

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Destroyed by fire

Residence of Mr. D. McNaughton on Edmonton Road burned early this morning.

Early morning fire which gave the fire department a very rough run.

The large frame residence of Mr. D. McNaughton, Edmonton road, was completely destroyed by fire this morning.

Ask your grocer for Windsor Soap

Goldilocks Steele, Briggs

Piercy & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers

NEW PRINTS, LAUNDS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ZEPHYRS

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 15.

KING GEORGE IS DEFIANT

Old World Might Exerted to Starve Christians Into Submission to Turkish Rule.

An Interesting Interview With Ruler of a Nation That Defies All Europe.

A Grand Reception Accorded Crown Prince Constantine on His Arrival at Larissa.

London, March 30.—In an interview yesterday King George of Greece is reported as saying:

"The great powers should take warning before it is too late. The Greek nation cannot endure this state of affairs much longer, and the situation will become uncontrollable. The world has never before witnessed such a spectacle as is now being enacted before the eyes of Christian civilization, surrounding an island with their warships and starving a noble Christian people whose only offence is that they have fought for their liberties. While doing this the nations are feeding and upholding their slaves Turkish oppressors. It seems almost incredible that the egotism of the powers could lead them to outrage every principle of humanity, ignore and trample down the public sentiment of Europe, and inflict slow death upon the brave Greeks. I cannot understand it. It is as if I were bound to restrain the natural indignation of the Greek army to vindicate the honor of their flag and advance on the Turkish frontiers which threaten our independence. We did not want our torpedoes and troops to be used by the Turks to threaten the Christians in the island, and we did not send our fleet to the frontiers of Epirus and Macedonia until a large Turkish force threatened us there. Now it is said that the powers are threatening to blockade the sea, the naval base for our forces in the Aegean. It would be an infamous act to blockade Volo while the Turkish navy menaces our territory. If it is done it will be useless to attempt to hold our troops back any longer, and I will order them to go forward. My mind is made up.

There is not another people like the Greeks in the world. See how the Greeks are coming here, across seas and mountains, to fight for the cause of liberty and civilization. Those men who are searching past the palace at this moment are Greeks from remote parts of the Caucasus. There are more than 100,000 of these Greek ancestors have lived in the Caucasus for over a century. Greeks are coming from every part of the world, and all this shows what an unquenchable spirit moves the Greek race. It is not a momentary excitement, it is a magnificent. They are prepared to make any sacrifice and no loss can be too great for them. They will fight without food; they will fight even if they are surrounded by the enemy. The Greeks will not cease till they have achieved victory, or the last fighting man has fallen.

THE KINOTOSCOPE

Bill to Prevent Pictorial Representation of Prizewrights.

Washington, March 30.—Senator Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, has reported favorably a bill to prevent the use of kinotoscope exhibitions of prizewrights in the district of Columbia or the territory. It also prohibits the mailing of weight pictures or their receipt from common carriers. A heavy penalty is provided.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL

Equal to Connellsville—Canadians May Cut Cost to \$5 per Ton.

Montreal, March 30.—A sample of coal recently made from coal from Crow's Nest Pass, on the Canadian Rockies, has reached the Canadian Pacific Railroad offices here. Experts claim that it is fully equal, if not superior, to that made at Connellsville. Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, claims that with the Crow's Nest Pass cut-off built by themselves, the Canadian Pacific will be able to supply all the furnaces in British Columbia with this coke at \$5 per ton, as against a cost of \$16 at the present time.

At Great Falls, Mont., coke to-day costs \$11.00 per ton. With coke at \$5 Shaughnessy thinks that a great deal of ore in the United States will be brought into Canadian furnaces.

PEARY'S NEW SCHEME

A Plan for Arctic Research Which Includes Reaching the North Pole

To Be Considered by the Council of the American Geographical Society.

New York, March 29.—The advertisement this morning says: Lieut. Peary recently laid a plan for Arctic research before the council of the American Geographical Society. The plan includes the reaching of the North Pole. It was heartily endorsed by the council and a subscription towards its accomplishment promised. Should either plan succeed the United States will reap the glory.

Lieut. Peary's plan as now matured is considered by Arctic explorers one of the most feasible yet advocated. First of all, it is not to be an expedition in the usual sense of the term. It will, besides Lieut. Peary himself, include only one or two white men. If one, he will be a surgeon, and if two, the other will be a scientist. The party will be conveyed by a chartered whaler to a point on the western coast of Greenland which Peary has so often made his base of exploration. At this point lives a tribe of Eskimos. They form the most northerly settlement of human beings, as far as is known, upon the globe. They know the explorer and have every confidence in him. From them he will select five or six young married couples and will, with them, push along to the northwest coast of Greenland as far as possible, and perhaps into the archipelago which, it is believed, surrounds the North Pole. All their goods, including dogs and sledges, will be taken with them, and when no further progress can be made north Lieut. Peary and his companions will be landed at some spot and a new colony formed. The ship will leave a supply of provisions for three or more years and make its way back to civilization before the ice closes in. From this point, two or three white men will make their explorations. Lieut. Peary figures that this colony will not be over 300 miles from the Pole. The Eskimos will be able to withstand the climate, and he believes that they will be content as long as they have enough food. From some colony or base of supplies, the cooking and attend to the clothing and footwear.

"We will live like the Eskimos," said Peary. "We will take no losses with us and as little of other encumbrances as possible. Perhaps our snow houses will be kept dry and clean than theirs, but that is all. As soon as the ice conditions are propitious an attempt will be made to reach the pole. The Eskimos and their dog sledges will be used if possible, but in any case the white explorers will push on until the Stars and Stripes have been planted near, if not on, the Pole itself.

Lieut. Peary figures that under favorable conditions his little party will be able to make ten miles a day through the ice and fields of snow. On this basis they could make the distance and return in about seventy-two days. This he regards as a short one to be away from his colony or base of supplies. On two former occasions he was absent for a much longer time.

Lieut. Peary, while hoping, does not expect that the favorable moment for making this venture Poleward from his colony will come at once. He says it may be two, three or even five years before the conditions are just right. If necessary, he wants to be prepared to wait ten years, but he firmly believes from his own experience that the time will come within three years.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ailments of the liver. Only one pill does.

THE GOOD WORK STILL GOES ON

Fourteen Members of Public Works Department Notified of Their Dismissal To-Day.

Dominion Alliance and Plebiscite—Bill to Abolish Superannuations Introduced.

A Detachment of Mounted Police to Start for the Yukon District.

Ottawa, March 30.—Fourteen officials of the public works department were notified of their dismissal to-day. Four of them are of the permanent staff, being recent appointments, while the other ten are temporary hands.

The legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance met to-day in the lower room of the house of commons. After a long discussion of the permanent staff, being recent appointments, Messrs. Flint, Craig, Gagnon, Charlton and Senator Vidal, of the committee to look over the plebiscite bill when introduced in the house, and if necessary to again call a meeting of the alliance and the committee.

Hon. Mr. Mulock introduced his bill to-day to abolish civil service superannuation, which was read a first time. Inspector Scarth, of the department of agriculture, left here on Saturday for Regina, and will, on arrival there, proceed with some twenty mounted policemen to the Yukon district. He will join Inspector Constable there, and will call a caucus of government supporters is called for Thursday, when, it is understood, Hon. Mr. Fielding will indicate the main line of the tariff bill.

Hon. Mr. Laurier informed a deputation that the government intend to erect a special building for the geological survey specimens in Ottawa.

Maclean will ask if the C.P.R. have deposited plans with the department of railways for the construction of a branch line through Crow's Nest, if so, on what date?

Lovitt was introduced in the senate last night. Cox moved the address in relation to the C.P.R. for a referendum, himself a tariff reformer, but admitted that immense industries have been built up under the national policy that he considered.

The corporation is petitioning for an increase of the Chinese tax to \$500.

Hon. Mr. Blair told Maclean that the government is considering the question of negotiating with the C.P.R. for a reversion or modification of clauses 14 and 20 of the company's contract. The first deals with the right of the company to obtain from the government land required for branch railway stations.

AGAINST ANNEXATION. Californians Opposed to Hawaii Being Absorbed by the United States.

San Francisco, March 30.—A memorial in the form of a petition signed by the people of this state who are interested in the beet sugar industry is being extensively circulated.

The petition is a protest against the continuance of the Hawaiian treaty of 1875 and against the proposed annexation of the islands. It sets forth that the treaty has been operative against the revenues of the United States, as well as vitally detrimental to the beet sugar industry here.

It appears that under the treaty during the years 1890-95 inclusive the Hawaiian islands admitted free goods to the United States to the value of \$15,000,000, showing that in the interchange of business between the two countries the islands enjoyed 78 per cent. of the total volume, and this is naturally increasing under the present tariff.

The women will be taken along to do the cooking and attend to the clothing and footwear.

"We will live like the Eskimos," said Peary. "We will take no losses with us and as little of other encumbrances as possible. Perhaps our snow houses will be kept dry and clean than theirs, but that is all. As soon as the ice conditions are propitious an attempt will be made to reach the pole. The Eskimos and their dog sledges will be used if possible, but in any case the white explorers will push on until the Stars and Stripes have been planted near, if not on, the Pole itself.

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VAN HORNE'S RESIGNATION.

His Opposition to Hill Not Supported by the Magnates of the Company.

A New York special to the Minneapolis Times, dated March 22, says: Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will arrive here to-morrow, and Thos. Lowry, of Minneapolis, is now here.

There is to be a highly important meeting of Canadian Pacific and "Boo" people this week, ostensibly to consider the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass division of the former.

It was stated on Wall street to-day that the real reason of the meeting was to discuss President Van Horne's resignation, which, it is ascertained, is bound to be handed in before April 1.

It is said that he is consistently and earnestly opposed to J. J. Hill and all his party.

being shared by Mackay, Angus, Smith and Mount-Stephen, makes his position more untenable than it was a year ago, when he was about to resign, but was persuaded to remain. It is believed that Messrs. Shaughnessy will succeed Van Horne.

An eminent railroad financier said to a Times correspondent to-day: "I am amazed that the Canadian Pacific allowed Hill to get control of the Duluth, Superior & Western. To lose that road is a blow that the Canadian Pacific is bound to feel severely. It leaves the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic a missing link in a road that for all practical purposes commences nowhere and goes nowhere. Hill must be a power in Canadian railway affairs even now."

IRELAND OVERTAXED

An Important Debate on Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland.

Hon. E. Blake Declares It the Duty of Government to Propose Remedial Legislation.

London, March 30.—An important debate on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland was to be opened yesterday in the house of commons by Edward Blake.

His motion declares that Ireland is unduly taxed, and that it is the duty of the British government to introduce remedial legislation. There are two amendments proposed: one by Horace Plunkett, an Irish Unionist with Liberal predilections, and another by the government to spend money in the industrial development of Ireland; the other by a Radical, asserting that as long as it is a united parliament all three countries must be treated on the same basis for fiscal purposes.

The answer of the government is that the late royal commission only inquired into one branch of the question, and the final decision must be withheld until another committee reports upon the other branches.

As at present advised, no Nationalist or Radical will act on this second commission, which they regard as a mere ploy to redress Ireland's financial grievance, but maintain that the report of the royal commission only demonstrated more clearly than ever in the incidence of taxation in the Irish party against the proposed new commission in the taxation system should be adopted in order to bring relief to the poor classes all around.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes of office, presented a petition praying the house of commons to take into consideration the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and to address the affairs where Ireland is overtaxed.

Hon. Edward Blake, Irish Nationalist member for the south division of Longford, called attention to the report of the royal commission on the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, and moved that it be established that an undue burden of taxation upon Ireland, constituting a great grievance and making it the duty of the government to propose remedial legislation at an early date.

Mr. Blake spoke of the economic conditions of Great Britain and Ireland, and said British rule had advanced the former, but had failed to prosper Ireland. In conclusion Mr. Blake protested in behalf of the Irish party against the proposed new commission to enquire into the financial relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland. (Irish cheers.)

Mr. John E. Redmond, Farnham member for Waterford city, seconded Mr. Blake's motion. In so doing, he said that Mr. Gladstone was the author of a great deal of injustice in connection with the taxation of Ireland. He contended that the government of Ireland was wasteful, costing twice as much per head as in England, with a Lord Lieutenant receiving double the salary of a president of the United States. Mr. Redmond characterized the proposal to appoint a new commission as being "dishonest and cowardly evasion of the question."

Look the Door Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and germs of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild. 25 cents.

ANOTHER BATTLE OCCURS IN CRETE

Christians Bombard Another Blockhouse and Are Shelled by the Warships.

War Inevitable—Thirty Thousand Insurgents Armed to the Teeth.

A Week's Fighting—The Insurgents' Salary of the Independence of Greece.

Canoe, March 31.—The Christians bombarded the blockhouse above Izelin, to which the Turks, together with the foreign ironclads, replied with shells. The bombardment continued until 11 o'clock at night, and was resumed this morning. The result is not known.

Paris, March 31.—It is announced here this afternoon that the powers have decided to proceed with the partial blockade of Greece at an early date.

London, March 31.—A dispatch from a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Eleusina, the headquarters of the Turkish army in Macedonia, says: "War is inevitable if the negotiations of the powers fail. Thirty thousand insurgents, armed to the teeth, are waiting at a certain point on the frontier. A week from to-day is the anniversary of Greek independence. It is difficult to believe that it can pass without the enthusiasm breaking all bounds, though Prince Constantine's orders are to exercise the utmost strictness to prevent unauthorized action."

London, March 31.—The London correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Volo, Greece, telegraphs: "A thousand insurrectionists reached Volo to-day. This is extremely important, as I am confident that the National Society is beginning to move. A public meeting, which was held here this afternoon, sent a deputation to welcome Prince Constantine and to tell him the whole population hopes for an immediate advance. The prince thanked them for their loyal devotion."

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Sofia, Bulgaria, published to-day, says: "I visited the hospitals here and found only two per cent. of the garrison there, all for trivial causes. The military authorities have stopped all communication across the frontier in consequence of the prevalence of smallpox."

Constantinople, March 31.—Reports from Turkish headquarters at Eleusina say that the Greek leader at Alexistaki, a brother of the famous chief, crossed the frontier into Macedonia yesterday, accompanied by about twenty-five followers. Near Grevena the Greeks engaged the advance post of Turkish troops, commanded by a German officer.

The loss of the insurgents is not known. They subsequently returned across the border into Greek territory. It is difficult to see how war between Greece and Turkey can be averted. It is rumored in diplomatic circles here that King George has sent a messenger to the Czar, saying it is impossible for Greece to yield to the powers regarding Crete, and it is equally impossible to recall the Greek troops from Thessaly in view of the excited condition of the public mind.

It is believed that even the annexation of Crete would fail to satisfy the Greeks, who are so imbued with war fever that nothing short of a severe blood letting will stop them.

London, March 31.—The following semi-official announcement was made last evening: "In consequence of the request of the admirals, it has been decided that a further detachment of 600 men be forthwith sent to Crete by each power. The Welsh Fusiliers at Malta have been ordered to be ready to sail immediately. Otherwise the situation as regards the action of the powers is unchanged. It has been decided to demand the withdrawal of the Greek and Turkish forces from the frontier, such a course appearing impracticable at the present moment."

Constantinople, March 30.—The Greeks, it is believed, greatly underestimate the strength of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and Epirus. Edin Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, now has at his disposal about 150,000 fighting men and 300 Krupp guns. He also has an ample supply of ammunition, a fair commissary and his medical staff and hospital corps are at a satisfactory condition. All the strategic points on the frontier are occupied and defended by newly thrown up earthworks and other defenses and are supplied with powerful batteries of artillery. To attack this line of defence it is understood the Greeks cannot muster more than 60,000 men, mostly irregulars, although some estimates here have it that the Greeks may be able to muster 100,000 men in all, counting the hastily armed peasantry and raw recruits and rough reserves which they have been pushing toward the frontier for a month past. This force is known to be weak in cavalry and especially so in artillery, and in arms the Turks are overwhelmingly strong. The Greeks are showing a warlike spirit and a degree of enthusiasm rarely seen.

As to the Cretan situation proper, it is understood that the admirals in command of foreign fleets in Cretan waters are of opinion that now Greece has virtually completed her preparations on the frontier of Thessaly, a blockade of the principal Greek ports would be useless, thus bearing out the forecasts previously made in these dispatches that the refusal of Great Britain to take an ac-

Twice-a-Week.

NO. 7.

five part in the blockade of Greece might lead to the collapse of that scheme to prevent an outbreak of hostilities. Under these circumstances all the efforts of the ambassadors of the powers here are now being directed toward prevailing upon the Sultan to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete as another step to prevent the attacking forces in support of Greece, and in addition the ambassadors are endeavoring to prevail upon Greece and Turkey to agree to the establishment of a neutral zone between the opposing Turks and the Greeks on the frontier.

Canes, March 30.—The Greeks to-day attacked Fort Izden, which dominates Suda Bay. The foreign ironclads bombarded the attacking forces in support of the Turkish garrison, which had twelve cannon and one mitrailleuse. Finally detachments of foreign troops occupied the fort.

The Turkish army, fighting to-day in Spinalonga, the Cretons succeeded in dislodging the Turks and seized a vessel which was landing ammunition for them. Fighting continues at Heracleon and Ierolimio. Several shots have been fired at the foreign occupying forces at Paksauria. The French commander has obtained reinforcements to replace the Turkish outposts, which are said to be absolutely unreliable.

"I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Cathartic Cure at the drug store of Mr. Boyle here. I am thankful to say it has proved most effective. I have also tried your Kidney-Liver Pills and found them excellent."—Henry R. Nicholls, rectory, London.

INSULTED THE QUEEN. Kruger Finds it Necessary to Remove His Grandson, Eloff.

Capetown, March 31.—President Kruger, it is announced from Pretoria, has suspended his grandson, Eloff, from office for making a speech in which he insulted Queen Victoria of Great Britain. The president in the press expresses his sincere regret at Eloff's irresponsible remark.

A fight has occurred between a party of Swedes and whites near Eerbarcton. The whites have sent an urgent request for police, which will be at once sent.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED. For the Bye-Election to be Held in Champlain.

St. Genevieve, Champlain Co., Que., March 31.—The official nomination of a candidate for this constituency at the bye-election to be held a week hence for the commons took place here to-day. The attendance of both political parties was large. The candidates nominated were Dr. Marcott (Cons.) and Dr. Trudell (Lib.). These gentlemen ran in the election last June. Marcott was returned and subsequently unseated.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Great Western and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

THE PAPAL ABLEGATION. Will Make Valleyfield His Headquarters—Bishop Emard's Guest.

Montreal, March 29.—Mgr. Merry del Val, the papal ablegate to Canada, will be the guest of Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, for a period of two months. After visiting Onebeck, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and Ottawa, he will make Valleyfield his headquarters. Archbishop Langzein has gone to Quebec to meet del Val.

Montreal, March 31.—Mgr. Merry del Val will make his official entry into Montreal to-morrow night from Quebec. All the bells of the Roman Catholic churches will be rung on his arrival, and afterwards a reception, open to the faithful, will be tendered him in St. Peter's Cathedral.

Fifty Years Ago. President Polk in the White House chair, while in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; both were busy for human weal. One to govern and one to heal. And a president's power of health sometimes depends on a liver-pill. Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow for his liver, 80 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with gripping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medals awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.



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50 Years of Cures.

DISALLOWANCE.

Our contemporary preaches a sermon on "disallowance" from a text whose meaning is purposely perverted, and which it quoted in part only from an editorial in the Times of last evening. Here are the two opening sentences of the sermon:

"The Times thinks that the disallowance of the British Columbia Southern charter extension would simplify the situation. In this placing of the record in favor of the proposed usurpation of power by parliament, the Times has departed from the record of the party with which it pretends to be affiliated."

To halt quote is to misquote, and that is what our contemporary has been guilty of. The Times said:

"The disallowance of the British Columbia charter, a drastic remedy proposed by Mr. McInnes, would simplify the situation; and if that remedy can be justified on grounds of public policy, British Columbia will be in a position to act consistently with a Crow's Nest Pass railway having its terminus at the Pacific Coast."

There seems to be, on the part of the organ as well as of the premier, a determination to misrepresent the utterances of the Times. We were not discussing the question of disallowance and nothing that was said could be interpreted as an honest and unprejudiced reader as approving of disallowance per se, or even as giving a qualified assent to the proposition to disallow the B. C. Southern charter. We had hoped that the practice, of misrepresentation, so long followed by the Colonist, had been abandoned, but it seems that we were mistaken.

It is a curious spectacle to see a former champion of the party of disallowance lecturing a Liberal journal on the question of provincial rights. We have some recollection of the policy of the Macdonald government, and of the unanimity with which the disallowance of provincial legislation, upon the advice of that government, was endorsed by the Conservative press of Canada from Victoria to Halifax. How often and how vigorously did the Colonist protest against the disallowance of Manitoba railway acts, which were passed and re-passed by the Manitoba legislature until the enemies of the provincial rights, alarmed at the storm they had raised, dare go no farther? Enactments by the Ontario legislature, and by the legislatures of other provinces also, were repeatedly disallowed by the Conservative government, but the Liberal press stood alone in condemning those infringements on the legislative rights of the provinces. Conservative newspapers, like the Colonist, were then advocates of centralization of power and influence at the Dominion capital; but since those days a new party has come into power at Ottawa and it is now no longer in the interest of their party that the Conservative press should advocate disallowance. Hence its change of front.

There is no doubt that the federal government has the power to disallow provincial acts, just as there is no doubt that the Governor-General has the power to reserve for imperial approval acts passed by the Dominion parliament, or the Queen has the power of veto of imperial acts of parliament. It is a power seldom exercised, it is true, but it exists and for a wise purpose. The Dominion government have a constitutional right to advise the Governor-General to disallow the British Columbia Southern charter, and if they believe it to be sound public policy that it should be disallowed, that it will be to the advantage of the country as a whole and especially in the interest of the public of British Columbia, whose legislature granted the charter, it will be their duty to so advise His Excellency. But they would assume in so doing, we are bound to admit, a great responsibility, and they would be called upon to justify to parliament and to the country what would most unquestionably be a limitation of provincial legislative power. The question to determine are: Is this a case where disallowance may be properly exercised? Will it be to the benefit of this province that a charter to a railway company should be cancelled with a view of permitting the construction of a railway to assist in the development of the country? Can a privilege or franchise granted by the province be taken away by the Dominion when being used simply as a block to progress? Does public opinion demand this interference with a "provincial right" to incorporate a railway company and create a monopoly? If the answers to these questions are in the negative, then it would be clearly an arbitrary exercise of constitutional power for the Dominion government to disallow the British Columbia Southern Railway charter. But if in the affirmative, then what?

TURNER'S TRIADE.

Mr. Turner's remarks on a question of privilege yesterday were those of a political charlatan, who tries to explain his own peculiar position by finding fault with some one else. The premier's explanation was well supplied with abuse directed against the Times, the words "lie" and "falsehood" being uttered frequently. Hon. Mr. Turner should be careful that in impugning the veracity of others he does not leave himself open to a similar accusation. If the Times wished to reply in the premier's language it would be an easy matter to show that the premier is not above the utterance of a deliberate untruth. Deliberate it must have been, because the premier's mean-

or is not so defective that he cannot remember what he said some two or three days ago. When the petition which evoked this controversy was before the house, Mr. Turner said that he was or had been intimately connected with one of the petitioners (Mr. Beaton) for a number of years. Yesterday Mr. Turner said that he never heard the name of Mr. Beaton connected with the petition. The latter statement may be a satisfactory explanation to Mr. Beaton of Mr. Turner's cavalier treatment of his petition, but when Mr. Turner must contradict himself in order to explain his conduct he should be less ready to charge others with falsehood. Mr. Turner yesterday volunteered the information that although he did not hear the name of Beaton he heard the name of Wilkinson. This sentence contains the explanation of Mr. Turner's motive for opposing the petition, and clearly bears out the view the Times held when the paragraph objected to was written. Hon. Mr. Turner's antipathy to Mr. Wilkinson was evidently stronger than his friendship for his old partner, Mr. Beaton. This was the reason the Times had for saying Mr. Beaton was treated rather shabbily by Mr. Turner.

The premier would be quite willing to assist his old partner, but he was more anxious to get even with Mr. Wilkinson—and for what reason? It will be remembered that about twelve months ago Mr. Wilkinson wrote a series of letters in which he severely criticized the finance minister for his part in the floating of the last provincial loan. The finance minister was not spared; neither was the agent-general in London. Mr. Turner felt keenly Mr. Wilkinson's criticisms, and on the floor of the house characterized them in about the same language as he directed against the Times yesterday. Mr. Wilkinson replied and politely informed the premier that he (the premier) was misinformed. Mr. Turner considered Mr. Wilkinson's letters as a personal affront and refused to see that gentleman. When he heard the name "Wilkinson" in the house on Friday it was to him what a red rag is to a bull, and it looked as if he wanted to get even with the man who dared to criticize his ability as a financier and borrower. This was the reason the Times had for writing the item. It did not for a moment suppose that Mr. Turner's reasons were personal ones against Mr. Beaton. The firms of Turner, Beaton & Co. and H. C. Beaton profited from their close connection in the past and the premier no doubt fondly hopes that they will do so in the future. If the premier expects, however, to retain the confidence of one who materially assisted him in the past, he should not allow the love for revenge to work against his interests.

A disinterested observer of the legislature cannot accept the conclusion that it was Mr. Turner's sense of public duty that led him to oppose the Wilkinson-Beaton petition. This year two or three other petitions were received late and the premier offered no objection. Last session several petitions were received after the allotted time, and the voice of the premier was not raised against them. Will the premier or the Colonist, who comes to his rescue, inform us when Mr. Turner ever before objected to a private petition because it came in late? Whether the refusal to receive the Wilkinson-Beaton petition was in the public interest or not does not concern us at this juncture, but we are anxious that Mr. Turner, who occupies the responsible position of premier, should not be actuated by personal motives, but should treat all petitions alike, and we are also anxious that he should not indulge in Billingsgate when his little foibles are disclosed. The premier, with that cowardice for which he is remarkable, refrained from directly criticizing the Speaker for his remark about the petition, but through abuse of the Times he insinuated that what the Speaker said was absolute nonsense. Notwithstanding further insinuations from the premier that the Speaker was trying to bulldoze the house into receiving the petition, the latter had the courage and manliness to stick to his statement that if the house had followed the example of Quebec the members could have gone home two weeks ago. That was all the Times credited the Speaker with saying, Mr. Turner's object to distort the paragraph in the Times so that it would credit the Speaker with stating something he did not say were the efforts of a political trickster, whose only object is to endeavor to find excuses for his own misconduct.

It is obvious to the most unprejudiced observer that the Turner government is in the last stage of decay. Except for the forbearance of the Opposition party and the half contemptuous support of a portion of its own party the government would have been buried ere now in an inglorious grave. It is probable that the government will outlast the present session and doubtless face parliament again in the session of 1898. The golden opportunity for administering the coup de grace in the debate upon the address was lost by the opposition party, and the guerilla warfare now carried on is scarcely likely to result in the serious discomfiture of the party in power. There will be a little skirmishing during the discussion on the estimates, but the government are wary enough to "secede" through the devious ways of their financial maze.

OPPOSITION ORGANIZATION.

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THE REAL BATTLE, HOWEVER, IS TO BE

fought in the interim between the sessions of 1897 and 1898. If the opposition party means to change its position and to become the dominant party, then it behooves it at once to take such steps as to secure the desired end. To that party, and especially to the leaders of that party, we would say, "Organize, organize, organize."

The country is ripe for a change. From every part, every section, every municipality, comes the cry for the removal of the present administration. Disaffection exists on every hand. The lumberman, the farmer, the merchant, the laborer, and the laborer, all loudly demand that the present government shall be relieved of the cares of office. Saving only the monopolist, the seeker after privileges at the expense of the general weal, the unpopularity of the present government is well nigh unanimous.

There are, however, many old supporters of the Turner government, in this city and elsewhere, who, although desirous of a change, are anxious to find out whether the change will be for the better or not. The government is a failure—the present opposition is any better? To this the inevitable reply is that it is impossible to go "one way or the other" under the present rules. The wastefulness and waste, mismanagement and monopoly, have united themselves with a result that is appalling to any true citizen. Yet we confess that the present opposition has not as yet formally enunciated its principles and laid down its platform, so that a complete, practical and triumphant reply can be made to those would-be detractors of Mr. Semlin and his colleagues.

The Times cannot be charged with any lukewarmness in its support of the opposition party. For many years we have been ardent advocates of pure government and honest administration, and have had no doubt that the present members of the opposition party would give such government to the province. But the people of the province need to be equally assured of this. Let, therefore, the leader of the opposition—who, if his life is spared, will be the Premier of the province in 1898—summon a caucus of his supporters before the close of the session, and at such meeting let arrangements be made for a large representative convention to be held in the near future, at which a broad-minded, progressive, statesman-like platform can be adopted acceptable to all classes of the province. Then let the work of organization begin, let a vigorous campaign be instituted, let representative men be chosen as candidates in every constituency, let suitable literature be flung broadcast in every section of the province, and when the ballot shall be counted in the general election of 1898, it will be found to result in the complete rout of the Turner government.

The Times calls upon the opponents of the government to begin organization, without which the experience of every general election during the past few years may be repeated. With organization, and with a platform acceptable to the masses, who are already opposed to the administration, victory is certain.

A NICE PROGRAMME.

The Colonist favors the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, by the Dominion government. It is also in favor of allowing the B. C. Southern land grant, including the great area of coal lands, to remain in the private hands into which it passed by virtue of provincial legislation. The Dominion government would surely be taking a most remarkable course if it followed out this choice programme. The idea that the public should bear the whole cost of building a road to connect with the coal lands held by private individuals, and the mining districts, thus enormously enriching the owners of the property at the expense of the treasury, cannot commend itself to any real friend of the country. If the government is to build the road the land grant must be made in some way to contribute to the cost. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the provincial legislature would do anything to further that arrangement. There is no other way out except by disallowance, and that is a course which the Lanier government would certainly not like to adopt. Under these circumstances construction by the government, the country bearing the

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CARELESS LEGISLATION.

Reference is made elsewhere in this issue to a bill which confers most remarkable powers and privileges on a company intended to operate within an area defined as having a radius of 50 miles. This is a large extent of country, embracing a number of the most important towns in West Kootenay and East Yale. The provisions of the bill are examined in detail in another column, and nothing more need be said here as regards the powers and privileges to be handed over to the company "omnibus" fashion. The extraordinary feature of the whole affair is that the members of the legislature should be so ready to pass a measure of this character whenever they are asked to do so. They are supposed to be the guardians of the public interest, and such incidents as this may well cause the people to ask the old stock question: Who is there to guard the guardians? It appears that several of the members did not appreciate the extent of the concessions conveyed in the bill, but their ignorance of its character can hardly be excused. The private bills committee in particular should have been possessed of accurate knowledge concerning this and the other bills by which companies are to secure extraordinary privileges at the expense of the public. A nice state of affairs it is when members of the legislature vote a measure through the house without understanding its provisions. A mere accident prevented the bill from going through its final stages with all its objectionable clauses unchanged, a fact which does not speak well for the house and the government. It is worthy of note that some of the provisions are in actual conflict with the public statutes, as well as with constitutional principles, and yet the attorney-general seems to have paid no attention to the matter.

HUNDREDS IN DANGER.

The Frightful Johnstown Disaster May Be Repeated at Greenville, Miss. The Times calls upon the opponents of the government to begin organization, without which the experience of every general election during the past few years may be repeated. With organization, and with a platform acceptable to the masses, who are already opposed to the administration, victory is certain.

Many New Breaks in the River's Banks—The Suffering is Intense.

Greenville, Miss., March 30.—At 3 o'clock this morning another crevasse occurred about Morand's Landing, 15 miles north of this city. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a break occurred near Anstralia, Miss., 12 miles north of Rosedale, in Bolivar county. This, with the Crevasse at Lake Lee, 10 miles below Greenville, will deluge the entire great Mississippi delta. Nearly all of Washington and Bolivar counties will go under the next two days. All of Issaquen and parts of Sun Flower and Sharkey will also be flooded. Live stock and dwellings in great numbers and people are fleeing to railroad embankments and levees for safety. It is impossible to estimate the amount of property which will be destroyed. Suffering will be intense. Greenville, Rosedale, Stonerville, Atchicola and in fact all the delta towns south of Rosedale to Vicksburg, will be under water soon. The greatest excitement prevails all along the line. Greenville levees are getting mushy. Thousands of men line the embankments north and south of Greenville working like demons. All business is suspended and people are fighting for their lives.

ISABEL MURPHY'S DEATH.

Due to a Disease Caused by Chronic Alcoholism. London, March 30.—A large crowd of curious people attended the funeral today of Miss Isabel Murphy, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Murphy, a California millionaire. An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict rendered setting forth that death was due to a disease caused by chronic alcoholism. One of the sisters of the deceased had been erroneously said to be the wife of Viscount Wolsey, commander-in-chief of the forces. Lady Wolsey was Miss Erskine. Two sisters of Miss Murphy, however, married English baronets.

Chicago, Burning Skin Disease Cured for 35 Cents.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day cures "scaly" eruptions, pimples, scald head, eczema, itching, etc. It is a specific and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and healing, and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

GOMEZ TO MCKINLEY

Letter From the Insurgent Leader to the President of the United States. Chicago, March 31.—The Record contains a letter from General Gomez, written to President McKinley, and containing a copy of one written on Feb. 9 to President Cleveland. The Record's copy was sent by C. E. Crosby, the correspondent reported killed during a battle near Arroyo Blanco. The original letter to President Cleveland either went astray or was suppressed by the recipient. To President McKinley General Gomez says: "In the field, near Sancti Spiritus, March 1, 1897. "The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States of America. "General Weyler has arrived in the district of Sancti Spiritus with a numerous army. He comes not to fight nor oppose his strength to the forces with which I defend these parts, but as a sanguinary and cruel general, who will avoid combat and spread crime and murder the peasants in the fields, to kill the children and to drive our persecuted and outraged women to the woods, leaving their homes to be burned, and their gardens destroyed. This is how General Weyler pacifies Sancti Spiritus, or wherever he may be. Then he authorizes those who ask him for bread for their children, and alleviation for their miseries to go out into the country to steal and destroy whatever they may find. "With this permit me to send you a copy of a letter which I had the honor to send to your predecessor in office, Mr. Grover Cleveland. It is in the hope that it may move you to sacred action, that induces me to take up my pen to trouble you. "The letter to Mr. Cleveland is very long, and is an earnest appeal for the intervention of the United States in behalf of unarmed men, women and children, who are represented to be ruthlessly slaughtered by the Spanish soldiers. "Look upon the world and you will see how all people with the possible exception of the Americans, contemplate with indifference, or with sentimental platitudes, the war which makes red the beautiful fields of fertile Cuba, as if it were a thing foreign to their interests and those of modern culture, as if it were not a crime to forget in this manner the duties of social brotherhood. "But you know it is not Cuba alone; it is all America; it is all Christianity; it is all humanity that sees itself outraged by Spain's horrible barbarity. "Ah, sir, the vicissitudes of this cruel struggle have caused much pain to the heart of an old and unfortunate father, but nothing has made me suffer so much as the horrors which I receive, unless it is to see that you remain indifferent to them. "Say to the Spaniards that they may struggle with us and treat us as they please, but that they must respect the rights of the defenseless, and that they must not outrage women nor butcher innocent children. "You have a high and beautiful precedent for such a action. Read the sadly famous proclamation of the Spanish general, Balmeaceda, of 1893, proclaiming practically the reproduction of this war, and remember the honorable and high-minded protest that the secretary of state formulated against it. "The American people march legitimately at the head of the Western continent, and they should no longer tolerate the cold and systematic assassination of defenseless Americans, lest history impute to them a participation in these atrocities. "Imitate the high example that I have indicated above. Your conduct, furthermore, will be based solely on the Monroe doctrine, for this cannot refer only to usurpation of American territories, but to the defence of the people of America against European ambitions. It cannot mean to protect American soil and leave its helpless dwellers exposed to the cruelty of a sanguinary and despotic European power. If must extend to the defence of the principles which animate modern civilization, and form an integral part of the culture and life of the American people. "Crow your honorable history of statesmanship with a noble act of Christian charity. Say to Spain that cease, and put the stamp of your authority on what you say. Thousands of hearts will call down eternal benedictions on your memory, and God, the supremely merciful, will see in it the most meritorious work of your entire life. I am your humble servant, M. GOMEZ."

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THE FALL OF MALAKA

Description of the Assault and Capture of the Fort by an Eye-Witness. London, March 31.—S. R. Burleigh, a special correspondent, writing from the capture of the fort at Malak: "I was an eye witness of the assault and capture of the fort at Malak by the insurgents. The insurgents bravely faced the fire of the Turks and showed no fear when bombarded by the foreign warships. "I went through the Turkish line to Malak village on Wednesday, and that night the Greek officers, who are serving with the Cretons, planted a battery of Krupp guns a little over a mile from the Turkish garrison. The Cretons began firing at 8 a.m., and at 3 p.m. I saw a white flag floating from the fort. The Turks from around Malak in Suda bay had, previous to the raising of the white flag, tried to relieve the fort, but were driven back by the Cretons. When the white flag was raised a thousand Cretons swarmed about the walls of the fort. I rushed down the hill where I had been watching the combat, and reached the entrance of the fort. The position was packed with Cretons, shouting to the Cretons, and the Turkish half a dozen Greek officers and volunteers, holding the door and trying to save the garrison from the mob, with the carriage of battle. The Turkish commander, Bimbashi, through the door, requested me to interfere. I advised Bimbashi to open the door, saying I would do the best I could to save him. "Bombardment from the Turkish gunboats passed with dreadful thunder over the Cretons and the fort. The crowd bent to the earth in hushed silence as the death-bearing missiles came by them. They were soon up again and rushed for the door of the fort. The door was opened, and I entered with four officers. There were forty-five men still living in the fort. In spite of every effort to hold the door, the Cretons kept forcing their way in to take the rifles. Just then the whole European fleet at Suda opened fire on the Cretons crowded about Malak. The third shell knocked in one corner of the fort. The dust, stones and flames filled the air. "Turkish officers clung to my arms, and with difficulty I dragged them to the door. Just then an enormous shell burst open the door and the wall fell in. I escaped with the Turkish officers to the outside air, and, yellow with dust and smoke, and with shells bursting in every direction, everyone took flight. "The European bombardment lasted only fifteen minutes, and only four Creton insurgents were killed, and twenty wounded. The number of Turks killed is unknown, but it is believed to be the debris of the fort. Thirty-nine Turkish prisoners were taken to Col. Vasse's camp. "The Cretons fought recklessly and behaved humanely, considering the custom for ages of killing the vanquished. "The Turkish garrison had a good fence at first, but got demoralized in the afternoon. There was in the fort plenty of ammunition, food and water. "The details of the capture place the powers in a decidedly unfavorable light. Instead of sending a soldier with the notification of the admiral's forbidding the Cretons from attacking the fort, a native was sent, who, when questioned, became entangled in contradictions. The notification was written on a dirty sheet of paper, and the Cretons thought it might be a trick of the Turks to prevent them from taking Malak. "There is also a disagreement as to the neutral zone. The Cretons declare that Malak was outside the neutral zone proclaimed by the admiral. "I have seen two witnesses who declare that many Moslems resented the Europeans from Candamun have been armed by the Turks here and sent out to fight the Christians. This is a breach of the agreement made by the consuls with the insurgents. "Letters from the chiefs at Miraballo in the east of the island, declare that the admiral sent messages to them, saying it was useless to resist any longer, that the rest of Crete accepted autonomy, and that the admiral would give them autonomy. This was either a misrepresentation or a gross mistake. The chiefs answered that the rest of the island might accept autonomy, but they would not accept it. "There was another bombardment yesterday of Malak by the European fleet. An officer on board one of the monitors described it to me as follows: "The Turkish authorities say that they would send 3,000 men to occupy Malak. The bombardment was to clear the way for them. I was looking at the insurgents through a glass. They were sitting around in large groups, smoking and expecting nothing, and looking calmly down on Suda. The first shell fell about them, and when the smoke cleared away not one was to be seen. All had been killed. No Turkish vessel went toward Malak. "The admiral assures the Cretons that they are friendly, yet they deliberately drop shells among them. This is nothing less than war by Europe against the Cretons. That the blockade is purely against the Christians is proved by the fact that a Turkish transport has been landing arms, ammunition and cannon in Canea all day. "I know that the insurgents intend to attack Perivolia and drive the Turkish troops off the heights. All about Canea the insurgents remain firm, and should the powers persist war will sweep the island from end to end. "A small fort above Palaidda was attacked by the Cretons yesterday, with the same cannon used against Malak, but without result. The English admiral, Harris, who was going in a steamer launched to watch the attack, was fired on by the insurgents."

RAILWAY SUBSIDY

Hon. Mr. Turner Introduces a Bill to Provide for Aid to Construct Three Roads. But Inlet to Quemsella, Pentico Boundary and Coast to Chilliwack. A Loan of Two Millions and a To Be Authorized for This Purpose.

Hon. Mr. Turner to-day introduced the

Bill for the purpose of authorizing a loan of two million dollars for the construction of three roads, and other public works. The roads are: 1. A road from Inlet to Quemsella, Pentico Boundary and Coast to Chilliwack. 2. A road from Inlet to Quemsella, Pentico Boundary and Coast to Chilliwack. 3. A road from Inlet to Quemsella, Pentico Boundary and Coast to Chilliwack.

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THE FALL OF MALAKA

Description of the Assault and Capture of the Fort by an Eye-Witness.

Insurgents Bravely Faced Fire of the Turks and Showed No Fear.

London, March 31.—S. R. Bushnell, a local correspondent, writing from Cavities the following account of the fall of the fort at Malakka:

There was an eye witness of the assault capture of the fort at Malakka, by the Cretans. The insurgents bravely faced the fire of the Turks and showed no fear.

On the morning of the assault, the Cretans, who were in the fort, were in a state of readiness. The Cretans, who were in the fort, were in a state of readiness.

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RAILWAY SUBSIDIES

Mr. Turner Introduces a Bill to Provide for Aid to Construct Three Roads.

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RAILWAY SUBSIDIES

There is hereby granted for aid in aid of the construction of the following railways, and to be paid out of the moneys raised under this act, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars for each mile of railway, of the uniform gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, viz.:

(a) For a railway from Penticton to the Boundary Creek district, approximately one hundred miles in length.

(b) For a railway from Butts Inlet to Quesnelle, approximately two hundred and thirty miles.

(c) For a railway from the coast to Chilliwack, approximately sixty miles.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into all agreements with any company or companies formed for the purpose of constructing any railway, to which a subsidy is hereby granted, which may be necessary or convenient for the due construction and operation of such railway, which agreements shall, in every instance, in addition to other matters therein provided for, contain the following provisions, viz.:

(1) That unless work is commenced on the railway within two years from the date of the passing of this act, and is diligently prosecuted to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, all rights and claims to the aforesaid subsidy granted by this act may be cancelled and forfeited.

(2) That the aforesaid subsidy shall not be payable until the railway is completed and in running order, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, nor until the security or guarantee satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is or are given for the maintenance and operation of the railway, and no subsidy shall be payable or paid until after such completion and the giving of such security or guarantee.

(3) No subsidy shall be granted to a company for the construction of any line of railway in respect of which a land subsidy has heretofore been granted by the legislature, except on condition that the company in receipt thereof shall undertake to throw open all the lands to be received by it under its subsidy act to public purchase on the same terms and conditions as crown lands can at the time of the passing of this act be acquired, and an agreement binding on the company in this respect, and adequate regulations for carrying out the same shall be executed and promulgated by the company and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before the payment of any subsidy out of the moneys raised hereunder.

(4) It shall be lawful for the company to reserve and except, out of any such agreement, all lands which may be designed by the company and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and laid out and registered as townships.

(5) The plans, specifications and conditions of any proposed contract for the construction of the railway shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the contracts shall be submitted to public tender and competition under such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall approve, and no contract shall be awarded, or work of materials thereunder accepted, without the like approval.

(6) No company in receipt of a subsidy shall be entitled to collect tolls or charges for the carriage of freight or passengers, unless the tariff fixing the rates thereof has been submitted and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and such tariff shall be in force for the period fixed by the order in council approving the same, and all alterations or additions shall be similarly approved, and at or before the conclusion of such period the same shall be revised and again approved for a further period, and so on from time to time.

(7) The terms of the "British Columbia Railway Act," and amending acts, shall be modified by the provincial charter of the company, shall apply to all railways subsidized under this act.

(8) No subsidy shall be paid before the 1st day of July, 1896.

(9) Any balance of the moneys raised hereunder not required for the payment of the railway subsidies authorized hereby shall be appropriated in such amounts and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct, towards the construction of roads and public means of communication and transport, and of other public works.

(10) The minister of finance shall, and is hereby required to, in each and every year, from the first raising of any moneys under authority hereof, to cause a statement to be prepared, showing the amount of moneys so raised and the amount thereon shall have been duly expended out of the consolidated fund of the province such sums as may be required to pay the interest upon the moneys so raised, and shall apply such sum as of such interest aforesaid.

(11) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by order in council, to be made before the raising of any moneys under authority hereof, which may be named in any such order, provide for the repayment of such moneys by authorizing and directing the minister of finance to appropriate such sums of moneys out of the consolidated fund of the province as may be required in any such order in respect of the moneys so raised, and when the moneys so raised are repaid, the moneys so raised shall be applied to the purposes and uses to which they were originally applied, and the moneys so raised shall be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the current revenue of the province.

VASSOS ASKS FOR JUSTICE

The Commander of Greek Army Orders Out Against the Action of the Powers.

London, April 1.—Col. Vassos, in pursuance of the promises made in a telegrammatic message to King George, has sent a strongly worded protest to the admirals. He charges the representatives of the powers with violating their pledges to the Musmus, released at Candamos and dismissed, should not be allowed to attack the Christians again. He condemns the shelling of the Christians by the foreign fleets, and objects to the presence of the British in the present policy, which, he says, is fraught with untold horrors and threatens the entire population of the island with extermination.

Constantinople, April 1.—A dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from Constantinople says that five of the powers, not including Germany, delivered a note to the Sultan yesterday, requesting the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from the Thessalian frontier.

London, April 1.—The Times prints to-day a dispatch from its Paris correspondent advocating the appointment of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete, and emphasizing the great importance which attaches to the visit of the dowager Empress to Copenhagen.

Constantinople, April 1.—It is reported that Karathodoros Pasha, who was mentioned some six weeks ago as likely to be appointed Governor of Crete, is going to Athens on a special mission for the purpose of settling the details of the regulations for carrying out the same shall be executed and promulgated by the company and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before the payment of any subsidy out of the moneys raised hereunder.

Vienna, April 1.—The Fremdenblatt publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day that Great Britain has notified Russia of her assent to the administration of Crete, and that the powers assist in the blockade of Greece, it is added, is willing to send another battalion and a battery of artillery to the island of Crete, and to be placed under the powers do likewise. In this connection the Fremdenblatt declares that Austria will not send any further reinforcements to Crete.

A RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE. London, April 1.—James Creelman cables the Journal from Berlin: "The real reason for Germany's pitiless opposition to Greece is that the German policy has abandoned the fundamental idea of a triple alliance, and a Russo-German alliance has been substituted." "Germany, it seems, has virtually succeeded in divorcing France from Russia. This means an alliance between England and France. Russia's policy is to side with the latter, because any thing to upset the alliance between England and France would be a disaster to her long delayed march towards Constantinople. The relations between Austria and Germany are embarrassing for the former, and such a treaty as the solution of the Austrian empire, which is a mere confederation of people having nothing in common. Seven years ago Kossuth told me that a Russo-German alliance was inevitable within five years. A week later Lord Dufferin told me in Rome, when Bismarck had retired from power, that the keystone had fallen from the arch of peace. Now Bismarck, in his 82nd year, will have the bitterness of knowing that these things are coming to pass, that nullification of the peace of Berlin, and the cessation of diplomatic quietness is the basis of peace of the world, a new world is being created.

ATHENS, April 1.—Col. Vassos, commander of the Greek forces in Crete, telegraphed the following message to King George: "Contrary to their promise, the admirals have permitted the entrance of armed Mussulmans at Candamos to pillage and burn the houses outside the town, while every act of defence on the part of the Christians has provoked a bombardment by the foreign warships. The admirals send their governments false dispatches, declaring I am guilty of crimes; that I have massacred prisoners taken from me, and that I intend to attack Crete. I shall address the admirals an energetic protest."

KILLED BY A TRAIN. Harry Smedley Loses His Life on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

Nelson, B. C., April 1.—Harry Smedley, a miner and prospector from Trail, was killed by a freight train on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, between North Fork and Quartz Creek, on Tuesday noon. While endeavoring to board the car his hold on the side ladder gave way, and as the snow was banked up high he rolled under the train, seven trucks passing over him. His father resides at Chilliwack, and he has relatives in Toronto. He was about 25 years of age.

MAN AND WIFE IN DISTRESS. From Chronic Catarrh—But Instantaneous Relief Follows the First Application of Dr. A. G. Smedley's Catarrhal Powder—Don't Neglect the Simplest Cold in the Head, It May Develop into This Disgusting Malady Almost Before You Can Realize It.

Rev. Dr. Boncher, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. A. G. Smedley's Catarrhal powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after the first application. We consider it a god-send to humanity, and believe that no case can be so chronic or deeply seated as to resist the relief and cure permanently." Sold by Dean & Hiseocks and Hall & Co.

ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL. Montreal, April 1.—A young man named Fred Barry, residing at 1001 St. James Street, was arrested to-day for an attempt to blackmail Clippes Bensoni, a family physician, unless paid for suppressing a scandal.

ONTARIO'S LEGISLATURE

Two Rather Important Bills Introduced Yesterday.

London, April 1.—In the legislature yesterday, Middleton, Liberal, for Hamilton, introduced a bill providing that any city with 5,000 people or over may pass by-law for imposing a special tax for stores carrying on more than 200 kinds of business, the by-law to require the approval of two-thirds of the members of the council.

Provincial Secretary Gibson has introduced a bill providing that the government may pay 50 per cent. of any railway subsidies it has promised in railway steel or iron, manufactured from ore of which two-thirds has been obtained from mines of the province.

It is said that the steel and iron ore remain the property of the province until they are applied as a part of the railway, and if not so applied within a certain time they pass fully under government control again, such steel and iron to be purchased by the government. The chief object of this bill is to promote the manufacture of steel rails in Canada.

The municipal committee of the legislature this morning voted down a bill to amend the Municipalities Act, so that the municipal elections on New Year's Day, Dr. Mackay, of Oxford, led the opposition, contending it was an invasion of the rights and privileges of an honored body. The vote stood 10 to 18.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

PILLSBURY-SHOWALTER.

New York, April 1.—The 17th game in the chess contest between Pillsbury and Showalter was not concluded last night. At the adjournment Showalter had the advantage.

CANOEING.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Canoe Club held last evening, the following officers were elected: Commodore, W. S. Gore (re-elected); secretary-treasurer, William Christie (re-elected); rear commodore, Henry C. Macaulay; vice-commodore, E. J. Thain; management, H. H. Abbott, T. P. Patton, A. C. Martin, Hubert Macaulay, Frank Higgins, C. A. Godson, Percy Wallaston, Ross Eckhardt, T. S. Gery. Several new members were elected.

WHIST.

LIBERAL TOURNAMENT. Whist is evidently not conducive to efficiency in whist if last night's tournament at the Young Liberal Club rooms can be taken as a criterion. The married members of the club were so determined to win the first tournament that they dropped the protest in South Brant against Heyd.

Mr. Merry del Val is expected in Ottawa on Saturday morning. He will stay here a short time before proceeding west.

Messrs. Wallace, Maclean and Robertson, Conservatives, yesterday expressed the opinion that the school question was now dead, and should not be resurrected.

Dr. Allingham, who operated on Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick in London, has written to friends here that Mr. Kirkpatrick cannot live.

London dealers, thinking it time to take duty-paid spirits out of bond anticipation of the rise in the tariff. The Corby distillery has paid \$100,000 in duties since February last.

Governor Mackintosh denies that he has resigned.

Toronto, April 1.—The Globe's Quebec delegate's mandate has not been given by the newspaper for publication, a theologian from the university assures a Courier correspondent that the document goes further than Mr. Conroy's in this way, namely: Mgr. Del Val has full power to look into every detail of his mission and to settle it without referring his report to Rome, and also every bishop and priest has to obey him with just as much promptitude and discipline as if he were the Pope himself. In short the delegate is vested with powers to deal with the question that brought him here.

ANOTHER MAN FALLS. Rollo Simpson, of Montreal, Pronounced a Defaulter.

Montreal, March 31.—Rollo Simpson, confidential man for the wool firm of James A. Cattle & Co., of this city, is a defaulter to the extent of \$70,000.

BIG BLIZZARD RAGING. Omaha, Neb., April 1.—The severest blizzard of the entire winter has prevailed for the last 35 hours in western Nebraska and adjacent territory, and has completely stopped all railroads, the Burlington, Union Pacific and Rock Island, in that direction.

THE TROOPS IN INDIA. The Secretary of State Makes an Important Statement.

London, April 1.—The secretary of state for India Lord George Hamilton, in a dispatch to the Indian government, declares that there must be no registration, licensing or compulsory examination of women, as a result of the prevalence of sickness among the troops in India. This state of affairs has aroused considerable agitation in the public press, but he explains that the rules already enforced against cholera and smallpox may be extended to all contingents of the Indian army, and that examination under the rules are to be expected from the contingents or quarters occupied by the troops. Lord Hamilton further writes the opinion of the Indian government on the sanitary committee's proposals looking to the medical inspection of those who suffer from disease, and to punish those concealing the existence of disease.

A NEW MAN. C. G. Chapin, Jeweller, of Burke's Falls, Says He is a New Man Since Ulna the Great South American Newcomer's Testimony is Endorsed by Thousands of Others.

"For years I have been greatly troubled with nervous debility and friction of the kidneys. I believe I tried every proprietary medicine under the sun, but none seemed to give me any relief, until I had tried South American Nerveine. To my great surprise the first bottle gave me great relief. I can say that I have not felt so well for years. I do heartily recommend this great cure." Sold by Dean & Hiseocks and Hall & Co.

STIRRING TIMES EXPECTED. French Fishermen Prohibited From Taking Bait in Newfoundland.

St. John, Nfld., April 1.—Stirring times are expected here soon, for the government has decided to enforce the act which prohibits French fishermen from St. Pierre taking bait in Newfoundland waters. The aim of the government is to so cripple the French fisheries as to prevent the bounty fed Newfoundland fishermen in European markets. The French are likely to retaliate by allowing Newfoundland set-fishery on the French shore.

B. C. SOUTHERN

ACT WILL STAND

Premier Laurier Announces That Government Has Received No Complaint Against Act.

Maxwell Makes a Brilliant Speech—Our School System Best in the Dominion.

New Changes in the Interior Department Go Into Effect—Other Political Notes.

Ottawa, April 1.—In the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. Laurier said that it was not the intention of the government to disallow the British Columbia Southern Railway Amendment Act, as the government had not received any complaints against the act.

Mr. Maxwell made a brilliant speech in the house this afternoon on the address. He dealt principally with the school settlement, approving of it, and he said that British Columbia had the best system in the Dominion.

The new changes in the interior department took effect to-day. Mr. Smart commences his duties as deputy. A commission has been appointed to enquire into the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. D. A. Lafortune, notary, Montreal, is one of the commissioners.

It is expected that the debate on the address will be concluded at to-day's session of the house. The government is anxious to have it put through as soon as possible in order that the business may be proceeded with. In spite of the protestations of the opposition in caucus yesterday it is the fixed determination of the administration to push the superannuation bill without delay.

Two large oil paintings have arrived at the library of parliament for exhibition. One is the portrait of Sir John Thompson, and the other of Alexander Mackenzie. The painter is Mr. J. Foster, of Toronto, who desires to dispose of them to the government.

Advices from Champlain are all in favor of the government candidate. There is no probability of the conservatives dropping the protest in South Brant against Heyd.

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TOWNS UNDER WATER

Many Bad Breaks in the Levee Along the Banks of the Mississippi River.

River Now Like an Inland Sea—the Elements Against the Unfortunate People.

Memphis, Tenn., April 1.—A heavy rain fall, accompanied by a strong gale from the west, is adding to the gravity of the flood situation in the Mississippi delta. There are four breaks, and each is letting in a stream of water into the Ohio river at Cincinnati or the region at Albany. This tremendous outflow has caused a fall of only one-tenth at Vicksburg, just below the last break. Rain and wind will probably cause more breaks.

The river is now like an inland sea, and a telegram from a point below Hopedale, Miss., announces that the waves are pounding against the levee. This being true there will be in all probability more crevasses.

All the elements are against the people. The rain fall and wind intensifies the danger to life. If the wind comes from the east it would mean heavy rain, a gale blowing from the west would be disastrous. On the Arkansas side the levee from Helena to Arkansas City is as full of holes as the outer wall of a fortification after a siege. There is also a break on the west side.

Over a thousand men were at work on the levees when the crash came. At first a thin thread of water began to trickle from the inner wall of the embankment. Experienced levee men saw the danger and cried out a warning, and the laborers rushed back, but in five minutes a gap fifty feet wide and six feet deep was torn in the wall, and the break grew until it is now several hundred feet. This crevasse is ten miles below Helena, and the water is rushing through it. It will destroy a dozen splendid plantations.

Helena, Cannon, Miss., Rosedale, and a dozen other small towns are under and the prospects are that the whole country will be inundated. In this thickly settled country about 4,000 square miles, dotted with villages, farm houses and negro cabins, will be flooded.

Half a dozen persons have been drowned in the delta, and a dozen on the Arkansas side, south of Helena.

The water at Memphis is almost stationary. The towns under water now are: Australia, Round Lake, Deacon, Concordia, Perthshire, Stafford, Cannon, Bolivar, Mound and Huntington, Bolivar county.

Below here, Avon, Wayside, Pelita, Refugee, Caladore and Swift Water are all flooded, and the water is in sight of Arcola, Cooks, Estelle and Hallondale.

THE CUBAN WAR. Filibuster Expeditions Land Cargoes—Another Battle Reported.

Havana, April 1.—The steamer Monarch, reported to have sailed from Miami, Florida, with 50 men and arms and supplies, is said to have landed on the coast of Cuba. It is positively announced that the bark Dana, which left with arms, ammunition, etc. landed here in the vicinity of Ensada Cochinos, near Cienfuegos.

The insurgent forces under Baldomero Acosta, 1,000 strong, succeeded in giving false information of a pretended confidential character to Colonel Cruz, who sent 100 men to take possession of Punta Brava. Acosta's men, who had been previously concealed in ambush, attacked with machetes, charged on Cruz's men, killing the captain and 17 soldiers, and wounding seriously a lieutenant and 29 soldiers. The insurgents captured 45 Mausers and a large quantity of ammunition before the Spanish troops could get to their rescue. The others escaped. The wounded were brought to Mariana. Several of the wounded have since died.

Brigadier-General Juan Ducaes has assumed temporary command of the insurgent forces in the province of Pinar del Rio. He has named Bermudez second in command.

In an engagement at Zerbalza the insurgents lost 41 killed, including Major Esteban Rovira Ebero, who carried papers and passports signed by Gen. Quintanabanda. Among those killed were five persons who carried Santiago Vegas for purposes of identification. Two were light complexioned Americans, decently dressed. It was impossible to identify them, as they were buried at Santiago cemetery.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY. A Number of Amendments Are Adopted by the Senate.

Washington, April 1.—The Hoar amendment to the arbitration treaty was adopted by an overwhelming vote in the senate, the vote being 5 to 1. The Clinton amendment was laid on the table. The senate adopted an amendment offered by Senator Foraker, which provides for a separate tribunal for each case which may arise under the treaty. The tribunal cannot be continued.

An amendment by Morgan to the arbitration treaty providing that all disputes should be subject to the treaty and shall be settled by diplomatic negotiations instead of by convention was defeated.

DEATHS IN BOMBAY. A Slight Increase in the Mortality in Several Districts.

Bombay, April 1.—According to the official list published yesterday the total number of deaths in this city for the week ending last Friday was 1,111. Of these 445 were due to the bubonic plague. The returns show a slight increase in mortality in Poona. There is relief all over the districts of the province. The districts of Shriput, Sikkot, Kan and Hyderabad had 27, 24, 21 and 11 cases respectively during the week ending March 28 was 185. In the last for night five cases of Europeans attacked by the disease have been officially reported. Two of these proved fatal.

THE CITY FATHERS

The Smelter Proposition To Be Considered at a Special Meeting on Friday Evening.

Ald. Wilson Has Something to Say About a Lumber Contract - Other Matters.

The regular meeting of the city council was held yesterday evening. The mayor presided and all the members were present except Ald. Harrison.

Mr. G. Jorgensen wrote asking for an opportunity to meet the council in order to discuss certain points in the report of Mr. Rudolph Hering on the water works at Beaver Lake.

Mr. Hering could not have been in session of the facts in regard to the water works.

Ald. Partridge thought that he should be allowed to meet the council and moved that the council consider the matter.

Mr. H. P. Bell wrote saying that if the council considered his bill to be too high they could return the reports within a reasonable length of time and no charge would be made.

Ald. Stewart moved that the communication be received and filed. Mr. Bell's proposition accepted and the city solicitor instructed to return the reports.

Ald. Partridge moved in amendment that it be laid on the table for a week, until more information could be obtained on the matter.

The water commissioner reported, in the matter of shutting off the water from Montobe's cabins on Store street, causing the blocking of the sewers.

The water commissioner also recommended the purchase of the \$1150 worth of water meters for use in Chinatown, where an enormous quantity of water was being wasted.

The water commissioner also advised that tenders be called for other supplies.

Ald. Vigilius wanted to know if the fish could not do without the meters for Chinatown.

The mayor was of opinion that they would soon pay for themselves in increased revenue.

The matter was laid over for a week. Redon & Hartnagle and many others submitted a petition asking that a by-law be introduced to increase the municipal expenditure to the amount of \$2500 for the purposes of the public library.

Ald. Vigilius said that the money could be expended better for the repairing of the streets than for the library, and by so doing they would give workmen something to do.

The library is a good institution and very valuable, but he did not think that a by-law would be carried.

Ald. Wilson said that the city library needed improvement. It was a boon to the workingman, and to see the institution in such a dilapidated condition was a disgrace to the city.

The petition was received and laid on the table. The Old Men's Home committee reported recommending the admittance of Carl F. Spahr was adopted.

The streets committee reported, stating that the contract for the city lumber had been awarded to the Shawigan Lake Lumber Company, as they were the lowest tenderers.

There were the lowest tenders. There were \$8.00 per thousand for rough lumber and \$8.40 for dressed; the Sawyard Mill Company's, \$6.50 for rough lumber and \$7.50 for dressed, and the Shawigan Lake Lumber Company's, \$5.75 for rough lumber and \$7 for dressed. The tender for the supply of nails was awarded to Messrs. P. McQuade & Son.

Ald. Wilson thought the contract for lumber should have been awarded to the Sawyard Mill Company, as that mill being in the city the city derived a benefit from it. Its employees reside in the city, whereas the Shawigan Lake Lumber Company mill being outside of the city the employees of that mill reside outside the city.

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gation if you so require. We ask that he may not have three permits, and that if he holds a permit he is to do the work inside the cemetery. Your permits are to certify that we are practical gardeners. This W. H. Smith's boys are not.

"G. J. BAGSHAW, "A. DEACON, "S. SALMOND."

This was referred to the cemetery committee to investigate and report. Edward Mohan wanted to know if there was any probability of the city purchasing his map, which he had offered to sell to the city for \$300.

Ald. Vigilius moved that the letter be received and Mr. Mohan informed that the city is not in a position to purchase the map this year. Carried.

Mr. G. Jorgensen wrote asking for an opportunity to meet the council in order to discuss certain points in the report of Mr. Rudolph Hering on the water works at Beaver Lake.

Mr. Hering could not have been in session of the facts in regard to the water works.

Ald. Partridge thought that he should be allowed to meet the council and moved that the council consider the matter.

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THOSE FISH TRAPS

There Was No Guarantee That Traps Were To Be Permanent on This Side.

Board of Trade Pass a Resolution Favoring Traps in Boundary Bay.

A meeting of the Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Templeman, chairman of the smelter committee, asked for and received further time in which to report.

Acknowledgments of letters sent to the postoffice and trade and commerce departments, Ottawa, were received and filed.

Mr. G. A. Kirk brought up the question of the prohibition of fish traps in Boundary Bay, and in this connection read a letter and telegram from H. Bell-Irving. It was stated in the telegram that four traps had been applied for, but the government had decided to grant but two.

It transpired during the discussion which followed that at least ten licenses, if not more, had been applied for by Mr. Bell-Irving's firm, who, according to the telegram, are to be granted the only two licenses issued.

Mr. Kirk, in discussing the question asked the council to stop the use of traps in Boundary Bay, for even if the fish did pass through the Bay they would be caught in the traps at Point Roberts. Also, he thought further notice should have been given of the intention to disallow traps.

Mr. J. H. Todd, who had applied for trap licenses for Boundary Bay and was refused them, explained that it was never understood that traps were going to be permanent on the Canadian side. They were simply permissible, and those who built them did so on their own responsibility and could be ordered to remove them at any time without notice.

He held that the government should have no objection to its not favoring one man against the other if there are to be traps on the Canadian side let all the canners have them. If not, then prohibit them entirely. What he believed in was a close season and a law, which, during the open season, would allow the canners to take all the fish they could by the cheapest method.

In answer to a question from the president, Mr. Todd said his experience "for many years" was, "I suffered from an ailment for which I could find no remedy. I felt heavy and dull and often a sense of weariness crept over me that I endeavored in vain to shake off. Although it was never well, I was never able to go about and attend to my affairs; but not with the spring and life a man likes to have when he has got the world to fight in making a living. I am a fisherman and I was obliged to, not because I enjoyed it."

"I had a slender appetite and what I ate did me small good; very little strength came of it. After eating I experienced nausea and indigestion, and the stomach and chest. Then there was a sort of all-gone, vacant, sinking feeling that made work doubly hard. I couldn't take hold with a grip and a confidence of success, like other men. In fact, this condition of weakness took the pleasure out of my life."

"For a time I might have borne it without complaint, but it remained year after year. I wasn't always the same, but the constant pain, the indigestion, sometimes worse; and I could never say I felt well. Again and again I consulted the doctors, but their medicines did me no good to speak of. Under all the trying variations of my sense of it, the disease was persistent. One day I lay down, as one's weight holds him to the earth, no matter whether he sits or stands. Thus it was with me, and the prospect was everything but cheering."

"By occupation I am a grocer and provision dealer, and over and over again I heard my customers speak of an advertised medicine. They said it was Mother Selgel's Syrup for the cure. I had no faith in it, and no disposition to try it. Yet how singularly things come to pass."

"In July, 1891, my wife, who had been afflicted with chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and other ailments, was cured by Mother Selgel's Syrup. I found great and unexpected benefit. She urged me to try it, saying she was sure it would do me good; and sure enough it did. In a week's time I found myself able to get up and about, and I could eat without any pain or distress after it."

"This result inspired me with hope and confidence, and I continued with the Syrup. I gained strength every day. It now gives me satisfaction to say that in a short time I was completely cured. The pain, nervousness and lassitude left me, and I was altogether another man. This I owe to Mother Selgel's Syrup, and I shall be glad to have others learn the fact by means of the publication of this letter. (Signed) Ernest Kenward, Garden House, Rotherhithe, near Tunbridge Wells, July 20th, 1893."

"So we see that what Mr. Kenward was unable to shake off vanished of its own accord when the remedy he mentions had approved the cause—namely, chronic dyspepsia, with, probably, torpor of the liver and a resulting weakness of the other organs. Several times I have pointed out the peculiar misery of those cases wherein the subject is nervous and weak, and give up and go to bed, nor will cause to give up and go to bed, and success. Such a state is like the especially gloomy brand of weather when it neither rains nor shines. And the people who are in this state, who are unable to find standing room in Hyde Park. How long ought they to remain so? Not a month after they have read what Mr. Kenward here tells them."

Montreal, Que., Jan. 2, 1896. Edmondson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard St., Toronto, Can.

Messieurs les Manufacturiers.—I tried your Syrup for rheumatism, neuralgia and torpor for upwards of two years. It cured me in two days. It is an admirable preparation.

Believe me, votre ami. D. F. LAFLOHE.

TEXAS WIND-SWEPT

Cyclone Pounces Down on Austin—Houses Are Crushed, but Few Lives Lost.

A Flood Follows the Wind Storm and Sweeps Everything Before It.

Austin, Tex., March 30.—On Sunday at 2 o'clock this city and the surrounding country was visited by a terrific cyclone that did considerable damage. The wind came from the southwest, and blew at about sixty miles an hour for nearly an hour and twenty minutes, tearing down trees or splitting them asunder with terrific force. Several electric towers were blown down, and quite a number of houses in the residence portion were blown down, and in several cases narrow escapes from death are reported.

The new and unoccupied residence of Bart McDonald was blown down, striking against the residence of William Young, knocking in one side of the building. Two little children who were in the room narrowly escaped.

The roofs of a number of residences were torn off and in addition to doing much damage to the state university, the wind blew off the entire roof of an adjoining dormitory. Much damage was done to the building and to the property of 200 students, many of whom fled for their lives when the roof was carried away. The roof was carried 100 yards, crushing the roof of a cottage in which four persons were seated, but none were even injured, although all were entombed by falling debris.

A church just to the north of the university had the entire east side blown in and was unroofed, the wind carrying the roof a block away.

The residence of Dr. Graves, immediately north of the church, was lifted from its foundation and twisted completely around, and set down in the same place, so badly damaged, however, that none of the doors could be opened to permit the escape of the frightened inmates.

The town of Clarksville, near this city, was swept by the wind and many horses were killed by flying debris, while a number of small houses were blown down. Though the inmates were not killed, several were badly maimed.

With the terrific wind came a driving rain that was little short of a flood and swept everything before it.

Persons arriving on the evening trains bring reports from the surrounding country to the effect that the storm was general, and that it was a case of a flood and here was roughly handled by the storm, quite a number of houses being blown down and one or two persons killed, though their names are not obtainable, owing to the fact that the telegraph wires are down and news is very meagre.

This is the worst storm that has ever visited this section, and it has laid waste everything in its track. The storm was over in an hour and the sun came out as brightly as though nothing had happened.

Dallas, Texas, March 28.—Texas was visited by a general rain and windstorm today. The rain was general nearly over the whole state, while the wind seems to have done its worst in the south central portion. Austin and Calvert suffered most, three fatalities resulting at the latter place. The average fall was one and one-half inches, and as much as three inches in some places.

All trains south of Dallas were abandoned on account of washouts. The Santa Fe was the worst sufferer, there being nearly half a dozen breaks between Dallas and Temple. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas abandoned all north and south bound trains on the Dallas division, the track being washed out in several places. The Houston & Texas Central also reports a bridge gone and several washouts. The Texas Central is washed out between Waco and Cisco in several places, and the Texas Midland bulletined all trains between Greenville and Dallas "indefinitely late."

Every river and stream in north Texas is reported as being out of its banks. The overflow from a creek at Denton overflowed part of the town to a depth of eighteen feet. Telegraphic communication with the southern part of the state is completely cut off. Galveston and Houston could not be reached at all. Hearne being the farthest point reached south. Estimates of the amount of damage are impossible. It will be several days before details can be received from the great stretch included in the reach of the storm.

At Calvert alone the loss is over \$100,000. At Austin it will reach the same figure. Railroads are also damaged at least \$100,000.

Calvert, Tex., March 30.—Late details of the storm show that the loss of property will reach into the thousands. Many fine dwellings are demolished. At Calvert an old lady and two children who were in their house, were fatally injured by the collapse of the building, which was partially destroyed by the force of the wind. Many roofs and chimneys were blown down. People living here for twenty-five years say they never witnessed such a fearful storm before.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 30.—The rainfall following the storm was the heaviest for years. The water is over the city several feet deep in some places and much damage has been done. No casualties are reported, but advice comes in from the suburbs detailing severe damage to dwellings. The cotton belt

If I were a mother I would insist

on having Shoney's Clothing for my boys. Their clothing is all sewn with linen thread, the material is thoroughly sponged and shrunk, and the workmanship is guaranteed not to rip. Might just as well have it, when it doesn't cost any more than inferior makes.

You can always be sure of getting it by insisting on seeing the guarantee ticket which is in the pocket of each garment.

country for miles around is inundated. The railroads running into this city are completely prostrated.

Cleburn, Tex., March 30.—On account of the washouts, no trains from the South or East have arrived here. Rain has fallen in torrents all day and all streams are swollen. The Santa Fe railroad has several cars of steel rails on its three bridges in this city to prevent them from washing away. It is authoritatively stated that 20,000 feet of track is gone at Valley Mills, two bridges at Kopper, one at Blum, one at Morgan, one south of Alvaro and quite a lot of track between here and Alvaro and a great number of small bridges. The Santa Fe is sending out every available man to repair damages. The tracks are reported to be all right north of here.

Monday, March 29, the Speaker took the train at 10 o'clock; prayers by Rev. Mr. Baynes. OUTGOING ORDER.

Mr. Kellie presented a petition signed by Rev. Mr. Baynes, asking for the removal of the public money.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Turner rose to a question of privilege, and after protracting the matter, it was referred to the committee on the subject.

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THE PETITION WAS RECEIVED

House Rescinds Its Adv. Vote on the Wilkinson-Beacon Petition.

Graham's Game Bill Is Considered by Committee and Slightly Amended.

Adams' Alien Labor Bill Is a Third Time and Finally Passed.

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Shorey's Clothing for my... thread, the material is all... always be sure of getting it...

for miles around is inundated... roads running into this city are...

Mr. Adams' Alien Labor Bill is Read... a Third Time and Finally Passed.

HEROIC RESCUE

Survivors of Wreck of the... saire Picked Up by British S. S. Yanariva.

ered Ones Helpless and Some of them Mad—The Second Captain's Story.

on, March 30.—The British steamer... Capt. Weston, which left...

say that four boats were launched... containing twenty-nine each, the...

circumstances under which the... was picked up by the Yanariva...

the vessel sprang a leak. A... hurricane blew that night and...

March 31 the vessel had sunk... in the water and was being...

take to the boats, although the... was at its height. The Ville de...

The first four launched were... against the side of the vessel and...

boat," said the second captain... a ship a drop of water when get...

the weather continued very... and the waves sometimes...

We were drenched, and our... were every warning some soon...

to drink the salt water. Several... went mad and jumped overboard...

Those who refrained from... for a sail, but saw none until...

the morning of February 27... sick with rheumatism, and...

the first of it relieved me almost... from the pain and the second...

me complete relief. It is... able to be up and about...

—A. T. Moreaux, Laverne, Minn.,... sale by all druggists. Langley &...

and Best for "able and Dainty... adulteration. Never cakes.

THE PETITION WAS RECEIVED

The House Rescinds Its Adverse... Vote on the Wilkinson-Beeton Petition.

Mr. Graham's Game Bill is Considered... by Committee and Slightly Amended.

Mr. Adams' Alien Labor Bill is Read... a Third Time and Finally Passed.

Monday, March 29, 1897. The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by Rev. Mr. Barber.

OUT OF ORDER. Mr. Kellie presented a petition from the citizens of Trail, but the Speaker refused to order it for the expenditure of public money.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Hon. Mr. Turner rose to a question of privilege, and after producing a copy of a letter, stated that it was very serious.

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Mr. Kellie presented a petition from the citizens of Trail, but the Speaker refused to order it for the expenditure of public money.

in council, dated the 23rd day of February, A.D. 1897, satisfactory or equitable for the settlement of this long pending controversy, nor just to this province, but approves of the terms set forth in the order in council of the government of the province of British Columbia, dated the 15th day of March, A.D. 1897, as affording the best means for providing a prompt and final settlement of this important question.

Mr. Helmecken in speaking to the resolution stated that the Dominion government was asking too much. He had no desire, however, to do anything to hamper the negotiations between the two governments.

Hon. Col. Baker held that the unanimous expression of the house would influence the Dominion government in coming to a more satisfactory arrangement. He went into the history of the Sonchees reserve negotiations. The offer made by the province to the Dominion government was a very fair one and could easily have been accepted.

Major Mutter disagreed with this view. The Indians were entitled to what the land had. It would be just as consistent to apply the same principle to the lands of white people.

Major Mutter presented the report of the printing committee. The report was that the "Lunacy Bill" was read a third time on motion of Hon. Col. Baker.

WATER BILL. The house went into committee with Dr. Walkem in the chair to further consider the water clauses bill.

The committee made progress until the end of the bill was reached, and then the clauses which had been laid over were considered. Mr. Eberts moved to amend section 47 so that the municipalities could buy out private companies only on the following conditions:

(1) If the waterworks system has been in operation less than five years, a thirty per cent. bonus on each year of operation more than five years and less than ten years, a twenty-five per cent. bonus; if in operation more than ten years and less than fifteen years, a twenty per cent. bonus; if in operation more than fifteen years and less than twenty years, a fifteen per cent. bonus; if in operation twenty years or more, a ten per cent. bonus.

(2) If the total sum paid in dividends by the company to the shareholders, upon the amount for the time being paid up, the shares held by them, averages less than fifteen per cent. per annum from the date of the commencement of operation of the said works to the date of their transfer to the municipality, a further sum sufficient to enable the company to make up such dividends to the shareholders to the average of fifteen per cent. per annum.

Mr. Sword moved to amend Mr. Eberts' amendment by striking out part 2 and inserting the following in lieu thereof: "Provided that at the expiry of ten years from the date of the formation of the company, the company may claim in lieu of payment of the actual value of their works and bonus of twenty-five per cent. additional, as above provided, repayment of the amount actually expended in construction and preliminary expenses, and such sum as after taking into account all revenues received and all reasonable expenditure on account of working expenses and maintenance, will amount to ten per cent. per annum of such amount."

Mr. Forster characterized such an amendment as a most outrageous thing. It was outrageous to ask that the only way municipalities could get out of the clutches of private companies is by paying exorbitant bonuses. If the Attorney-General wanted his name execrated for all time to come he would pass his amendment.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he was only anxious to insert such an amendment as would give fair compensation to those investing their money in precarious investments like waterworks. Whether his name would be execrated or not was a matter which did not concern the principle under discussion.

Mr. Forster instanced the case of Nelson. Other cities would be compelled to pay exactly what the Attorney-General and other members tried to force Nelson to pay for unsatisfactory and inefficient waterworks.

Mr. Kennedy said these bonuses would encourage speculators to lay hold of water systems with the object of squeezing municipalities when formed.

Mr. Sword said that there could not be possibly any injustice to companies, as they could read the act and know under what conditions they built waterworks.

Mr. Booth suggested a provision to the effect that municipalities could not be compelled to purchase waterworks unless the works were efficient and effective.

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that in case the works were suitable municipalities did not need to buy them. Mr. Macpherson pointed out that as the bill gave exclusive privileges to companies newly organized municipalities were at the mercy of the companies. The bonuses suggested by the Attorney-General were simply extortionate.

The time when the Lieutenant-Governor gave his assent to the Speedy Incorporation Act by introducing these authorities the Speaker says: I have carefully compiled from recognized constitutional authorities the passages which seem to bear directly upon the rights of the house of commons of recognition by the Crown through the Speaker, in all matters affecting the assent and proroguing of parliament and the royal assent to bills. It will be seen that the privileges of the commons are secured by custom, practices, which, having been carefully observed for many years, have become the "unwritten law" of the land.

The custom and practice of this parliament is that of the British and Canadian parliaments, so far as they are affected by the existence of but one chamber here. As there is no upper chamber in British Columbia, the Lieutenant-Governor, when his arrival at the house is open or prorogued parliament, or to assent to bills, has been announced, is conducted to the throne by the sergeant-at-arms bearing the scepter, and the Speaker, who has previously called the house to order by taking the chair, vacates the chair as the Lieutenant-Governor approaches the throne. The chair is then taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the royal assent is given to the bills.

Mr. Macpherson—No, no; that is not right. Mr. Macpherson—Well, it was not right for the government to bring the bill in that shape. Mr. Pooley only looked at the question from the standpoint of a capitalist. He should also consider the rights of the people of the province.

Hon. Mr. Pooley indignantly resented the imputation he did not look at both sides. He was not a capitalist. He was a member of the house. He was a member of the house. He was a member of the house.

Mr. Forster stated that Mr. Pooley held that companies were not given exclusive rights in municipalities. Sec. 48 gave companies such rights. The Attorney-General is looking after the interests of the companies, but not those of the municipalities.

Mr. Kennedy was well aware that Hon. Mr. Pooley was quite capable of looking at both sides at any question, but very often he did not. Companies should not expect to be paid a large premium on works which had been badly managed. The people have some rights as well as the capitalists.

Mr. Sword's amendment was then put, but some members declared that they did not understand the question. The chairman declared it carried.

Hon. Mr. Eberts protested. Several members did not vote. The amendment was then read by the chairman and put, and was declared carried by a vote of 13 to 13.

Hon. Mr. Sword also moved an amendment to the effect that in estimating the value of water works, the arbitrators shall take as the basis of their valuation the value of the works as they were required to construct such works at the date of the arbitration, and the condition in which the works are, and shall not allow anything for the value of the franchise. This amendment was carried.

Other clauses which were laid over were then considered. The preamble of the report of an act to bill incorporated the Lardeau Railway Company, to amend section 5 by inserting after the word "by-laws" in the sixth line, and Navigation Co.'s bill was carried, and the third reading was fixed for to-morrow.

Mr. Booth moved and Mr. Huff seconded "that the vote of the house on the 26th day of March, instant, with reference to the reception of the petition of Henry Compagnon and Beeton et al. be reconsidered, and that the standing orders be suspended so as to permit the introduction of the said petition."

Mr. Booth stated that the work contemplated was in the public interest and the delay in presenting the petition should not prevent the house from giving the company the legislation they desired.

Hon. Mr. Turner again stated that he had no idea what the bill was. If he had known he would have pursued the same course. He did not wish to oppose the resolution. It was for the house to say whether they would deviate from the rule and consider the petition.

Mr. Sword said the house should receive the petition and refer it to the private bills committee, and that committee could report to the house whether it was desirable to incorporate the company or not.

Dr. Walkem maintained that in all matters of this kind the house should make the rules as elastic as possible so that any reasonable request could be granted. If the legislation is deferred until another session of the house an important public question may be endangered.

Mr. Smith considered that some reason should be given for introducing this petition so late in the session. The petitioners had not explored the country and after the time limit they may be receiving petitions up to the last day of the session. It was a dangerous precedent to establish.

The vote was then taken and the resolution was passed on the casting vote of the Speaker. The Speaker said he voted that way as a matter of justice. Petitions that were late were received for two other railway proposals to be treated in the same way.

Mr. Williams said that when the Speaker said he voted that way as a matter of justice, he implied that all who voted the other way were committing an injustice.

The Speaker replied that he had said all he wished to say in the matter. The petition was then read and received on a vote of 13 to 12.

The bill incorporating the company was then referred to the private bills committee by a vote of 14 to 11. Hon. Mr. Turner left his seat before the votes were taken.

Mr. Eberts presented a return of a resolution passed by the corporation of the city of Nanaimo with reference to the question of the dismissal of J. E. Simpson, Esq., police and stipendiary magistrate of the evidence taken at the police enquiry on the charges laid by the Rev. D. A. McRae against Chief of Police Crossan and Constable Thompson of the Nanaimo police commission, held February 8th, 1897, of the complaint of Messrs. Craig Brothers and of Walter Ross, of Nanaimo, with reference to the practice of the Small Debts Act.

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and the answers from the judge of the small debts court.

Mr. Macgregor moved that the returns be printed. Mr. Booth objected to the motion. The return should be referred to the printing committee.

Dr. Walkem strongly supported the resolution. The people of Nanaimo were greatly interested in the correspondence, and it should be printed.

Hon. Mr. Eberts had no objection to having the correspondence printed. The resolution ordering the printing of the return was passed on a division.

CONSOLIDATION ACT. The following clause was also passed, although several unsuccessful attempts were made to amend it: "The provisions of this act shall not apply to Indians or resident farmers in unorganized districts of this province, with regard to deer killed for their own or their families' immediate use, for food only, and not for the purpose of sale or traffic; nor shall this act apply to free miners actually engaged in mining or prospecting, who may kill game for food, nor to the curator of the provincial museum, or his assistant, assistants, or agent appointed by him, while collecting specimens of natural history for the province."

Mr. Graham also moved an amendment to the effect that one sportsman can kill only three mountain sheep in one season instead of five in the old act. Mr. Graham also introduced an amendment prohibiting the sale of heads of mountain sheep for five years.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

PRIVATE BILLS. As Mr. Adams' bill passed, Mr. Macpherson's dropping his motion to insert anti-Chinese clauses in private bills. The third reading of the Cassiar Railway bill was then passed. The Sticken & Teslin Railway bill, the East Kootenay Company's Railway bill and the Vancouver-Nanaimo Railway transfer bill were reported complete with amendments by the committees of the house.

The second reading of the Victoria, Vancouver & Westminster Railway bill and Delta, Westminster & Eastern Railway amendment bill was carried on motion of Mr. Helmecken.

Mr. Booth introduced some minor amendments to the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway bill and the Victoria, Vancouver & Westminster Railway bill. Sec. 31, which provides that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed, was struck out. In view of the passage of Mr. Adams' Alien Labor bill, another amendment was added to the effect that the second section shall include the equipment, maintenance and operation of steamers or ferries from the coast terminating at section one to any one or more points on Vancouver Island.

The house adjourned at 5:35. PLEASANT VALLEY. The return brought down by the chief commissioner of lands and works with reference to the Pleasant Valley reserve included a letter from Mr. Bowser, gold commissioner, recommending that the land be leased for a term of years and that tenders be asked for. An application was made by Andrew Kelly to Mr. Bowser, and Mr. Gore replied, saying there was no objection to letting this land by tender. Mr. S. A. Rogers also tendered, offering \$40 per year for the reserve, and the return closed with a letter from William Kelly offering \$20.

A NEW SECTION. The West Kootenay Power and Light Company's bill came up for final passage, but as Mr. Helmecken had given notice to add a new section to the bill, the further consideration was deferred. Mr. Helmecken's new section is as follows: "Lots 205, 206, 207, 208, and 209, West Kootenay district, are hereby declared to be exempt from the operation of this act." These lots make up a townsite owned by Victoria capitalists.

NOTICE OF MOTION. Dr. Walkem—For a return of all correspondence between the government and any person or persons in relation to the acquisition of land in connection with the London and Blue Jay mineral claims in Slokan as a crown grant.

Mr. Kellie to move on Friday—That

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach. Stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

whereas the country lying to the north of British Columbia, by virtue of its geographical position, is closely related to this province and widely removed from other organized portions of the Dominion of Canada; and whereas the natural lines of communication by land and water are north and south by way of and through this province, and render the resources of that country almost wholly tributary to the trade and commerce of British Columbia; and whereas large areas of the territory are unexplored, more particularly the Yukon country, are highly mineralized, containing rich quartz ledges and placer diggings, and are attracting a large mining population, with prospects of becoming richly thickly settled and prosperous by reason of such mineral wealth; and whereas it is desirable and in the interests of the province of British Columbia that said territory should have a settled and effective form of government and a civil code similar to that in force in this province; and whereas the distance from the seat of the Canadian government renders it difficult to satisfactorily enforce any laws or regulations enacted for the unorganized territory of the Northwest.

Therefore be it resolved that negotiations should be opened with the Dominion government, having in view the enlargement of the boundaries of British Columbia so as to include the territory northward as far toward the Arctic ocean as may be deemed feasible, and provincial jurisdiction and particularly in regard to the prosecution and control of the mining industry.

By Col. Baker: To move on report on game act to strike out section 12 of chapter 22, 1896, and insert in lieu thereof section 12. No person shall use or employ any explosive, or poison, net, seine, drag net, or other device, other than hook and line, nor use salmon as bait for the purpose of taking trout under a penalty of \$250, but this section shall not apply to any person duly authorized by license to fish with gill or drift net for salmon trout or whitefish in particular lakes. Licenses persons must, however, liberate all spotted trout taken accidentally in nets. No one shall catch or sell any brook trout, lake or speckled trout between November 1 and March 31, both days inclusive, and no one shall at any time catch or sell such trout under 6 inches in length.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

By Mr. Hume:

1. Did the C.P.R. Co. agree with the government to do certain street improvements in the town of Nelson?
2. If so, what amount did the C.P.R. contribute towards such improvements and in what years?
3. What amount, if any, did the C.P.R. Co. contribute towards Ward Croker sewer?

Tuesday, March 30th, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock; prayers by Rev. W. D. Barbe.

PETITION.

Mr. Kellie presented a petition from R. G. Daniel, president of the Trail Water & Power Co., in which he denied allegations made by the committee by certain residents of Trail. The petition was referred to the private bills committee.

NEW ACTS.

Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill to amend the Police Act, and Mr. Kellie introduced a bill to amend the Railway Company Incorporation Act, 1896. All these bills were read a first time.

DELAIED REPORTS.

Dr. Walken rose to a question of privilege and said that there were three departments which had not brought down reports this year and it was certainly treating the house like a machine to ask the house to vote supply without informing the members of the condition of these departments.

RECOMMENDED.

The West Kootenay Power & Light Co. bill coming up for third reading, Mr. Forster moved that the order be discharged and the bill recommitted for the purpose of striking out the anti-Chinese clause.

Mr. Kellie wished to point out that the company granted extraordinary powers of expropriation. The company were granted power to take any land they chose without any restrictions whatever. His attention had only been called to the matter, and he considered it in the public interest that the bill should be amended.

The order for the third reading was discharged, the bill was recommitted, and then the committee of the bill was further adjourned until Friday in order to allow Mr. Kellie or any other member an opportunity to give notice of amendments.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Nanaimo-Alberni railway bill was considered in committee with Mr. Rogers in the chair. The committee reported the bill complete without amendment.

The Cariboo Railway bill was again considered in committee with Mr. Graham in the chair. The bill was again reported that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council instead of the legislature should approve of the point of departure of the road. Such point must be determined within two years.

Mr. Eberst moved to strike out this clause: "The company shall, within six months from the passage of this act, deposit with the provincial government of British Columbia a bond for the sum of two thousand dollars, not as a penalty, but as liquidated and ascertained damages, due to Her Majesty in the right of the province of British Columbia, in case of default in the construction of the line of railway hereby authorized within the time specified."

Mr. Williams protested against striking out the clause. The company had been before the legislature for six or seven years and it was time that the company put up some guarantee that they intended to do something.

Mr. Booth supported the striking out of the clause. The company should not be hampered.

Mr. Stoddart said that the fact that the charter being over the district for six or seven years was a drawback to the province. It was time that the company's driving committee should cease and the company be compelled to do something definite.

Mr. Macpherson also protested against the striking out of the clause. This

company had fooled the legislature long enough and the house should no longer encourage them in having the charter about the country without any intention of building the road.

Messrs. Rogers and Adams supported Mr. Eberst's amendment and Messrs. Semlin, Sward and Dr. Walken strongly opposed the amendment.

The clause was then struck out by a vote of 12 to 11.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The Vancouver-Nanaimo Railway Transfer Company bill was read a third time and finally passed.

The Victoria, Vancouver and Westminister railway bill was reported complete without amendments by the committee of the house, of which Mr. Rogers was chairman. The house also went into committee with Mr. Stoddart in the chair, and after consideration reported the Delta, Westminister & Eastern railway bill complete without amendment.

The Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Co.'s Taku Inlet-Tashin Lake Railway bill was read a second time on motion of Capt. Irving.

TRAIL WATER.

Mr. Kellie, rising to a question of privilege, referred to the answer given by the minister of mines that 1,500 inches of water had been granted to Auguste Heinz in Trail. He would like to know if the interests of the people and the Trail Water Co. had been safeguarded.

Hon. Col. Baker replied that it would be more satisfactory if Mr. Kellie had put his question on the correct page. It would be a dangerous practice to allow members to ask ministers questions on the spur of the moment. If Mr. Kellie were to ask him privately, however, he was sure that he would give him the rights of the people were entirely protected.

COMPANIES CLAUSES.

The house went into committee with Mr. Smith in the chair for the purpose of considering the Companies Clauses Consolidation bill. Hon. Mr. Eberst stated that the bill was copied from an English measure and that it would save time if its 197 clauses and schedules were taken as read.

Mr. Semlin said this was a very dangerous measure to pass, but if the Attorney-General was willing to assume responsibility for the measure he would offer no objection.

All sections were then passed and the committee reported on the progress.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Kidd asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Is it true that the government have made, or promised to make, some modifications in the terms and conditions in the leases of the Burnaby small-holders?
2. If so, what modifications have been made or promised to be made?

Hon. Mr. Martin in reply said: "The government has the matter under negotiation."

Mr. Kennedy asked the Minister of Education:

1. Is there a school called "Campbell's" in the town of Nanaimo, between Kamloops and Ducks?
2. Has there been any trouble in getting teachers to take charge of such school?
3. Has such school shown an actual deficit attendance of ten, as required by the act?
4. If not, why has said school not been closed?

Hon. Col. Baker in reply said:

1. Yes.
2. Not to my knowledge.
3. No.
4. Being an assisted school the average daily attendance of ten is not demanded by the school act.

Mr. Hume asked the Minister of Mines:

1. Did the government instruct the gold commissioners of East Yale or West Kootenay not to grant any water rights in the above districts?
2. If so, what dates were such notices sent out?
3. Has the government or any of its agents made any water grants in the above districts?
4. If so, to whom, and the amount in inches and the date of such grant or grants?

Hon. Col. Baker replied as follows:

1. Yes; without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.
2. Yes; in the district of West Kootenay.
3. To the Recco and Noble Five mining companies, 500 inches each on March 15, 1897, and 1,200 inches each on the 29th of March. Applications by the aforesaid were made to the gold commissioner for this district several months previous to the 8th of March.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. Hume—For a return of any correspondence in regard to the application of the Recco Mining Company and Noble Five Mining Company and A. Heinze & Co. for record of water in West Kootenay, together with particulars of conditions upon which any such record has been granted and the extent of same, and any correspondence as to any such applications from any other person since January 1, 1897, and any reports in regard to same or any other applications or in regard to the general question of water records from any government official or any other person.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS.

By Mr. Forster—To ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following:

1. Has any action been taken by the government since the date of April 10, 1896, of the return dealing with the matter presented to the house in the last session in respect to the application of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company for a grant of 86,546 acres of land lying between the mouth of Courtenay river (Comox) and Seymour Narrows; if so, what?
2. Are the dwelling houses and buildings used in connection with the operation of the Union Comox Mines situated on lands comprised within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway land grant? if so, are the said dwelling houses and buildings, and the land on which they are situated, assessed for taxes? If not, why not?
3. Is it a fact that No. 5 shaft at the Union Comox Mines (Comox district) has been abandoned? if so, is he aware that there are twenty persons are employed on each shaft?
4. If more than twenty persons are employed per shaft in the said shaft, are the persons being given by the Minister of Mines for the employment in such shaft of more than twenty persons? if so, under what section, or sub-section

of the Coal Mines Regulation act has such persons been employed? if so, under what section, or sub-section of the act? What is the assessed valuation of the railway plant and coke ovens of the Union Comox Mines, Comox?

INSANE ASYLUM.

Dr. Bodington's annual report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum was presented by Hon. Col. Baker yesterday. The superintendent states that during the year ended December 31, 1896, there were treated at the asylum 225 patients, of whom 165 were males and 60 females. There remained in residence at the end of the year 171, of whom 142 were males and 29 were females. The new admissions during the year were 64, which was two more than in 1895. The patients discharged numbered 48, of whom 23 had recovered—being 35.94 of the admissions—22 were discharged as improved, 6 were still on probation and 8 were unimproved. The superintendent mentioned that five patients were sent home to their friends in England, and he remarks: "All these were illustrations of a practice too much in vogue in Great Britain of shipping off to the colonies weak-minded young persons who are unmanageable at home and unable to make a career for themselves, and who are a burden to their kind were unable to steer a straight course in the old country with the assistance of their kindred, but they only wish it that when left to themselves they would be unable to cope with the struggles and difficulties of colonial life. The five cases mentioned are especially of the latter class, and it was desirable class of immigrants it was possible to conceive. Such persons, who were sent out to be got rid of, were totally unfit for the battle of colonial life, and instead of being a benefit to the colony, swelling the ranks of the already too numerous lunatics, and adding to the pecuniary burden of the province, they have become a charge upon the mother country, should ship out of those 'waifs and strays,' those victims of 'borderland insanity,' to become confirmed lunatics, and to be maintained at the expense of the community. The question of the feasibility of sending such patients back to their own parishes in the United Kingdom was one worthy of serious consideration. There were nine deaths during the year, but no suicides. Several patients tried to escape, but were retaken. A padded room was now almost completed. The monthly cost per head last year was \$135.84, and the average for the past seven years is \$146.76. The total expenditure for the year was \$34,065.50; \$3,741 was received from patients.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Kellie's act to amend the Wide Tract Act, 1893, provides that no wagon or vehicle carrying a load of more than 2,000 pounds avoirdupois may be drawn or driven on any highway in the province unless the axle is at least four inches in width. Further, it provides that no person shall be allowed to drag logs over any of the highways in British Columbia. The act specially applies to the district of West Kootenay and east of the Cascade range of mountains.

Mr. Kennedy's act to amend the Poison Act provides that any vessel or wrapper used to contain poison for sale shall be labeled with the name of the article, and the word "poison" and the name and address of the vendor; and that no liquid poison shall be sold except in a blue glass bottle with a rough neck, and the name of the vendor and the name of the article, and the name of the keeper of the store, and the name of the poison, but it states that its provisions do not apply to sales by wholesale to retail dealers, nor medicines for internal use supplied by qualified medical practitioners, and that medicines must be labeled with the name and address of the vendor, and the ingredients of the same entered in a book kept by the vendor. The act is not to apply to "nootums."

NO AVAIL.

Adam Soper of Beck's Falls found All Remedies For Kidney Disease No Avail Until He Used South American Kidney Cure—To-Day He Is Well and Gives the Credit Where It Is Due.

"For years I have been a great sufferer from disease of the kidneys. The pains I suffered were the severest. I had all kinds of remedies, but all to no avail. I was persuaded to try South American Kidney Cure, and I took a half a bottle, and I can confidently say I am a cured man, and can highly recommend this great medicine to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

The British ship *Dudhope*, Capt. Ledy, left Chemainus for Liverpool yesterday with a cargo of lumber. The day before sailing a ship by the name of the *Intush* was missing, and the captain concluded that he had fallen off the wharf and was drowned. Shortly after the ship sailed the boy turned up at the wharf, and the police superintendent telegraphed Superintendent Hudson to hold the ship here until the boy could be sent down. The telegram was received too late, as the *Dudhope* had reached the cape before its arrival.

Know that Cod-liver is a fat-forming food because takers of it gain rapidly in weight under its use and the whole body receives vital force. When prepared as in Scott's Emulsion, it is quickly and easily changed into the tissues of the body. As your doctor would say, "it is easily assimilated." Perhaps you are suffering from fat starvation. You take fat enough with your food, but it either isn't digested, or you need fat prepared for you, as in Scott's Emulsion.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Blending of City and Provincial News as Usual Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Kellie has given notice of a motion to be introduced in the legislature pressing the government to enter into negotiations with the Dominion government to extend the boundaries of the province so as to take in the Yukon district.

The spring assizes throughout the province will commence with the Nanaimo assizes on May 4. New Westminster will follow on May 11th; Vancouver, May 18th; Victoria, 25th; Clanton, 31st; Kamloops, June 7th; Vernon, June 14; Nelson, special, June 21; Donald, special, June 28.

As two more of the soldiers of the Salvation Army have expressed their intention of becoming man and wife, another hallelujah wedding will take place next Saturday evening at the residence of the bridegroom, with an extra attraction after the ceremony will be a coffee supper. Adjutant Clarke will perform the ceremony.

Adam Weir, of Metchoin, died this afternoon in a Spring Ridge car at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets. He had been suffering from typhoid fever for some time and was staying with friends in the city while under treatment. An inquest will probably be held to-morrow. Deceased was a prosperous and well-known farmer.

R. H. M. Williamson, the young man of the State of Washington, who was killed by the explosion of a dynamite mine, was buried in the city yesterday. He had been suffering from typhoid fever for some time and was staying with friends in the city while under treatment. An inquest will probably be held to-morrow. Deceased was a prosperous and well-known farmer.

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men an idea of what would be required of them in case of active service. The law formulated the affair is as follows: The battalion will march on parade at 9:30 a.m. and march to the parade ground, where the detail of marching a fort and be gone in a trice, and its entirety will be prepared for action in 15 minutes, and the detail of marching a fort will be prepared for action in 15 minutes, and the detail of marching a fort will be prepared for action in 15 minutes.

British Columbia

SALMO.

Salmo, March 24.—Snow in many places on the ground nearly five feet deep and no signs yet of the weather clearing.

Several good substantial buildings have been erected and others are being contracted for and so soon as the snow is off the ground the town will be a busy place.

Arrangements for the establishment of a newspaper are now about completed. A company, so soon as the weather permits, will erect a brewery.

The sawmill machinery and boiler are set and saw work.

The Salmo Consolidated Mining & Development Company, with Spokane as headquarters, has just sent eight men to Salmo to open up their claims.

Quite a number of men are at Salmo, who are interested in the snow to get a property in the adjacent hills.

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GREENWOOD CITY.

Boundary Creek Times. Mr. Hugh Wood, of Armstrong, has purchased the Climax at Camp McKinney.

Application will be made next week for crown grants to the Jewel and Denoro Grande.

A fine body of red oxide of iron and copper ore has been exposed by recent surface cross-cutting on the Harqua Hala, in Copper camp.

The Mountain Sheep, at McKinney, has been bonded, and a contract let for sufficient work to be done to entitle the owners to a crown grant.

Remarkably fine copper ore, so rich that it is almost malleable, was discovered a short time ago, in the Josie, in Summit camp, by the upturning of a tree. The Josie was twice staked as a wild-cat, that is to say, without mineral being found in place.

Work will be started next week on the Highland Chief, one of the properties of the Highland Chief Consolidated. An attempt was made without success to force a way through the deep snow this week to the Snowdrop with the intention of developing this claim simultaneously with the other.

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question is admitted, but it is claimed that the plaintiff by accepting a payment of 40 per cent. on the dollar, being the equivalent of an amount offered and paid by the defendant to his creditors under a trust deed, has released the demand although the plaintiff did not execute the assignment.

To sustain this defence it must be shown that the plaintiffs assented to the assignment (Gardner vs. Klopfer, 6 Ont. 603). If he does so and accepts a composition under it he is undoubtedly estopped from again asserting his claim. But that does not appear to be the case here; on the contrary, the plaintiffs' solicitor in the clearest terms repudiated the deed and said he would accept nothing short of his full claim.

Mr. Leiser, the defendant's assignee, then paid him 60 cents on the dollar by a cheque, which he afterwards received back again; so far then from assenting to the assignment it is clear that both parties (Leiser acting as defendant's agent) ignored it. The subsequent payment of 40 cents on the dollar cannot, I think, be viewed as an acceptance of what had been expressly repudiated. I, therefore, give judgment for the plaintiff with court costs. Let the money now in court be securely deposited with the court, and let the costs (\$100) be paid out to the plaintiff's solicitor.

Thornton fell for plaintiff and S. P. Mills for defendant.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Its Growth Sketched by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain—Imperialism in Great Britain.

London, April 1.—The annual banquet of the British Colonial Institute was given last evening, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain presiding. In the large and distinguished company were representatives of almost every colony of the empire.

After the usual loyal toast the Marquis of Lorne proposed "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire." Mr. Chamberlain, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Prosperity of the Empire," sketched the growth of the British empire and the development of imperialism in Great Britain. He said: "We have now reached the true conception of our empire, for I think we may speak of our colonies as part of ourselves. I feel more than ever that the territories dependent upon us are justified only as it adds to the happiness of the populations they contain. There are always people who sympathize with the Empire, and the Lobengulahas, but you cannot have empires without eggs—laughter—and you cannot destroy slave trading and slave raiding without the use of force. (Heat.) The British Empire is being built, and the building of such a nation will not mean anything towards our prosperity. I have no hesitation in saying that it would mean the most important undertaking for our interests that has occurred since British Columbia was first inhabited by white men. I have been farming in this part of the country for ten years, and one of the greatest difficulties we have is want of markets. The markets we have are the coast cities, where of course we experience the keenest competition and glut on the market. At the present time hay in our market is \$7 to \$8 per ton and oats \$20 to \$25 per ton, while at Greenwood they are \$50 per ton and oats \$80 per ton. I can also refer to potatoes, butter, eggs, poultry and other produce. We have to send our perishable fruits now east to Calgary, Brandon, Regina and Winnipeg, and before it gets there, on account of the long journey, it has gone bad. "Enough said." I could go on with this for an hour, but I am of opinion that it is so clear to every common sense business man that it is unnecessary to do so. The man who says or writes to the contrary is either a knave or a fool, and is not expressing the views of the free and independent electors of this province, and should be asked to resign his seat in the house. Or he has some ulterior motive to advance. On account of this neglect of the farming interests of this country we are squeezing and worrying our lives out of the soil, and the result is that whereas if the natural possibilities of this province were turned to proper account we would be successful and happy and prosperous. A FARMER. Chilliwack, March 20.

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A Different View of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company's Charter.

Reputation of the Idea That Establishment of Monopoly Is Intended.

To the Editor:—I observe in last evening's issue of your paper a scare-headed article entitled "They Want the Earth," in which the writer accuses the promoters of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company's bill of an insidious attempt to smuggle their bill through the present session of the legislature and thus evade the restrictions imposed on water companies by the Water Privileges Act.

The article contains so many misrepresentations and false inferences against not only the provisions of the bill, but also against the gentlemen promoting it, as to lead one to believe that it was penned not with the intention of protecting the public but with the object of producing the minds of a majority of the members of the legislature against a legitimate public enterprise which has successfully borne close and careful investigation by the press and the members of the legislature from different sections of the province, who have listened to evidence given under oath and are therefore better able to judge of the merits of the bill than the writer of the article in question. The writer, I must say, indeed (for he discusses the many sections of the bill and must therefore have carefully read its provisions) misrepresents the bill in many particulars.

The bill is not a water bill—it does not ask for power to use one drop of water in British Columbia, and therefore does not come within the provisions of the Water Privileges Act. It merely authorizes the company to carry on a general electric and compressed air business within a radius of 50 miles of Rossland. The powers given by the company must be used in the bill, in effect, the same as are embodied in nearly all railway bills, light bills, telephone and power bills, passed by the legislature, and other provinces, and by the Dominion parliament, and are essential for the proper and successful carrying on of the company's undertakings. Without such provisions the company would not be able to transact business or raise a dollar of capital. There is no new departure—no new principle involved in any of the clauses. By sections 29 and 30 of the bill the company must obtain the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or the proper authority, having control of the streets, highways and bridges, before it can erect its poles or lay its pipes or tramway tracks, and must keep the roadway in repair for one month after the soil has been broken up. So far as being monopolistic in its features, the bill is the very reverse. It is open to any and every person who may wish to embark his capital in a scheme covering the same territory, embraced by the bill, but he must be one of the companies already applying for charters covering the same ground.

The promoters are men well known in the vicinity of Rossland. Mr. Durant was one of the original owners of the Le Roi mine, and with Mr. Largey, is now a large owner in the Centre Star mine, and both have been for many years residents of this province. Mr. Hosmer is associated with leading capitalists in Canada and England who are willing and ready to invest their money in the enterprise. It is strange that the only opposition to the bill has come from a newspaper in this city. The bill has been before the public for six weeks and notices have been given to apply for the bill were inserted in the requisite papers published in the district affected by the bill and in the Gazette as far back as last October. The enterprise has been completely open and approved of by the papers in Rossland, and not one word has been heard against its passage from the communities most concerned. The mine owners in West Kootenay are so numerous that such companies as the West Kootenay Power and Light are a necessary factor in the development of the mining industry of this province and have given their hearty support and endorsement. The allusions of the writer to the "algebra" methods of the private bills committee and his insinuation to the "intelligibility" of the bill, was given the most careful consideration and some of the clauses complained of by the writer were inserted at the instance of the private bills committee, who require no

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A GOOD THING TO LET ALONE

The Times in Canada Decide Not to Discuss the Manitoba School Question.

Arrangements All Complete for a Jubilee Regiment to Go to England.

Some More Talk Regarding the Approaching Lieut.-Governorship Vacancies.

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Lieut.-Col. Burland and Major Maclean, of the Sixth Fusiliers, were here yesterday, and completed arrangements for a Jubilee regiment to go to England next June. It will be made up of volunteers of the different corps, and each will have to pay \$75. Lieut.-Col. Burland will be in command, Captain Macleod, Royal Regiment Canadian Artillery, adjutant, and Captain Cartwright, assistant adjutant. There begins to talk in government circles regarding the lieutenant-governorship which will have to be filled very long. In spite of the denial that has been made in some quarters, it is nevertheless true that Chas. H. Macintosh has tendered his resignation as lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territory. There are reasons for this step other than his honor's wish to return to Rossland. As to Sir H. Joly taking Mr. Macintosh's place, the report is based largely on the fact that the controller of inland revenue is to take one of the lieutenant-governorships. He may go to Toronto to succeed Kirkpatrick, but this is scarcely as likely. When Chapman's term expires in Quebec in December the office will immediately be filled, and most likely the appointee will be Speaker Pelletier of the senate. Thirty prominent men of the Itany River district appeared before the government today asking a bonus of \$4,400 to the Rainy River Railway, representing that trade was being diverted from its natural channels to the United States. Messrs. Mulock, Scott, Blair, Cartwright and the premier promised consideration. Yesterday Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick made an important speech upon his trip to Rome, and later on in the evening Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick read the new memorial petition to the Pope, signed by 45 senators and members. The petition complains strongly of the action of the bishops in the June elections, and calls for the reorganization of the hierarchy. The petition led to the sending out of the Papal delegates, Hon. Mr. Tarte delivered a most spirited speech. Messrs. Earle and Morrison, M. P.'s, arrived today, and the premier commended the fast service, meets the views of his critics by suggesting a fast Atlantic service from Sydney, C. B., in substitution of the present service. Hon. Oliver Mowat introduced an important bill in the senate yesterday respecting the employment of children. No boy under 12 or girl under 14 is to be employed in any factory, the hours of labor to be limited and factory inspectors to be appointed. Mr. Davin will move in the house that the time has arrived when the claims of the Wood Mountain scouts scrip and land warrants, for services during the rebellion, should be settled. Mr. Laflamme will ask to ascertain the precise nature of the negotiations for the school question settlement. Toronto, March 31.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe says: "If the government keeps up the present pace prorogation will be reached by the middle of May. It is for the best of the prohibition plebiscite the correspondent says: "It may be allowed that only persons entitled to vote in Dominion elections shall be given the right to vote, and that a clear majority of all the electors of Canada shall be required to make an introduction of a measure of prohibition obligatory upon the government."

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Japanese were ordered to return to their plantations immediately, with the alternative of being fired upon within five minutes. They slowly dispersed and went back to their huts, but it is believed that not the strongest stand been made the coolies would have destroyed the jail and overrun the island of Maui.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

The British Counsel Have Filed Their Argument in the Case.

Montreal, April 1.—The British counsel before the Behring Sea claims commission have completed, signed and forwarded to the members of the commission and the United States counsel their written factum of argument in the case pending before the commission. The American counsel will again reply to this argument before the meeting of the commission which opens in June. The factum covers over 200 printed pages and each claim is argued separately, the introductory remarks covering over thirteen pages. The claims upon which the interests are at stake are covered by the rate of 7 per cent. from dates mentioned in particulars until payment are 20 in number, aggregating a total amount of \$87,702, exclusive of interest and covering the years 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890 and 1892. The factum is signed by Hon. Frederick Peters, F. L. Belque, O. C. Ernest, V. Bodwell and Sir Charles Herbert Tupper.

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