judge Ostrander at Dyea, charged with the murder, and acquitted on the ground that he acted in self-defence, Clement having atacked him with a knife.

Luther Woods, a prospector who came down on the Ning Chow, says big finds are being made on Walsh and Leake creeks, surface finds running as high as \$20 and \$30 to the ban. No development work has been done.

and remained in conference with and remained in conference with origin minister. Senor Gullon, for source, Senor Gullon, for source, General Woodford's a called by the gabled directors of dent McKinley, and he is believed two presented the synopsis of the trustees of the school board, at which the trustees of finance between the two bodies were fully discussed. No final decision was arrived at, it being understood that the council would submit a proposition for settlement to the legal representatives of the trustees.

that the council would submit a proposition for settlement. Minister Woodford speaking the United States, and Senor on for Spain, would be ruled by the tof its own naval court. One resays that the explosion which sank Maine came from the outside, the asserts that the battleship was sked by an accidental internal extent on. With equal firmness they are not conflicting views of their respective sovernments regarding the war with equal firmness they are and the condition of the reconstruction and the condition of the respective provision of the secondary that the council would submit a proposition for settlement to the legal representatives of the trustees.

It is gathered that the course which finds acceptance with the members of both bodies is to seek from the legislature changes in the present law to empower the school trustees to levy the necessary taxes, thus conferring upon them the means of raising the money which they already have the expenditure of. This plan would, it is thought, provide a satisfactory way out of the difficulty of providing an amount larger than the general revenue can furnish, even if not larger than is required for educational purposes. It would also make the expending body responsible for the provision of the necessary funds, which, as an an effective body, is considered that the council would submit a proposition of the trustees.

It is gathered that the course which finds acceptance with the members of both bodies is to seek from the members of both bodies is to seek from the present law to empower the school trustees to levy the necessary taxes, thus conferring upon them the means of raising the money which they already have the expenditure of. This plan would, it is thought, provide a satisfactory way out of the present deadlock and relieve the council work are the present law to empower the school trustees.

It is gathered that the course which they already have the careful that the council would in the trustees.

It is gathered that the course which they already have the present



The Cambridge Crew Again Loses in the 55th Annual Collegiate Boat Race.

The Dark Biues Score a Very Easy Victory Over Their Oft-Vanquished Rivals.

Putney, March 26.-Oxford won the 55th annual boat race between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge, which was rowed to-day over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, four and onequarter miles.

Oxford won the toss, and the crew, of course, took advantage of the brisk wind which was blowing.

The crews got away at 3:48. At Dukes Head, soon after the start, Cambridge was leading and the light blues were a quarter of a length ahead of the dark blues at Ciasper's boat house.
At Crab tree, about a mile and a quarter from the start, Oxford led by

At the Soap works, one mile and three-quarters from the start, Oxford was leading four lengths.

The dark blues maintained this destance while passing under Hammersmith bridge, and past Doves, a little over two miles from the start. By this time Cambridge was pulling short, and at Chiswick church, two miles and three-quarters from the start, the race developed into a procession, and was regarded as a certainty for Oxford.

When Thornycrott's works were reached, three miles from the start, the dark blues were leading by five lengths, and at Barnes' Bridge, three and two-third miles, they led by five lengths.

The Oxford crossed the line twelve lengths ahead.
Cambridge craw stopped off the Ship at
Mortlake thoroughly exhausted, with the
boat half full of water.
Oxford has now won 32 out of 55

races rowed, and has been winner nine years in succession. The crews sat in the shells as follows:
Oxford-Bow, R. O. Pitman; 2, D. O.
Ldwards, 3, C. K. Phillips; 4, P. Warro;
5, C. L. Burnell, 6, R. Carr; 7, Al. Herbert stroke, H. C. Gold; coxswain, H.
K. Preckel.

K. Freekel.

Cambridge—Bow, W. S. Rennie; 2, J.

F. Beyl; 3, H. G. Frown; 4, H. V. Pearson 5, A. W. Swanston; 6, R. B. Etherington Smith; 7, C. J. D. Goldie; stroke A. S. Bell; coxswain, E. G. Hawkins,

MAINE REPORT

quiry Finds That the Explosion Was External.

ington in a Fever of Excitement.

Neither of the accused will give a statement of any kind. They claim their ingocence and that they can account for their whereabouts at the time of the murder, and that the wound on Corbett was the American commission, whose report, it says, "is in narmony with all the probabilities of the case," proceeds to the principal aspects of the question.

Neither of the accused will give a statement of any kind. They claim their ing that the discussion was of a grave their whereabouts at the time of the murder, and that the wound on Corbett was the result of a private quarrel with a certain individual over a personal matter, the nature of which they will not disclose.

The proceeds to the principal aspects of the question. ing that the discussion was of a grave character and that never since the wrecking of the Maine has the situation of this kind. While our politicians are

al origin. The government of Spain, it can be stated positively, is not disposed to turn back the torpedo flotilla bound from the Canaries and will be disinclined to consider a suggestion from this government tending to interfere with the disposition by Spain of her own forces. War preparations of an unprecedented

scale are being hurried to completion by the war and naval departments and the country is practically on a war foot-

The foregoing gives the record of one of the most eventful days the national capital has seen since the close of the civil war. It was a day of profound important action, of the deepest anxiety, coupled with naval and military activity, one step following another in rapid succession. Public men in all branches of official and congressional life no less than the public in general shared in the tension to which the situation has been wrought. There was no effort among the highest officials, nor indeed was it possible owing to what was clearly apparent in the developments of the day,

to minimize the situation.

Commander Marix, judge advocate of the court of inquiry, delivered the report

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of June, 1891.

D. W. CAMERON, Clerk. Secretary Long early this morning, d shortly after it was carried to the White House and placed in the hands of the president. No intimation of the re-sults reached by the court, however, were known until 2 o'clock, when an Associated Press bulletin gave the information to the country as well as the engerly waiting officials at Washington. These results, briefly stated, are that the loss of the Maine was due to an explosion from the outside, the court being unable to fix the responsibility for the

explosion. The court does not express an opinion, but the testimony goes to show that it was a powerful submarine mine, the exact character of which is not determined by the testimony, though the belief was expressed that it was a floating submarine mine. There were two explosions, the court finds, the first was on the outside and that set off one of the smaller magazines. It was this result, expressed in detail, and with the preision of a court deeply conscious of its responsibility, together with the evidence on which it was based, that occupied the attention of the cabinet throughout its extended sessions of the morning and afternoon. All otherwand lesser subjects gave way to this foremost ques-tion. There was no change in the plan of making the report public and transmitting it to congress early next week, accompanied by a brief message from

the president.

While interest was thus centered at the White House, the navy and war departments were hurrying forward their work of preparations. The advance of the Spanish torpedo flotilla continued to receive the closest attention of naval offi-cers, but so far as could be ascertained no definite line of action was determined upon. The need of intercepting this fleet was urged by the highest naval authorities. From the standpoint of the Spanish government this movement was let a menace, having been decided upon many weeks ago. On the contrary, the Spanish government holds that the extensive armament of the Tortugas was movement of the flotilla. Instead of stopping the flotilla, the present attitude of

Spain tends toward reinforcing it with other Spanish vessels, not as a menace, but from what the Spanish government teels is a requirement called for by the

existing condition of affairs.

Harviny less suggestive than the approach of the toipedo flotilla was the information received to-day by the highof Gold That Will Be Brought est multary authorities that the Spanish government had hurried to completion extensive fortifications on the island of From Klondike.

rorto Rico, lying just off Cuba, and the only Spanish possessions in this hemis-phere other than Cuba. The exact character of these new defences has been Recorded at Dawson Since Last September.

ment during the day covered every branch of the service. The "flying squadroa" is to consist of five ships. These are the crack armored cruiser Brooklyn, the battleships Massachu-Story Was Invented for Benefit of Reporters. setts and Texas and the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. Other ships which

are now or hereafter at Hampton roads will not be in this squadron.

At the same time the North Atlantic station, under Capt. Sampson, is to be further augmented. The cruiser Chicin-Eight thousand claims have been recorded with the agent of the Dominion government at Dawson City since Sepember. This shows pretty well the exnati, which left Port Antonio three days citement that has prevailed in the Klonago under sealed orders, is to report at Key West and become part of Capt. Sampson's fleet. Orders were issued todike country during the winter, and the large extent of new ground that is being to have all the warships painted worked, for the owners of claims are not black, a color that is better adapted to hostilities, because the vessels will not idle. This information is supplied by afford so good a target.
The navy department was informed by cablegram from London that agents of Mr. John Piche, special courier for the Dominion government, who arrived here this morning on the steamer Ning Chow the government had purchased a torpedo beat that had been constructed for the

German government. The new acquisition is of the general type of German torpedo boats and is regarded as a valuable addition to the navy. One feature regarding her that affords special gratification to the officials of the navy department is that she is now ready for sea. It is expected that within a few days she will leave for the United States tawa.

Mr. Piche left Dawson on February
16, and consequently nade a very good trip out, reaching tidewater five days ago. Asked as to that latest Klondike fish-story, the \$9,000 nugget, Mr. Piche smiled and said he had not heard of it, despite the fact that he was the last one to leave Dawson. He was just behind Messrs. Denham, Goodwin, Lang and Lacelles, who arrived at Vancouver yesterday on the way out, and he remembered hearing at different places some very unlikely stories about the Klondike, Certain Records Now Printed for the

year will be enormous, far in excess of the output last year, but it is impossible to make an estimate of what it will be without visiting all the camps and sizing up the dumps. Nobody, Mr. Piche says, has done this, so that the estimates made have been mere guesses. The dumps on all the claims are very large, the season having been a favorable one for getting out the dirt, while the men have been making strenous efforts to get out as much as possible before the time for making the clean-up arrives. Where last year there were but a few claims being tory and adventures of the editor of the worked there are now several thousand, so that if the new claims turn out only lows in the Province the letter which Mr. Lugrin, as editor of the Seattle Times, published on April 20th, 1896, to

so that it the new claims rurn out only half as well as those which startled the world with their outputs last year, the miners coming home next fall will be loaded with gold.

Mr. Piche says he had a fairly good trip out, but as he has been over the ground several times, he probably does not not not be addeduced that would make that would make the control of the company to the probably does not not not be addeduced to the control of the prove that he had not a drop of British blood in his veins. Please note the different dates carefully. That letter was published in the Victoria Times some months age, but the Province has the death to less experienced men. The first honor of being the first Canadian paper party he met were the Canadian mail car-to print the following "declaration of into print the following "declaration of intention," which will, no doubt, be read they have no doubt by this time gladdenwith deep interest by all who have seen in this morning's Colonist the passionate Canada-for-Canadians shout of that or-Then all along the route he met men,

wrangling over how the fruit shall be will wait here for orders from Ottawa, gathered our wide- wake neighbors will which will decide whether he shall return it all. Canada for the Canadians to Dawson or go to the federal capital. The prospects of another winter trip to the interior do not seem to worry him in and business first and politics after-Now the reader will come with mind

prepared for the Province contribution to this interesting history. It is as fol-The Province has procured from the re-cords of the Superior Court of the State of Washington the following interesting entry:

DECLARATION OF INTENTION. United States of America,
State of Washington.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LEWIS COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON: I, Charles H. Lugrin, a native of New Brunswick, do declare on oath that it is bona fide my intention to BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign prince, notenistic state and sovereign whatso potentate, state and sovereignty whatso ever, and particularly to VICTORIA ever, and particularly to VICTO LAND, whose subject I am, ANL THAT I WILL SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. SO HELP ME GOD.

CHABLES H. LUGHIN.

D. W. CAMERON, Clerk.

Herei we have over his own signature the editor of the Colonist acting as a renegate to his country and abjuring his Queen! And yet this is the man who day after day, in the editorial columns of the Colonist, prates about loyalty and professes to give expression to the views of patriotic Canadians; and, indeed, becomes virtuously indignant when other papers published in Canada venture to discuss matters affecting the Canadian people from a point of view differing from its own! This man, who has sworn to renounce his allegiance to Queen Victoria and the British empire, has the consummate impudence to take a has the consummate impudence to take a leading part in the discussion of Canadian affairs and to advise governments as to what course of action they shall follow in dealing with matters of vital interest to the welfare of Canadia. He is hand in glove with the British Calumbia cabinative. the welfare of Canada. He is hand in glove with the British Columbia cabinet and its tools, with Sir Charles Tupper, and Sir Charles Tupper's son, with ex-Lieutenaitif Governor Dewdney and others who have been traveiling up and down Canada, claiming to have a first mortgage on all the loyalty in sight. This man, who has foresworn his birthright! This alien!

In order that there may be no question at all as to the authenticity of the declaration reproduced above, the Province has had the document certified to, the certificate reading as follows!

State of Washington.

County of Lewis. (S.S.)

I, Will D. Langham, clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Lewis, State of Washington, said court being a court of record, having a common law jurisdiction and a clerk and seal, do certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the original declaration of intention of Charles H. Lugrin on his application to become a citizen of the United States remaining in my office, upon the records of said court and of the whole thersof.

In witness whereof, I have herednto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Superior Court at my office in Chehalis, in said county, this 2nd day of September, 1897.

WILL D. LANGHAM, Clerk. The original document is in the possession of the Province. D.G.S Quadra returned from Cape
Beale this afternoon.

The possession of the Province at the provincial possession at the Beale this afternoon.

ENORMOUS OUTPUT BRIDGE RIVER GOLD

Impossible to Estimate the Amount Another Interesting Letter Direct

Eight Thousand Claims Have Been Indians and Chinamen With Primi

That Nine Thousand Dollar Nugget

with reports from the officials at Dawson for the heads of their departments at Ot-

and also something about a story that was being prepared for the reporters. This probably accounts for the big nug-

get story."
There is no doubt that the output this

the least, in fact, he is used to it. Coming out from Dawson in September last, he returned again in November, remaining just long enough to attend to his private business, before starting trip that he completed to-day.

WILL KILL THE BILL

Tory Majority in the Senate to Throw Out the Teslin Railway. Measure.

The Vote To Be Taken on Tuesday Next-End of a Hard Struggle Near.

Ottawa. March 26. (Special)—The gret the day that he ignored the wishes senate, or rather the Tory majority in of so many of his constituents. the senate, has decided to take the responsibility for the administration of the Klondike into its own hands, and will therefore throw out the Canadian-Yukon railway bill by a majority of twen-

next. T. W. O'Brien, who has spent eleven years in the Yukon, is here in the interests of the Pioneer Society of that ountry. He is strongly in favor of the ukon railway, as are also the miners. He says the railroad would be of great benefit to British Columbia in opening up new mining districts, even if there were no Kloudike. He wants claims to be 500 feet and no royalty exacted. A writ was issued in the county count to day by Ann Davidson, widow of the late W. R. Davidson, florist, of Montreal, against all members of the late government for \$1,041, the price of a wreath ordered by them to be placed on the coffin of the late Sir John Thompson as a token of their affection and esteem, and for which they have never paid. AROUND THE HOTELS.

One hundred and fifty passengers east-bound over the C.P.R. debarked here this morning from the San Francisco boat, in addition to a large number of intending Yukoners. At the Dominion 85 arrivals are registered to-day, and among them are two parties, one from Los Angeles and the other from Oakland, who will stay in the city long enough to obtain their complete outfits for the northern journey. The Oakland party, at the head of which is Mr. R. Pigott, intend making a very thorough prospecting trip along the lakes, and rivers between the coast and the Yukon river, and will take in with them a very and rivers between the coast and the Yukon river, and will take in with them a very complete supply of everything needed for a long and arduous journey. Samuel P. Merchant leads the Los Angeles party, which will go north in a few days, bound for the Klondike district. They express the previous as well pleased with the prospects and speak very highly of the difference observed in the treatment accorded them here with that experienced in other places.

From the Rich Lillooet Gold Pields.

tive Apparatus Taking Out Dust and Nuggets.

Dissatisfaction Expressed Over the Appointment of a Cheechako as Mining Recorder.

A group of claims that is attracting considerable attention in Bridge river, are the Why Not, Van Winkle and Coughlan; these claims are situated on the right bank of the south forks of Bridge river, bordering due southeast the forty Thieves group. The ledge on the Why Not is from 4 to 10 feef in width, carrying gold bearing quartz with visible gold, the assays of which run up to a high figure. It is in a diorite formation and exactly the same formation as the Forty Thieres group. The ledge runs northeast and southwest, and continues through the Van Winkle and Coughlan clains. Very! little has been done on these claims at present, but active development work will be commenced in a few days. These claims are bounded on the south by the Monarch group of claims, the outside croppings assaying from \$20 to \$30 per ton.

Up to about five years ago a large amount of gold was taken by white men out of Bridge river at this particular point, but gradually they abandoned their claims to Indians and Chinamen. There is still a large amount of valuable ground unworked and unprospected on Bridge river, only awaiting capital to be developed: One Indian named Tashpola, otherwise Hunter Jack, has been working on a small claim at the mouth of the south forks of Bridge river. The last time he was here selling his gold last time he was here selling his gold dust he exhibited some beautiful nuggets. several of them of the value of \$20 apiece. No one really knows the amount of gold that has been taken out of this stream by Indians and Chinamen. Adjacent to this ground Messrs. Haylemore, Lovegrove and Whitmore have taken up a lease and these gentlemen have just returned to Lillooet after prospecting for six weeks on their ground. They report themselves as well satisfied with the results of their trip. They ran an open cut 200 feet across their property, getting about 8 feet below the rivel level. Bedrock was not reached in consequence of provisions running short and they had to return to Lilloot. Every pan of dirt tested showed several colors, and as a onfirmation of their assertions they brought down with them a small bottle half full of large, coarse pieces of gold, some of them running as high as 80 cents

each in value.

On the adjoining lease, owned by Messrs. White & Com after thorough prospecting, the owners intend putting on a hydraulic plant this simmer.

To successfully work this country, capital is the only thing needed, and this we are confident of, that if the capitalist

will only come and see-lour country an investment will certainly follow.

Mr. Haylemore paid a visit to the Bendor and Ida May group of claims on Cadwallader creek. He inspected all the recent work performed on these claims and he reports the quartz as the richest he has ever seen. The ledge on the Bendor is widening out with fully 4 feet he has ever seen. The ledge on the Bendor is widening out with fully 4 feet of ore on the face, and there is not the slightest doubt that these properties will become perfect Bonanzas to their owners. A visit was also paid to the Forty Thieves group of claims; here a large body of men under the superintendence of Mr. Smith were hard at work getting things into shape for the development of

the property.

Mr. Smith had a tenrible task in getting all the necessary supplies up to the mines but he successfully combatted all difficulties. The result of the development work on this group of claims will be awaited with greatly interest here in awaited with great interest here in

I mentioned in my previous letter that a mining recorder's office at Bridge river was a necessity for the miners, and also petition containing some \$4 signatures and been forwarded to Victoria. To the surprise of the miners they are informed from Victoria that their wishes are to be entirely ignored, that the appointment has already been made, and that a young gentleman who has only been some eight months in the district is to have the ap-

pointment. No one has any particular objection to the young fellow getting a billet, as he is generally liked by all here, and we have no doubt of his ability to perform the duties, but we are all unanimous that Mr. Thomas Reed, the gentleman selected by the miners, should have had the position. Our worthy M.P.P. will. be-

ON A WAR FOOTING

ty. The vote will be taken on Tuesday Great Britain Preparing To Assert Her Might in the Far East.

> The Fleet at Hong Kong Is Ordered To Prepare at Once for Sea.

udlonden, March 26.- A despatch to the Times from Hong Kong says that orders were issued vestering for the naval establishment there to make negent preparations to place itself on a war footing. The staff, it is added, will be augmented and mobilization has been order-The despatch further announces that 29 French cruisers have gone north, avoiding Hong Kong. The British bat-tleship Barfleur has gone to Nagasaki,

Japan. Hong Kong, March 26.—All the British warships are coaling and provision-ing, having been ordered to prepare for immediate readiness to go to sea. The Navy yards here are working day and

night. Copenhagen, March 26,-A telegram from Tromsoe, Tromsoe Island, reports that fifty-five fishermen have been that fifty-five fishermen have been drowned off the north coast of Norway

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The about 10 organ HALD attached to the state of the stat

IINION HOUSE.

ck's Day and the Day After Marked by Several Very Lively Scenes.

ewspapers Discussed Pro and l Some Remarkable Views pressed by Members.

ne Accuses Mr. Bodwell of cing: Humbug and Gets a Sharp Reply.

March 17-The unusual course a bill three times at the one passing it was adopted by the commons yesterday in the case her's measure to protect Canthe introduction of the insect

1 as the San Jose scale. on to introduce the bill was lit was read the first and secput through committee of the read the third time without

The Yukon Bill.

me sovernment bill incorporating the Yukon Canadian Railway Company and confirming the contract with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, was read the third time, "on division," which in parliamen tary parlance means that the opposition without dividing the house desire it to go on record that the bill was not read the third time unanimously. Mr. Quinn moved an amendment to the effect that the capital stock of the company, ten million dollars, should be divided into shares of one dollar each and issued for subscription to the Canadian public. No person thought it worth while to make and comment on this extraordinary amendment, and it was declared lost.

Questions and Answers.

there were a score of questions on the order paper to which the government replied. Mr. Sifton stated in reply to Mr. Foster that the government had no official report with regard to the construction of th tion of the sleigh road from the Stikine river to Teslin lake, but Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie, who were in the city at present, state that they have sent for-ward a sufficient outfit of men and materials to enable them to carry but the provisions of the contract. They had stated that the three hundred miles of sleigh road were completed Sunday Newspape

Mr. Charlton earnestly pressed upon the favorable consideration of the house his Sabbath observance bill. While conceding that the state has nothing to do with the establishment of religion, he ... utained that the moral and religious status of the people has much to do with the interest of the state, and that whatever may directly or indirectly promote high moral standard is important in laying the foundations of the nation, more important than the ordinary political issues. He asserted the compe-tency of the government to deal with the subject of Sunday rest, not because it is an observance inculcated by religious precept but because it is in the highest.

As originally introduced, Mr. Charles tom's bill dealt with four subjects, canal traffic, railway traffic. Sunday excursions and Sunday traffic, Sunday excursions and Sunday newspapers. The necessity for legislation in regard to Sunday canal traffic has been obviated by the action of the government. The proposals to prohibit Sunday excursions and Sunday railway traffic were dropped, and the bill was reduced to the single subject of Sunday railway traffic were dropped, and the bill was reduced to the single subject of Sunday railway traffic were dropped, and the bill was reduced to the single subject of Sunday railway regions. day newspapers. Mr. Charlton was severe on the Sunday newspapers. He said that as a result of the degradation of the literary taste of the people of the United States, due to the publication of a thousand Sunday newspapers, that country has now no longer any Longcountry has now no longer any Long-fellows, Whittiers, Bryants or Holmeses; it has no historians like Motley, Banit has no historians like Motley, Ban-croft or Prescott, or writers like Wash-ington Irving. These were men who lived before the debasing, demoralizing, infamous Sunday newspaper was intro-duced into the United States. The pub-lication of the Sunday newspaper he de-clared to be a violation of God's law.

Text of the Bill.

The text of the bill was as follows:
"The Criminal Code, 1892, is hereby mended by adding the following section hereto, immediately after section 173:
"173a.—Every one is guilty of an ofence and liable, on summary conviction, a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and osts for the first offence, and not ex-ceeding a hundred dollars and costs for ach subsequent offence, and, in default payment, to one month's imprison-

"(a) Being the proprietor, publisher on anager of any newspaper, publishes or sues, or prepares for publication or issee, any copy or number of such newsper for sale on Sunday, or with the tent that such copy or number shall be old on Sunday; or old on Sunday; or.

"(b) Sells, or employs, or procures any rson to sell any newspaper on Sunday: "Provided that the publishing or issug or preparing for publication or issue any copy or number of a religious ewspaper for distribution on Sunday, or ith the intent that it shall be distribed on Sunday shall not be an offence

The Measure Discussed.

Craig expressed the hope that inday newspapers would not kill off I the brainy writers. Canada, he said, id a poet in Mr. Ross, and he hoped e Sunday newspaper would not deprive of his talent. He held that the queson of Sabbath observance was one for e provincial legislatures to deal with d he referred Mr. Charlton to his end Mr. Hardy. If, however, parliaent had jurisdiction he was in favor

Mr. McMollen accused Mr. Craig of ing influenced by purely party motives, opposing Mr. Charlton's bill. Mr. Mc. ullen was obliged to retract the impution and he obeyed the rule of the use. He concurred with Mr. Charli's opinion of the Sunday newspaper, ich he said is causing great demoralition in the United States. He bestow-praise on Mr. Charlton for the noble ort he has mede essein after session ort he has made session after session, d declared himself to be in hearty ac-

with him Ar. Maclean, of East York, who is the lisher of the Toronto Sunday World. d that he was as much in favor of upding the teaching of the Christian igion as Mr. Charlton, but these prin-les could be enforced much better than putting them in the Criminal Code. did not promote Christian morality by ting in the Criminal Code any trifling lation of the moral law. To his mind was the reading of the Sunday newsers was a crime and the people who alized were the people who should be aght within the scope of the Criminal e. He expressed the belief that the

subject should be dealt with by the pro-

The Premier's Position. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that whatever merit the bill had certainly had not the merit of novelty, as Mr. Charlton had been most persistent for the last ten been most persistent for the last ten years in bringing a similar bill before the house session after session, with various modifications. Mr. Charlton had been, he said, charged not exactly with playing to the gallery, but with speaking to the country. This was not a crime before parliament and Sir Wilfrid asked Mr. Craig if he would cast the first stone. He presumed that Mr. Craig would admit he supposed they would all would admit, he supposed they would all admit, that when they rose in the house admit, that when they rose in the house they all talked more or less to the country; if they did not it would be hardly worth while talking at all. The bill in its present shape simply prohibited the sale of newspapers on Sunday. It was not a question whether Sunday newspapers were good or bad, Sir Wilfrid and I to be were to speak his own mind. said. If he were to speak his own mind he would say that there are newspapers which were not good to read even on week days. For himself he read every day of his life papers which he would be better off never to have read at all. (Laughter.) However, it was part of his "The question is," he continued, "Lot witcher or not the papers issued on Sunday are a bad class, styled yellow

papers, or not. The question is simply whether it shall be made allowable to sell newspapers on Sundays than to sell anything else on Sunday. According to the laws which prevail in all Christian nations, and among others in this na-tion, the sale of anything is probibited on the Lord's Day. It might be said with some truth that this is hardly a ques-tion which comes within the jurisdiction of this parliament. If I were to express my own personal views I would not hes-tire to say that it is a question that my own personal views I would not hesitate to say that it is a question that had better be relegated to the provinces, there to be dealt with. Since I have taken the position I now occupy, I thought it advisable on a question of this kind to follow the precedent laid down by Sir John Thompson, as eminent an authority as we ever had on these matters, and he thought it advisable when a similar measure was introduced the principle that the Criminal Code could be amended so as to bring the selling of newspapers within the provisions of the criminal law. I thought the house should act on the doctrine laid. the house should act on the doct ine laid. down by this eminent authority, and that is the reason why I have and am pre-pared to adopt this measure; otherwise pared to adopt this measure; otherwise not. I do not see why we should go luck on the records we have established in regard to this bill. That is the only reason why I support it. I think the sale should be restricted, as is provided in the bill, but the preparation of the newspaper for Monday morning should not be prohibited.

Other Views. Mr. Fisher sympathized with the prin-iple of the bill, although he said that in Quebec there is a law which prohibits absolutely the sale of papers on Sunday. He thought the bill should be extended in its scope so as to prohibit the importa-tion and sale of Sunday papers published when the house went into committee

on the bill Mr. Fisher moved an amendment to that effect. Mr. Sifton stated that he was entirely in accord with the principle of the bill.

Mr. W. F. Mac'ean opposed the bill on
the grounds that it was unconstitutional and uncalled for.

Dr. Christie warmly supported the Mr. Beatty suggested that the clause be amended so as to prohibit papers being published and sold on Sun Mr. Fisher pointed out that it was one object of the amendment to prevent the sale, for example, here on Monday of the New York Sunday newspapers.

An Amendment. Mr. Hughes said that there was a large amount of good moral reading in these New York Sunday papers. He did not want to see a little boy arrested for cawant to see a little boy arrested for ca-tering to the public by selling papers on Sundays and the man around the corner making his dollars by selling cigars, go scot free. He moved in amendment, making the bill apply to any person 'who sells or employs or procures any person to sell any article or commodity on Sun-

days, except drugs or medicines.'
Mr. Flint failed to agree with Mr. Fisher's amendment, because the Boston 'Sunday Globe' or 'Sunday Herald,' for instance, contained contributions from the best writers and were of a highly moral and instructive tone. Mr. McMullen was willing to part with these desirable Sunday papers in order to shut out the many undesirable Sunday papers that came into the country.

Mr. Wood, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Dr. Montague and Mr. McClure believed this matter should be left to the variety of seal

matter should be left to the various I ocal egislatures, many of which had laws applicable to Sunday papers.

The Solicitor-General.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general, said that papers published in the city of Quebec were peddled about the doors of the churches on Sundays, yet there existed an act in the Quebec legislature which, if called into action would prevent that. He thought Mr. Charlton's act badly drafted for the purpose of

reaching the object aimed at.
Dr. Montague read the opinion of the
Hon. David Mills, in 1892, in the house
of commons, that this question was one
of civil rights and should be regulated by

of civil rights and should be regulated by the local legislatures and not made part of the criminal law.

Mr. Charlton quoted Sir John Thompson as having endorsed this Sunday paragraph in this bill of 1892, as well as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and pointed out that under this bill no newsboy could be arrested. It applied to the proprietor.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, Dr. Montague and Mr. Maclean put a variety of questions Mr. Maclean put a variety of questions and hypothetical cases to Mr. Charlton in order, as the member for North Norfolk said, to bewilder the committee. Dr.
Montague said Mr. Charlton was making a mountain out of a mole hill. Such
legislation was not demanded in Ontario.
Mr. Craig objected to Mr. Charlton
accusing members of trifling with this
ouestion. He was considered by many question. He was considered by many outside the house as not candid in his advocacy of this bill. Mr. Craig would not give way to any one on the proper observance of the Lord's day, but he thought before they passed such a bill they should settle the question of juris-riction. Another objection he had was that the bill was not workable.

Ottawa, March 18.-At the opening of the house of commons yesterday, a number of petitions were presented in favor of incorporating the Kettle River Valley

On motion of Mr. Maclean the com-

mittee rose and secured leave to sit again

and the house adjourned.

railway company.

Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, introduced a bill to incorporate the Nickel Steel Company of Canada; read the first tme.

Mr. Parmalee secured a first reading of a bill prohibiting improper speculation in the sale of butter and cheese. The measure had the endorsation of the dairy associations and of Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner. minion dairy commissioner.

iberty of introducing such a bill as a

Insolvency Bill. Mr. Fortin introduced his insolvency bill, and made an extended speech in explanation and support of it. He took the

private member of the house in the interests of the commercial community. It was no reproach to the provinces that their legislation did not meet the case fully, because the jusisdiction to pass an efficient insolvency law was given to the federal parliament. Any law which provided for the distribution of assets without a discharge clause was inadequate. Uniformity of the law all over the Dominion was imperatively necessary. He was told that sixty-nine boards of trade endorse the proposal for a federal law. This bill was the outcome of the study of the Montreal commercial boards. In its main provision it followed the lines of the bill introduced in the senate by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in 1894. It was made applicable to traders only. He did to the control of the contro not believe in applying it to non-traders, such as farmers. Compulsory assign-ment was one of the leading features of the measure. No provision was made the measure. No provision was made for voluntary assignment. A liquidator was to be appointed and the insolvent was required to render all information and assistance possible to him. Provision was made for the arrest of the insolvent if, for example, he intended to abscond. A discharge could only be granted with the consent of the majority of all the creditors in number and three-fourths in value. The discharge would not apply without the consent of the creditors to any claim of a non-commercial nature due to a non-trader, nor to claims of a secondary nature, such as endorsation, etc. No claims for law costs can rank on the estate after a receiving

order has been issued. Mr. Bourassa supported the bill be-cause a uniform federal law would have the effect of inspiring more confidence abroad, and thus result in stimulating should take charge of a measure of this kind, because it was difficult to meet the wishes of the various provinces.

important that such a measure should be treated as a commercial one. In the general election of 1878, the government of Mr. Mackenzie was attacked by his of Mr. Mackenzie was attacked by his political opponents because that government had introduced an insolvency law in 1875. After speaking of the difficulty surrounding a discharge clause, the pre-mier alluded to the view that this matter should be left to the various provinces. In some provinces preferences existed and this made the desire for a general insolvency law so universal. Quebec there was a law providing for the equitable distribution of the assets of an insolvent, and he was informed that at present a measure for the distribution of assets among the creditors was under consideration in Nova Scotia. If, how-ever, it was the desire of parliament to approach this question, the government is willing to give every assistance. He would deprecate any such measure ing made a political one, and before government undertook to facilitate the passage of this bill it had a right to secure an expression of opinion from both

Sunday Newspapers. When the house reassembled at eight when the nouse reassembled at eight o'clock it went again into committee on Mr. Charlton's bill to prohibit the publication or sale of newspapers on Sunday. Mr. Fisher's amendment, which was calculated to supress the sale in Canada of Sunday newspapers, published in the United States, was withdrawn on the plea that it might hinder the pasage of the bill owing to the opposition to it. Mr. Maclean moved that the committee rise, but this was defeated by 23. Mr. Choquette moved that a clause be added to the bill excepting the province of Quebec from its operation.

Mr. Maclean—I move to add to the amendment that Ontario also be excepted from the operation of the bill. (Laugh-

ter.)
Mr. Powell—I would ask that the nce of New Brunswick should be added o the amendment. (Renewed laughter.)
Mr. McDougall—I would ask to have Nova Scotia exempted also. laughter.)

Mr. Foster-In the absence of the minister of marine, I would suggest that the province of Rrince Edward Island should Mr. Davis-I would ask that the

Northwest Territories · be included in that list.
Mr. Charlton appealed to the committee to proceed seriously with a measure that was designed to avert an evil which had grown to such gigentic proportions in the United States. Some remarks of Mr. Charlton on the

character of some American newspapers brought Mr. Maclean to his feet with an appeal to the prime minister not to sit quietly while Mr. Charlton talked arrant nonsense against the freedom of the press and against liberty of speech. Mr. Powell based a long argument on the question: What is a religious news-paper, which under the bill is exempted? He took the paper called the Evangeli-cal Churchman, a religious newspaper, and yet he observed violent political articles'in it. He quoted Calvin in his com-mentaries on the Hebrews as declaring that this Sunday view was false doctrine and wound up by asserting that this will was too trivial to put on the statute-

book. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in reply to the appeal of Mr. Maclean to rebuke his follower, Mr. Charlton, that the day before he had based his support of the vill because it had the sanction of the late Sir John Thompson. Otherwise he would have said to Mr. Charlton: "This bill is useless, because in most of the provinces statutes on the subject already exist, and the means to afford the relief Mr. Charlton desired." But, Sir Wilfrid continued, he accepted the authority of Sir John Thompson, that though there is provincial legislation on the subject, this house has also jurisdiction to enact further legislation. He appealed to the Conservatives opposite to support Sir John Thompson's view and support the

Dr. Montague moved an amendment declaring that any person who sells or employs, or procures any person to sell on any day of the week any paper, whether published in Canada or elsewhere, issued or purporting to be issued on Sunday, shall be declared guilty of n offence under this act.
Mr. Maclean's amendment to exempt the province of Ontario was lost by 21 Dr. Montague supporting it. Mr. Choquette's motion to exempt Quebec from the operation of the bill was lost by 18 to 25, Mr. Penny voting or the minority.

Dr. Montague's amendment was agreed to, and the bill was reported from the committee and stands for a third read-

Mr. Casey's bill, which is practically the same as one moulded last session by a special committee to further secure the safety of railway employees and passengers. was read a second time, and stands now ready for the stage of the committee of the whole.

Mr. Casey's bill respecting drainage on and along the land of railway compa-

nies was read the second time and re-

Mr. Davis' bill to allow members of he Mounted Police force to be pensioned after 20 years' service instead of 25 years, was passed without opposition.

Mr. Richardson's bill providing for the attachment of the salaries of civil servants out of moneys in the hands of the overnment was read a second time.
Mr. Campbell made an explanation of bill to amend the railway act. The first clause prohibits railway first clause prohibits railway companies running locomotives that emit sparks and that if fire occurs without any other cause being established it shall be assumed that the offending railway company is responsible. Another provision obliges railway companies to erect swing gates at farm crossings. If the gates are left open without any negligence on the part of the farmer and his cattle are killed the loss shall be divided between the company and the owner of the stock. The bill was referred to the special committee named to take up Mr Casey's bill. Sessional Notes.

The minister of finance gives notice that the governor-in-council may from the school fund of Manitoba pay over from time to time at the request of the Manitoba pay over from the time to time at the request of the Manitoba pay over from the school toba government, sums not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars in any one year, and not exceeding on the whole three hundred thousand dollads, to be expended by Manitoba on public schools IN THE SENATE.

In the senate yesterday afternoon Senator Powell introduced a bill for better securing the safety of certain fisher-men. The bill makes it an indictable offence, punishable by fine and imprison-men, for the owner of any vessel engaged in deep sea or bank fishing to allow small boats used for fishing to be so used unless they are equipped with mariner's compass and two quarts of drinking water and two pounds of solid food for each of the crew. The bill was read a first time.

The bill passed yesterday in the commons to protect Canada against the introduction of the insect pest known as the San Jose pest was put through all

its stages and will likely receive royal assent to-day.

A number of motions for returns giving information regarding the Yukon d'strict and the government's Yukon railway contract were adopted, the minister of justice promising that the returns would be brought down with all possible speed, so that the information might be before the senate before the government comes up for consideration

Ottawa, March 17.-The railway committee of the house of commons met this morning, Mr. Sutherland presiding. Nearly 150 members of the house were present. The minister of railways, the minister of the interior, Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. George E. Foster were among them, and Sir William Van Horne, Judge Clarke and Mr. Wainwright were also there. They took up the Rainy river railway bill and amended it in regard to the time for commencement, so as to provide that the first 80 miles to be finished in two years and the balance in four years. Mr. Foster suggested that the same clause preserving control over rates as inserted in the Crow's Nest Pass railway blil be put into this.

way blil be put into this.

Mr. Maclean contended that as the government had not yet carried out Mr. Blair's promise to create a railway commission, they should control the powers and rates.

Mr. Blair reiterated his declaration

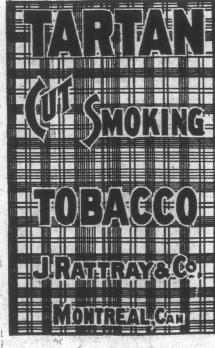
that the creation of a commission was the intention of the government, and he said: "I will not allow Mr. Maclean or anyone else to say that there is the slightest ground for the insinuation that we will go back on that declaration or allow these railway corporations to ex-ercise privileges granted by parliament remaining under the control of the parliament of Canada." He thought Mr. Foster's suggestion unnecessary. The bi'll was passed. Kettle River Valley Railway.

Then the big fight opened between the Canadian Pacific railway and Mr. Cor-bin, of the Northern railway, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which ships goods into British Columbia over Northern railway. The bill which the committee took up was to incorporate the Kettle River Valley Railway Company, which proposes to construct a railway from Northport, in the United States, to the Boundary Creek district, in the British Columbia mining district.
Mr. E. V. Bodwell, Q.C., of Victoria, explained the bill, which Mr. Bostock presented to the committee. He announced that the Corbin system had exended \$1,200,00 in Southern British

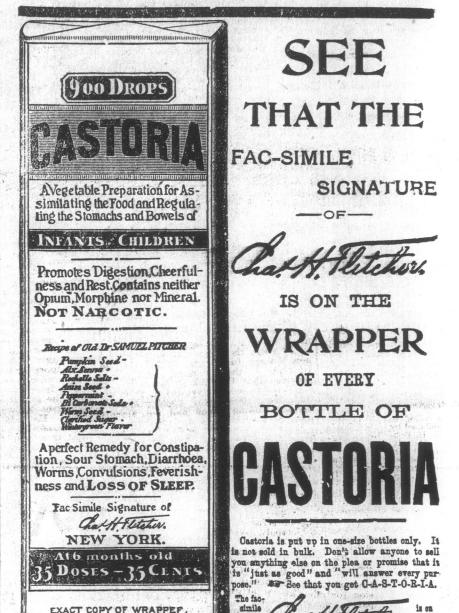
Mr. Bodwell denied that this road would take trade away from Canada to United States, and gave reasons. also stated that Mr. Corbin had no interest in any smelter in the United

States. Sir William Van Horne addressed the committee in opposition to the bill. He asserted that this road would take a hundred million dollars out of Canada in the next ten years. What Mr. Bod-well had said about trade was humbus. Mr. Bodwell sprang up and exclaimed 'No; it is the truth!"

Sir William Van Horne claimed that the C.P.R. was not so rapacious a corporation as it was painted. He told the committee that the C.P.R. intended to build this year an extension of their system from Robson to Midway, in the









R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria. Agents.



Our stock of delicacies. You will be convinced that what we tell you is true. We are bottom in prices and top in quality. Our Blend Tea for 20 cents has no equal.

Fresh Island Eggs, 2 doz. for 35c. Condensed Milk, 2 tins for 25c. Devilled Crab, 15c.

Marmalade, 7-lb. tin, \$1.00.

Mail orders given special attention. DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Boundary Creek district, a distance of "Have you a subsidy?" asked Mr. Lis-

ter.

"No," replied Sir William, "nor have we asked for one." He recited the history of tailway building in British Columbia and said that the promise obtained from Sir John Macdonald not to charter any more roads there was broken. Referring to complaints from Kootenay against the C.P.R., Sir William said: "I do not say that the C.P.R. is not guilty of an overchage of justice sometimes, but I defy any man to point out any case brought to the attention of the officers of the company which tion of the officers of the company which was not promptly corrected, or where a civil answer at least was not returned. In reply to Mr. Bostock, Sir William said they would build to Midway under the charter of the Columbia & Western Railway Company, which carried a land grant for a portion of the distance from the British Columbia legislature. Mr. Corbin, president of the Northern railway, addressed the committee in support of the bill, and predicted that there would be forty or fifty thousand people in Boundary Creek district within the

next two years, and that ores would be smelted there. The committee adjourned before dis-osing of the bill, but it was evident that the committee was in favor of the bill by a large majority.

OUT OF CHAOS. He Came-His Whole Constitution Set to Rights by South American Nervine.

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe. Chronic constipation followed it. My stomach, bowels and lowed it. My stomach, bowels and nerves became completely deranged, and I was a great sufferer. I tried many remedies without getting relief. I was advised by one who had derived great benefit from South American Nervine to ry it. I did so. It has corrected all my disorders and restored me to the best of health. It is a great tonic." E. Tallman, Merrickville, Ont.

DIRECT FROM DAWSON. four Men Arrive on the Steamer Pakshan From the North.

Vancouver, B.C., March 25 .- The steamer Vancouver, B.C., March 25.—The steamer Pakshan arrived at Vancouver this morning. She has four men from Dawson on board, who came over the Dyea trail. They are J. F. Denham, E. B. Tung, D. Lasalle and C. A. Goodwin. They report that they met Judge McQuire, Registrar Wade and J. McGregor, of the government party, five days out of Dawson, and the Mounted Police with 700 pounds of mail a hundred miles from Dawson. Lasalle represents Alexander McDonald, one of the kings of the Klondike, who sent him out to purchase a steamer for the Yukon river. It is estimated that McDonald will raise ten million dollars this year. The party talk is estimated that McDonald will raise ten million dollars this year. The party talk of twenty tons of gold coming out in July by steamers via St. Michaels. Figuring out this at \$15 an ounce makes a tremendous sum, but Klondikers say it is not an exaggeration. A nugget the size of a small pail has been found worth \$9,000. Goodwin says: "Of course, you think that is a tall story, but it is true."

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

There are 17 personages in Europe who bear the title of emperor or king. Of these only seven are blessed with sons—the rulers of Great Britain, Den-

I do hereby certify that my daughter, Grace Ella, was cured of Eczema of several years' standing by four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. ANDREW AITON,

Hartland, N. B. W. E. Thistle, Druggist, witness.

Professor Park, of Andover, figures Professor Park, of Andover, "gures rather amusingly in the reminiscences of the late Professor Schaff, of New York city, just published. In 1842, Schaff, being a private-docent at Be:lin, introduced Park to his German friends, and among them to Kahnis. He relates that, under the continuous pelting of Park's questions, Kahnis finally exclaimed in despair: "God forgive Christopher Columbus for discovering America!"

SAVE YOUR FEATHERS.

Diamond Dyes Will Make Your Faded Hat and Bonnet Feathers As Good New.

It may be that some ladies are not aware of the fact that old hat and old bonnet feathers can be made to look as those universal home friends. Let us tell you how to do the work. "Use the Diamond Dyes prepared for wool and silk that can be bought from any dealer. Clean the feather by soaking it in strong soapsuds fifteen minutes then draw gently between the thumb and forefinger a number of times and rinse in warm water; dip and re-dip in the dye bath until the desired color is obtained; rinse in cold water and press gently with the hand betwen two cloths, to remove the water; now hold before a gentle fire shaking slightly until nearly dry, and then curl by taking three or four sprigs of the feather and drawing briskly between the thumb and back of scissors, and so on until it is finished. Old feathers can be recolored and made to look like new. To color feathers black be sure you use the Diamond Fast Black for Silk and Feathers, prepared by the makers of the Diamond Dyes; this is the only successful dye for coloring feathers a rich black.'

Brunswick, Germany, is troubled with peculiar epeidemic of hysteria that has broken out in one of the girl's schools. A few girls in one room started the others, hysterics spread to all the classes, and within three days the school had to be closed. When they got home all the girls seemed to recover

PROVINCIAL HO

The Government Denies the Boundary Creek to Enjoy way Competition.

It Can fonly Have Such Fac the Canadian Pacific W Afford,

And Shall Be Required Until It Suits the C. P. Convenience.

Helmcken's Resolution Taker the Government and F Through the House.

Victoria, Ma The speaker took the chair at Provers by Rev. J. B. Haslan Mr. Kellie's resolution calling turn of affidavits filed with the ment re the Nakusp & Fort Mr. Higgins' resolution calling espondence re erection of catt in the E. & N. railway was als

Mr. Sword moved the following Mr. Sword moved the followa-tion. Whereas in 1874 and-provir ce of British Columbia from the Dominion government amounting in the aggregate to and the semi-annual payment of from the Dominion to the Pro-the difference between the deb the difference between the deb province of British Columbia debts of the other provinces, portionately reduced; and who 'British North America Act,' 114, 115, 116, as set forth in set the Terms of Union, provides Dominion shall pay to the provi-est semi-annually on such diffe-the rate of 5 per cent, per an the rate of 5 per cent. per ani any change in said act would vires both of the Dominion and vires both of the Dominion and vincial legislatures; and whe provincial legislation sanctioning ceptance of such sums from the ion and the Dominion legislation izing their being advanced, each ally provide for their repayment vincial at any time and the Dominion beginning at any time and the provincial at any ing 3 per cent, interest is now the market above par; and who investments of the trustees for ing funds of the various loa scribed stock, at the present not yield quite 3 per cent. per and whereas the repayment of t said advances would result in a the province of between \$6 \$7,000 per annum, and to this e ieve the burthens of the people: ed, that the government be res requested to give their attention

Mr. Sword in moving the r said that he did not believe tha necessary to take up the tim house in making explanations unds for the resolution we grounds for the resolution were out in the preamble. The adv fended to were made by the I in 1874-5, by the federal govern an arrangement with this when the advances were made provided that the money might the province. In view he province could borrow mo ught it desirable that the go hould take the matter into its The difference, he sa capital amount and the fin

Hon. Mr. Turner said that in sent shape there could be no object the resolution. He expressed to the resolution which should be the referred to the reference to the reference the smooth t amount realized by the sinki the province. He held that the the trustees had nothing to do atter, unless Mr. Sword meant point that the sinking fund ovince should be used to pay lvance made by the Domin If so, he thought Mr. Sw enching upon very serious ground. He claimed that there was soon made for the investment. inking funds of the province were held by the trustees as the entatives of the holders of the aised the question also whe stees would appropriate anythe sinking funds to pay back ount. He thought that ther very serious objection to it. subject to call. At the explor of the loans the sinking red to be in existence, and, ld not be used to pay off ots. Such a course would ent ay and uncertainty, which he ustee would take. The ref Sword to the sinking fun to no other conclusion but posed to use them for such a repeated that such would be mable proceeding. The holder mable proceeding. The holder acial securities would expect at the sinking funds were investigated way. The finance so denied that the carrying ou tion would result in an ann the province of from So. He held that it would be 8.300 or \$3,400, as in addition er cent. which the province we printerest there would be the nt of one per cent, fo He moved that the res nended by striking out the hich would be saved should the

adopt it.
Sword explained that the on was made up by the difference of per cent, upon the count and 3 per cent, the rate of the cent at t at which the money could be by the province. While it further provision of one p have to be provided for it should not be forgotten expiration of the loan the would pay it off. For this said, the saving to the province much greater than the finance was prepared to admit, that re correctly stated in the re n by the finance minister's e said if the finance ministers e e the matter due considera uld see that he had made a r t the provision for sinking fur regarded as a charge aga

Mr. Turner said that it w note how differently the n upon the manner in whi on for sinking fund should be said that at other times men position said that the pronking fund should be add interest in computing the

said it

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ENDERBY AND

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ces and top in quality.

20 cents has no equal.

Eggs, 2 doz. for 35c.

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Kahnis finally ex-pair: "God forgive

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Great Britain,

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-lb. tin. \$1.00.

special attention.

15c.

and Shall Be Required to Wait

Until It Suits the C. P. R.'s

that there was a very serious question whether it was not beyond the power of the lominion shall pay to the province inters the mannually on such difference at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and ay change in said act would be ultra tres both of the Dominion and the Promicial legislatures; and whereas the povincial legislatures; and whereas the province of such sums from the Dominion and the Dominion legislation authoring their being advanced, each specifically provide for their repayment, the promicial at any time and the Dominion as my be jointly agreed on; and whereas the inscribed stock of the province bearing 3 per cent. Interest is now quoted in the market above par; and whereas the mestments of the trustees for the sinking funds were invested in the ordinary way. He repeated that if the province a pair the province 4 per cent. annually. He admitted that at the end of 50 years the government's successors in office would not receive any such annual profit as was indicated by the resolution.

Mr. Rithet disagreed with the contention of the premier. He said that if the province of between \$6,000 and \$500 per annum, and to this extent relieve the burthens of the people: Resolved that the government be respectfully muested to give their attention to this matter."

The amendment was then put whether the words should be struck out in accordance with the amendment offered by Premier Turner and carried.

Mr. Sword got upon his feet to discuss

moving the resolution that he did not believe that it was to take up the time of the making explanations, as the nds for the resolution were well set in the preamble. The advances rewere made by the Dominion 374.5, by the federal arrangement with this province of the advances were made it was rided that the money might be repaid the province. In view of the difference between the rate of interest which province could borrow money at, he ht it desirable that the government ld take the matter into its considera-The difference, he said, would unt to 2 per cent. per annum upon capital amount and the finances of vince would be improved to that

Mr. Turner said that in its preall shape there could be no objection to resolution. He expressed the opin-m however, that there was one part resolution which should be correct-He referred to the reference about nount realized by the sinking funds ovince. He held that the sinking of the loans which were held by stees had nothing to do with the r, unless Mr. Sword meant to raise int that the sinking funds of the ce should be used to pay back the e made by the Dominion govern-If so, he thought Mr. Sword was upon very serious ground in-claimed that there was a promade for the investment of the of the province, which eld by the trustees as the repreives of the holders of the loans. appropriate anything out inking funds to pay back such an He thought that there would serious objection to it. In the the sinking funds required to to call. At the expiration of loans the sinking funds re-e in existence, and, therefore, ot be used to pay off any other Such a course would entail much d uncertainty, which he thought e would take. The reference of ord to the sinking funds could other conclusion but that he to use them for such a purpose. proceeding. The holders of prowould expect to see sinking funds were invested in The finance minister ed that the carrying out of the on wolud result in an annual sav-the province of from \$6,000 to He held that it would be nearer \$3,400, as in addition to the 3 which the province would pay est there would be the annual one per cent, for sinking striking out the amount ould be saved should the govern-

> ord explained that the sum of \$7,000 mentioned in the resolumade up by the difference becent. upon the capital 3 per cent., the rate of interhich the money could be borrow-be province. While it was true further provision of one per cent. have to be provided for sinking should not be forgotten that up piration of the loan the sinking ald pay it off. For this reason the saving to the province would greater than the finance minisepared to admit, that it was ectly stated in the resolution finance minister's estimate the finance minister would matten due consideration he that he had made a mistake. vision for sinking fund could arded as a charge against the

Turner said that it was curi-how differently the members rest in computing the cost of

PROVINCIAL HOUSE

way Competition.

The Government Denies the Right of Boundary Creek to Enjoy Rail-Can Only Have Such Facilities as the Canadian Pacific Will

Premier Turner and carried.

Mr. Sword got upon his feet to discuss the main question, when several cries for names were heard.
Attorney-General Eberts insisted upon

the names being recorded.

The speaker replied that he did not hear the call for names until after Mr. Sword was upon his feet.
The attorney-general refused to allow Mr. Sword to speak until the names had been called, and after a wrangle the speaker said that if three members would say that they had called for names would have the names recorded. Messrs. Forster and Graham dispu the statement that the names had been called for before Mr. Sword was upon

the house voting for the amendment save Messrs. Kennedy, Macpherson and Kidd. Mr. Sword then closed the debate upon he main question. He said he considerections raised by the premier He disputed the statement er that the resolution was ding, and said that he overlooked fact that the one per cent. for sinking fund would appear as an asset of the province and not as a charge upon the loan. He agreed that the sinking funds in the hands of the trustees could not be nterfered with without the consent the trustees and the necessary legisla-tion, but he held that if the sinking funds were invested in the mnauer indi cated by the resolution the security of the holders of the provincial bonds would be exactly the same. At present every dollar of the funds were invested

in the inscribed stock of the province and there therefore would be no alteration in the security of the bonds.

The resolution as amended was ther put and carried without division. Mr. Helmcken then moved the following resolution: "Whereas a bill is now ing resolution: before the railway committee of the House of Commons of Canada, asking for the incorporation of a company to construct a line of railway, to be known as the Kettle River Valley Railway Company, which railway, when constructed, will be a portion of the Red Mountain Railway Company, whose terminal is at Northport, in the United States of America: And whereas the construction of such line by the company seeking such act of incorporation will draw the ores and traffic from the province of Fritish Columbia into the United States, and will most materially affect the commercial and industrial in-terests of this province and of other por-tions of the Dominion of Canada: Be it therefore resolved, That as humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to communicate with the Dominion government, urging that government to oppose the granting of such charter, or of any other having for its object the diversion of traffic from this province to the United

States of America, and to request that the said charter be not granted." In moving the resolution he said he In moving the resolution he said he wished to state at the outset that the resolution was the outcome of the discussion which had been caused by questions raised by Mr. Higgins. On that occasion, he said, a very nice constitutional question was raised as to the wights of the Deminion government in rights of the Dominion government in connection with railways declared to be for the general benefit of Canada with respect to the expropriation of the crown lands of the province. It was a question as to what rights the Dominion had by virtue of the B.N.A. act. He wisned it distinctly understood that he did not wish the resolution to appear to favor one charter as against any other charter at present before the house of commons at Ottawa. The real point which ne wished to emphasize was that it was the

that the finance minister was mistaken. He admired that the province had to provide one per cent. for the sinking and that it should continue to be a feed to provide one per cent. for the sinking make it as a feed to the province with such did not affect the saving which would result to the province if the Dominion advance, when was a paying or losing anything, but, it would be exactly the same. The province with the same the shirking fund would did be sally as subject to a railroad monoton on the capital sum would amount to close upon \$7.000. The saving was simply to difference in the rate of interest which was one when was 6 per excity, that would be periled to the boundary for the boundary distinct the continued to pay one per each upon the Dominion loan, the conditions would be exactly the same. The province with the same in the continued to a saving or losing anything, but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything, but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything, but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything, but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anything but, it would be periled to the saving or losing anyth the Government and Forced
Through the Bouse.

Through the Bouse.

Victoria, March 28, 19 speaker took the chair at 2 o'Gotts growth and the speaker took the ch

Health and Strength by Using

The Merit of These Pills is Proved by the Fact That They Have Cured Hundreds of Cases After Doctors and Other Medicines Had Failed.

A CRIPPLE FOR LIFE.

From the Echo. Wiarton, Ont.

The Echo presents to its readers the following plain statement of fact, with the simple comment that a medicine that can perform so remarkable a cure his feet, but the attorney-general insisted that such was the case and the names were duly recorded, all the members of the country is charmons. the country is enormous.

I. Richard B. Collins, hereby make the following statement, which can be confirmed by any number of witnesses in this section of the country. I first began to complain about five years ago. I had been then working in a fish shanty, and was wet almost the whole time, summer and winter. I was then con

fined to the house for three This was my first attack, and on getting better I commenced work again, and continued at it until the next January, when I took a much worse attack. The doctors pronounced it rheumatism, and after treating me for that disease until about the first of May, they discovered that my trouble was disease of the hip joint, and advised me to go to an hospital, where I remained three months, getting worse all the time. I was told I could not be cured, and when I left was only able to walk with the aid of court and the course home. crutches. I then came home and was not there long before I was taken to my bed. I continued in this state until bed. I continued in this state until January following, when I was advised by several friends to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I tok their advice, and be-fore I had finished the fifth box I began to improve, and by the time I had com-pleted a dozen boxes I was able to walk without crutches, and have never used them since. I was able to do light work in a short time, and in January last (1897) I commenced working in the woods, and have no trouble from the hip unless over-exerted. During the last three years I spent \$300 in doctors' bills and medicines, trying everything recommended, but without any good results until I took Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills, to which I owe my restored condition, as the doctors gave up all hopes of ever seeing me out of bed alive and well. I may say that before I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills during my last attack, I put in many a night so bad that I never expected to be alive

WEAK AND WASTING AWAY. Miss Josephine Boucher, Ste. Anne de aid that it was curierently the members of the house when such an issue as the present one arose to express themselves freely and fearlessly. Mr. Helmcken then cited several authorities for the purpose of proving that the provision for all de added to the imputing the cost of it was evident it was evident as evident it was evident as evident as a content of the charge against the wished to emphasize was that it was the duty of the members of the house when such an issue as the present one arose to express themselves freely and fearlessly. Mr. Helmcken then cited several authorities for the purpose of proving that whenever railways were chartered by the provincial legislatures which might have the effect of diverting trade from Canada into the United States, the blood was lacking in its essential elements, and he advised the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. His advice was followed, that the federal government had the asked power to disallow them. He asked Beaupre, Que., says: "For two years

THE AGONY OF SCIATICA.

for months were all gone, and I was tinued their use until my health was again enjoying the blessing of good health. I take much pleasure in endorsing Dr. Williams Pink Pills."

tinued their use until my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

IN A DECLINE.

So Doctors Said Concerning Richard B. Mr. Ronald McCormack, of St. Mrs. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N. George, P.E.I., an influential, well-to-do S., says: "After the birth of my first College He Spent Months in the Toronto Hospital Without Any Benefit.

Benefit Toronto Hospital Without Any I took a heavy cold and as a result sciafica settled in my hip are pain in my let side and lung, which almost media it impossible for me to breathe. a result sciatica settled in my hip pain in my let side and lung, which aland leg, and for three months I could most made it impossible for me to breathe. and could gef no rest, and at times I I had a bad cough day and night, and was fairly doubled up with agony. After trying some other remedies without getting any benefit I decided to give Dr. complexion was sallow, and my appetite williams Pink Pills a trial, I bought four boxes and before they were all gone found they were doing me much good. I then got six boxes more, and before they were all used the pains which had caused me such intense agony for months were all gone, and I was gone for months were all gone, and I was gone for months were all gone, and I was gone for months were all gone, and I was gone for months were all gone, and I was gone for months were all gone, and I was gone for months were all gone, and I was gone for months were all gone, and I was gone for months were all gone, and I was gone. All my friends believed entirely gone. All my frien

AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE. Miss Langford, an estimable young other of those who have been brought from death's door to health by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To a re-porter of the Orangeville Banner, Miss Langford told the following story: had la grippe in the spring of 1804.



had la grippe in the spring of 1894. I
dil not seem to get over the effects of
the attack, and as the summer progressed became weak and listless. Any kind
of work became a burden to me. After
pumping a pail of water from the well,
I would have to stand and hold my

hands over my heart for a moment or so, it would flutter so violently. I could not go upstairs without difficulty, and towards the last would have to rest on the steps, and when I got to the top lie down until I could recover my breath. I became a more skeleton, my cheeks were like wax and my lips colorless. I lost my appetite and my meals often went untasted. Medicine seemed to have no effect upon me. I was getting weaker all the time, and at last began weaker all the time, and at last began to give up hope of recovery. My parents were, of course, in great distress, and I knew by the looks and actions of friends who called to see me that they thought I was doomed to an early death. Shortly after this an aunt of mine, Mrs. Wm. Henderson, of Toronto, came to visit at our place. My conditon troubled her very much and she insisted on my trying Dr. Williams' Pink Fills. To please her I consented, but with little hope of any good result. The effect, however, was wonderful and a pleasing surprise to me. I soon began to feel more cheerto me. I soon began to feel more cheerful and seemed to feel stronger. Then my appetite began to improve and the color return to my cheeks and lips. From that hour I steadily gained strength, and was soon enjoying my former excellent

health, and I am sincere in expressing my belief that to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do I owe my recovery." *************** It is proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE Rheumatism.

Locomotor Ataxia. Anaemia. Heart Troubles, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, All Female Weakness, Dizziness and Headache, And all Troubles arising

From Poor and Watery Blood

A Depressing Season.

Winter is the most trying season of the year, so far as Health is concerned. Confinement indoors, and over-heated and impure air makes even ordinarily strong people feel dull, languid, "out of sorts" and generally run down.

What you need is a tonic to aid nature in regaining lost energy. April is the month of all months when a tonic is of most service.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills

is the greatest of all tonic medicines. Through their use ailing, tired and depressed men, women and children, are made bright, active and strong.

But You Must Get the Genuine.

Do not let any dealer persuade you to take something which he says is "just the same as," or "just as good as" Dr. Williams Pink Pills. All imitations are worthless--many of them dangerous to health. The genuine pills are put in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People," printed with RED INK on white paper. Inside the wrapper will be found Dr. Williams directions for use.

If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams Pink Pills they will be sent by mail post paid, at 50 cents a box or six bozes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

nking fund should be treated hat at other times members of tion said that the provision for g fund should be added to the

the Kootenay towns that there would be such a storm raised as would wipe the provincial board of health out of exist-

Hon. Mr. Turner said that there could be no objection to the resolution. He said that the Kootenay towns had made certain representations to the govern-ment, and the representatives from one city had asked that a competent engineer should go up to the Kootenay and con-sult with the councils of the different sult with the councils of the different municipalities and make a report as to the most correct system which could be adopted in the different towns. He said that the government had agreed to send a competent man, and that in the meantime nothing would be done.

Mr. Cotten asked whether in the interval the city of Nelson would be allowed to send a second system as were

ed to use its sewerage system, as was being done at present.

Hon, Mr. Turner replied in the affirmative, saying that he did not know of any other way in which the sewage could be disposed of ould be disposed of.
Dr. Walkem in closing the debate said that he hoped that the engineer sent up would be a competent sanitary engineer and not a civil engineer, who imagined himself to be a sanitary engineer.

Mr. Kellie endeavored, without success, to ascertain what had become of the petition which had been presented in favor of the incorporation of the town of Mayorstake. When the resolution of Mr. Williams

was reached with respect to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard land grant, Mr. Williams asked the attorney-general where the return was which he had promised to have in the house.
Attorney-General Eberts said that the bulk of the correspondence was in the office of the chief commissioner.

Mr. Willams then asked the chief com.

missioner when he could expect the re-turn. Hon. G. B. Martin did not make any reply, but the linance minister said he had given instructions to have the correspondence prepared for the house

that morning.

On motion of Mr. Semlin, seconded by Mr. Williams, it was resolved: That an order of this house be granted for a return of a copy of the opinion of the Hon. Edward Blake, with reference to a proposed appeal to the Privy Council in re "Koksilah Quarry Company versus The Uneen"

expenditure of \$10,000, to be advanced equally by the Dominion and the Province. This sum was to be spent during the year 1895, for the purpose of the pro-tection of the bank at Revelstoke. 2. Not last year. In the year 1896 the Doon government placed a sum of \$10.-500on the estimates, to be spent in protecting the river bank at Revelstoke. This vote was contingent on the province voting a similar amount for the same purpose. The provincial government was not communicated with before the vote was placed on the Dominion estimates, and the Provincial government had no knowledge of the vote until the month of January or February, 1897. 3. The provincial government placed no sum in the estimates for the year 1897, as they were of the opinion that such work was such as devolved on the Dominion government, and had only joined with the Dominion in the year 1895, as above stated, on account of the extreme urgency of the case, and that unless such work was done during the spring of 1895, more dire results would follow, on account of the impending erosion of the river banks. 4. Yes. 5. Yes: an account of the tirgency above mentioned. 6. Cannot say what it would cost. Provision will be made in the estimates. Meantime a special warrant will be is. Meantime, a special warrant will be is-

of bill (No. 3) intituled "An Act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by private act," was resumed.

Mr. Kidd supported the bill in a strong smooth

strong speech.

Mr. Rithet moved another adjournment of the debate. He said that the

after which the motion to adjourn the debate was agreed to.

The house went into committee upon Mr. Macpherson's Master and Servant bill, with Mr. Huff in the chair.

The bill, which provided that working new entering the province under contract could take advantage of the current rate of wages despite any previously existing contract, was opposed by Mr. Bryden and Dr. Walkem.

Hon. Mr. Turner said he was surprised to see such a bill in the house. He said the bill was unpatriotic in that it legislated against the other provinces, and held that contracts made in other provinces were not binding in British Columbia. He moved an amendment, substituting the Dominion of Canada for the prevince of British Columbia, the effect of which was that the bill would not affect any contracts save those made outside of the Dominion.

The bill was warmly supported by Messes Semila Forster Kennedy and

The bill was warmly supported by Messrs. Semlin, Forster, Kennedy and other members of the opposition.

Mr. Cetton raised a point of order against the amendment offered by the premier, claiming that it affected the principle of the bill and could not be offered in committee. He was over-

The bill was attacked by Messrs. Walkern, Eberts, Pooley and other government members, and was negatived on the second reading upon the following

Yeas:—Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macchierson, Kidd, Vedder, Senlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Higgins—12 Nays:—Huff, Smith, Mutter, Hekmcken, Baker, Turner, Martin, Rithet, Adams, Walkem, Pooley, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden, McGre-

vided always, that upon the failure of the company to comply with the pro-visions of this section the Lieutenant-Governor in council may cancel any authority which may have been given to the company to construct which section? the company to construct such section."

The bill was reported complete with

amendments.

The Kootenay and Northwest Railway Company's bill was considered in committee with Mr. Graham in the chair, when the debate upon Mr. Sword's amendment to the 48th clause was resumed. The section dealt with the time which should be allowed the company to complete its system of railways, the life of the charter being practically ten years. The amendment offered by Mr. Sword required the company to complete over 1,100 miles, He said it showed that there was venom in their opposition to the Kootenay and Northwest Railway bill.

Mr. Higgins said he had conferred with the hon, member for Dewddey on Lake M amendments. years, and the whole in five years.
Mr. Hunter, who had charge of the bill, offered an amendment as a com-promise. It provided that the company bill, offered an amendment as a compromise. It provided that the company should commence section one inside of three years, complete section two within four years, complete section three within two years and complete within four years, commence section three within two years and complete within four years, complete section four within six years, complete section four within six years, section five within seven years and se

should the amendment offered by Mr.

Mr. Rither shoved, mother adjournment of the debate. He still that the necotations had not some far erough to be accepted he would withdraw the bill.

Mr. Swood said that the proposed mendment of Mr. Hunter was an improvement upon the clause as it shood, but it did not overcome the objection of the still-diline of the least of the still-diline of the row of the session, which had not become the objection of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the still-diline of the row of the session of the still-diline of the row of the still-diline of the session of the still-diline of the row of the still-diline of the row of the still-diline of the row of the still-diline of the session of the still-diline of the row of the still-diline of the session of the still-diline of the session of the still-diline of the row of the still-diline of the session of the still-diline of the

ecnor to withhold his assent to the bill better that those who were opposing the way was considered in committee and after which the motion to adjourn the bill should move that the committee progress reported. better that those who we're opposing the bill should move that the committee rise than move any sact absurd amendment. With such a clause in the bill he said there was not a capitalist with an ounce of sense who would have anything to do with the scheme. He said it was apparent that the Sword amendment would put a blanket upon the whole thing.

whole thing.
Mr. Sword reminded Mr. Hunter that he was beginning work on his railway at the wrong end when he said that the amendment required the company to build 630 miles of road in two years. He said that the company had five years to complete the last part of the road, which this referred to.
that the company had five years to complete the last part of the road which this

referred to.
Mr. Williams said that it was evident that the company had no intention of building the railway. He said it was purely a speculative charter. speech in Mr. Hunter made another speech in signed in the form of crosses, wreaths, favor of the amendment offered by him-self, and said that eight years was a very reasonable time for the railway company to ask within which to com-

plete the road.

Mr. Cotton said that he sympathized principle of the bill and could not be offered in committee. He was over ruled by the chair. He appealed from the chair and the chair was sustained on the following division:

Yeas:—Huff. Williams, Smith, Mutter, Helmcken. Baker. Turner. Rithet, Adams, Higgins, Walkem, Pooley, Eberts, Brydan, Rogers, Hunter—16.

Nays:—Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Semlin, Cotton

The amendment offered by the finance thinister was then adopted, and the committee rose and reported the bill committee rose and reported the side of the road.

Mr. Cotton said that he sympathized with the member for Comox, but he said that the members of the house, in their duty to the province, had to take issue with him upon his bill. He said that it was the head been a great deal of bad legislation in regard to railways in British Columbia, and the house was a roving, speculative charter, going "no one knows where, no one knows when."

that provision would be made in the bill for such cases. All applications made in accordance with the old form would be recognized.

The Arrowhead and Kootenay Rail-

with the hon, member for Dewdney on the very matter referred to by Col. Bak-er, and Mr. Sword had agreed with him

way was considered in committee and progress reported.

A committee composed of Messrs. Rithet, Hunter, Walkem, Kennedy and Forster was appointed to confer with the loggers and report on logging matters. The committee will meet at 10:30 Wednesday morning.

FUNERAL OF MR. HUTCHESON. Leading Citizens Pay Their Last Tribute of Respect to the Deceased.

Anxious to express by their presence their respect for the memory of the deceased and their sympathy with the bereaved family, a very large number of the leading citizens of Victoria attended the funeral of the late Mr. Hutcheson yesterday afternoon. The cortege left the family residence at 3 o'clock, the casket being convered in a hearse literally covered with beautiful flowers designed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also designed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also designed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also designed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also designed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also designed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also designed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also designed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also designed in the family residence on Niagara street from the bursting of a blood vessel, Chrysolite Gold Mining & Development Co., Puget Sound Iron Co., Upper Yukan Co., Puget So reaved family, a very large number of signed in the form of crosses, wreaths, and bouquets, the casket being also decorated with these symbols of affection from monrning friends. Among those present were the Lieutenant-Governor and a number of the members of the Pioneer society. When the procession reached St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, which was crowded, the strains of the organ in an appropriate selection. from monrning friends. Among those present were the Lieutenant-Governor and a number of the members of the Pioneer society. When the procession reached St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, which was crowded, the strains of the organ in an appropriate selection. The draping of the pulpit and choir, and the silence which was observed, bore eloquent witness to the high appreciation entertained by the members of the congregation for the many useful works performed for the church by the deceased gentleman. Mr. J. G. Burnett at the organ rendered Beethoven's processional The amendment offered by the finance minister was then adopted, and the committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

When the adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Water Clauses Consolidation bill was reached, the speaker gave a ruling upon the point, of order previously raised, and ruled that the bill was in order.

The bill was attacked by Messrs.

The bill was attacked by Messrs. was reasonable.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said that it was not fair to the railway company to make it wholly dependent upon the next legislafair to the railway company to make it wholly dependent upon the next legislature. He said that the only reason that could induce members to vote for the amendment offered by Mr. Sword was that they did not consider it desirable to have the road built. He thought the amendment offered by Mr. Hunter should commend itself to the house.

Mr. Higgins said that he could see nothing but a speculative charter. He thought that the members of the house should keep the interests of the province in sight as well as the interests of the companies. He repeated his warning that the house would doubtless have a

cured by the proposed amendment.

The attorney-general assured the house \$100. The police were notified and rereiving a description of a stranger, who had been seen in the hotel, Detective Palmer shortly afterwards arrested Jewerywich in the Driard hotel, where it is The Arrowhead and Kootenay had way bill was considered in committee.

There was a provision in the bill that keys, empty purses, and a pair of marine glasses were found in the prisoner's

From Friday's Daily.

-W. F. McCullough has been pointed mining recorder for the Teslin Lake Mining division of Cassiar, and will open an office at Teslin lake.

—A very large number of friends of the family attended the funeral of Mr. James Hutcheson this afternoon. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: A. Campbell, R. B. McMicking, R. P. Rithet, A. G. McCandless, T. M. Henderson, C. Hayward, E. C. Baker and A. Munro. Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted a very impressive memorial service at St. Andrew's church, which was appropriately draped. was appropriately draped.

-Six extra-provincial companies have

of the late George Bridgewood are willing to make a compromise with his wild ing to make a compromise with his wildow, who has just come here from Rossland, B. C., to claim her dower. Mrs. Bridgewood, who is known in the theatrical profession as Lottie Lawrence, is staying at the St. Nicholas hotel.—Hamilton Times. Just prevoius to the death of her husband Mrs. Bridgewood took up her residence in Victoria, and her children are now here.

—J. C. Voss, of the Victoria hotel, left this morping for Mount Sicker, accompanied by W. J. Stoneham and C. E. B. Van Sittart, of London, England, to examine several quartz properties in the vicinity. Mr. Stoneham controls consid-

vicinity. Mr. Stoneham controls considerable capital and is looking over the field for investments of a likely nature, and the encouraging reports received from the claims being developed in the cation will explain itself. Please kindly

hospital last evening of Mrs. Van Vol-kenburgh, wife of Benjamin Van Vol-kenburgh, of Pandora avenue. The deceased lady had been ill for some time. She was a native of Roscommon, Ire-land, aged 59 years. Mrs. Van Volken-burgh had for many years been a resident of British Columbia, being one of the few women who went to Cariboo at the time of the gold excitement. She laves, besides her husband, three daughers and three sons.

J. Ahern, accused of assaulting Mrs. The examination of candidates for admission as provincial land surveyors will be held at the Lands and Works office in this city on April 4th.

Aftern, accused of assaulting Mrs. Pellow, was again before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning. He pleaded guilty to the assault and in extenuation said he did so as Mrs. Pellow was in his absence leading his wife astray. He was bound over to keep the peace for 12 months in the sum of \$200, self in \$100 and two sureties of \$50 each. Harry Wilson, arrested this morning by Constable Liewellyn, charged with steal-The appointment of John Colquboun and W. J. Bailey as licensing commissioners for the town of Wellington is announced in the current number of the Gazette.

None but a very verdant specimen of the green species of Englishman would be likely to take a room in a lodging house leave all his belongings in the house leave all his belongings in the newly tengited quarters and take no pains to remember the house, the street or the name of his landlady. But there or the name of his landlady. But there is such a young gentleman in the city use how, who late last night was endeavoring to find someone who would pilot him to his lodgings, offering as the only clue he possessed to their where-abouts the information that "the house

Suiding Head

river to Quiet lake, the headwaters of the Big Salmon, and there they will commence prospecting for quartz and placer satisfactory service, with little danger of This will, Mr. Wilson says, ensure a satisfactory service, with little danger of break-downs.

-George J. Atkins and M. Skeaff. manager and engineer respectively of the French Creek Mining Company, were passengers last evening for San Francisco on business connected with their company. The French Creek Mining Company are working a hydraulic proposition in the Big Bend country, near Revelstoke, on which they have already expended \$50,000, and upon which, if all goes well, a further expenditure of a similar amount will be made this summer.

street from the bursting of a blood vessel, causing internal hemorrhage. The deceased gentleman has for some time suffered from fits of coughing, but was otherwise apparently in good health. He returned home last evening shortly after 6 o'clock, and while sifting in his chair died as described. Mr. Schwengers was a native of Rhenish Prussia, being the third son of the late Peter Schwengers, sugar refiner, of Urdingen, Germany

WEINTEREST TO MEN-

an occasion when the Times was not open to present to the public any statement

on therefore it and the standard companies and t



fleadache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills in depression of the stomach, which can be seen shown in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, thrulate the liver and real late the howels.

who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately 'Leir goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do with at them.

But at tell all suck head

SOUTH VICTORIA

THE . **SOUTH VICTORIA LIBERAL ASSOCIATI** Will meet at COLQUITZ HALL,

Easter Monday Alternoon, April 11th, at 4 o'clock All true Liberals who are not mem and who desire to join the association will be welcome. Members please attend with-out further notice, as the business of the FROM THE KLO

The Spring Clean-Up on Creeks Will Go Beyon Expectations.

Vigorous Action Against Secure Claims for Spec Purposes.

Joaquin Miller in San Francisc "Examiner" Cabin, Day February 12

All stampeding of the

We will have to take a long

sort is coming to an end. known strength could longer

or get in a new stock of le outside before we again resu at the old stand; but for all are some solid men that d low American creek, on a Moran reports that Charles thought to be a scene of a t thought to be a scene of a be not American creek, as at He says that Charles river all that pass up and down unless urgent business compeward. Charles river is stream, so called from old Chwho has his small tribe at the well-beaten trail has been for over the mountains leading where. No one knows who that it is the snow or knows who where. No one knows trail in the snow or knows trail in the snow or knows made. An Indian hunting made. made. An Indian hunting n it. Our people down there h faith that great things have and that facts are being cone the Indians do not venture this trail in the snow means. ing for the upper waters of (Our people soon set out, or have already been on the tra last letter, dated some days that they were to start the n mysterous men of the hidden not be willing to give up Any way, the two men who the story down to a finish turn. In the comedy part which is possible the two pe suers may be on the track of suers, and so on to the circle. We shall see what circle. We shall see what coblind and well-beaten trail, from our men concludes thus find that lost Frenchman a yet, even if we get lost in fi Casey Moran, a mine-owne a man well known up and down has called at the cabin—the Fort Yukon. Moran came u senger (that is, you put your the sled and then follow alot to right the load when it thirty-one days en route, \$20 reports all quiet along the Imot only confirms what Davis finds of gold in the Arctic of finds of gold in the Arctic coorth and east of Fort Yuko additional reports. Beaver Black river, as well as so streams far up the Porcupin prospecting handsomely. A that there were never one-ten prospectors there as now, and that a new Klondike is bein the l'orcupine river. Over have sent their names to Daw their mail forwarded. It wo to credit Moran's estimate of of mon in this new recies. of men in this new region we The Porcupine is a long, de river. Two forts have been by the Brifsh, but are now The tributaries where gold he covered are like the Klondik

dian territory. The 2,000 there prospecting have an applored country many times

California. You can see poss daring young men here for come. As Horace Greeley o come. As Horace Greeley of a centain region west of the R tains: "This ought to be a for gold or silver. It is su nothing else, and Nature is a omist." Scenery! Yes, plentery and the finest on the glob supreme scenery, that is bey timate or appreciation of the last come more it at last S. has come upon it at last. S will have to wait and that co wait for its profit; but scener res, mines and mining. That side of fishes and fishing an moose, but the moose had ha quit and he is quietly leave strange, ungainly beast look as the antediluvian order of a is the most silent and the most all creatings. of all creatures. Going, gone.
You think we need a telep will have it soon. The plant a man is out for the material as the posts can be set they up and down El Dorado to I that field is staked. Are yo start a new reason. that held is staked. Are yo start a newspaper? I know presses that are cached in the Chilcoot pass and ought to be the flowers of May. Street tramways? We will probably running by the time was running by the time a man here with the idea. Writetunning by the time a man here with the idea. Write-up that intrusive and ubiquitous write-ups is here already, and or rather the rich, miner is be and curried and eurried and curried and eurried and all the dust he can get out of a thousand dollars for a half-igreat book of the Klondike; life-size, claim and all, for a in dust. Great thing to show dren, and if you never have at then you can show it to your dren. This is set down almost all as news, but in confine news that this fertile field prise is also not only staked, in, and is even now being diliged and harrowed for all it is more too. Ditches? We will a great ditch monopoly here of fornia, Idaho and so on. V cause, as I have expressed to cannot very well-build it did the ice will stand all right to away the moss and let in the sun. Then the sun and runn together will terr down your faster than you can put it. ogether will tear down your aster than you can put it up You want to be a merchan oods here? Very well, bling hat field is that field is more essentially co any of the three fields just cannot get goods in here ount without a steamboat. Ilready here are owned by rading companies. They, of oring goods only as they please erve the miners fairly they we odislodge. In fact, you might others except the one central others except the one central are the miners, mining, minimals. the most convincing pro come to the country to be who are now miners not on a deed. This is the first t

the deed. This is the first ti seen a Jew at work as a seen a Jew at work as a seen a Jew at work as a chaps the largest half of the entry that has been staked in and adjacent districts has of here to be sold to home be an old Californian who rience twith land titles the lous, but I will give one n and you may do as you pl ng or letting alone this so out of here. A Swede by

d a third wire added. son says, ensure a with little danger of

ns and M. Skeaff. respectively of the Company, were inected with their ch Creek Mining ng a hydraulic pro country, near expenditure of a simmade this summer

n good health. He ening shortly after Schwengers was eter Schwengers. chess enthucity taken a great ss club. A widow left bereaved, and xtended to them in

ST TO MEN-

reader is called

PASSENGERS.

I have never found Times was not open y business concern following communielf. Please kindly general interest.

JOHN GRANT. 26th March, 1898.

ch we discussed the our competitors are matter up with Mr. for British Columbia,

timonials, unsolicit to you. Yours Cargill & Co. HARDIE, Yours faith-

SENSATION. sale Bribery and Cor-

26.—As a result of en, one hundred dock Russian Black Sea sted. Admiral Kopyhe fleet, has been di committed suicide

retary of the Wancouevening. husiness trio



ve all the troubles incl lieve all the troubles incle of the system, such as rowsiness, Distress after le, &c While their most as been shown in curing

'S LITTLE LIVER PILE in Constipation, curing

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ICTORIA

LQUITZ HALL, oad, on

April 11h, at 4 o'clock. who are not members in the association will rs please attend with-is the business of the

lored country many times that of all california. You can see possibilities for california. You can see possibilities for daring young men here for years to come. As Horace Greeley once said of a centain region west of the Rocky mountains: "This ought to be a good place for gold or silver. It is surely fit for nothing else, and Nature is a wise economist." Scenery! Yes, plenty of scenery and the finest on the globe—sublime, supreme scenery, that is beyond the estimate or appreciation of this age that list come upon it at last. Scenery that will have to wait and that can afford to wait for its profit; but scenery and mines, mines and mining. That is, all outside of fishes and fishing and a few will be strange, ungainly beast looks and acts as the antediluvian order of animals. He is the most solitan and the most solitan. The best pan that state and the most solitan and the most solitan acts as the antediluvian order of animals. He is the most silent and the most solitan acts as the antediluvian order of animals. He will have it soon. The plant is started; a man is out for the material and as soon as the posts can be set they will be set up and down Isl Dorado to Dawson. So that field is staked. Are yon going to state a newspaper? I know of three presses that are cached in the snow of Chilcoot pass and ought to be here wife the flowers of May. Street cars and tramways? We will probably have them running by the time a man will get in here with the idea. Write-ups? Even that intrusive and ubiquitous man of write-ups is here already, and the poor, or rather the rich, miner is being combed for all the dust he can get out of him. Only a thousand dollars for a half page in the region of the Knodlke, had been said of the Knodlke, had been such as the strange of the district. Good prospects have been found to the the dozen or more claims that are in we stem that his come more claims that are in we then with the dozen or more claims that are in we then with the dozen or more claims that are in we then with the dozen or more claims that are in we take small rece in the Klondke, the best particles of t

write-ups is here already, and the poor, or rather the rich, miner is being combed and curried and curried and curried for all the dust he can get out of him. Only a thousand delivered and combed for at book of the Klondike; put you in

Examiner Cabin, Dawson City,

February 12, 1898.

there the rich, miner is being Sombed for the construction of the the rich, miner is being Sombed for the rich miner is being Sombed for the construction of the the rich, miner is being Sombed for the construction of the theory of the construction of the constructio

THE VICTORIA TIMES MONDAY. MARCH 28, 1808.

| Control of the Victoria Control weshington, March 25.—The board or inspire find that the explosion was from outside, and does not fix the response of the explosion, but the testimony goes to fit the property of the propert

accurate statement of the affairs of my company. Meantime, I should like to correct a few obvious errors. Your report says that after the Aorangi's arrival in Sydney she had to undergo considerable alterations, and that altogether the loss amounted to £67,000. That should read £6,000 or £7,000. I may add that, owing to continual interruptions of the Aorangi, and which compelled the managers to refund large amounts of passage money, and led to greatly diminished traffic, the loss indirectly amounted to about £10,000. Our accountant informs me that up to the time of the winding-up order, on January 22, he had delivered to the company three voyage accounts, and that two more were delivered prior to the last meeting.

As accounts reach the managers from Austrafia, New Zealand, America and the Pacific, they are promptly posted into their body. Austrana, New Zealand, America and the Pacific, they are promptly posted into their books and voyage accounts rendered as quickly as practicable. Part of the agreement was that three voyage accounts should be supported by vouchers; but, owing to the board falling to supply the managers with working capital, many of these accounts (expecially in Sydney, New York).

Mr. Hunter, in seconding this proposition, stated that he was largely interested in this matter and must consider his position. If Mr. Cowan was appointed he would have confidence, but if he was not appointed he should feel that the assets should be released as quickly as possible and the company wound up. His position had been an independent one, but as he could not cure the deadlock he went to the side of the New Zealand Shipping Company in the matter, as he was sure they were richer and better able to finance the company. He trusted that a friendly awangement pight still be made. Mr. Hunter are richer and better able to finance the company. He trusted that a friendly awangement pight still be made. Mr. Hunter are richer and better able to finance the company. He trusted that a friendly awangement pight still be made. Mr. Hunter are richer and better able to finance the company. He trusted that a friendly awangement pight still be made. Mr. Hunter are richer and better able to finance the company. He trusted that a friendly awangement pight still be made. Mr. Hunter are richer and better able to finance the company in the matter, as he was sure they were richer and better able to finance the company. He trusted that a friendly awangement pight still be made. Mr. Hunter are richer and better able to finance the company in the motor of the first period of the expenditure on those voyages (without giving credit for a long time. Your report says the New Zealand Shipping Company alleged that there was a deficiency of £63,474. What is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474. What is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474. What is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474 what is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474 what is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474. What is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474 what is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474 what is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474 what is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474 what is meant by the world efficiency of £63,474 what ing the first few months, in order to adjust the time-table two steamships had to be laid up for a period of five weeks each. If the majority of the board had not prevented us raising capital, the difficulty would have been removed, and the improving revenue which was in sight from the New Zealand subsidy and Klondike would have enabled the managers to pull the company into a good position. The minute-book and correspondence will show that, from the date of registration of the company, the managers urged the board to capitalize the company sufficiently to enable them to carry on the business with comfort. While every effort was made to increase the revenue by subsidies and traffic, the utmost vigilance has been exercised to reduce the expenditure consistently with efficiency and safety; and the more our management is looked into, the better we shall be pleased. I may add that out of the 7 per cent. commission which the managers were paid, they had to disburse commissions to their agents in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Honolulu and America. From the moment that a deadlock occurred on the board, the fate of the company was sealed, and it will remain a derelict, until harmony is restored. In the time the public shall know the facts

company was sealed, and it will remain a derelict until harmony is restored. In due time the public shall know the facts of this case in all their nakedness. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JAS. HUDDART (for the managers),
150 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.,

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

In London one policeman is required for every 312 of the population: in the borough one for every 697 rura1 ricts one for every 1,150.

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

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

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

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

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIS MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



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

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

Those dollar heed be advanced—not a penny paid—lift results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The firle Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

of them.

They rest: 5 or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life,

They quickly stop drains on the system that say

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the energy they care nervousness, despondency and all the energy portion and organ of the body.

Faiture is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Tria, without Expense" offer is minited by the company to a short time, and applications must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheitte, no bogus philanthropy assides the despoint of the despondence of the made at once.

No C. O. D. scheitte, no bogus philanthropy assides the made at once.

No C. O. D. scheitte, no bogus philanthropy assides in a standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. T., and refer to seeing the account of these offer in this paper.

LIQUOR IN ALASKA

It Is Prohibited, but the Officials Do Not Know Whether the Law Should Be Enforced.

Snow Quickly Disappearing from the Uhitkoot and White Pass Trails -Topeka Arrives.

From Thursday's Daily.

The steamer City of Topeka, arriving, at Nanaimo last evening, brought the information that Governor Brady and Collector Ivy have been making a four of lector Ivy have been making a tour of the Alaskan city, enquiring into the liquor question, and gathering information to forward to Washington, so that the government may intelligently decide whether it is advisable to enforce the liquor prohibition law. The governor and the collector visited Skagway, Dyea and Sheep Camp, but would not say whether they would advise the enforcement of the act. They, however, closed the breweries, and the collector stated that the saloons he had closed at Wrangel must remain closed until further orders. Governor Brady will start shortly for Washington.

ders. Governor Brady will start shortly for Washington.

The White and Chilcoot pass trails are The White and Chilcoot pass trails are crowded with passengers and congested with freight. The Dyea trail is clear of snow as far as Canyon City, a distance of nine miles, and twelve miles of the White Pass trail is bare. Only wheeled vehicles can now be used and dogs are utterly useless. Hundreds will be turned out to die

ont to die.

Deputy Marshals Quinlan and McInnes, of Skagway, have resigned, and the Deputy Marshal at Dyea is acting for both places.

On the Topeka were 35 passengers, among whom was S. J. Wall, of Fresno, who went to Skagway accompanied by his wife a few weeks ago. Mrs. Wall his wife a few weeks ago. Mrs. Wall caught spinal meningitis and as a result died on the 16th. Her remains were brought south and will be taken to her

home in Fresno.

Mr. Wall, speaking of the spinal meningitis plague, said the reports have all been grossly exaggerated and the death rate for the past few days has been exceedingly low, about two a day.

Mr. Jos. T. Berry, of Portland, saw four Dawsonians who arrived at Skagway on Friday last. They report no scarcity of provisions and that matters are exceedingly orderly, with no special news from the interior. They predict that at least 20 tons of gold will be brought down after the wash-up.

The Chinese crew of the steamer Centenrial do not like the cold weather experienced in the north, and they are not satisfied with their pay, \$18 in Mexican money. They have been harboring a grievance on this account for several days, and yesterday a number of them left the ship. The captain being responsible to the cratonis authorities for them, immediately notified the police and asked that a search for the deserting Chinese be instituted. Sergt. Langley found the men in a cabin in Chinatown, and marched them back to the ship. asked that a search for the deserting Chinese be instituted. Sergt. Langley found the men in a cabin in Chinatown, and marched them back to the ship. Realizing that as they are articled seamen, signed for nine months, a strike would bring nothing to them but imprisonment, they went back to their work

while on her way northward with the river steamer Ramona, struck a kelp reef and was fast for about three-quarters of an hour, when she was towed off by the tug Sadie, fortunately in the locality. She was beached and repaired and at high tide this morning was floated, and continued her voyage to Departure Bay, where the Ramona awaits her. The Mist is to be employed as a ferry at Wrangel, between the city and Cottonwood island, while the Ramona will ply up the river to Telegraph Creek.

Steamer New England, which is to engage in halibut fishing, has arrived at Vanconver from Boston. During the close season the New England will be engaged in the Klondike trade.

Steamer Navarro arrived from the Sound this morning and after her 98 ceeded northward about noon.

Steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco early this morning bringing a very large crowd of passengers. She had in all 455 passengers, of whom 270 debarked here, 135 were for Seattle, 32 for Alaskan ports, 6 for Tacoma, 3 for Port Townsend, and 9 for Whatcom. The St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral. largely of Californians who are taking advantage of the cut rates to go east by the C.P.R. The remainder were visitors Mayor Redfern Seeks Legislation to Pay the C.P.K. The remainder were visitors coming here to buy their outfits and make arrangements to go to the Klondike from this port. The Umatilla had 85 tons of freight for Victoria. The steamer Walla Walla, which sails this evening, will have a large number of southbound passengers. Those booked southbound passengers. Those booked up til this afternoon were as follows:
A. A. Mahaffy, Mrs. Evert, W. Alexander, C. H. Williams, Mr. Nutmann, Miss J. Alexander, Mrs. M. Rankin, G. E. Haines, H. G. Clock, B. Burcham, McKenzie, Mrs. C. L. McKenzie, W. F. Harding, R. Hoag and wife, W. Beck and wife, H. F. Hommer, W. Steen and wife

Steamer Willapa arrived from Ahou-sett and way ports on the West Coast last night, and this morning went on the marine ways, having damaged her hull in an accident on Tuesday morning while proceeding from Alberni. In fair weather, without warning, she bumped her forefoot heavily on rocks close to

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



10 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Hand Inlet. After striking heavily several times she passed over the rocks. Capt. Campbell, formerly a sealing captain, who went on her as mate this trip, Capt. Hughes, the regular mate, being unable to go on account of sickness, was in charge, Capt. Foot having after giving him his course, gone down to dinner. Those on board the Willapa say the mate after receiving his course from Capt. Foot shaped the vessel in the opposite direction. An investigation will probably be held.

The Willapa reports speaking two of the Victoria sealing fleet, the Mary Ellen at Port Effingham, where she had put in for another boat's crew, with 130 skins, and the Victoria at San Juan with 203 skins. The Willapa also brings news that there is a rumor current among the Siwashes at Clayoose that the Siwash schooner Victor has met with disaster on the California coast. The rumor could not, however, be verified. On her trip northward the Willapa took 86 passengers from Victoria and Alberni to Clayout, where the miners are hard at work and much development is going on. and much development is going on.
About 12½ tons of ore were brought
down from Clayoquot from Jacobsen and
Engrevick's claim for shipment to the

It is stated that the steamers Victorian and Olympian are to be placed on the Victoria-Tacoma run during the summer. The Victorian was refitted for the Alaskan route, and the Olympian is now being overhauled at Portland.

W. and A. steamer Pakshan has arrived at Vancouver from the north to load; she will come to Victoria on Thursday next and sail north next Friday

THE SALMON PACK. Totals of the Pack Taken in the Different Districts.

The statistics of British Columbia salmon for the last season just compiled by Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co. give the following totals: Fraser river pack, \$60,459 cases; Skeena river, 65,905; Rivers Inlet, 40,207; Naas river, 20,847; Lowe Inlet, 70,666; Namu Harbor, 4,357; Alert Bay, 8,602; West Coast, V.I., 4,434. The total pack for the season was 1,015,477; cases, as compared with 4,434. The total pack for the season was 1,015,477 cases, as compared with 601,570 during last season. The shipments made during the season were as follows: By sea to England, 733,704 cases; overland, 43,330; to eastern Canada, 130,815; to Australasia, 28,579; and to other destinations, 226. Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three cases were sold locally and salmon dealers have stocks amounting in all to 74. ers have stocks amounting in all to 74,-

DIRECT FROM GLENORA. Warburton Pike Tells of the Condition of the Ice on the Stikine.

miles; then the weather changed and it was again solid. The weather is ever changing. The river is open in several places. Mr. Pike does not think that the Mackenzie & Mann party will get in for some time. They are scattered is small groups along the river, the greater portion, however, being still at Cotton wood Island. Small parties are scatter ed all along the trail, making slow progress. At Glenora things are quiet, the town being deserted by all save the usual population, those miners who have reached there having started for Teslin

DEATH OF TWO PIONEERS

The ranks of the pioneers of the province were yesterday thinned by the taking away of two well known residents who have been in British Columbia since the early days Benjamin Bailey died at his home on Alfred street, aged 71 years. Coming to the province in 1858, Mr. Bailey was for many years engaged in the forwarding and express business during the Cariboo and Fraser river gold excitement, having his home at Yale. Mr. Bailey was afterwards sanitary officer in this city. He narrowly escaped the fate which overwhelmed so many when the disaster oc-When the steamer Farallon sails northward on her next trin, her master, Captain John Roberts, will remain at home, owing to ill health.

The C.P.R. steamer Athenian passed Concepcion on her way to this port on Saturday last.

The Triangle Steamer Athenian passed Concepcion on her way to this port on Saturday last.

From Friday's Dally, Steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco early this morning bringing a very large crowd of passengers. She had in all 455 passengers, of whom 270 decided to the province many years, being well known in all 455 passengers, of whom 270 decided to the province many years, being well known in all 455 passengers.

Mayor Redfern Seeks Legislation to Pa Any Given Against the City. Mayor Redfern has a motion on the bulletin board at the city hall, which he will recommend at the next meeting of the council. Its object is to secure legthe council. Its object is to secure legislation to provide for the payment of any judgments that may be given against the city in the Point Ellice bridge accident suits. The motion reads: "Whereas certain judgments have been given against the city in the Point Ellice bridge cases; and whereas pending appeal to the Privy Council the avenues of said independent. Privy Council the amounts of said judgments have to be paid into the supreme court; and whereas in event of the Privy Council deciding adversely to the city the amount of any judgemnts obtained will have to be paid at once; It is resolved that the municipal council request the government to enact such an amendment to the municipal clauses act as will ento the municipal clauses act as will enable the corporation to borrow the amounts required to be paid into the supreme court pending the decision of the Privy Council and costs, without being required to repay them before the end of the year; also for authority to enable the council, in event of the Privy Council deciding against the ciyt. to pass a by-law to borrow on the credit of the municipality any money that may be reby-law to borrow on the credit of the municipality any money that may be required to pay all judgments and costs that may be given against the city in the bridge cases, such by law to be introduced without petition and without the assent of the ratepayers."

A DAYLIGHT ROBERY.

Health Thieves Do Not Slink in Darkness—No Time That Insidious Dis ease Will Not Attack the Unwary.

"I had been troubled for eight years with gravel and complication of kidney troubles. Remedies and doctors failed to held me until I tried South American to held me until I tried South American Kidney Cure. At times the pains were so severe I could not lie down or remain in any position for any length of time. I procured a bottle and got almost immediate relief. The soreness and weakness all left me, my kidneys were restored to a fiealthy condition, and I thank this great remedy that I am a well man." Michael McMullen, Chesley, Ont.

OVER HALF A MILLION Almost Prisoners During the Winter Month

That is What the Government Admits the Deficit Will Be at the End of Next Year.

Large Increase in the Amount To Be Voted for Public Works Throughout the Province.

This being an election year, the estima of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, submitted to the legislature last evening, are of particular interest. In the first place, the government admits a deficit of \$539,220.30. Last year they estimated a cash balance of \$285,000. This big difference is caused by an increase in almost every item of expenditure, including the debt. On the debt account there is an increase of \$3,150 for interest on \$90,000 parliament buildings debentures, payable December 30th, 1898, and June 30th, 1899; \$4,000 interest on temporarty overdrafts; \$10,000 for redemption of debentures, and an increase of \$2,000 for investment of dividends. There is an increase of \$24,574 for civil government, salaries, made up of small amounts for every department. It is the same with the salaries for the administration of justice, and, in fact, as will be seen by the comparative statement which follows, there is an increase all along the line. The signs of the approaching election, however, are best seen in the amount set aside for public works. Last year the amount was \$395,150.00. This year it is \$620,200.00. Among the larger amounts for public works is \$44,000 for an addition to the asylum for the insane; \$6,000 for the Rossland court the insane; \$6,000 for the Rossland court house; \$5,000 for the public school at Rossland; \$4,000 addition to Nelson court house; \$5,000 school at Union mines; \$4,000 Nelson school, and smaller amounts for other public buildings throughout the province. For roads, streets and bridges some of the districts receive considerably more. Hast Yale, for instance, is put down for \$24,000, compared with \$18,000 last year. East Kootenay last year was voted \$15,000. This year the expenditure in that district, at present represented by Hon. Col. Baker, is \$24,000. West Kootenay is down for \$68,000 this year, as against \$36,000 last year. This district is now represented by but two members, but the government has promised to increase the number to four. An additional \$5,000 is down for the main trunk road, making the total for this work \$29,000. The Victoria-Nanaimo trunk road is cut down from \$2,000 to \$1,500. The Nanaimo-Comox trunk road is to be improved to the extent of \$10,000, as compared with \$8,000 last year, and there is another \$4,000 for the trunk road in Col. Baker's constituency. Among the other larger votes for roads, streets and bridges are: \$18,000 for Rossland and Trail; \$20,000 Westminster-Yale trunk road; \$10,000 road Lytton to Lillooet; \$8,000 road Six-Mile Creek; \$5,000 road Nanaimo Lake to Nitinat; \$5,000 bridge, North Arm, Fraser river; \$30,000 Thompson river bridge, and numerous votes from \$3,000 down, including \$1,500 for a new bridge over the Gorge, Victoria Arm. The larger votes under the heading "Miscellaneous" are: \$9,000 advertising; \$14,000 stationery; \$10,000 postage and express; agricultural societies, \$3,000; in aid Farmers' institutes, \$3,000; telephones, \$2,000; destruction of wolves, panthers and contents a house; \$5,000 for the public school at Ross

	and express; agricultural	societies,	\$5,000;
r	in aid Farmers' Institutes,	\$3,000; tele	phones,
1	\$2,000; destruction of wol cayotes, \$5,000; lithograph	ves, pantn	ers and
ti	cayotes, \$5,000; hthograph	ing maps,	\$3,000;
1	provincial board of health	n, including	g salar-
1!	ies, \$7,500, miscellaneo	us (not de	etailed),
r	\$12,000. There is still \$3		
17.19	mates for the agent-gener	ars omce	in Lon-
	don.		
35.5	Estimate of Re	evenue.	45. 2.
-		1898.	1897.
e	Dominion of Canada.	1090	1001.
e	annual payment of in-		
e	terest at 5 per cent\$	29,151 \$	29,151
	Dominion of Canada	20,101 4	20,101
	Dominion of Canada, annual payment of		
	subsidy to government		
	and legislature	35,000	35,000
-	Dominion of Canada.	00,000	00,000
e	Dominion of Canada, annual payment of		
	grant per capita on 98,-		
201	173	78,538	78,538
-	Dominion of Canada, annual payment for		
n	annual payment for		
	lands conveyed for		
e	railway Land Sales (including estimated collections	100,000	100,000
8	Land Sales (including		
8	estimated collections		
d	on overdue payments)	75,000	70,000
8	Land revenue	7,000 %	6,000
	Timber royalty and	0	
e	Rents (exclusive land).	60,000	55,000
	Rents (exclusive land).	200	200
	Survey fees	600	500
3-	Timber leases	45,000	45,000
e	Free miners' certificates	175,000	90,000
d	Mining receipts, general	165,000	100,000
8	Licenses	60,000	45,000
1-	Marriage licenses	4,000	3,500
n	Real property tax	120,000	112,000
	Personal property tax	120,000	125,000
h	Wild land tax	45,000	40,000 10,000
*	Tax sale deeds	100	10,000
r-	Commission on tax sale	200	
	Commission on tax sale Revenue tax		90,000
8,	Mineral tax	45,000	
t-	Mineral tax		00,000
e	nominations)	100	100
11	nominations) Revenue service refund	500	500
r-	Fines and forfeitures		-
m			
m	fees	15,000	15,000
1.	Law stamps	12,000	12,000
	Probate fees		4,000
5.	Registry rees	4,000 50,000	45,000
300	Bureau of mines	2,000	1,000
y	Asylum for the insane.	4 000	9 500
	Provincial Home	500	500
	The last the same and a track of	00 000	40 000

	Probate fees	4,000	4,000
ľ	Registry fees	50,000	45,000
ļ	Bureau of mines	2,000	1,000
ŀ	Asylum for the insane.	4,000	3,500
	Provincial Home	500	***
ŀ	Printing office receipts.	20,000	18,000
ľ	Drinting office receipts.	20,000	10,000
ŀ	Printing office receipts		1
ì	Sale of revised sta-	- 000	
ŀ	tutes	1,000	g .
ŗ	Sale of government		
ŀ	Reimbursements in aid.	500	1,000
ŀ	Reimbursements in aid.	5,000	6,000
	Interest on investment		
ļ	of sinking funds	20,000	18,000
į	Chinese Restriction Act.	100	
	1884 (Dominion gov-		
	ernment refund)	30,000	20,000
	Succession duty		8,000
	Miscellaneous receipts.	15,000	
į	miscendificous receipts.	1.0,000	10,000
į	Total\$1	452 280 C	1 200 000
į			1,200,000
1	Estimated Expe	enditure.	*
1		1898.	* 1007
Ì			1897.
į	Public debt\$	295,666 \$	281,084
1	Civil government (sal-		
3	aries) Administration of justice	145,710	121,136
	Administration of justice		I make the
	(salaries)	215,408	156,362
į	Legislation	47,305	31,115
	Public institutions	108,022	92,840
	Hospitals and charities.	51,550	45,450
	Administration of jus-		The Control of the
d	tice (other than salar-	I Parket.	9 4 1
	ies)	80 200	* 75,700
		280,622	242,111
	Education		
	Transport		13,500
	Rent	48	17,000
	Revenue services	17,000	17,000
	Public works:-		
	Works and buildings	118,450	
	Government House	3,050	
	Roads, streets, bridges		1
	and wharves	437,200	
	Surveys	15,000	
		A COLUMN TO SERVICE	Carlo San
		620,200	395.15

Miscellaneous 115,278 97,268 Total \$1,992,609 \$1,566,765 One of the Prince of Wales' favorite hobbies is cutting out his own pictures and those of his immediate family from the pages of illustrated newspapers, and no one enjoys more thoroughly the doubtful nature of these likenesses. He has an extraordinary collection of them all filed away in scrap books. He is a subscriber to two press clipping agencies, carefuly peruses all extracts which come to his notice, and bitterly resents anything to his notice, and bitterly resents any-thing uncomplimentary that may be printed about his wife and daughters, although very indulgent with regard to printed criticisms of his own conduct.

Confinement in Badly Ventilated Rooms Has Helped Poison the System and Implant Deeds fo Disease.

Thousands Have Lost in Strength and Weigh and Are Broken in Health.

Paine's Celery Compound, the Best of All Spring Med icines, Purifies the Blood, Restores Nerve · Force and Lost Strength.

Among the first godo results that are apparent from using Paine's Celery Response and abundant supply of been confined to badly ventilated apparent from using Paine's Celery supply a fresh and abundant supply of been confined to badly ventilated apparent from using Paine's Celery trace of the body; the great medicine is prepared for this the great medicine is prepared for this trace of points.

digestion.

It should be remembered that spring weaknes, nervousness, despondency, languar and that "tired facility" years.

FORTUNATE VICTORIAN.

W. H. Burkholder of This City Secures One of the Walsh Creek Mines.

From a letter received from Mr. W. H. Burckholder of this city, who left on

the second trip of the Islander for the Klondike gold fields, it is learned that he

has, instead of going on to his destina-tion, located and staked off a claim on Walsh creek, the new find made at the beginning of February near the Big Salmon. Mr. Burkholder was encamped

for the winter with about forty others in the vicinity, and when the news of the strike reached them, the whole encamp-ment at once stampeded to the new

creek, which takes its name from Phil Walsh, brother of Major Walsh, administrator of the Yukon. Mr. Burkholder reached there on February 16, on which

date the thermometer registered 75 degrees blow zero. He staked off claim

14, and on prospecting it found coarse gold on the surface, and in the gravel

nuggets about the size of peas. He is of the opinion that he has made a rich strike, and when the letter was written

on the 18th of last month was about to commence development work, He says

there has been quite a stampede to that creek and when the letter was written

IS HE PROPHET OR POET?

"I cannot say why, but the idea is

somewhat borne in upon my mind that we are on the eve of great discoveries in the healing art. I think we shall soon

learn the nature of cancer and consump-

tion, and how to cure them; and perhaps,

(preventive) to all disease; \$6 that we shall die only of age, and humaniy—tortured no more by pain—shall pass out of this world as serenely as the summer

twilight fades into darkness."

The above paragraph is quoted from

an interesting paper, read recently at an important meting of physicians. Whether

its author is more prophet than poet time alone can decide. While we all hope time

may prove him right, we must still admit that progress in that direction is not

rapid. Of the multiplication of drugs there is no end, and much reading about

them is weariness to the flesh; yet the

produce direct and specific effect can be reckoned upon our fingers and thumbs. As to one, at least, of these, the favorable evidence increases steadily as it is more widely tested and employed.

For example, take an instance like the following: "In the early part of 1891," says the writer, "I began to feel low, weak and out of sorts. I had no relish

for my meals, and after eating I felt a heavy weight and oppression at the chest and around the sides. No matter what kind of food I took, I had a constant nagging pain at the chest and stomach.

"I grew to be extremely nervous and wretched, and my allment made my life

a misery. Year after year I continued to

an acute disease. But what is that compared with the grand mass of distress,

bodily and mental, arising from a cause like this? It is like a sharp thunder shower in contrast with weeks of un-broken dreariness and storm. Fancy

what it means "never to be properly

"I lost my strength," continues Mr.

that I got about my business. I took various kinds of medicine, but nothing

gave me more than temporary ease; then I was bad as ever. "In January of this year (1896) I read a book about Mother Seigel's Cura-

in a book about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and of its having cured cases like mine. I got a bottle from Mr. Bayley, chemist, Park road, and after taking it felt very much better. I continued with it, and in three weeks' time I felt like a new being. Soon I was so much better that my friends remarked upon the change.

food. Had I known of the merits of Mother Seigel's Syrup sooner I should have been spared much misery. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and

at liberty to publish this statement, and refer anyone to me. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 144. Park road, Aston, Birmingham, October 8th. 1896."

It is now conceded that the majority of our prevailing diseases, including consumption (that spectre at every Northern fireside) are more or less closely associated with failure of the digestive processotherwise what we familiarly call indigestion or dyspepsia. Now, as the digestion of food is, beyond question, the superlative function performed within the human body, illness in various forms must result from any imperfection in it, as death rapidly follows upon its complete arrest.

plete arrest.

It would seem a rational conclusion that

any hope of finding a preventive of disease must be founded upon our knowledge of how to control the digestion and

maintain it in normal health and vigor indefinitely. On no other theory can we expect to see men die of old age only.

What the future may have in store for

can now eat and digest any kind of

the change.

"until it was with difficulty

suffer, now better now worse, but never

they were still coming in.

us it were idle to predict, but thus far it is certain that the most effective remedy for dyspepsia and its sequences is Mother Seigel's Syrup. One fact is worth a

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve 11s, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous dyspectic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

WHERE IS LEWIS?

Search Being Made For a Montrealer Said to Have Gone to Klondike.

Information regarding Albert E. Lewis. the Montreal real estate man who so mysteriously disappeared from his home in Montreal on November 20th last, is being sought in Victoria with the hope that some clue may be found which may lend to his discovery.

The friends and agents of Mrs. Lewis, who is a very wealthy woman, have searched every city in Canada, and are now here, in consequence of information received from England, which leads to the belief that Lewis has gone, or is about to go to the Klondike gold fields. A reward of \$200 is offered for information regarding his whereabouts. Mr. Lewis, who was one of Montreal's fore most real estate men, is described as fol lows: age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 11 3-4 inches or 6 feet; weight, about 200 pounds; quite bald, brown hair mixed with gray. Large blue eyes, rather small nose and chin; full face, broad shoulders and of good address and gentlemanly bearing. He was supposed to be slightly demented. Lewis has travelled considerably in Australia. New Zealand, Californic and British Columbia. enced in ranching and mining. He had very little money when he disappeared. The reason of his disappeared. though it has been discussed at length by the eastern press, is a mystery. His business matters were all in order and he

was in good financial circumstances. Richmond Fire Hall,

Toronto, 26th Feb., 1897. Dear Sirs,-Constipation for years has been my chief ailment; it seemed to come oftener in spite of all I could do. However, some time ago I was told to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I have done, with the result of what appears now to be a perfect cure. Yours J. HARRIS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The injunction proceedings in Iron Mask vs. Centre Star came on before Mr. Justice Walkem this morning. It is a motion made by the defendants to dis-solve an order restraining them from prosecuting work on a vein under the fron Mask claim. A model showing the mountain and the tunnels of the rival companies, prepared by Mr. J. M. Porter, a mining engineer of Idaho, U.S.A., was produced in court this morning by the Centre Star people. To putting this model in evidence Mr. A. H. MacNeill objected, as his side had no notice of it until this morning, and they would there-Like other forces the influence of disease must be estimated by its aggregate results. We pity people who suffer keenly for a short time from injury or from fore need time to inspect and verify the model. After considerable discussion the court adjourned until 3 o'clock in order that plaintiffs' experts could make an examination of the model. At 3 o'clock the motion was gone on with. Both claims were located under the Act of 1888, and the dispute is whether or not two veins unite. A. H. MacNeill and L. P. Duff for plaintiffs and T. Mayne Daly., Q.C., for defendants.

FREE BOOK WEAR MEN.



My little book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," free, sealed, upon request. It gives cause and effect of early abuse; tells how I treat Weak Men (young or old) without medicines. Over 5.000 cured last year with my wonderworking Electric Body Belt and Supporting Suspensory. Soothing currents through the weakened parts all night, Cures drains in thirty days. Lame back in one week. Dissolves the clotted blood, develops parts and cures

VARICOCELE. Consult me free, or write for book. DR. SANDEN, 156 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

and disease, and gives a flow pure blood and insures perfect If you value your life, beware of stitutes that are offered by some ers. Paine's Celery Compound is

gour and that "tired feeling" prove that the matter in the nerves and spinal cord are not getting sufficient nourishment.

and the best people in every part of the you need to cure you; take nothing the it is a guaranteed spring life-given are not getting sufficient nourishment.

-DR. TAFT'S— CURES

-ASTHMALENE—
Gives a Night's sweet
sleep and cures so that you need not a

ASTHMA or breath for fear sumocation. On receipt of name and P. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. (186 West Adelaide Street, FREE

Miners' Outfits

VICTORIA, B.C.

No. 90. Certificate of the Registration of a Extra Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." UPPER YUKON COMPAN

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

The head office of the company is situate at the city of Seattle, King County, State of Washington.

The amount of capital of the company is thirty-five thousand dollars, divided into thirty-five thousand shares of one dollar each

arch.

The head office of the company in province is situate at Victoria, and V Bone, stationer, whose address is Victoresaid, is the attorney for the

pany.

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

To transact a general transportation and trading business in Alaska, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of the Dominion of Canada, and upon the waters in and contiguous thereto; to purchase, acquire, construct, hold, lease, mortgage, eperate and sell steamboats and boats of every description sew mills wharves. cperate and sell steamboats and boats of every description, saw mills, wharves warehouses and all buildings and works not cessary or convenient; to purchase, acquire sell and trade in general merchandise goods and lands; to borrow and loan mone upon every form of security, and to give and take mortgages, deeds of trust an pledges of every kind and character, an generally to do all acts and possess such powers as are in any manner incident the business of transportation and traing; to manage, operate, build and make any and all such improvements as shattend to the increasing of values, addingtoness and the control of the control tend to the increasing of values, ad to facilities, developing and improving to facilities, developing and improving of the company's property and in making investments of every kind and character, in either real or personal property, whether for the company itself or as agents for other parties.

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

(Seal)

S. Y. WOOTTON.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE

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

March 7th, 1898.

WM. H. PHIPPS.

WM. H. PHIPPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date 1 intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kitimat Arm, about one mile north of the land applied for by Messrs. Todd, Donohoe and Stevens; thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence east forty chains (more or less), to short line; thence following the shore line in southerly direction to the point of commencement. JAMES S. MURRAY. Victoria, B. C. 24th, Feb., 1898. OFFERED FOR SALE—The coal right 88 acres, section 20, Rock Bay, Gab island. For further particulars appl John Canessa or John Tollick, fish ket, Johnson street.

******** \$1.50 ANNUM \$1 Consequence of the same

VOL. 17.

Conflict Between Spain as United States.

The Former Said To Have More New Reforms to happy Cuba.

London, March 28.-The M respondent of the Standard

respondent of the Standard am able to state that the fo the real course of the negotiating the past week, on W United States Minister Wood an official interview with the of foreign affairs and colonic Gullon and Moret, at the predence of the former. It I hours. General Woodford them official note explaining views and intentions of the government. In this documen mandatory intimation was made mandatory infimation was maddate fixed, but it was clearly stated that the United State ment could not longer with congress correspondence and coports which not only put in the condition of the distressed lation of Cuba, the inadequate registrant disaffection, but all ersistent disaffection, but a persistent disaffection, but al that the new colonial policy efforts of Spain had not produ which would justify holding pects of early pacification, co the American note lays stress fact that contingencies are no proaching for that action w foreshadowed in the presider sage and diplomatic corresponding the property of the presider sage and diplomatic corresponding to the presider sage and diplomatic corresponding the presider sage and diplomatic corresponding the presider sage and diplomatic corresponding the president sage and the presider sage

sage and diplomatic corresponder frequently and clearly durin three years.

"The American note and help the American help the American frequently and progress of the note and deprecates the official relief and war yessels being the very elements with the decimal progress of the note and deprecates the official relief and war yessels being the very elements with the decimal progress of the note and deprecates the official relief and war yessels being the very elements with the decimal progress of the note and deprecates the official progress of the note and deprecates the official relief and war yessels being the very elements with the progress of the note and deprecates the official progress of the note and the progress of the note and th Spain reminds the American of all the concessions she had the United States, the last her willingness to submit the commission reports as to the arbitration.

arbitration."
In conclusion the Spanish that the government believ reached the extreme limit of compatible with the honor of Spain, and will not adm ments on her rights of sovere

Spain Not Frighten Madrid, March 28.—The Ir El Liberal agree to-day in mediation by the European tween Spain and Cuba will in view of the crisis in the Fring: "Anyway, Spain is abl resent any insults and repuretensions."

French Press Com Paris, March 28—Le Figar ing to-day upon the Cub-says: "There is more reason yesterday to suppose that tious policy of the United St transferred into a really a The sole danger of war lies allowing themselves to be d olying to the impertinences Le Eclaire says: "In spite mistic cable despatches we war is inevitable." Spain's New Propo

Spain's New Propos
New York, March 28.—Spain
parently defiant, has asked
delay before the United Sta
thing more about Cuba, says
ton correspondent of the Hers
The request has been made
Polo de Baenabae. Spanish
Washington. He promises o
half that she would lay bef
department at an early day
the more liberal government
plan the minister declared
and liberal that it would by the more liberal government of plan the minister declared and liberal that it would be to the United States and to the United States and to the United States and to surgents, and would bring a the island. Spain's proposal, believed in Washington, has President McKinley and the plemats, however, are still president has not yet giver averting war, and with chatience is ready to consider a might lead to a peaceful so Cuban question. Details of plan have not been made kentister Polo, but he explained to secretary of state to-day than not yield her sovereignty over would give the island home the troops and exercise most ity, but the flag must remained the troops and exercise most ity, but the flag must remained the independence of Cobe bought by money.

While President McKinley look with favor upon the is not doubted that as a ressultations with cabinet ministeders, the minister will be pledge can be given to endo that Spain may adopt short dependence.

ROBERT McLEESE Demise at Soda Creek of a Pioneer.

Soda Creek, B. C., Mare McLeese, an old and resport Soda Creek, lied this in He came to this province in 1858. He represented trict in the legislature for and in other ways identifies the development of the collection. He will be interred beside in Ross Bay cemetery at in Ross Bay cemetery at