

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY MARCH 9 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 29

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Rush to Trail Creek - B. C. Fruit Exchange - Murderously Assaulted - Westminster Conservatives.

Cold Weather in the Mountains - Range Regulations - Doings of the Miners.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 5.—The number of passengers from here to Trail Creek district continues to be large.

There is a report from the hospital that Angus Cameron, who was murderously assaulted near Seymour Creek by three men, whom he had accused of robbing him, was very dangerously injured about the head, but if no complications set in he will pull through. Cameron was beaten unconscious with a club and left for dead. Mr. Cameron was formerly a law student with Messrs. Corbould & McDonald.

The matter of the missing \$50, which was the subject of police investigation, is still a mystery. No one can offer an explanation. The money was taken from the party in charge by the police carefully counted before witnesses, placed in a bag and handed to the assistant jailer, who handed it next morning to the chief before witnesses, who handed it to the city treasurer before witnesses, and handed it back to the claimant before witnesses. It was then counted and found to be \$50 short. No suspicion of dishonesty rests on any one.

J. O. Benwell returned from England yesterday.

On Wednesday the members of the Stonecutters' union attended the funeral of the late Alexander Beaton, who died at the hospital on Monday last.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, March 5.—A number of delegates from the city council, board of trade and neighboring municipalities have gone to Victoria to ask the government for aid for the projected Westminster bridge.

The convention of Liberal-Conservatives for the nomination of a candidate for Westminster district has been postponed for two weeks after six names had been suggested.

NANAIMO.

(From the Free Press.)

The fire department has accepted the proposition made by the council and the property will shortly be taken up by the city.

J. Urlick, the youthful desperado of Northfield, was sentenced to two years and a half in the penitentiary, by His Honor Judge Harrison to-day, for a brutal assault upon the person of a Belgian named Mireux, in which the latter lost one ear. The charge of carrying a dangerous weapon was withheld, but if necessary will be brought forward at some future date.

W. E. Devereux, C.E., provincial land surveyor, left for Texada island in a small sailing boat early yesterday morning.

The Nanaimo hospital board are short of funds and appeal to the public for charitable donations.

Yesterday morning the steamer Willapa took a number of miners up to Juneau en route to the Yukon. Messrs. William Sloan, Luck, Soose, and Wilkinson, of this city, were among the passengers from this city.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, March 4.—Chemainus lodge No. 40, I.O.G.T., which has been closed during the winter months has been reorganized, and judging from the renewed interest of the members and the encouraging prospects promise grand success in the temperance cause.

The residents of the Chemainus Landing school district intend holding a public meeting for the purpose of electing trustees to open the school there on April 1.

Mr. Malcolm McDiarmid, of McPherson's, has made up his mind to make this his permanent home and will move his stock here this week.

Mrs. L. G. Hill will leave St. John N.B., on the 17th inst., and is expected to arrive home on the 25th.

Inspector Burns paid an official visit to the Chemainus public school on the 27th ult.

T. D. Conway left for Montreal yesterday to return with his daughter, Miss

May Conway, who has been spending the winter with relatives in that city.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Sentinel.)

A. Bauman and J. Erickson have for a week or more been working on the Companion mineral claim, located by Bauman and A. G. McDonald on Peterson creek. The ore matter has widened from 14 inches to 2 feet, and the rock is as high as \$15 in gold. Mr. Florman says he has a 20-foot ledge of this kind of ore.

The St. Elmo tunnel shows three feet of rose quartz. This is something quite new in the camp, and the owners do not expect this character of ore to be permanent. The chute of solid sulphide ore which was encountered two weeks ago only lasted for a distance of 10 or 12 feet.

The west bound train due on Monday night at 11 o'clock did not arrive until about the same hour this morning, having been detained by wind and cold weather on the prairie. The thermometer ranged among the forties below in the Northwest, and at Donald it was 24 below, the coldest of the winter.

WANETA.

(From the Trail Creek News.)

Willard & McDonald are pushing development work on their quartz properties just north of town.

A number of mineral locations have been made this week, just below Waneta on the Colville mineral reservation.

Further development work on the Edith Ellis, a gold property of the International Gold & Silver Mining Co., has by a recent assay advanced the amount over a previous assay, about \$8.

H. L. Tibbals, jr., and Capt. L. R. Hastings of Port Townsend, Wash., were looking over mineral land in this vicinity during the past week. They left for Colville reservation.

FORT STEELE.

(From the Prospect.)

The tunnel on the International Placer Company's property is in 230 feet. In running this distance a ledge of quartz was cut some 24 feet in width, carrying a small amount of copper and gold.

The contractors engaged in running a tunnel on the Dibble Group are in 113 feet. Two leads have been cross-cut, and ore is very rich in gray copper and chlorides.

The North Star Company has bought the Daffodil from C. E. Edwards. The Nip and Tuck claim has been leased by Mr. J. M. Buxton. It is reported that a new hydraulic mining plant will be put in at an early day.

The Little and Big Chief are a group of claims in close proximity to the North Star.

The present indications are that the mining industries of the district will be increased to a large extent during the coming season. At least four large companies will work the placer ground on Wild Horse creek, and will commence operations as soon as possible.

The shaft is sinking on the Hamlet, the shaft is down thirty feet, with a large showing of ore. There is a large amount of galena in sight.

The Invicta Gold Mining Company has contracted with a California firm for the purchase of three new giants and a large amount of pipe. The company last fall completed a dam 60 feet in height. There are three water ditches on this property, the largest carrying 1,500 inches of water.

The Dardanelles tunnel is in 130 feet, and the lead is showing up nicely, about five feet in width. An assay on some quartz above the main pay streak showed 19-10 ozs. in gold and 23 ozs. in silver, or a total value of \$52.90 to the ton.

The North Star still continues to take out 30 tons of ore per day.

One of the best mining men in our district says that if the St. Eugene Co. wish to go ahead and put out ore, the shipment for 1896 can be made equal to that of the North Star.

Mr. Watson reports that work on the Midnight is being pushed as fast as possible, and that there is a good showing of galena in sight.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

The Josie mine has struck it rich. No. 1 tunnel is now into the big ore chute from which they made nearly all their shipments on the surface, and the whole face of the drift is ore with only one wall, the hanging in sight. This ore averages over \$40 per ton in gold, so the Josie can now be put down as a possible competitor with the Le Roi and the highest grade of ore in the world.

The No. 1 tunnel is 230 feet vertically under the apex of the vein where the big ore chute was exposed and was encountered within three feet of where the surveys showed it should be, if the ore chute maintained its course and dip. Taken in conjunction with the recent development in the lower levels of the Le Roi and the No. 2 tunnel of the War Eagle, this strike demonstrates beyond all question the permanency and uniformity of the ore bodies in this camp.

The Homestake Gold Mining Company, Ltd. has let contract to sink their No. 2 shaft 50 feet.

The Miner is constrained from the information in its possession to make the statement that the Le Roi is the biggest gold mine in the world. It is true, the deepest workings of the mine are only 465 feet below the outcrop, but these same workings contain the best part of the mine, the biggest ore body and the highest grade of ore.

The diamond drills have been driven into the hanging wall on these levels with a uniform result, after traversing from 28 to 28 feet of country rock another parallel vein 22 feet wide has invariably been cut and the core shows this 22 feet ore to be of equal if not greater value than that which is being taken out of the workings. Besides this the diamond drill has proved that the pay chute extends far to the east and west of the

present drifts and possibly continues right to the Josie and Centre Star claims.

The Nickel Plate has a larger showing of ore than ever. The grade is still over \$100 per ton.

Robert Florman has a unique group of claims south of the Pend d'Oreille river, six miles east of Waneta. In the first place it is a dry ore proposition running from 25 ounces up in silver and as high as \$15 in gold. Mr. Florman says he has a 20-foot ledge of this kind of ore.

The St. Elmo tunnel shows three feet of rose quartz. This is something quite new in the camp, and the owners do not expect this character of ore to be permanent. The chute of solid sulphide ore which was encountered two weeks ago only lasted for a distance of 10 or 12 feet.

SPANIARDS AND CUBANS

Student Riots in Protest Against Action of the United States - Another Loan.

How the Captain-General is Charged With Gagging the Havana Press.

BARCELONA, March 5.—The universities here at Valencia and at Granada are closed in order to prevent the students from making demonstrations against the United States. There is a belief prevailing that Great Britain and France will support Spain against the United States.

VALENCIA, March 5.—The disorders which were prevalent here when the news was first received of the action of the United States Senate on the Cuban question, broke out afresh to-day, and there were renewed demonstrations of hostility to the government. The mob made its way to the United States consulate, which was stoned and the windows of which were smashed by the infuriated populace. The authorities at last succeeded in dispersing all the rioters and order was restored. It is stated here that several English ship owners have offered the government to equip privateers on their own account in case of war between Spain and the United States. The government have decided to purchase two additional cruisers. It is stated here that the situation in Cuba appears to improve.

LONDON, March 5.—The Times published a dispatch from Madrid saying the French ambassador at Madrid had submitted proposals for a large loan and the support of France on the Cuban question in return for commercial concessions by Spain. It is wondered why she will not contract other alliances and give guarantees concerning future French naval operations on the coast of Spain. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo expressed sympathy for the A Paris syndicate will take \$25,000,000 of Cuban bonds held by Spain, the latter granting a prolonged concession of Spanish railways to French holders.

HAVANA, March 5.—It is wondered why some of the demonstrators are not being made here upon the announcement of the action taken by both branches of congress, but the news has been suppressed by General Valeriano, who has gagged and choked all means of conveying intelligence to the people of this island that not one in a hundred and hardly one in a thousand knows that the house of representatives has passed a resolution expressing sympathy for Cuba and acknowledging her belligerency. The leading newspapers of the city to-day appeared without a line of news from Washington, and scarcely an item from the United States, except a line announcing the indictment of the captain of the filibustering steamer Horsa. Nobody here knows of the congressional action except from private sources of information. It is feared that the news will follow where the news does finally get out.

Generals Prats and Arolas report having fought the force under Maximino Gomez yesterday at Hanabana, on the borders of Matanzas province, in which the hand of General Gomez was defeated, the official report says, were routed and the insurgent leader Castillo wounded seriously. Twenty-five prisoners of war arrived in Havana to-day.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIERS

SYDNEY, N.S.W., March 5.—The conference of Australian premiers has been concluded. They adopted resolutions recording the urgency of the need for colonial federation, which was declared essential to any complete scheme of Australian defence. Resolutions were also adopted advocating amendments in the direction of uniformity of military laws for the colonies and for the establishment of a cordite factory in Australia. It was also resolved that it would be desirable to extend without delay the provisions of the Chinese restriction acts to all the colored races.

TORONTO TOPICS

TORONTO, March 4. — (Special) — A blaze in the Union block, corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets, did \$1,200 damage to-day.

Thomas Gibson, member of the legislature for West Huron, and the oldest member of the house, is seriously ill.

In the legislature yesterday, the provincial budget was carried without a division, after several days' debate.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

THE ITALIAN DEFEATS

Even Worse Than Had Been Feared - Italy Thoroughly Aroused - Intense Excitement.

Demonstrations in Rome - The Crispi Government to Be Impeached - Disorderly Deputies.

LONDON, March 6.—The Chronicle has a Rome despatch which says that information has been received that Gen. Arimondi was seriously wounded in the battle at Adowah. The news that Gen. Dabonidini and Col. Galliano were killed is confirmed.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph hears that Germany is supporting Italy's overtures to England for support in the present crisis.

Rome, March 6.—Later advices received here from Massowah show that although the rout of the Italians was complete the extent of the disaster is somewhat less than had been at first supposed. This is said to be owing to the fact that the Shigans did not pursue the Italians to Amarasas as was first reported, and parties of stragglers who were believed to have perished, are now arriving there. This has caused a renewal of the complaint against the government for not giving the official estimate of the number of killed and wounded, which, however, is still believed to be over 5,000. It appears that the generals in charge of the operations of Gen. Barattieri's attack, and all accounts agree that General Albertone pushed too far ahead and engaged in a regular battle, his artillery, consisting of 14 guns, delivering a crushing fire upon the enemy until the whole Shoan army dashed against General Albertone's forces, and they were compelled to recede.

On the arrival of reinforcements, it appears that Gen. Albertone made a successful attack under cover of the artillery and kept the Shoans at bay long after the final retreat had been sounded. Eventually the Askaris broke and the entire rout began. Pursued and pursued fighters mingled together running and fighting mile after mile. In the meanwhile Gen. Arimondi's brigade had been packed on the other side of the mountain, and was being space enough for the troops to follow or assist General Albertone. As the result was that Arimondi's men eventually became demoralized and panic stricken, they fell back upon the Hara tribesmen, who swarmed upon the ridge, driving the Italians before them and cutting them down or shooting them without mercy.

General Barattieri, Arimondi and Carta, with their revolvers in their hands, did everything possible to stay the flight of the troops, but the efforts of the officers were futile and the rout and the slaughter continued.

Rome, March 5.—Before Premier Crispi made his announcement to the chamber of deputies each of the ministers on arriving in the house was loudly booed and the opposition leaders who came as ecclesiastically cheered. During the uproar the premier was calm and bowed ironically on all sides while the leftists were hooting him. Eventually the people in the galleries became so excited that they broke up an active part in the demonstration that the police cleared that part of the house. But this was only accomplished with much difficulty.

There were several arrests and a number of encounters between the people in the gallery and the police, the public hooting and yelling as they were driven out. Later on several thousand people met on the Piazza Colonna, and after listening to a number of fiery speeches during which the African policy of the government was strongly denounced, the police and troops intervened and the meeting was dispersed.

Members of the chamber of deputies were prepared to make inflammatory speeches at the sitting to-day, and there is much complaint among them growing out of their disappointment on this score at the abrupt and summary manner in which an adjournment was had. The government seems to have taken the chamber by surprise in this movement. Even the Marquis di Rudini, the ex-Premier, leader of the opposition, and who, it is generally believed, has been asked by King Umberto to form a new cabinet and assume the heavy responsibility of the present unorganized state of affairs, desired to be heard by the chamber and was unceremoniously cut off. The party of the left had even given notice of a motion to impeach the cabinet and are in a high state of indignation at leaving the present ministry in undisputed control, pending the formation of the new government.

After the sitting had been adjourned and the wrangling which subsequently broke out among the deputies in the lobbies and almost came to blows had come to an end, a hundred and fifty of the deputies held a meeting, at which Signor Villi, president of the chamber of deputies explained that they were actuated in thus adjourning and cutting off the hand of the government.

The Chamber of Deputies, hoping that the people with calmness and energy will know how to do justice to all the

guilty parties in the African enterprise, decides to recall the troops now in Africa and upon the impeachment of the ministry.

Opinions mentions among those who will possibly be intrusted with the formation of a new cabinet the names of Marquis di Rudini, Signor Saracino and Gen. Ricotti. This journal believes, however, that the King will select the Marquis di Rudini.

There seems to be no cessation and no amelioration of the agitation and disorders among the people, notwithstanding the less disastrous character of the later reports of the battle at Adowah. The agitation this evening is as threatening as ever, and during the course of the evening the rioters smashed numerous windows. Almost everywhere excited crowds are parading the streets and the police have great difficulty in dispersing them, as shown by the reports of many conflicts that have occurred between the police and the people. A large number of arrests have been made. The public apprehension of trouble is indicated by the number of shops that have been closed for fear of the damage that would result to them from an outbreak of disturbances. The troops are also still confined to their barracks. The utmost efforts of the police and soldiers to disperse the mob which has held possession all day of the Piazza Colonna in front of the chamber of deputies had proved futile up to nine o'clock to-night, and at that time the cries of derision and disapproval of the government were still being kept up by the parading crowds.

POLITICS IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, March 5.—(Special) — Conversation with members of the legislature brings out the fact that it is generally believed that the work of the session can be cleared up next week, and that prorogation may be expected about Tuesday, March 17. A motion has been made for night and Saturday sittings, beginning at this week. The budget debate will probably be concluded to-morrow. Although the ministers say there is no truth in the report that they are going to Ottawa on the school question matter, the Conservatives say that this is part of the programme arranged.

Under the editorial heading "Improve the bill!" the Northwest Review, the Roman Catholic organ says: "While we accept the principle of the Remedial bill as fairly satisfactory, we are strongly in favor of it being amended so that it will not be inoperative. Clause 74 ought to provide some practical way of securing the sale of the school lands, and the share of the government grant, for instance of the sale of school lands. As the clause stands it is merely an assertion of our right to share in the supplies voted by the Dominion legislature, but what do the majority of our legislators care for rights? They delight in violating them."

Hon. S. H. Blake, of Toronto, is expected to attend a Sunday School convention to meet at Portage La Prairie shortly.

The labor unions have organized an independent labor party.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

VANCOUVER, March 5.—(Special) — Joseph Wright lies dead at the morgue. It is thought he was murdered in a drunken quarrel last night. Charles Lewis and John Hughes appeared on the street this morning in a grotesquely wild manner. They were run in on general principles. On their arriving at the station John Sandfield held was taken to the police office. He at once said "those two men robbed me last night." Joseph Wright, W. Williams and those two men and myself were drinking. They suddenly seized me and took \$10 from me." Sandfield offered to take the police to where the other two men were. On arriving at a cabin near the Imperial opera house the police discovered Joseph Wright's body lying in the bed. He was badly cut about the face. The neighbors say they heard a terrible row going on, but as all were drunk they did not want to interfere. Joseph Wright is a son of the late John Wright, formerly of Wright & Durand, prominent contractors, who built most of the big buildings in London. The late John Wright died a wealthy man. Joseph Wright is supposed to have been married, and had a well educated son, who had been residing on Lulu Island for four years. He is reported to have been very dissolute.

ONTARIO ORANGEMEN.

LONDON, March 4.—(Special) — The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West is meeting here. There is a big attendance and the feeling runs high over the Manitoba issue. Grand Master Hughes, who says he is not a candidate for re-election, added fuel to the flames by an address in which he said nothing but condemnation of the remedial bill. He says the legislature which passed the law causing a grievance to the minority should have tried to find a reasonable remedy for the grievance when the existence was pointed out by the Privy Council. The Grand Master's address was referred to a committee, which, it is said, will probably bring in a resolution favoring a national secular school as the only remedy for the difficulty attending the teaching of religion in schools. There will be a fierce debate on such a resolution.

LAURIER'S NEGATIVE POLICY.

TORONTO, March 5.—The Liberals of South Ontario gathered at Port Perry yesterday and nominated Leonard Burnett to contest the riding 'for the Dominion elections. At a Conservative convention in South Middlesex, at Delaware, a number of farmer Liberals were present and condemned the negative policy of Mr. Laurier in the Manitoba school question. They declared their intention to vote for the Conservative candidate.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Imperial Federation League Merged in the British Empire League - The Yukon Trade.

Debate on the Remedial Bill Continued - Caron's Defence of the Clergy.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 4.—The Imperial Federation League went out of existence to-day; being merged in the recently organized British Empire League, the leading object of which is to promote Imperial unity. Sir Charles Tupper, Dalton McCarthy, Sir Donald Smith, Mr. McNeill and others supported the proposal for affiliation and change of name. The league affirmed its faith in the preferential trade idea. Colonel Denison, of Toronto, was elected president.

It is reported to-night that Sir Adolphe Caron is likely to go to England at the close of the session as high commissioner.

Mr. Casey's bill for the protection of railway employes was practically killed by the railway committee this morning. Railway employes generally opposed the proposals of the bill.

Mr. McCarthy categorically the government respecting the duration of parliament.

The government to-day forwarded specifications of the fast Atlantic service to England for the approval of Her Majesty's government.

In the Senate to-day Hon. Mr. MacDonald brought up the question of opening up a trade route to the Yukon, a matter which Hon. Mr. Prior has been pressing in the executive council, the Lynn canal route being favored.

Mr. Weldon's committee on conciliation waited on Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, and urged them not to stand on nice points of etiquette, but to send for Mr. Greenway to settle the school question.

Mr. Edgar led off to-day's debate on the remedial bill, followed by Sir Adolphe Caron, who vigorously defended the priests from Mr. Laurier's attack. Mr. Geoffrion said he believed the bill did not go far enough. Mr. Amyot supported the measure. Mr. Laverne supported Mr. Laurier's contention and Mr. Masson defended the bill, after which the debate was adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 5.—Probably this has been the most interesting day so far in the remedial bill discussion. Hon. Mr. Ives, Quebec, Protestant, supported the measure in a strong speech. Messrs. Craig and Sprule, Ontario Conservatives, opposed the bill. Mr. Beausoleil, a Quebec Liberal, supported the measure, while Mr. Langelier, another Quebec Liberal, opposed it.

The report is current to-night that Hon. Mr. Greenway has been invited to come to Ottawa. Sir Charles Tupper denied the story, but allowed the inference to be drawn that he might possibly be sent for.

In the Senate Mr. McInnes asked if the government intended to organize a military company at Nanaimo.

Senator McDonald called attention to the importance of fortifications being erected at Seymour Narrows. Sir Mackenzie Bowell admitted the importance of fortifications at Seymour Narrows and although he had no official information, he thought the imperial engineers engaged at Esquimalt intended recommending the construction of fortifications at that point. As far as the military company at Nanaimo was concerned it had been disbanded because the commander of the corps had gone to the United States and no one was found willing to take the responsibility of assuming the command.

The banking committee this morning declined to accede to the suggestion of the superintendent of insurance and compel newly organized companies to give policy holders the right to vote at shareholders' meetings.

Director Saunders informed the agricultural committee that the Agassiz farm was the largest fruit testing station in the world. This announcement the committee greatly applauded.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 4.—At the present time the members of the Manitoba government do not care to make any comments for publication on the introduction of the remedial measure or the grounds upon which Sir Charles Tupper undertook to justify the course of the Dominion government in framing the bill.

In Gray v. the M. & N. W. Ry. Co., in the courts to-day, an order was made giving the plaintiffs the right to appeal direct to the privy council against the judgment of the full court of this province, delivered a few days ago.

It is now generally understood that Sir Charles Tupper will be offered the Conservative nomination for Lisgar.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, March 4.—(Special) — Hon. Henry Starnes, legislative councillor, died last night, aged 79. He was for many years employed in mercantile and financial pursuits, occupied the position of mayor for a number of terms, was a member of several provincial cabinets, both Liberal and Conservative.

The presbytery has named Rev. James Fleck for moderator of the general assembly.

It is now rumored that Sir Donald A. Smith will probably succeed Sir Charles Tupper as Canadian high commissioner in England.

1841, and of the B. A. consignment here has just been in all, a free copy of between these red volumes, which obtainable elsewhere. The B. C. Mining and the History of the times, has promised valuable collection of Canadian pamphlets.

opened for entertainment of Exchange, reports of the various exchange for provisions received. The list of the publications, Washington, enough to supply the back. The committee the Secretary of application for the Heretofore these to the Dominion at Ottawa, but indicate that it is a authorities may, as the Province of supplied various of Heretofore these to the Dominion at Ottawa, but indicate that it is a authorities may, as the Province of supplied various of

from nine to six, and is being more its use of the public enquiries from within are received for of subjects, and reading-room in sup newspapers and apt on file: Pro- 12, British, 12, newspapers, 65, are 3/8 bound files of provincial.

by the direction of, to undertake the ring of the crown Confederation, being placed in the arm- ment buildings. In historical research manuscripts, letters, life in British Col- and copied, and in view. Very few have been obtained. Historical are by Act with those of British returns of British union blue books reference, fishing, and collected and brought a period of Confed- indexed will form the for the past turns from the as- municipalities in 1885 have been re-

A classified state- expenditure and as- the municipalities; ges on the applica- tions of sale, assign- received.

year attention will and social statistics, provincial returns, experience in ob- circular forms sent is of the province, has been considerable pes, have invariably

AMENDMENTS.

I have read in your amount of corre- to the preserva- the resolution of Conway, who is to effecting a solu- than any suggestion he resolution was in prohibit the sale of the great destruc- kinds is caused by for the market, for ney they can make, ly slaughter every- this reach of their is all the same to w dollars are to be

we know only too the evil results of their restrictive becoming scarcer year. We have the class I speak of few months in the great varieties, and ar "shoot for a live- merous "trespass- lessly and system- ily fowl from field to boundary. The esse time ceases till

a class who destroy ly effectual way to the greater restric- is could be done by the sale of all right than the law at imposing a license \$50, on every one purposes, and by dealers in game, more important than ht, for it is largely ments held out by, that so much. They furnish the with powder, shot, often with the gun), the product of his stockkeeper makes on the goods sup- e game.

from the operations at the sale of these to the same extent fowl, while allow- protect his timothy eprations. More owed to the individ- ual, to supply the liberty to those destroy game for "DELTA."

Brewster was the allying from the right- able at Union. He usual naval honors e.

NOT CURED.

A poor health for over it was Coulters, 200 cash, I got. Blood Bitters and Gout Pills, and they that I am now feel very grateful to ALFRED TEROUX, Montreal, Que.

Dry's Reports

Baking Powder all others.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1896.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The debate on the Budget this year took a wide range. The success of the National Policy was, in point of fact, the main issue of the discussion. That policy has now been in operation for seventeen years, and the question whether or not it has been beneficial to the people of this Dominion, it will have to be admitted, was a fair subject for discussion, as well as a most important one. It is quite certain that if the predictions of its opponents when it was introduced had been fulfilled Canada would years ago have been a ruined country. On the other hand, if the expectations and the hopes of its advocates had been realized the Dominion would to-day be one of the most prosperous countries under the sun. It may, we think, at the outset be admitted that the effects of the National Policy have not been as bad as its opponents feared, nor so good as its advocates anticipated. The upholders of the National Policy, however, are not disappointed with the results achieved, and they see no reason for substituting for the policy of moderate protection under which Canada has grown and prospered during the last seventeen years a policy of free trade. The Montreal Gazette in its article on the Budget Debate takes a comprehensive view of the question. It says:

On that policy the Conservatives can challenge the widest discussion. They stand to-day where they stood for twenty years. In 1878, and in every election since, they declared themselves for a moderate degree of protection in the tariff. There is no measure that can be applied to the country's growth and wealth that does not show satisfactory results since their policy was adopted. Commerce has increased in every branch, foreign as well as domestic. Wealth has accumulated. Railroads have been built. Old towns have grown larger and new towns have sprung up. And, when a time of business depression came to all the great countries of the world, Canada was so little affected that all her neighbors wondered at her strength. The Conservatives propose to continue in force the tariff principles under which these results were achieved, and these conditions noted. The Liberals propose to inaugurate a radical change, to do away with the protective features of the tariff, and let invested capital and established industries and those employed in them look out for themselves. The very danger of this revolution will have a deterrent influence on trade. The likelihood of its being enforced will be paralyzing to commerce. Canada, should the Liberals get control of Parliament, will have an experience such as the United States went through in 1893, and the political effect of which was so great that the party which did a mild way what the Liberal party here proposes to do in a severe way, was actually overwhelmed when the time came for the people to pronounce on its work. Canadian business men cannot afford, by their votes, to invite a state of affairs that proved so disastrous to their neighbors. If the Budget debate has done nothing else, it has shown the danger to established business institutions, and to those interested in them, that a Liberal success at the polls would mean.

We believe that the people of Canada, on the whole, are substantially of the same opinion as the Gazette. One chief reason for this opinion is that although a section of the Liberal party, of which Sir Richard Cartwright is the chief, has been for the last seventeen years advocating free trade, there is not to-day in this Dominion a free trade party. In fact the free traders, save and except the dauntless Sir Richard, have found it necessary to keep free trade more and more in the background. It is significant that the nearer we get to the time in which an appeal to the people must be made the less is said by Liberal newspapers and Liberal politicians about free trade. This of itself is evidence of the strongest kind in favor of the National Policy. It shows the firm hold that it has on the people of every shade of political opinion.

THE HUDSON'S BAY R. R.

The Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List has given the Hudson's Bay Railway project its powerful aid. That very respectable and influential newspaper, in its issue of the 17th ult., warmly advocates the enterprise. It sets forth the advantages of the proposed road to the Canadian Northwest at considerable length. But it sees, to use its own language, "the usefulness of the project now put forward must depend upon the accessibility of Hudson's Bay to maintain traffic." The Shipping Gazette is of opinion that Hudson's Bay and Strait are accessible to maritime traffic, and it clearly states the grounds on which it bases its opinion. This is what it says with respect to the navigability of Hudson's Bay:

To the ordinary mind its very name is associated with ice and snow, and with general climatic conditions of a semi-Arctic character. It would appear, however, that the bay is by no means so black as it is painted. It is, it seems, in a sense open to navigation all the year round, and, though ice forms round its shores, this rarely extends far more than half a mile from the land, and is said to be never so solid but that it could be removed by an ice-breaker. Then, again, there is no evidence that Hudson's Strait is more than the great bay itself, which is actually closed at any season. On the other hand, there is an admitted interruption from the Arctic seas by way of Fox's Strait from April to July.

These masses of ice, when emerging from Hudson's Strait, meet the icebergs from Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay, and are thus restricted on their way to the ocean. The general agreement seems to be that though both the strait and the bay may in fact be open all the year round, neither can be navigated effectively except for two or three months of June to the end of October, a period of four and a half months. This, no doubt, would involve only a season trade between Port Churchill and the United Kingdom, but it must be remembered that the same difficulty presents itself in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and it is not claimed that Hudson's Bay can do more for the North-West than the Gulf of St. Lawrence does for the rest of Canada. As to the feasibility of navigating Hudson's Bay in the summer months, that has long ago been settled by the Hudson's Bay Company, whose vessels for two centuries and more have been trading with the United Kingdom, with a loss in the course of that long period of only two ships. It is estimated that upwards of 800 vessels have passed through the strait at one time or another, the bulk of these being sailing ships. What is asserted is, however, that steam has robbed ice navigation of many of its difficulties and dangers, and that powerfully-constructed steamships hesitate to go into the waters which Hudson, Baffin, and their successors could not safely penetrate in their fragile sailing craft, except at very limited periods of the year. Apart from ice there certainly seem no unusual dangers to shipping either in Hudson's Strait or Bay, while as regards harbor accommodation Port Churchill would appear to offer all the advantages of a first class port. Its approaches are described as well marked; it is protected from storm, and it possesses an excellent anchorage ground. It is, in short, a natural port, ready to hand for those who desire to tap the resources of the Northwest territories at a convenient point. The promoters of the railway to Port Churchill hope to obtain not only a government grant in the shape of money and land, but the offer of a bounty for a line of steamers to the United Kingdom. Perhaps they are unduly sanguine, but their efforts to open up new sources of traffic for shipowners deserve to be treated with respect and consideration. By this time the navigability of Hudson's Bay for a considerable season of the year must be taken as having been definitely established, and in these circumstances any attempt to turn it to general commercial account is unquestionably to be encouraged. The tapping of the rich Northwest territories was scarcely the object of the explorers who endeavored to find the North-west passage, yet this may not improbably prove to be a very important adjunct to the enterprise, despite the fact that the more northerly Atlantic route which the Hudson's Bay scheme involves must always carry with it no small risk from icebergs.

There are, no doubt, many who will consider that the Shipping Gazette's reasoning is very far from being conclusive, but these sceptics will have to admit that having obtained the aid of so influential and so conservative a periodical as the Shipping Gazette is to the projectors of the Hudson's Bay Railway and those who believe in its feasibility a very great advantage.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The talk that there has been lately about Great Britain's isolation has set men thinking and inquiring. The enemies of Great Britain see that the inhabitants of the British Islands must, to a very great extent, depend upon foreign nations for the food they eat more than the raw materials of their manufactures. It would, they aver, not be very difficult in time of war to starve the British into submission. Patriotic Englishmen see that there is more truth in this than they are disposed to admit before all the world. In order that the population of the Three Kingdoms may have a full supply of food under all circumstances the British Government has gone on strengthening its navy until it is more than a match for the combined fleets of the two greatest maritime nations in the world. But this precaution is not by any means sufficient. They are looking about them to see if Great Britain in the matter of food supply cannot be made independent of all the world. Mr. James Lang in the January number of the Nineteenth Century asks the question, "Can the Empire feed its people?" and his answer given in great detail is a most satisfactory "Yes." He shows that Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies with very little extra effort can produce all the bread, meat and dairy products that the millions of the Mother Country can consume. With regard to the supply of bread Mr. Lang says:

Assuming that we require 100,000,000 bushels of wheat it follows with an average yield of eighteen bushels to the acre something more than 5,555,000 acres would be necessary for its production. In the Canadian Northwest 55,550 farms, each occupying a quarter section of land or more and growing on an average of wheat, would suffice for the purpose. Canada is quite equal to the occasion, and there are thousands of our sturdy sons who would gladly undertake wheat production there or elsewhere in the Empire if it became worth their while. As a matter of fact there are millions of acres of wheat land in Canada waiting for occupation. The Canadian Northwest could without doubt supply the population of the Mother Country with bread; and the whole of the Dominion could, with very little encouragement and no sacrifice to the nation, produce the butter and the cheese to be eaten with it. Mr. Lang's most suggestive paper points to a close commercial union between the Mother Country and her Colonies and dependencies. If the Empire of Great Britain adopted the same policy as regards trade and commerce as the United States has found to be so successful, namely, complete free trade as between its different ports with a tariff as against all the rest of

the world, the problem of feeding the population of the British Islands and supplying it with the raw materials of manufacture in time of war as well as in time of peace would give its statesmen very little concern.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

The result of the negotiations in the matter of the British Pacific has no doubt disappointed a great many. It was generally hoped in this city that the offer of the projectors would be such that the Government could accept it without hesitation or delay. When it was known yesterday that the Government could not see their way to grant the Company a charter on the terms proposed there was a good deal of grumbling and fault-finding. But those who complain should not be in too great a hurry to come to a decision. It is not easy to understand the full significance of the documents which we published yesterday. It would take a practical business man some hours' close study to comprehend their full intent and meaning. It is not often that newspaper readers can even afford documents very closely. Would it not be well for those who are dissatisfied with the action of the Government to suspend judgment for a few days until they have had the offer fully discussed and heard time to time to consider the matter coolly and dispassionately?

It must not be thought that because the Government have rejected Mr. Bodwell's offer they are opposed to the British Pacific Railway scheme. Nothing is more common in every-day life than for a man to refuse to buy what he badly needs and greatly desires because he believes the price asked for it, good as it is, and much as he wants it, is too high. This is precisely the case with the offer to construct the British Pacific which the Government has just been considering. There is not, we venture to say, a single member of the Government who does not ardently desire to see the northern section of the Province opened up by railways. They are fully aware of the advantages that would result to the Province from constructing a railroad from the Pacific to the eastern boundary of the Province. But it is easy to understand that they may consider that even those great advantages can be bought too dearly, or they may after careful study have come to the conclusion that the Province cannot afford to pay the price asked for them, or they may be of opinion that those who offer to do the work are giving too little and asking too much.

The mere fact that the Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues did not close with the offer made by Mr. Bodwell on behalf of the projectors does not warrant anyone in believing that they are opposed to the construction of the British Pacific, or that they are not alive to the necessity of developing all the resources of the Province. To find fault with the Premier because he wrote in one of his letters "My government is not prepared to go so far as this presumed benefit as to seriously affect the financial position of the province for a great number of years to come," is most unreasonable. If the gentlemen forming the Government were of opinion that to accept the offer would injuriously affect the financial position of the province for many years to come it was their bounden duty to reject that offer.

It is for the members of the Legislature and the electors of the province generally, carefully to inquire whether this would be the case or not, and if they come to the conclusion that the financial condition of the Province does not warrant the Government's assuming the additional burden involved in the acceptance of the offer, they so far from blaming the Government for taking the course they did, should commend them for having the moral courage in the face of many difficulties to do what they believed to be right and for the advantage of the people.

The question as to whether the Government in this matter of the British Pacific have done right or wrong is not to be decided hastily or on insufficient information. On the contrary it is one that requires much serious thought, full knowledge of the particulars of the offer and sufficient business ability to see what bearing they have on the completed transaction.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The action of the United States Congress has not, so far, benefited the Cuban insurrectionists. They are as hard pressed as ever by the Spanish army and there is very little prospect of their receiving aid from outside. It must be remembered that their American sympathizers have pledged themselves to the strictest neutrality. Indeed, if the news we get from Cuba is authentic the unfortunate inhabitants of the Island are worse off than ever. The insurgents are destroying plantations and preventing the planters from obtaining any advantage from this year's crop. They are ravaging the country with fire and sword. And, unless General Weyer is greatly misinformed, he is carrying on the war against the insurgents much more savagely than did his predecessor. He is taking the most severe measures to prevent news relating to the condition of Cuba and the progress of the campaign being sent out of the country.

He has decreed that all persons who circulate reports which may be considered either directly or indirectly favorable to the revolution, who fail to cause the seizure of arms or ammunition designed for the enemy, or who by word or act through the press or otherwise criticize the army are to be put on a level with those who actually abet the insurgents by supplying them with food or material of war; such offenders are to be tried by court martial and punished by death or imprisonment. Death is to be the punishment also of all persons who convey intelligence to the insurgents by telegraph or carrier pigeon or who act as guides. The inhabitants of villages or the owners of commercial establishments in the country districts are ordered to vacate them and concentrate in places occupied by troops, and all travel is prohibited except as permitted by military commanders, who are invested with arbitrary power in all these matters.

The recognition of the insurgents will be of very little advantage to peaceable persons in Cuba who are harassed by these regulations. And the Republic of Cuba, as the insurgents are grandiloquently called, can afford the oppressed and worried inhabitants no relief. If the insurgents had a foothold in Cuba; if they had anything like an organized government, recognition by the United States would be of some benefit to them; but since they possess none of the elements of nationality the moral aid and comfort which they are getting from the United States is likely to do them more harm than good.

ENRAGED ITALIANS.

The Italians are taking their defeat in Abyssinia greatly to heart. They feel it to be a disgrace to be badly beaten by a set of semi-barbarians whom they have hitherto despised. But the Abyssinians are not such savages as they have been represented to be. They are a brave and hardy people who are now well-versed in the art of modern warfare. They have, it is said, as good weapons as the Italians are armed with and they know as well how to use them. It is also believed that the Abyssinian army is virtually under the command of European officers. These statements may be true or they may have been invented by Italians to account for their being beaten by an army of barbarians.

There are many who wonder what the Italians are doing in Abyssinia. They are not a colonizing nation, and they are not in a position to carry on a war in Africa or, indeed, anywhere else. But Italy, some years ago, when the British and Egyptians were fighting the Mahdi, took a notion to have a finger in the African pie, choosing Abyssinia as its sphere of influence. It has been there ever since, but does not seem to have made much headway. The people of Italy are so disgusted with the defeat of a few days ago that it seems likely they will abandon the attempt to colonize Abyssinia altogether. It seems that one of the immediate effects of the defeat will be the disruption of the Italian ministry. The people are disposed to punish the members of the Government for the Abyssinian disgrace. This does not appear to be very logical, but it is natural for an enraged populace to find a victim, and the one nearest at hand is always certain to be pounced upon. There is nothing to show that the Italian Government is directly responsible for the disaster. The probability is that the defeat of the army in Abyssinia is owing to causes over which the Italian Government had no control, and that the people are perfectly unreasonable when they visit the sins of the military commanders on the heads of the civilian members of the Government; but the effects of their wrath will be none the less severe because it is merely an outburst of unreasoning anger.

SENATOR MORGAN RIGHT.

Wonderful to relate, Senator Morgan strenuously opposes the Dingley bill for the extermination of the seals. He very properly regards the measure as a violation of the treaty entered into with Great Britain. He asserts: "No good results can come from the adoption of the policy proposed. It is a hazardous and unwise act for Congress to anticipate the executive in any matter that can be settled by treaty." He also states it is understood that the Government is now engaged in diplomatic correspondence on this subject with a prospect of success. "If the treaty is not satisfactory to the United States the remedy is in abrogation and not by its violation. Between two such powers there is no judge which can hold either to its duty; they are necessarily left to the arbitration of the sword as the *ultima ratio regum*." It is surprising that the men who voted for the Dingley bill did not see that they were voting deliberately to violate a solemn treaty which the United States had entered into with Great Britain. Surely this consideration has weight, with a large number of the representatives of the people of the United States.

The argument in the trial of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway v. the Paris Belle Mining Co., was concluded yesterday. Chief Justice Davis reserved judgment.

Cures, absolute. Permanent cures have given. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the largest sale in the world and the first place among medicines.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents—M.DOUGLAS & Co. and URQUHART & Co., Montreal.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

The Northwest Mining Association Meeting—Immense Interests in British Columbia.

A Glorious Future in Store—The Contemplated Tax on Mineral Discussed.

Mr. G. E. Dennis, president of the Northwest Mining Association, arrived in the city yesterday morning. The association embraces the States of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, as well as the Province of British Columbia. Colonel Baker and Captain Johnston are among its honorary vice-presidents, and its membership consists of the principal mine owners of the four states and of this province. Mr. Dennis is a brilliant type of the men who have made and are making the Great Northwest. Full of enterprise, vim, go and energy, he is the fitting president of an association which aims at welding mineral enterprises into the greatest and most successful industry of the country.

The spirit of the man was admirably shown at the recent convention in Spokane, when he welcomed the members from the states and this province. "We have met here," he said, "representatives of two great peoples—one of the Stars and Stripes, of American democracy, with its sudden, magnificent growth, its burning energy and limitless power, the other of the Union Jack, of a state consecrated by the longest and noblest record of national stability and political honor in the world's history. It is well and fitting that in peace and brotherhood we should assemble here to consider the inspiration of a common purpose."

When Britons and Americans stand shoulder to shoulder neither man nor nature can stay their progress, so gentlemen you will come from under the wise sway of that estimable and noble sovereign whom you so reverently honor, we give you that frank and generous welcome which comes from the stout American heart."

At the banquet given to the members of the association on the same occasion he proposed a toast in felicitous language: "That future ages will chronicle as the greatest amalgamation of the wisest and the most perfect welding of hearts, Her Majesty the Queen of England."

The spirit breathed through this address is that of a man sincerely anxious to blend the social and industrial and commercial relations of the two peoples into one. And it is most fitting that such a man should have been chosen as the first president of a great new association. Mr. Dennis has come to Victoria commissioned by the executive of the association to appeal to the government not to burden the mining industry of the province with oppressive taxation.

"British Columbia," said Mr. Dennis to a Colonist representative, "is forging fast ahead as one of the great mining regions on the globe. Its mountains are honeycombed with the richest stores of lead, copper, gold and silver in the world, and the development of the more than fabulous mineral treasures of the province will not only enrich this country, but the world at large, as ages to come. The wise and liberal legislation of your parliament has attracted the prospector from the States, and he is now scouring your hills and mountains in search of mineral.

"In the wake of the prospector enterprising men have come from all parts of the globe, and the narrow valleys and slopes of the once lonely and desolate Kootenay region are alive to-day with the hum of industry and the bustle of a new country opened up to trade and commerce. Towns have sprung up by the lonely lake and cities are being born in the deep canyons and along the shores of the majestic Columbia. Railroads are being built, smelters are being erected, churches, schools, hotels and factories are being multiplied and civilization is conquering a region which five years ago was almost impenetrable to the hunter. Anything that could mar or stain this glorious development and growth would be little short of calamitous, and the imposition of a two per cent. tax on even the net product of a mine would prove a disastrous blow to mining industry and enterprise.

"Prospectors, as a rule, are poor men. For years they will often search hills, valleys and mountains before they stumble on the mine they seek. Moreover, when they find a mine they have to delve and dig and burrow for many a long day before they know that their prospect is a mine. The prospector who is able to dig out ore and sell it for sufficient to support and supply him with material and means to continue development work is fortunate. From \$5,000

to \$100,000 has often to be expended on a mine before it is put on a paying basis. If the tax gatherer stands at the mouth of a tunnel or shaft to levy tribute out of the sales of ore before the property is on a paying basis that tax-gatherer is nothing more nor less than an oppressor. Every cent a prospector gets from the sale of ore he needs to develop his prospect. When the mine is developed and begins to make a profit over and above the cost of development and mining, then that profit is a legitimate object of taxation."

"Suppose that a two per cent. tax was exacted from the Le Roi mine during development. The owners of that property were working on it for five years before they made a profit, the proceeds of every pound of ore sold during that time was devoted to paying the wages of labor and buying supplies, to timber and drill and blast. Would it not have been unwise to impose a tax of any amount for any government to have levied an impost on that ore during that period of development. And yet if the proposed tax as now framed becomes a law whether the prospect is making money or not under such conditions it will be marred in their development. The Le Roi to-day is one of the great mines of the world and as it is capable of making a million a year a provincial tax of 1 per cent. will realize \$100,000 a year for the province. Many other such mines in the province are only awaiting capital and enterprise and it would be wisdom on the part of the government to wait till they are making money before they are asked to pay direct tribute to the state.

Take the War Eagle as another instance. Governor Hauser and his associates spent \$30,000 in developing the War Eagle adjacent properties and finally abandoned the undertaking as unprofitable. Would it not be folly to levy tribute on his ore shipments during his unprofitable working of these properties. Further development revealed the fact that the War Eagle group were among the great gold producers of the continent, and now the government can in justice and equity levy a fair tax on its profits.

"Moreover, I am satisfied that a one per cent. impost on net mining profits will in the end yield bigger revenue to the public treasury than a two per cent. tax. A two per cent. tax looks and is oppressive, while a one per cent. tax on paying mines will not retard mineral development to any great extent. The prospector needs and deserves all the help and assistance which the government can afford during development period. He is the forerunner of the investor, and if he is harassed and taxed during the development period the investor is kept away and the wealth of the country lies dormant.

"The Northwest Mining Association was formed to foster mining in British Columbia and the four adjacent States south of the line. It represents in its membership a large proportion of the mining men of the district, as well as the best mines. It is an association loyal to the mining business, and it is watching with great concern the action of the provincial government in regard to the tax, hoping that no act on its part would be so unwise as to mar the progress of the industry or militate against legitimate mining."

A PUBLIC meeting of the citizens of Victoria is announced for the evening of Thursday next, at the Victoria Messrs. for the purpose of affording Messrs. Ribbet, Heinkeken and Braden, M.P.'s, an opportunity of explaining their position in reference to the proposition recently submitted to the provincial government relating to the construction of the British Pacific railway. The meeting would have been fixed for an earlier date but for the fact that the theatre is engaged by the opera company for the first three evenings of the week.

WANTED EARNEST MEN SWORD OF ISLAM or SUFFERING ARMENIA. A thrilling book. Granting \$200000000. Question, the Turk, Armenian and Mohammedan with his boldness. Numerous sterling illustrations taken on the spot. Pages, only \$1.50. Send orders for canvassing post. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 weekly. THE BRADLEY-GARBETSON CO. LTD., Toronto, Ont.

VENEZUELA

British Blue Book Table of the Contents

England Has Consistently Desired to Come to Treaty Arrangement

LONDON, March 6.—The book on the Venezuela dispute was laid on the table of Commons to-day. Summary of the position is explained:

1. Long prior to and treaty of Munster, in 1713, founded settlements in British Guiana, partly coast.
2. The only Spanish settlement was Santo Thome.
3. During the whole of 1796 the Dutch possession of the entire river Coranto to Baso.
4. During the same year the Dutch explored the upper part of all the rivers, and marked in adjacent districts.
5. Prior to 1723, the Dutch had established settlements in the Home de Guayana, 11 miles.
6. Between 1723 and 1796 the Dutch were establishing the Orinoco, and the Guri, eastward to the Dutch furthest point occupied being Turmero, 10 miles.
7. Before 1796 the Dutch far up the Orinoco, and established near the Dutch had the entire basin of the Orinoco.
8. Except for the settlement of Home de Guayana and the Spaniards exercised their territory in dispute.
9. Great Britain on her side of the colony sought the rights of the Dutch.
10. After 1799 Great Britain her settlements and exercised rights of original settlement all the rights of the territory indicate a claim to territory.
11. Neither Spain nor the latter had declared its position, at any time had declared its position over the territory.
12. The English official in the West India company referred to in the correspondence.

CARACAS, March 7.—The following terms proposed by Great Britain in her strict right to the territory extending including the watershed of the Orinoco, Guayana, Waima and Barima. The terms proposed are:—That the West India company illustrate the various referred to in the correspondence.

CARACAS, March 7.—The following terms proposed by Great Britain in her strict right to the territory extending including the watershed of the Orinoco, Guayana, Waima and Barima. The terms proposed are:—That the West India company illustrate the various referred to in the correspondence.

CARACAS, March 7.—The following terms proposed by Great Britain in her strict right to the territory extending including the watershed of the Orinoco, Guayana, Waima and Barima. The terms proposed are:—That the West India company illustrate the various referred to in the correspondence.

CARACAS, March 7.—The following terms proposed by Great Britain in her strict right to the territory extending including the watershed of the Orinoco, Guayana, Waima and Barima. The terms proposed are:—That the West India company illustrate the various referred to in the correspondence.

BEHRRING SEA

Claims for Damages Filed Account of Seizure of Schooners

OTTAWA, March 7.—In paper on the history of the question, prepared by Mr. W. P. Sawyer, costs \$1000. Extra for Maritime, \$2000. Extra for Adm. & Custom, \$1000. Total, \$3000. Amended total, \$3000.

W. P. Sawyer, costs \$1000. Extra for Maritime, \$2000. Extra for Adm. & Custom, \$1000. Total, \$3000. Amended total, \$3000.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY

British Blue Book Laid on the Table of the House of Commons.

England Has Consistently Shown a Desire to Come to a Satisfactory Arrangement.

LONDON, March 6.—The British blue book on the Venezuelan boundary dispute was laid on the table of the House of Commons to-day. The following is a summary of the position of Great Britain:

1. Long prior to and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly on the coast.

2. The only Spanish settlement prior to that was Santo Home de Guayana.

3. During the whole period from 1648 to 1766 the Dutch had uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line and the river Coranto to Barbaco.

4. During the same period they had explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers, and made many settlements in adjacent districts.

5. Prior to 1723 there were no settlements of Spaniards, except at Santo Home de Guayana.

6. Between 1723 and 1796 Capuchin missions were established southward of the Orinoco, and gradually extended to the Dutch territory, the furthest point occupied by the Spaniards being Tumero, founded about 1788.

7. Before 1796 the Dutch had settled far up the Cuyuni, the Dutch post was established near the Yurupa and the Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Cuyuni.

8. Except for the settlement of Santa Home de Guayana and their missions, the Spaniards exercised no authority in the territory now in dispute.

9. Great Britain on becoming possessor of the colony succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch.

10. After 1769 Great Britain extended her settlements and exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all the rights whereby nations usually indicate a claim to territory.

11. Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after the latter had declared her independence, at any time had possession or dominion over the territory in question.

12. Great Britain, while maintaining her just rights, has consistently shown a desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela in regard to the boundary. The claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the Essequibo is based on contentions in nowise supported by facts and cannot be justified on any reasonable grounds.

The foregoing thus establishes Great Britain in her strict right to be entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of the Essequibo, Cuyuni, Tururi, Pomarooni, Waini and Barima. The blue book contains nine maps and an official chart of the West India company dated 1635, to illustrate the various boundary lines referred to in the correspondence.

CARACAS, March 7.—The ninety days allowed to Venezuela to answer the demand for indemnity for the arrest of the English officials Barnes and Baker on the Urutan river in December, 1894, have expired. The highest authority is given for the statement that the Venezuelan government refuses to pay the indemnity, declaring that the question of the arrest and the boundary dispute cannot be separated. To pay the indemnity would be to recognize British sovereignty over Venezuelan territory.

It is believed that unless Sir Julian Pauncefote and Minister Andrade can arrange the matter satisfactorily in Washington, England will use force to collect the money, treating the arrests as distinct from the boundary.

LONDON, March 7.—The Times has information from Caracas, Danish West Indies, that the authorities at that place have been advised that a British squadron of five ships will arrive there shortly. Caracas is about seventy-five miles from the Venezuelan coast.

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says: "The Venezuelan blue book bristles with facts and challenges refutation. Our case is impressive if not irrefragably strong. But the stronger it is the less reason can Lord Salisbury urge against unconditional arbitration. We are most hopeful that the next step will probably be the appointment of the joint commission."

The Chronicle, Liberal, after taking for granted that the case will be settled by arbitration, says: "It is advisable that we should go to the tribunal as strongly fortified as possible. From this point of view we are not satisfied with Lord Salisbury's presentation of our case. The strictest vigilance should be pursued. Weak points have been slurred over, and undue emphasis has been laid upon unessential matters. Lord Salisbury has shown himself not too skilful, tactful or well informed a defender of England's honor and interests."

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

Claims for Damages Filed by Canada on Account of Seizures of Schooners.

OTTAWA, March 7.—In an interesting paper on the history of the Behring sea question, prepared by Mr. Venning, of the fisheries department, a summary is given of the claims for damages filed by Canada on account of the seizures extending over the years 1886-'90. The totals are made up as follows:

1886—Vessels.....	\$ 81,400 00
Personal claims.....	18,000 00
1887—Vessels.....	191,463 11
Personal claims.....	13,623 00
1888—Vessels.....	132,693 00
1889—Vessels.....	2,000 00
W. P. Sayward, costs.....	\$439,161 48
62,847 12	
Total.....	\$502,008 90
Extra for Juanita.....	3,062 00
Extra for Hacks Diamond (1886)	7,500 00
Extra for Adm.....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$515,511 26
Horribilt.....	26,698 00
Amended total.....	\$542,169 26

PORT TOWNSEND SENSATION.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 6.—Four days ago a Dane named Peter Peckarty came here from San Francisco to work on the wreck of the old Idaho, an Alaskan steamer sunk in Port Townsend bay several years ago. Besides being master of a wrecking scow, Captain Peckarty was also a diver and was himself placed the necessary dynamite under the old hulk to blow her up. Yesterday Captain Peckarty assaulted and cruelly beat one of the scow hands, and the latter swore out a warrant for his arrest. Deputy Sheriff Mayo went to arrest Peckarty this morning, but failed to return with the prisoner.

Less than an hour before the officer reached the scene of action Captain Peckarty had dived to a depth of 40 feet placed 76 sticks of giant powder under the Idaho's hulk, and returned to the surface telling all hands to get in small boats and pull away; but he himself stayed to watch the result of the explosion. The spectators say that when the explosion occurred the scow of which Peckarty stood was blown several feet into the air, and that Peckarty was wearing a diving suit except the helmet, was blown forty feet high, landing in the water. As the body had not been recovered the deputy sheriff returned without serving the warrant for the captain's arrest.

WEYLER'S PROCLAMATION.

HAVANA, March 6.—The Captain-General of Cuba, General Valerico Weyler, has issued another important proclamation, of which the following is a translation:

My attention has been drawn to the frequency with which the civil and military authorities and the army officers in the country and towns proceed to arrest citizens who are afterwards placed at my disposal to be deported from the island without reasonable cause for such measures, and having pointed out, in my previous circulars, the charges pertaining to war, jurisdiction and the formalities for trials, I have decided to exact, in accordance with said circulars, that arrests must be justified with all the reasons and proofs possible, so as to proceed with all justice against the prisoners. The authorities and army officers will, therefore, so order in the case of everyone who is arrested without proofs enough to establish his guilt. All the facts that can possibly be had through verbal or confidential information must be supplied, and these requisites will be the more exacting in the towns, where all loyal people must assist, as in so doing they will assist the authorities to re-establish order.

I shall hold strictly responsible any officer who does not furnish the proofs required in the cases mentioned."

PEACE WITH ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, March 6.—A special despatch from Rome says: King Humbert has ordered Signor Franzoi to undertake a special mission to the Abyssinian negus Menelik. Signor Franzoi believes the best to conclude an honorable peace with the Abyssinians and abandon the country.

Rome, March 6.—The report that Premier Crispien had been assassinated is unfounded. The police made 200 arrests here yesterday as a result of the rioting in this city. Most of the serious disturbances occurred at Favia, where a mob tore the railroad tracks, cut the telegraph wires and pulled down the poles and threw them into the river. The rioters were not dispersed until they had been charged by a squadron of cavalry.

There is a decided change for the better in the attitude of the masses. Business is transacted in the usual manner, and the only evidence of the recent disturbance is the strong additional guard on duty. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the Italian garrison of Adowa, and other great disasters were feared. The troops there, it is admitted, have only three days' provisions and are known to be surrounded by the Shoan army. Unless promptly relieved Adowa must fall and further massacres of Italian soldiers follow. The work of dispatching reinforcements to Mesowah is being pushed with praiseworthy vigor. On board the chartered transports gangs of men relieve each other so that the fitting out of these vessels is continued throughout the night. The army reserve men of the class of 1872, just called out, will, as soon as equipped, relieve the regiments now doing garrison duty, and the soldiers thus rendered available for active service will be shipped to Africa.

DILLON ENDORSED.

ROME, March 7.—Mgr. Kelly, the rector of the Irish college in Rome, has by the authority of Leo XIII, sent the following communication to John Dillon, M.P.: "I am to report that after a discourse with the holy father, in reply to an address from the sacred college, I said: 'Holy father, our members of parliament have recently elected a new chairman in the person of—' Here his holiness interrupted me, saying, 'Dillon is it not?' I answered, 'Yes, holy father, and he charges me to lay at your feet his homage and felicitations, and at the same time to implore your benediction.' The Pope manifested by his look and attitude particular and paternal acceptance of your message. Then he said: 'Yes, I bless him, and let them be united; let them be united.' He laid his hands impressively on mine, evidently wishing to inculcate unity as the desired fruit of his blessing."

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 6.—(Special)—Parliamentary Librarian Peterson has served notice of action for alleged libel upon the Ottawa Citizen because it published an editorial paragraph reflecting upon his conduct of the library.

At a meeting of the board of public school trustees, Dr. Spence moved to have the salary of Inspector James L. Hughes, late Grand Master of the Ontario West Grand Orange Lodge reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,000, but could get no seconding. Instead, the salary of Mr. Hughes' assistant was increased.

John Armard, who lay on the banks of the Ottawa river all Wednesday night, pinioned by logs that had fallen on him, died last night.

J. W. Hutchison, provincial chief of police at Union, is spending a few days in the city.

MANITOBA'S GRIEVANCE

Discussion on Remedial Bill Continued—Mr Greenway Expected at the Capital.

Dominion Revenue Larger Than Last Year—Personal Trouble in Railway Committee.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 6.—There were only two speakers in the debate on the remedial bill, Mr. Moncrieff who comes from ultra-Protestant Lambert and supports the bill, and Mr. Martin, author of the law of 1890, who claimed among other things that the remedial bill was ultra vires. Hon. Mr. Daly will continue the debate on Tuesday. The debate will not be finished next week. It is almost certain that Mr. Greenway will come here after the second reading and talk compromise.

British militia artillery, second lieutenant Henry Godden retires; to be second lieutenant provisionally, Henry Cecil Akroyd.

The revenue last month increased \$300,000. For the eight months the revenue was \$36,000,000, being better than for the same period last year.

H. Menelmen has been appointed shipping master at Kyuquot.

Meers, Martin and Cochrane had high words in the railway committee morning. Mr. Cochrane called Mr. Martin a liar. Both had to apologize for using improper language.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The general impression in political circles is that Premier Bowell and Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., will be the Canadian delegates to the colonial office conference to be held in London about the middle of April.

The government has introduced a bill in parliament reducing the quorum of judges of the Supreme Court to four members. The Chief Justice will hereafter be known as the Chief Justice of Canada.

The government has decided to pay the outstanding debts of the Territorial exhibition.

The cabinet to-day had under consideration Mr. Robertson's proposals for the opening up of the dead meat trade with England.

Mr. Sproule strongly resents the statement of the Montreal "Gazette" that he shall hold strictly responsible any officer who does not furnish the proofs required in the cases mentioned."

A PROPOSED SOLUTION.

WINNIPEG, March 6.—(Special)—James Dale, a leading Manitoba Liberal, writing to the Free Press, suggests as a solution to the school question that a representative meeting of both Roman Catholic and Protestant residents of Manitoba be held in Winnipeg, such meeting to consist of one representative from each school district (Protestant and Catholic) in the province, a trustee from each district, if possible, with practical knowledge on the subject. By this means they can find out what their respective Catholic friends would be willing to take and what Protestants could reasonably grant. From such a source he is certain the government of Manitoba would give reasonable consideration.

Premier Greenway was asked to do up the rumor regarding an invitation to Ottawa from the Dominion government. "I have received no word to that effect," he replied. "Would you take and what Protestants could reasonably grant. From such a source he is certain the government of Manitoba would give reasonable consideration."

Henry Voyer, advocate, aged 87, of Stanfield, is dead. He was chief translator of the Legislative Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada.

Queen Victoria has arranged to start for Cimiez on Monday and should arrive at Nice on Wednesday.

There is talk among members of the Royal Yacht Squadron of drawing up a resolution in answer to the New York Yacht Club's expulsion of Lord Dunraven. Nearly all the yachting men defend the managing officer of the Valkyrie III on the ground that his charge of excessive submersion is frequently made. Many yachtsmen claim that the Royal Yacht Squadron is morally bound to notice the expulsion as the Royal Yacht Squadron backs Lord Dunraven's challenge. The Yachting World declares that the Royal Yacht Squadron cannot afford to have its leading member dealt with in such a summary manner without protesting, adding: "We await an official pronouncement with much interest." In spite of this the Associated Press learns that it is not likely that the

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON will officially notice the matter. The proposed protesting action to pass a resolution at the meeting of the squadron in May that the Royal Yacht

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

Possible Rearrangement of the Dreibrund—Italy's Disaster—British Royalty.

Lord Dunraven and the N. Y. Yacht Club—Nicaraguan and Panama Canal Fusion.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 7.—The possibility of a rearrangement of the Dreibrund, hinted at from St. Petersburg, as one of the results of the terrible disaster to the Italian army in Abyssinia, is attracting more attention than the matter, it is claimed, really deserves under the circumstances. It is asserted, in support of the statement, that all intents and purposes Russia, France and Germany already have an understanding which the triple alliance. In any case there is no doubt that Italy has been hard hit by the defeat of General Baratieri, financially probably more than in the number of men killed. Much more treasure must be poured into the treasury of Africa if the scheme of brilliant colonial achievements is to become a reality, and in no country—probably not even in Spain—is there a crowned head resting so uneasily as King Humbert at present. It is not maintaining the best relations of Italy seem unable in this emergency to suggest a way out of the difficulty which is likely to reflect credit on the country. If the war is pushed, the financial strain will be dangerous; if the Italian colonies are abandoned, the effect will be almost as dangerous. A middle course, the conclusion of peace with Abyssinia, may not be possible. If it is possible, the financial strain will be less severe; if the Italian colonies are abandoned, a great responsibility will rest upon the incoming Italian ministry.

THE ROYAL FAMILY MOURNING

for the late Prince Henry of Battenberg having expired the first drawing room of the season will be held at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, March 11. The function will be held for the Queen by the Princesses of Wales, who will come from Sandringham to Marlborough House for the purpose on Monday. It will be held as usual in the throne room, which has during the past few weeks received some special decorations. The Princess will be assisted by Princess Louise, the Duchess of Teck, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Princess of Alexandria will also assist. The Dukes of Saxe-Coburg, Connaught and York, with Prince Christian and the Duke of Teck, will also be present. There will be about 300 presentations from the general company, and a large audience of diplomatic and official personages. The Prince of Wales will not attend owing to his yachting cruise in the Mediterranean.

MONTREAL, March 7.—There is a marked increase in the transfers of real estate for the month of February. The total sales in Montreal and the suburbs amounting to \$863,342.61 against \$605,921.42 last month, an increase of over a quarter of a million.

MONTREAL, March 7.—The funeral of the late Hon. Henry Starnes took place to-day and was one of the largest and most impressive ever seen in this city.

MONTREAL, March 7.—Lieut. Barrett, of the Royal Naval Reserve, late commander of the Mongolian, has been appointed to command the Parisian, with the position of commodore of the Allan fleet, succeeding Captain Ritchie, retired.

TORONTO, March 7.—Edith A. Doel, J. P. of East Toronto, for \$10,000 for falsely and maliciously accusing her of unchaste conduct. It is alleged that he also made false statements concerning her paternity. Her father denies the charges.

TORONTO, March 7.—Thomas A. King, a veterinary surgeon, while laboring under the effects of a drunken debauch, left his boarding house last night clad only in night clothes. This morning he was found dead on the street.

KINGSTON, March 7.—The Sir John A. Macdonald Club held its annual meeting last night at which resolutions endorsing the general policy of the government were carried unanimously. All the speakers expressed their confidence in the remedial measure.

ADMIRAL THE DUKE OF WILKES

The Duke of Wilkes will be gazetted admiral shortly, probably among this year's Queen's birthday honors. His progress in the Royal Navy has been one of the quickest on record, as he only entered the navy in 1880. The Duke was the first lord of the admiralty, Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, presented the naval programme and followed the details closely. Afterwards he had a long talk with the admiral Field and left him with a playful dig in the ribs.

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York attended the opening of the hackney horse show at Islington, the Prince of Wales and a number of the nobility were exhibitors. The feature of the show was the increased exhibit of geldings from hackney stallions and tromping mares, whose breeding has been extended chiefly owing to the success of experiments in America. The Prince of Wales started for the Riviera to-day and will enter the Mediterranean for a cruise on the Britannia.

UNITED STATES ASSUMPTIONS.

MONTREAL, March 6.—(Special)—A Star London cable says that the Colonial Office is calling for further details respecting the alleged assumption by the United States of three million acres of British territory of high commercial and strategic value on the Pacific Coast, opposite Prince of Wales Island, and despite the denials of Gen. Duffield, of the U. S. survey, the official records in London fully confirm the statements.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Mother, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

That Raise Money

Largest and most complete CATALOGUE OF Good Seeds, Pretty Flowers, and Farm Requisites issued in the World.

SENT TO BUYERS FREE WRITE US IT WILL PAY

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.

MENTION THIS PAPER TORONTO, ONT.

squadron in future should not back any challenge for the America's cup, but the idea has since receded into the background. In any case, the yacht racing association will not notice the matter. A great deal of interest has been aroused here among yachtsmen by the statement that the Defender will sail in English waters during the coming summer. This called forth from the Yachting World the ill-natured remark that unless the Defender sails under new ownership...

The Venezuelan consul, Mr. N. C. Burch, thinks there is no doubt that communications are being exchanged between Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, and Senator Andrade, the Venezuelan minister at the same capital, which may lead to a "modus vivendi." The departure of Senator Esquivel Rojas, the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs, from Caracas for London, promises to end the Venezuelan difficulty. He is one of the most cultured men in Venezuela and is well acquainted with the European methods.

J. B. Bartlett, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, confirms the report that negotiations are in progress for the fusion of the Panama and Nicaraguan canal companies. The scheme, however, has not yet received the consideration of the respective boards. The consolidation of interests is regarded with great favor in the banking circles of Europe and, it is understood, in America, as tending to remove the rivalry of their interests, and the government is also believed to be friendly to the proposed combination. It is not denied that an Anglo-French American syndicate for canal building is being formed, but the details are withheld.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, March 7.—The 1,300 Italians in this city will meet to-morrow, when subscription will be taken up for forwarding to their native country for the prosecution of the Abyssinian war. Considerable excitement prevails among them and war news is eagerly sought for.

GRANDVILLE, March 7.—The McMaster manufacturing establishment was to-day totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$20,000, partially insured. This was the town's principal industry and many of the inhabitants will be thrown out of work.

MONTREAL, May 7.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Live Stock Shippers Association was held yesterday, when it was resolved to circulate a petition throughout Canada for signature against the embargo on Canadian cattle and sheep, and forward it to the British government.

MONTREAL, March 7.—There is a marked increase in the transfers of real estate for the month of February. The total sales in Montreal and the suburbs amounting to \$863,342.61 against \$605,921.42 last month, an increase of over a quarter of a million.

MONTREAL, March 7.—The funeral of the late Hon. Henry Starnes took place to-day and was one of the largest and most impressive ever seen in this city.

MONTREAL, March 7.—Lieut. Barrett, of the Royal Naval Reserve, late commander of the Mongolian, has been appointed to command the Parisian, with the position of commodore of the Allan fleet, succeeding Captain Ritchie, retired.

TORONTO, March 7.—Edith A. Doel, J. P. of East Toronto, for \$10,000 for falsely and maliciously accusing her of unchaste conduct. It is alleged that he also made false statements concerning her paternity. Her father denies the charges.

TORONTO, March 7.—Thomas A. King, a veterinary surgeon, while laboring under the effects of a drunken debauch, left his boarding house last night clad only in night clothes. This morning he was found dead on the street.

KINGSTON, March 7.—The Sir John A. Macdonald Club held its annual meeting last night at which resolutions endorsing the general policy of the government were carried unanimously. All the speakers expressed their confidence in the remedial measure.

ADMIRAL THE DUKE OF WILKES

The Duke of Wilkes will be gazetted admiral shortly, probably among this year's Queen's birthday honors. His progress in the Royal Navy has been one of the quickest on record, as he only entered the navy in 1880. The Duke was the first lord of the admiralty, Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, presented the naval programme and followed the details closely. Afterwards he had a long talk with the admiral Field and left him with a playful dig in the ribs.

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York attended the opening of the hackney horse show at Islington, the Prince of Wales and a number of the nobility were exhibitors. The feature of the show was the increased exhibit of geldings from hackney stallions and tromping mares, whose breeding has been extended chiefly owing to the success of experiments in America. The Prince of Wales started for the Riviera to-day and will enter the Mediterranean for a cruise on the Britannia.

UNITED STATES ASSUMPTIONS.

MONTREAL, March 6.—(Special)—A Star London cable says that the Colonial Office is calling for further details respecting the alleged assumption by the United States of three million acres of British territory of high commercial and strategic value on the Pacific Coast, opposite Prince of Wales Island, and despite the denials of Gen. Duffield, of the U. S. survey, the official records in London fully confirm the statements.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Mother, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

That Raise Money

Largest and most complete CATALOGUE OF Good Seeds, Pretty Flowers, and Farm Requisites issued in the World.

SENT TO BUYERS FREE WRITE US IT WILL PAY

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.

MENTION THIS PAPER TORONTO, ONT.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS

In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCORMACK & SON,
128 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Mr. J. H. Hertz, Chemist,
528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
"As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is most valuable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the relief derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old and young, being pleasant, and I can always with me has been wonderful, reliable cough medication. It is a safe and effective."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd.
Sole Proprietors
MONTREAL

S. A. STODDART,

WATCHES

68 1/2 Yates St.

Continued from Former Advertisements.

Stenwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jewell d. double sunk second dial, adjusted to beat, odd and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$28.50, in Silver cases \$ 5, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$15, Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40.

Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up.

Eight day striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, visible pendulum, from \$4 to \$5.

Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet Clocks \$8; with gold inlaid dials \$5.50. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city to choose from.

Ten per cent. off Watches and Jewellery till Christmas.

S. A. STODDART,

68 1/2 YATES STREET.

no 37-41.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

OF A

Foreign Company.

"COMPANIES ACT," PART IV AND AMENDING ACTS.

"The Main Quesselle Gold Dredging and Mining Company (Foreign).

REGISTERED THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered "The Main Quesselle Gold Dredging and Mining Company (Foreign)" under the Companies Act, Part IV, Registration of Foreign Companies, and Amending Acts.

The least amount of the said company is situated at the City of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the company is established are: To purchase, hold, mortgage, sell and convey real and personal property, and particularly to purchase, locate, hold, acquire, sell, mortgage and lease the lands, towns and mining property in the United States of America, and in British Columbia, and to work any and every mine or mines of all kinds and character in the United States of America, and in British Columbia, and in Dominion of Canada, and to do all or any acts necessary and proper to be done and performed for the purpose of carrying into full effect the foregoing objects and purposes.

The capital stock of the said company is Two Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars, divided into Two Hundred and Fifty thousand Shares of the par value of One dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office in the City of Victoria on this 15th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

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

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LD.

Stages for Cariboo.

The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet.

Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, travelling by daylight only and making two miles per hour, and returning over one day at Barkerville.

Ashcroft to Olenok,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays.

Special Stages

Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by special.

For further information apply to
B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD.
Ashcroft, B.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAOGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue and he stated that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly successful if it did not "do what we want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 16, 1883.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, and other Colic.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony by all companies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT & Co., General Station, London. Sold at 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 3s.

INS... IS NOW PRINTED BLUE INK ACROSS THE MAPPER... SHIRE... CE... Co., Montreal.

DEAREST MEN AND WOMEN... Extra for Black Diamond (1886) Extra for Ada..... \$3,000 00

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The Oriental S.S. "Victoria" Brings Interesting News From the Hermit Kingdom.

Fast Trip of the "Lada"—Yukon Transportation Company Organized.

Prompt on time the Northern Pacific liner Victoria, Captain Panton, arrived from China and Japan yesterday morning after a comparatively uneventful but remarkably odd trip begun on the 22nd of last month...

are: Captain, Henry H. Dyke; lieutenants, G. J. Luard, (S.), Crawford MacLachlan, Hector L. Watts-Jones, Gerald F. F. Pake, Cecil D. S. Raikes; Chaplain and naval instructor, Rev. Thomas Kane, A. A. Penmaster, Frederick W. Mortimer, chief engineer, Jas. Lane; sub-lieutenant, William Speke; surgeon, Edmund Corcoran; assistant paymaster, Arthur M. Dyer; assistant engineer, W. P. Bluet; gunner, George R. Cooper; boatswain, George Robinson; carpenter, John N. Matheson; midshipmen, Arthur C. Fellows, Rodger R. C. Rackhouse, John C. Carrington, Harry L. Boyle, and Lieutenants, Galloway, John C. M. McHardy and Hugh Seymour.

Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., who on the 5th of November last despatched the salmon laden bark Lada from this port to Liverpool, she being the first of the salmon fleet of 1895, received cable advices yesterday of the safe arrival of the bark on the other side last Monday...

When no more passengers can be accommodated on a big ocean going steamer the inference is significant of the crowd aboard. Such was the condition of the Pacific Coast Steamship City of Topeka when she arrived from the Sound yesterday afternoon...

The British Board of Trade has issued a table of statistics showing that in the fiscal year 1895-1896 965 men were lost from 433 sailing vessels, and 634 from 406 steamers.

Dr. Osborne Morris, of Vernon, has received from the provincial government the appointment of coroner for the east riding of Yale.

Among the recently appointed notaries of British Columbia are Messrs. A. E. McPhillips, S. F. Morley and Denis Murphy of this city, Mr. W. J. Thicke of Vancouver, Mr. J. K. Johnson of Vernon, and Mr. Archie M. Johnson of Nelson.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co. have decided to re-open their shemains mill near April 15, men are being busily engaged making the necessary preparations.

A DELEGATION representing Westminster city and the municipality of Surrey, arrived in the Capital last night for the purpose of interviewing the government with a view to securing assistance toward constructing a bridge across the river, or to connect Westminster with the south shore.

MR. DAVID TAIT, pupil teacher at the Central school, has received a \$50 appointment as teacher in a country school and will leave at the end of the present month.

Messrs. N. R. Stone and Angus MacNish have given notice of their intention to organize a telephone company in the name of the Columbia Telephone Telegraph Co., Ltd., with the object of building and operating telegraph and telephone lines from Trail, on the Columbia, to Boundary Falls, in Yale district, via Rossland, Grand Forks and Greenwood City, power being at the same time sought to run branch lines and extensions to any town, mining camp or mining claim in the Kootenay or Yale, the general route of the company's lines to follow the highways and trails connecting these towns.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1896. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. E. W. Trotter. Mr. Williams presented a petition from the corporation of Vancouver in favor of limiting the time for construction of the Columbia & Western railway.

Mr. McGregor presented the third report of the public accounts committee, as follows: That in April, 1885, there was paid by the C. P. R. company for 1884, as taxes \$8,250.41, and in June 1885, for the year 1885, \$8,921.23, this latter sum through error was credited to the city of Victoria instead of from the C. P. R. company.

The committee find that the item of \$8,250.41 paid during 1885 is the amount received in payment of the C. P. R. company's taxes on the assessment for 1884, and the amount assessed for 1884, declared invalid by the court. See Public Accounts, 30th June, 1884, page 18.

In a statement of revenue for the half year the following are some of the items, contrasted with the whole year of 1895:

Table with columns: Half Year, 1896, Year 1895. Rows include Land sales, Land revenue, Rents timber leases, Free miners certificates, Mining receipts, Succession duties, Timber restriction act, Timber royalties.

The total receipts for the half year, 1896, were \$88,817. The balance in the bank on special deposit July, 1895, was \$276,277, and on account current \$856,353. The total expenditure for the half year is shown at \$748,784, being \$192,507 in excess of the overdraft at the Bank of British Columbia was \$892,946.

Several statements were submitted with the report, and from them the following information is extracted: In a statement of revenue for the half year the following are some of the items, contrasted with the whole year of 1895:

Table with columns: Half Year, 1896, Year 1895. Rows include On remittance of interest on loans due in London, On remittance of interest on loans due in London, On remittance of interest on loans due in London.

On remittance of interest on loans due in London 31st Dec., 1895, 2,19,494 12s. at 4.50, 50 per cent. £. 7,974 7s.

On remittance of interest on loans due in London 31st Dec., 1895, 2,6,813 19s. at 4.50, 50 per cent. 400 70

On remittance of 2,500 to Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Carr & Co., Ltd., London, to meet expenses in connection consolidation public debt and commission for inscribing stock, at 4.50, 30 00

DISCOUNT AND COMMISSION. Half yearly payment for commission for inscribing, transferring and paying interest on bonds, stock due in London 31st Dec., 1895, 2,200 at 4.50, 50 per cent. \$ 970 00

Inscribed Stock Investments.—The investments of sinking funds in the inscribed stock of this province have been as follows: Loan of 1877—February, 1885, \$10,827,72 invested, at 9 3/4%; January, 1886, \$11,188.48 at 6 1/2%; broker's charge above three, \$85.56. Loan of 1887—January, 1886, \$3,592.52 at 8 3/4%; June, 1885, \$4,940.80 at 8 1/2%; 746.41, at 9 1/4%; broker's charge, \$49.56. Loans 1891-3—January, 1886, \$14,546.44 at 9 1/2%; June, 1885, \$1,110.00 at 9 1/2%; purchased and at 9 1/4%; (£1,067 15s. purchased); January, 1886, \$25,005.25 at 9 1/2%; broker's charge, \$138.54.

MR. FORSTER moved for a return showing all the evidence taken at the inquest held on the body of John Rowe, who was killed by a fall of rock while in the employ of the Union Coal and Coke Co., together with all papers and correspondence in connection with the same; and the verdict of the jury. Agreed to.

MR. MACHEMERON introduced a bill to amend the benevolent societies act, 1891. Read a first time.

MR. WALKER moved for a return showing the fees and emoluments of sheriffs for the year ending December 31, 1895. Agreed to.

MR. SWORD asked: Do the government take any precautions to see that the average actual daily attendance at the public schools in cities, on which the government pays the per capita grant, is confined to the average actual daily attendance of pupils of school age?

HON. MR. TURNER.—Yes. The house again went into committee on the co-operative associations bill, Mr. Rogers in the chair. Reported complete with amendment.

The house went into committee on the mechanics lien bill (Mr. Helmcken), Mr. Sword in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress after adopting several sections.

MR. HUME presented a petition from mine owners and miners of Kaslo, respecting the assessment bill, and protesting against the tax on minerals.

THEY HAVE BEEN LAID ON THE MEMBERS' DESKS.

EAST KOOTENAY RESERVES.

MR. SWORD moved for a return showing for what reason 480,000 acres were reserved in the southeast corner of the province and 240,000 at Elk river, Mitchell Creek and Coal Creek, in the Kootenay; what the government purposes in connection with railway reserves, and what the railway reserves were, referred to in the Hon. Chief Commissioner's answer to a question on the 4th March; also the authority under which such reserves were made.

HON. COL. BAKER spoke briefly as to the reason for the principal reserve mentioned for the purposes of the B. C. Southern Railway act; and the motion was agreed to.

HON. MR. EBERTS presented a return respecting joint stock companies incorporated in the province.

LANGLEY MUNICIPALITY. The house again went into committee on the bill for the relief of the municipality of Langley, Mr. Hume in the chair. The bill provides a method for making new roads of the same width as those destroyed by fire; and also that "all disputes shall be determined by the county court judge."

MR. BRADEN moved the second reading of the Alberni Water, Electric and Telephone Company bill. He explained that at the present time the only water supply obtainable is from wells, and a large number of houses being about to be erected there, an account of mining development a water service will be a necessity especially for protection against fire.

MR. HUFF, as the representative of Alberni district, strongly opposed the bill, which he said had been asked for by people who have no interest in the place except perhaps a stake upon a rock.

MR. SMITH stated that the measure had been considerably modified in the private bills committee, so as to meet the objections to it as introduced and conserve the water rights of the agriculturists only.

MR. KELLY thought Mr. Huff should withdraw his motion and introduce the desired restrictions in committee.

MR. HUFF thought Mr. Kelly had only done his duty in opposing the bill as he had done this afternoon, as that gentleman was plainly carrying out the wishes of his constituents almost unanimously expressed at a public meeting in Alberni.

MR. SWORD subsequently gave his reasons in writing, as follows: "Section 5 and 6 provide for the company choosing as to what parts of the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise. The courts have held that this act does apply, but this decision is being appealed against."

MR. HUFF thought Mr. Hume should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

MR. KELLY thought Mr. Huff should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

MR. SWORD subsequently gave his reasons in writing, as follows: "Section 5 and 6 provide for the company choosing as to what parts of the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise. The courts have held that this act does apply, but this decision is being appealed against."

MR. HUFF thought Mr. Hume should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

MR. KELLY thought Mr. Huff should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

MR. SWORD subsequently gave his reasons in writing, as follows: "Section 5 and 6 provide for the company choosing as to what parts of the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise. The courts have held that this act does apply, but this decision is being appealed against."

MR. HUFF thought Mr. Hume should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

MR. KELLY thought Mr. Huff should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

MR. SWORD subsequently gave his reasons in writing, as follows: "Section 5 and 6 provide for the company choosing as to what parts of the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise. The courts have held that this act does apply, but this decision is being appealed against."

MR. HUFF thought Mr. Hume should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

How To Use Cottolene. The new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard.

YOUR EAR, PLEASE.



Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Albion Iron Works Co., Limited. Engineers, Iron Founders, Boiler Makers. Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc. Fish Cannery and Mining Machinery. Hydraulic Giants, Pipes and Sinking Pumps for Mines. French Ranges, Stoves, Grates, Etc.

VICTORIA, B.C. No. 6 CHATHAM STREET, No. 71 STORE STREET. P.O. Drawer 12. Telephone 31.

MR. SWORD moved for a return showing all the evidence taken at the inquest held on the body of John Rowe, who was killed by a fall of rock while in the employ of the Union Coal and Coke Co., together with all papers and correspondence in connection with the same; and the verdict of the jury. Agreed to.

MR. MACHEMERON introduced a bill to amend the benevolent societies act, 1891. Read a first time.

MR. WALKER moved for a return showing the fees and emoluments of sheriffs for the year ending December 31, 1895. Agreed to.

MR. SWORD asked: Do the government take any precautions to see that the average actual daily attendance at the public schools in cities, on which the government pays the per capita grant, is confined to the average actual daily attendance of pupils of school age?

HON. MR. TURNER.—Yes. The house again went into committee on the co-operative associations bill, Mr. Rogers in the chair. Reported complete with amendment.

The house went into committee on the mechanics lien bill (Mr. Helmcken), Mr. Sword in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress after adopting several sections.

MR. HUME presented a petition from mine owners and miners of Kaslo, respecting the assessment bill, and protesting against the tax on minerals.

MR. SWORD moved for a return showing for what reason 480,000 acres were reserved in the southeast corner of the province and 240,000 at Elk river, Mitchell Creek and Coal Creek, in the Kootenay; what the government purposes in connection with railway reserves, and what the railway reserves were, referred to in the Hon. Chief Commissioner's answer to a question on the 4th March; also the authority under which such reserves were made.

HON. COL. BAKER spoke briefly as to the reason for the principal reserve mentioned for the purposes of the B. C. Southern Railway act; and the motion was agreed to.

A SET OF ROSBY FRANK'S GLASS. The surprising story we attacked our d... Elche lasted about Dawson labouring at cultivation of the garden her cooking and an occasion permitted hand first to her father and as man, when prisin upon him, in ding to add to his c... Don Sanchez let u... to stall in the shed waste herbage, that y... and get blur, wa... parts by slaking the... you have been shak... minutes in vain on... without cost. But, thing wearing off, or... subside, and so abo... I say, the heat be... toiled with no spiri... Dawson was the m... mind. Says he, con... will still sweeten... "I've done it, but... more. There's a p... worth 30 shillings of... but who'll give me... when we leave here... And then he can't... do than fall a comm... saying there was hu... show for my efforts... in my place he wou... ters otherwise, and... end, wagging the... my job before it was... all which was migity... the more unpleasant... was a good deal of... said.

Consequently I felt enjoyment the most i... ing that the taste h... of his famous shed... the garden, which... order that two such... undoch a good 30... work, etc. But he... him I myself was no... to find these mischie... up all the plants I... in the shade, as w... which gave Jack a... said. But that ch... as anything was to... her sides for laugh... catch these two dev... our cost we found... after all, for getti... she raises herself... and brings her skull... smack on my knee... she had broken my... 'tother, taking Daw... with her horns as... ward to lay hold of... in our little beam... do I think weshoul... them but that, givi... ors from their feat... accord sauntered into... from the sun, wher... the door upon them... against the gap in the... came with a ha... stout nails to secure... the rest of that day... our backs in the sha... but exceedingly sore... other for these misch... But one heartburn... there, for coming in... to down Moll has no... dry bread and a dish... though it be the com... Moors in this place, w... our satisfaction, as... pretty round terms, ask... was fit for if not to... for Christians, etc., and... plicity what she would... for on dinner next... upbriding very hum... ever a bad sign, and... careful of our confort... And so ended that day... The next morning Dav... no attempt at work... fast, by common acc... under the palms to med... about half past 10. In... round to pay us a... sound asleep. A snid... from him aroused us... bled to our feet, stari... perceived Moll coming... but so disfigured with... know her face and I... knew her.

THE GOLD FIELDS CO. The order for the second reading of the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields Co. bill being called, Mr. Kitchen protested against the notice standing on the order paper of the following motion in the name of Capt. Irving, to be presented on motion to go into committee of the whole: That the following section be inserted in the said bill, to be numbered section 4, and that the numbers of the succeeding sections be changed accordingly: "4. On making application for leases, the company shall not be limited or confined to any area, and the gold commissioner to whom any such application is made may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, grant such application, notwithstanding that the lands so applied for may exceed in area the number of acres to which such leases are now limited by law."

MR. SWORD moved for a return showing for what reason 480,000 acres were reserved in the southeast corner of the province and 240,000 at Elk river, Mitchell Creek and Coal Creek, in the Kootenay; what the government purposes in connection with railway reserves, and what the railway reserves were, referred to in the Hon. Chief Commissioner's answer to a question on the 4th March; also the authority under which such reserves were made.

HON. COL. BAKER spoke briefly as to the reason for the principal reserve mentioned for the purposes of the B. C. Southern Railway act; and the motion was agreed to.

HON. MR. EBERTS presented a return respecting joint stock companies incorporated in the province.

LANGLEY MUNICIPALITY. The house again went into committee on the bill for the relief of the municipality of Langley, Mr. Hume in the chair. The bill provides a method for making new roads of the same width as those destroyed by fire; and also that "all disputes shall be determined by the county court judge."

MR. BRADEN moved the second reading of the Alberni Water, Electric and Telephone Company bill. He explained that at the present time the only water supply obtainable is from wells, and a large number of houses being about to be erected there, an account of mining development a water service will be a necessity especially for protection against fire.

MR. HUFF, as the representative of Alberni district, strongly opposed the bill, which he said had been asked for by people who have no interest in the place except perhaps a stake upon a rock.

MR. SMITH stated that the measure had been considerably modified in the private bills committee, so as to meet the objections to it as introduced and conserve the water rights of the agriculturists only.

MR. KELLY thought Mr. Huff should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

MR. SWORD subsequently gave his reasons in writing, as follows: "Section 5 and 6 provide for the company choosing as to what parts of the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise. The courts have held that this act does apply, but this decision is being appealed against."

MR. HUFF thought Mr. Hume should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

MR. KELLY thought Mr. Huff should be allowed to give his opinion as to what the B. C. railway act shall apply to their enterprise.

A SET OF ROGUES

BY FRANA BARRETT

CHAPTER XIII

The surprising activity with which we attacked our domestic business at Elbe lasted about two days and a half. Dawson laboring at his shed, I at the cultivation of the garden and Moll quitting her cooking and household affairs, as occasion permitted, to lend a helping hand first to her father and then to me.

truth, we neither of us did one stroke of work beyond what was absolutely necessary, and especially Dawson, being just everything for indolence, did so order his part that from having two dishes of fish a day we came, ere long, to get-



A sudden exclamation from the don aroused us.

But one mess a week, he forcing himself and us to be content with dates and bread for our repasts rather than give himself the trouble of boiling a pot. Beyond browsing my goats, drawing their milk (the making of butter I quickly renounced) and watering my garden night and morn, which is done by throwing water from the little stream broadcast with a shovel on either side, I did no more than Dawson, but joined him in yawning the day away, for which my sole excuse is but the great heat of the region, which doth breed most slothful humors in those matured in cooler climes.

With Moll, however, the case was otherwise, for she, being young and of an exceeding vivacious, active disposition, must forever be doing of something, and lucky for us when it was not some mischievous trick at our expense as letting the goats loose, shaking lemons down on our heads as we lay asleep beneath the tree, and the like.

Consequently I felt a certain malicious enjoyment the next morning upon finding that the goats had burst out one side of his famous shed and got loose into the garden, which enabled me to wonder that two such feeble creatures could undo such a good 30 shillings' worth of work. But ere I was done galling him I myself was mortified exceedingly to find these mischievous brutes had torn up all the plants I had set by the trees in the shade as worthy of cultivation, which gave Jack a chance for glibing at me.

But that which imbibed us as much as anything was to have Moll holding her sides for laughter at our attempts to catch these two devilish goats, which to our cost we found were not so feeble after all, for getting one up in a corner she raises herself up on her hind legs and brings her skull down with such a smack on my knee that I truly thought she had broken my rump bone, while I, who, taking Dawson in the ankles with her horns as he was reaching forward to lay hold of her, lay him sprawling in our little stream of water. Nor do I think we should ever have captured them but that, giving over our endeavors from sheer fatigue, they of their own accord sauntered into the shed for shelter from the sun, where Moll clapped to the door upon them and set her back against the gap in the side until her father came with a hammer and some stout nails to secure the planks. So for the rest of that day Jack and I lay on our backs in the shade doing nothing, but exceedingly sore one against the other for these mischances.

But our heartburnings ended not there, for coming in to supper at sundown Moll had nothing to offer us but dry bread and a dish of dates, which, though it be the common supper of the Moors in this place, was little enough to our satisfaction, as Dawson told her in pretty round terms, asking her what she was fit for if not to give us a meal fit for Christians, etc., and stating very explicitly what he would have her prepare for our dinner next day. Moll takes her upbraiding very humbly, which was ever a bad sign, and promises to be more careful of our comfort in the future. And so ended that day.

The next morning Dawson and I make no attempt at work, but after breakfast, by common accord, stretch us out under the palms to meditate, and there about half past 10 Don Sanchez, coming round to pay us a visit, finds us both sound asleep. His exclamation from him aroused us, and as we started to our feet, staring about us, we perceived Moll coming from the house, but so disfigured with smuts of charcoal all over her face and hands we scarce knew her.

"God's mercy!" cries the don. "What on earth have you been doing, child?" To which Moll replies, with a courtesy: "I am learning to be a cook wench, sir, at my father's desire." "You are here," answers the don, with a frown, "to learn to be a lady. If a cook wench is necessary, you shall have one" (this to us), "and anything else that may mean afford. You will do well to write me a list of your requirements, but observe," adds he, turning on his heel, "we may have to find here another twelve-month if my remedies are not sufficient by the end of the first year to take us hence."

This hint brought us to our senses very quickly, and overtaking him ere he reached our garden gate Dawson and I assured the don we had no need of any servant and would be careful that Moll henceforth did no menial office; that we would tax his generosity no more than we could help, etc., to our great humiliation when we came to reflect on our conduct.

Thereupon Dawson charged himself with the internal economy of the house, and I with that part which concerned the custody and care of the goats, the cultivation of pot herbs and with such instruction of Moll in the Italian tongue as I could command. But, to tell the

stirring spirit of adventure, and her quick imagination furnished endless visions of lively pleasures and sumptuous living. We agreed that we would live together and share everything in common as one family, but not in such an outlandish spot as Chiselhurst. That estate we would have nothing to do with, but selling it at once have in its place two houses—one city house in the Strand and a country house not farther from town than Bethnal Green, or Clerkenwell at the outside, to the end that when we were fatigued with the pleasures of the town we might, by an easy journey, resort to the tranquillity of rural life.

Dawson declared what wines he would have laid down in our cellars, I what books should furnish our library, and Moll what dresses she would wear (not less than one for every month of the year), what coaches and horses we should keep, what liveries our servants should wear, what entertainments we would give, and so forth. Don Sanchez was not excluded from our deliberations; indeed he encouraged us greatly by approving of all our plans, only stipulating that we would guard one room for him in each of our houses, that he might feel at home in our society whenever he chanced to be in our neighborhood.

All these arguments there was never one word of question from any of us as to the honesty of our design. We had settled that once and for all, before starting on this expedition, and since then, little by little, we had come to regard the Godwin estate as a natural gift, as freely to be taken as a blackberry from the hedge. Nay, I believe Dawson and I would have contested our right to it by reason of the pains we were taking to possess it.

And now, being in the month of June, and our year of exile (as it liked us to call it) nigh at an end, Dawson one night put the question to Don Sanchez, which had kept us fluttering in painful suspense these past three months, whether he had saved sufficient by his labors to enable us to return to England ere long.

"Yes," says he gravely, to which we did all leave one long sigh of relief. "I learn that a convoy of English ships is about to sail from Alicante in the beginning of July, and if we are happy enough to find a favorable opportunity we will certainly embark in one of them."

"Pray, senor," says I, "what may that opportunity be, for 'tis but three days' march hence to Alicante, and we may do it with a light foot in two?" "The opportunity I speak of," answers he, "is the arrival, from Algeria, of a company of pirates, whose good service I hope to engage in putting us aboard an English ship under a flag of truce as redeemed slaves from Barbary."

"Pirates!" cry we in a low breath. "What, senor?" adds Dawson. "Are we to trust ourselves to the mercy and honesty of Barbary pirates on the open sea?" "I would rather trust to their honesty," answers the don, dropping his voice that he might not be heard by Moll, who was leading home the goats, "than to the mercy of an English judge, if we should be brought to trial with insufficient evidence to support our story."

Jack and I stared at each other aghast at this talk of trial, which had never once entered into our reckoning of probabilities. "If I know naught of my fellow men," continues the don surely and slow, "that grasping steward will not yield up his trust before he has made searching inquiry into Moll's claim, and she her part never to waver from a matter that give him the name of the ship that brought us home, and learning that we embarked at Alicante, jealous suspicion may lead him to seek further information there, with what result?"

"Why, we may be blown with a vengeance, if he come ferreting so nigh as that," says Dawson, "and we are like to rot in jail for our pains." "You may choose to run that risk; I will not," says the don. "Nor I either," says Dawson, "and God forgive me for overlooking such a peril to my Moll. But do tell me plainly, senor, granting these pirates be the most honest thieves in the world, is there no other risk to fear?"

The don hunched his shoulders. "Life itself is a game, says he, 'in which the moans of stocks may not be won without some risk; but played as I direct, the odds are in our favor. Picked up at sea from an Algerine boat, who shall deny our story when the evidence against us lies there,' laying his hand out toward the south, 'where no man in England dare venture to seek it?'"

"Why, to be sure," says Dawson; "that way all hangs together to a nicety. For only a wizard could dream of coming hither for our undoing." "For the rest," continues the don thoughtfully, "there is little to fear. Judith Godwin has eyes the color of Moll's, and in all else Simon must expect to find a change since he last saw his master's daughter. They were in Italy three years. That would make Judith a hisping child when she left England. He must look to find her altered. Why, if moved by a more genteel voice, as if moved by some inner feeling of affection and admiration, nodding to

The Westminster bridge deputation held a meeting at the residence of the donor yesterday and made known their wants. They returned home by this morning's steamer.

One Honest Man. DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine home cure for all forms of nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and that heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but before the above is published, the brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and their happiness. Address with stamp:—L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

ward Moll, "see how she has changed in this little while. I should not know her for the raw, half starved spindle of a thing she was when I saw her first praying in the barn at Tottenham Cross."

Looking at her now (browsing the goats among my most cherished herbs), I was struck also by this fact, which, living with her day by day, had slipped my observation somewhat. She was no longer a gaunt, ungainly child, but a young woman, well proportioned, with a rounded cheek and chin, brown tinted by the sun, and, to my mind, more beautiful than any of their vaunted Moorish women. But, indeed, in this country all things do mature quickly, and 'twas less surprising in her case because her growth had been checked before by privation and hardship, and since our coming hither it had been aided by easy circumstances and good living.

[To be continued.]

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

A TROUBLE THAT RENDERS THE LIFE OF MANY WOMEN MISERABLE.

A Sufferer for Twelve Years Whose Trouble Was Aggravated by Kidney Disease Tells How to Regain Health and Happiness.

(From the Smith's Falls Record.) Since the Record began to publish accounts of the cure of the case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, its representatives have found that half the wonderful cures effected by this medicine have not yet been given to the public. Women as well as men who have found relief are eager to let the facts be known for the benefit of other sufferers. Among them is Mrs. James Cotnam, of the township of Wolford.



SUFFERED FROM SEVERE HEADACHE.

The lady referred to was for twelve years a constant sufferer from nervousness, headache and kidney trouble. Having read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she determined to give them a trial. They were for a short time brought a great improvement, after taking them for about a month the headache and kidney trouble left her. The degree of thankfulness felt by one who receives such benefits as the above can better be imagined than described. Here are Mrs. Cotnam's words: "If you could only know or if I could but tell you of the intense suffering which I have endured and the many sleepless nights I have spent in mental and physical agony, you would not wonder at the degree of thankfulness I feel for my restoration to health." Her trouble was a continual dread to her, and for a long time prevented her from doing any work. Since using the pills she is as well as ever—or to use her own words—"fully restored." In this household Pink Pills are now looked upon as one of the necessities.

As in the case with every good cause Pink Pills have much to contend with; and the numerous articles which have been published in the market, and, though in appearance and color they may resemble the genuine, they have an altogether different effect on the system. The writer was once in a store when Pink Pills were asked for by a customer. The dealer hadn't them but said that he could get them for "just as good." The public are warned against this "just as good" scheme which is too often resorted to by some store keepers. It should be borne in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a certain cure for the irritable bladder, the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the plow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of any nature. Sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

In the provincial police court yesterday James Ibbotson—Jimmy Peanut—was charged before Messrs. T. R. Smith and Wm. Dalby, J's P., with stealing a seventy pound anchor from Parson's Six-Mile House at Parson's Bridge, about the pleading guilty to having the stolen property in his possession and was sentenced forthwith to six months in jail.

An application to dismiss the petition of Mrs. Levy for a judicial separation from her husband Joseph Levy, was made to Mr. Justice Drake yesterday on behalf of the respondent by Mr. J. P. Walls. The grounds were that the allegations of cruelty were not sufficient to warrant the petition. The application was dismissed, the Court deciding that the case must go to trial. Mr. J. A. Aikman appeared for Mrs. Levy.

EDWARD SIMPKINS, who has been studying law with Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmeck has decided on account of ill health to take up his residence at Nelson, where he enters the office of Mr. J. H. Bovee.

MINING MATTERS.

Mr. O'Farrell interviewed on the Proposed B. C. Mining Tax.

What Victoria Enterprise Is Doing—Spokane Merchants and Their Interests.

The following interview with P. A. O'Farrell appeared in a recent issue of the Spokane Chronicle. In it are several matters of moment to Victorians: P. A. O'Farrell has returned from a prolonged visit to Victoria. He was at the opening of the provincial parliament and was there during the discussion on the proposed new mining law and the proposed tax on mineral products.

"I found the members of the provincial parliament," remarked Mr. O'Farrell, "a very intelligent and broad-minded body of men. As a rule they are men of position, wealth and ability and their parliament seems entirely free from the political hacks and humbugs which disgrace so many of our state legislatures. The legal fraternity is conspicuous by its absence and the time of the legislature is not consequently wasted with the crochets and quibbles and tomfoolery of pettifogging attorneys. In fact you find a legislature of business men who have the interest not of party or place-hunters but of their common country at heart."

"They are framing in committee a new mining law, which aims at putting an end to the trade of the jumper and the blackmailing, unscrupulous lawyer. They will probably make claim jumping a felony. The jumping of the Homestead and the blackmailing against the Nest Egg have helped to make the members resolved to end the trade of the rogues and parasites that hunt industry and enterprise in mining camps."

"But what about the proposed tax on mines?" "The provincial government has had to face perennial deficits and in searching round for new sources of revenue mining seemed the readiest means for replenishing an exhausted treasury. Moreover, as the quartz mines were mainly operated by Americans it looked as if revenue from that source would be least unpopular. A two per cent. impost on the gross mineral product was first proposed, but on representation being made to the government that such a tax would have a most injurious effect on the mineral development of the country it was resolved to tax the net and not the gross product. The bill has not yet come up before the house and when it does there is reason to believe that the tax will be cut down to a 1 per cent. tax on the net profits of the miner. This is in itself a heavy tax and imposes on mining industry a heavier burden than that imposed on any other industry of the province. But the tax is only experimental and will be modified in the annual appropriation bill."

John A. Finch and John M. Burke deserve great credit for their earnest work in putting the miners' case before the members of the legislature. The matter will be decided for this year in the course of the next few weeks, and it is necessarily important that mine owners in British Columbia should lay their views before the legislature."

"Does any dislike exist of Americans owning and operating mines in British Columbia?" "Not in the slightest; especially in Victoria. That city is reaching out for business and trade connections with not only the Kootenay country, but with Spokane and the South cities. Recollect that Victoria imports her wares direct from Europe. Wholesale merchants like Turner & Beeton and R. P. Rithet and the Hudson's Bay Company ship their goods by sea round Cape Horn, and you can buy dry goods and liquors in bond as cheap and even cheaper from them than you can from New York wholesale dealers. The day I left Victoria I saw a magnificent sailing ship arrive from England, loaded down with wares of various kinds. The freight to Victoria was only \$2.50. Spokane merchants will find that they can buy English, French and European goods cheaper in Victoria than on the Atlantic seaboard. Indeed, Spokane can build up a trade with Victoria which will ultimately compel the railroads to readjust the freight tariff to this city."

"This is a most important matter for the Spokane people to consider and the close business relations which the marvelous development in Kootenay tends to bring about between the province and Washington, should stimulate closer commercial relations also. Such relations should surely tend to lessen our dependence on Wall street and New York. By and by we can get on without them."

WINNERS AT THE LINKS

The Monthly Medal Handicap Proves a Well Contested and Exciting Feature.

Cup Tie Association Match at Nanaimo Postponed—Progress of the Chess Tournament.

The monthly medal competition of the Victoria Golf Club was held at the Oak Bay links yesterday, the results being as follows: A. CLASS. 1. Harvey Combs, 91—2..... 89 2. A. P. Luxton, 100—16..... 93 3. C. C. Worsfold, 96—2..... 94

B. CLASS. 1. Morley, 108—9..... 90 The spring meeting of the club will be held on the 21st of March, when the championship of British Columbia will be played for. It is hoped that for this—the event of the season—competitors from Vancouver, Tacoma and even San Francisco will enter. There will also be handicap events, and the largest turn out in the year is expected.

THE TURF. COLORS REGISTERED. The following owners and gentlemen riders have sent in their colors for registration to the secretary of the Victoria Driving park: R. P. Rithet—Royal Blue. F. B. Ward—Red, yellow sleeves. G. A. Kirk—Primrose, cerise collar, cuffs and cap. Head House Stable—White, black sleeves and cap. F. B. Pemberton—White, green sleeves and cap. F. W. Hall—White, blue sleeves and cap. Geo. E. Powell—Black, orange sleeves. T. J. Ker—Blue, yellow cap. Dr. J. Duncan—All rose. W. J. McKeon, Jr.—Red, blue cap. W. S. Chambers—Grey. A. J. Dallain—Navy blue, old gold sleeves.

CHESS. The tournament of the Victoria Chess Club is nearing its close and the few games that remain will be all played off before next Saturday. C. Schwengers is certain of a first place, while B. Schwengers, B. Williams, C. E. Clarke and Capt. Michell have a pretty even chance for second place. The score stands as follows: Won. Lost. C. Schwengers..... 17 0 B. Williams..... 11 7 B. Schwengers..... 11 7 C. E. Clarke..... 12 8 Capt. Michell..... 12 8 P. H. Johnston..... 9 7 P. D. Goepel..... 8 1/2 9/2 W. Seoworoff..... 7 10 T. Johnston..... 4 16 T. Lawrie..... 3 12 B. Goward..... 3 9

FOOTBALL. COLONIAL CONQUERORS. Five points to nothing was the score at the Rugby football match played on the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon between the English and Colonial teams. The Colonials simply vanquished their opponents, although some good individual play was shown on both sides.

POSTPONED FOR CAUSE. The cup tie match in the Association championship series, which was to have been played at Nanaimo yesterday between the Coal City team and the representatives of Wellington in the league, was postponed at the last moment owing to the condition of the ground, which was too wet to permit of a satisfactory contest.

THE CITY.

A MEETING of the graduates of McGill University residing in British Columbia will be held in the Metropolitan Club, Vancouver, on Wednesday, March 25, for the purpose of organizing on a permanent basis a "McGill Graduates' Society," elected officers, and transacting any other business relating thereto.

WORD was received yesterday from Retaluleu, Guatemala, that John Sneddon Orr died there on the 2nd instant. He was formerly a pattern maker at the Albion Iron Works, but left some five months ago for Central America. He was born at Coat Bridge, Scotland, thirty-eight years ago. He leaves a wife in this city.

The application of Mr. Frank Higgins to have Dr. J. K. Garrow admitted to bail, on the ground that confinement was injuring his health, was granted yesterday by Chief Justice Davie. The bondsmen are Stephen Sandover and J. T. Harrison, each in the sum of \$3,000 and Dr. Garrow himself in the sum of \$8,000. Dr. Garrow was set at liberty at noon yesterday.

SALVATION ARMY. SPOKANE, March 6.—Commandant Herbert Booth, of the Salvation Army, writes that he will be in Spokane on the 22nd and 23rd of this month. He will go to Victoria over the Canadian Pacific, thence to Spokane and then to Montana. This is his farewell tour, as he has been recalled to England. New York, March 6.—The "Christian Crusade" is the name suggested by Ballington Booth for the new evangelistic movement which the former commander of the Salvation Army has pledged himself to lead. The nucleus of the proposed "Christian Crusade" is the little band of Long Islanders, the Sea Cliff Corps, who deserted in a body, following their officer, Captain Minions, and on Tuesday sent a telegram to the Booths at Montclair announcing themselves as an independent religious body, and inviting their former leader to assume command. Ballington Booth at once telegraphed an acceptance, sent a former Salvationist, Capt. Senke, to take charge, and straightway the career of the infant organization began by hiring of a hall, the one selected being the former barracks of the defunct Salvation Army Sea Cliff corps. It is said that Ballington Booth will at once establish a paper in opposition to the famous War Cry and that it will be "up to date," in all evangelical matters.

Published Every Monday and Thursday
by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
W. H. Ellis, Manager.

TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Published Every Day except Monday
Per year, postage free to any part of Can-
ada, 50 cents; per half year, 25 cents;
Per week, 12 cents in advance.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
Per year, postage free to any part of the
Dominion or the United States, \$1 50
Six months, 85 cents.
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly
in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as dis-
tinguished from every thing of a transient
character—that is to say, advertising referring to
regular merchandise and Manufacturing Busi-
ness, Government and Land Notices—published
at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil,
the duration of publication to be specified at
the time of ordering advertisements:
More than one fortnight and not more than
one month, 60 cents.
More than one week and not more than one
fortnight, 40 cents.
No advertisement under this classification in-
serted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other-
wise for every day.
Special advertisements, 10 cents per line
each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific
instructions inserted full order only.
Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per
line each insertion. No advertisement inserted
for less than \$1.50.
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line
solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertise-
ment inserted for less than \$2.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid non-
pareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subse-
quent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Adver-
tisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per
line each insertion. No advertisement inserted
for less than \$1.50.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral
notices, 50 cents extra.
Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL
METAL—no mounted on wood.

IS IT OBSTRUCTION?
We are surprised to observe the
grudging way in which some members
of the Legislative Assembly are dis-
posed to deal with the Columbia and
Western Railway Company. One might
suppose from the narrow-minded and
obstructive course they are pursuing
that the Company propose to injure the
province, instead of benefiting it most
materially. It is to the interest of the
inhabitants of every part of the province
through which the proposed road is
to run be made available
with the least possible delay
and that the Company should be in
a position for the next three or four
years to devote all their energies to con-
structing the part of the road that runs
through the mining region. Intelligent
men should know that when that region
is properly developed, and if it proves as
rich as it is said to be, there will be no
trouble in the world in connecting it
with the country to the north. In fact
the company, if things go as well with
them as we hope and expect they will,
will find it necessary to extend the road
to Penticon long before the specified
five or six years expire. Let the mining
region be once developed and the rest
will be sure quickly to follow.

Objections were raised to the road's
crossing the national boundary line.
This, we believe, is not for traffic pur-
poses but on account of engineering dif-
ficulties. The road, it must be remem-
bered, is near the line. The mountains
run north and south and the general
direction of the road for a great part of
its length is east and west. The track,
then, must cross the mountain ranges
instead of following the course of the
valleys. It can be easily understood
that there are parts of it in which
engineering difficulties will compel it to
deviate very considerably from the
straight line. If the engineers have to
go south to find an easy or a practicable
grade, they must cross the national bound-
ary line. Roads in the mountains
must go in and out and round about,
they cannot be made to conform to na-
tional boundary lines or any other
straight lines. It is these deviations
caused by the nature of the country
and the nearness of the road to the line
between Canada and the United
States that cause the Columbia West-
ern in some places to invade American
territory, but it is none the less a British,
Columbia railway. Those then who are
afraid that the traffic of the line will be
diverted to the United States by these
little bends to the south are we believe
greatly mistaken.

OPPOSITION DISAPPEARING.

It is evident that the more the Assess-
ment amendment bill in its present
shape is considered the more it will re-
commend itself to the judgment of reason-
able men. The objections to the bill
as it originally appeared have been met
frankly and fully, and the Premier's
very able open letter to Mr. Sprout
shows that it is based on sound and
equitable principles. The only objec-
tion to the bill now is that the allow-
ance for working expenses is too small,
and that a sliding scale would be pre-
ferable to a fixed allowance. We do
not know what weight there is in
this objection, but we are very sure
that if on inquiry it is found to be valid,
it will be met and fairly met by the
Government.

The attitude of the Government in
this matter has been so moderate and so
conciliatory that all but their most ma-
lignant opponents must be convinced
that it is their desire and their intention
to deal with the mining industry not
only fairly but liberally. Of course there
are some irreconcilables whom the Gov-
ernment, do what it may, cannot satisfy,
but we are very sure that the reasonable
and intelligent men of the mining region
are now convinced that they will suffer
no injustice at the hands of the men in
power. Intelligent men, it may be re-
marked, are always more easily dealt with
than self-opinionated, self-satisfied politi-
cians who do not know enough to realize
how little they know. The well-informed
miners and mine-owners know how the
mining industry is treated by the gov-
ernment of the States of the Union, and
they are frank enough to admit that
the mining laws of British Columbia
are, from the miners' point of view,
more liberal than the laws of the United
States; and we have no doubt that when
the new assessment law goes into opera-
tion they will be ready to make the
same admission with regard to taxes on
mines in British Columbia.

NOT A RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. Laurier, it seems, has been at
great pains to lead the people of the
Dominion to believe that he is wholly
independent, as a leader of a political
party we presume, of the Catholic
church. Was it necessary for him to do
this? The question which he was dis-
cussing at the time is not necessarily a
religious question. There need be no
more religion in it than there is in an
ordinary action for trespass or to recover
a debt. And this, we contend, is the
way in which the Manitoba school ques-
tion should be regarded by Canadians of
all denominations.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP LEAGUE.

Representatives from most of the
Christian Endeavor Societies, Epworth
Leagues and temperance organizations
in the city met last evening in the First
Presbyterian schoolroom, when it was
decided to form an association to be
known as the Christian Citizenship
League of Victoria.

The objects of the new organization
are, briefly, to make Christian principles
operative in public affairs; to prevent by
personal effort the nomination or elec-
tion of corrupt candidates and the en-
actment of corrupt laws in the City,
Province or Dominion; to secure fidelity
on the part of officers entrusted with the
execution of the laws; to exterminate
the saloon; and to purify and elevate the
elective franchise.

The constitution was submitted and
adopted, and a second meeting will be
held on Wednesday evening, the 25th
instant, for the election of officers.

The U. S. Gov't. Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Gold Commissioner F. Soues, after

But the letter was translated into Eng-
lish, and by some means found its way
into the newspapers. Liberal news-
papers are using this letter for political
purposes. There is not a word in it
that really bears on the question now
before Parliament. It contains no help
to the man, whatever his religious predilec-
tions may be, who wants to come to
an intelligent and an impartial
conclusion on the subject, but it is used
by Grit journalists and Grit politicians
to create a prejudice against the Gov-
ernment side of the question and to in-
fluence Protestant opinion in Mr. Laurier's
favor. To those who believe that
"all is fair in politics," this use of
"Father Lacombe's letter" will be regard-
ed as meritorious, but those who desire
to see the question settled according to
the dictates of justice and reason must
deeply deplore the introduction into its
consideration of religious prejudices of the
strongest kind.

PRODIGIOUS!!

What bloodthirsty neighbors we have!
They are burning for revenge for insults
offered and injuries done them nearly a
century ago. One would think that
wretch nursed so long would have caught
cold and died long before this, the end
of the Nineteenth Century. But such
is not the case. Here is a war whoop
uttered on paper by one of them in St.
Louis only the other day:
"But are we to conclude that what
England has done with us we are in-
capable of doing with England? The
burning and sacking of our national
capital by the troops of General Ross
early in the century are still un-
avenged. Not until we pick camp
in London will that deep insult be wiped
out. The only questions are those of
transfer and terminal facilities. Give us
the necessary transports and ocean
convoys and we can land 1,000,000 men
on English shores within six months.
Once there the results would not be
such as to justify a new edition of Mac-
aulay's heroic verse describing the ruin
of the Spanish Armada, which
might catch the reddening gleam from
Gaunt's embattled pile, and Skiddaw's
fires might rouse to war the burghers of
Carlisle. But there would be others.
Not until Gen. Miles had used his
battered sword, before the walls of West-
minster would the fires of our patriot blood
begin to cool."

What does the British nation think
of that for a war whoop? The old lion
must shake to the tips of his claws when
he hears it, and Britannia must taint
with fright when the sound of it reaches
her ears.

DOMINION ARTILLERY.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion
Artillery Association at Ottawa last
week, Lieut.-Col. Prior delivered an in-
teresting address as President. He said
he had occasion last year in his opening
remarks to express regret for the small
representation of members of the
Coopey Island Artillery, who, as he
felt, however, that this was un-
necessarily to do and complimented Lieut.-
Col. Cole on having so many officers
present from his command. The affairs
of the association were in a satisfactory
condition, it was continuing to do good
work and in this was ably assisted by
the Ontario Artillery Association, which
was, he considered, entitled to very
great credit for the efforts it put forth
in the past year, and then presented
the secretary, which he said contained
a good resume of the association's work
since its inception. He hoped that it
would be found possible this year to
send a detachment to Quebec to
compete with the members of the
National Artillery Association of Great
Britain.

Owing to the fact that there were
not many more guns in British Colum-
bia in his twelve years' annual mining re-
ports, that "the bright anticipations so
often indulged in in previous reports
upon the district appear to be on the
eve of speedy realization. The season
may be said to be one of unusual
prosperity, and although such activity
in mining operations must be attributed
mainly to the introduction of outside
capital, yet evidences are not wanting to
show that in the near future many of
the enterprises now opening out must
become contributors to the world's gold
yield, rather than absorbers of capital."
Quartz mining, he notes, may be said
to be in its infancy, but he adds: "Mr.
S. J. Marsh, who has had some experi-
ence in the treatment of Cariboo ores,
and whose views thereon may be found
in last year's report, secured a bond on
the Black Lake, and about the same
time obtained a lease of the gov-
ernment reduction works, has, I under-
stand, made arrangements to erect a
cyanide plant at Barkerville, which will
be in operation next spring."
A pleasing contrast presents itself
upon turning from the apparent apathy
in quartz mining to our far-famed placer
mines, the future output of which we
felt warranted in saying will exceed the
millions produced, which rendered the
district famous in the past.
"Hydraulic mining is now assuming
great proportions in the district. Not as
carried on in the early days, with the
use of canvas hose with small pipe and
blow-off, with perhaps two-inch nozzle
and one hundred feet of pressure, but
upon a more extensive scale, similar to
the works elsewhere described as being
in operation at the Cariboo and Horse-
fly mines." There are now about thirty
leases of hydraulic ground held on the
Queenelle river, where two years ago
there were but five.

Recounting a visit to the works of the
Cariboo hydraulic company, after de-
scribing the "eighteen miles of ditch,
upon which a small steamer might run,"
he says: "Mr. Hobson informs me that
it will take two years yet to get
fairly opened out, after which he says
he will be disappointed if the output
does not amount to one million dollars
annually! A visit to this mine will well
repay anyone interested in hydraulic
mining. The Horsefly mine, under the
same management, is in some respects
even more interesting to old miners who
have not had the advantage of witness-
ing operations carried on by the more
modern and scientific principles."
Mr. Bowron notes encouraging pros-
pects for creek diggings, and for river
redging, now beginning to assume
definite shape.

A YEAR'S MINING WORK

Official Reports Show Bright Antici-
pations Now About to
Be Realized.
Millions in Prospect in Old Cariboo
—The Marvellous Discoveries
at Trail Creek.

Mining operations in British Colum-
bia during 1895 are dealt with in very
complete and interesting detail in the
annual report of the Minister of Mines,
presented to the legislature yesterday.

The general reports are prefaced by a
valuable table giving as completely as
figures can the particulars of the gold
mining operations—with a foot note
stating that without authentic and com-
plete returns respecting silver, lead,
copper, iron, etc., similar statistics for
those metals cannot be given.
Gold mining engaged the attention of,
on the average, 1,000 white men and 979
Chinese and Japanese, besides those en-
gaged in Trail Creek division, the new-
est as well as the richest part of the
province, but for which unfortunately no
gold returns were sent in. The output
of the others was, by districts, as follows:
Cariboo, \$282,400; Coosaw, 51,000;
East Kootenay, 147,575; West
Kootenay, 110,520; Lillooet, \$40,663;
Yale, \$237,311; a total of \$636,844
of the yellow metal, exclusive
of the Trail Creek division as previously
mentioned. Of this total all came
from placers except \$185,000 from the
quartz mines at Fairview and Camp
McKinney. Even without Trail Creek
the returns for 1895 are the largest since
1867, new methods having brought about
a revival of the industry in temporarily
abandoned fields. Since the beginning,
in 1868, \$55,000,000 in gold has been
taken from the fields of this province.
Appended to the gold statistics is the
statement of the silver mines, silver
and lead in the ore from Kootenay was
estimated at \$2,175,000.

ALBERTA.

Gold Commissioner Thomas Fletcher
thus reports on the Alberta district, of
particular interest to Victorians because
of its contiguity and the prospect it af-
fords of adding another important in-
dustry to those of this rich island of
Vancouver.
McLaughlin Range, China Creek and
Cochichan-Alberni Road—One hundred and
forty-one mineral claims recorded. The
active development work is going on in
the Mineral Creek group, exposing several
veins of free gold, the most noted being the
Franklin and Gramme Creeks. Thirty-
eight mineral claims recorded. The Star
of the West group of mines is the most noted,
the work done exposing several veins of
blende quartz, averaging \$25 per ton on test.
Coleman and Chesnut Creeks (Alberni
Cana). Two hundred and thirty-five
mineral claims recorded. Work exposes masses of crushed
quartz, mixed with cement, low grades;
average mill test, \$3 per ton; on deep water
the copper content is estimated at 15 per
cent. Fourteen mineral claims reported.
Work done exposes several rich veins with
a percentage of silver ranging from 20 to 30.
Development now going on; also on deep
water.
Sechart Channel, Barclay Sound—Eleven
mineral claims recorded. Large bodies of
iron have been discovered; also quartz car-
rying gold in paying quantities; on deep
water.
In other parts of the district there are 32
mineral claims recorded, on Spruce Lake
and Coos Creek, on the opposite shore of
the Alberni Canal from China Creek, showing
that the gold range extends in that direction.

Mr. Sutton's exhaustive report on
Alberta district, already published, is
appended.

CARIBOO.

Gold Commissioner John Bowron, in
his twenty-first annual mining report, notes
that "the bright anticipations so
often indulged in in previous reports
upon the district appear to be on the
eve of speedy realization. The season
may be said to be one of unusual
prosperity, and although such activity
in mining operations must be attributed
mainly to the introduction of outside
capital, yet evidences are not wanting to
show that in the near future many of
the enterprises now opening out must
become contributors to the world's gold
yield, rather than absorbers of capital."

Quartz mining, he notes, may be said
to be in its infancy, but he adds: "Mr.
S. J. Marsh, who has had some experi-
ence in the treatment of Cariboo ores,
and whose views thereon may be found
in last year's report, secured a bond on
the Black Lake, and about the same
time obtained a lease of the gov-
ernment reduction works, has, I under-
stand, made arrangements to erect a
cyanide plant at Barkerville, which will
be in operation next spring."

A pleasing contrast presents itself
upon turning from the apparent apathy
in quartz mining to our far-famed placer
mines, the future output of which we
felt warranted in saying will exceed the
millions produced, which rendered the
district famous in the past.
"Hydraulic mining is now assuming
great proportions in the district. Not as
carried on in the early days, with the
use of canvas hose with small pipe and
blow-off, with perhaps two-inch nozzle
and one hundred feet of pressure, but
upon a more extensive scale, similar to
the works elsewhere described as being
in operation at the Cariboo and Horse-
fly mines." There are now about thirty
leases of hydraulic ground held on the
Queenelle river, where two years ago
there were but five.

Recounting a visit to the works of the
Cariboo hydraulic company, after de-
scribing the "eighteen miles of ditch,
upon which a small steamer might run,"
he says: "Mr. Hobson informs me that
it will take two years yet to get
fairly opened out, after which he says
he will be disappointed if the output
does not amount to one million dollars
annually! A visit to this mine will well
repay anyone interested in hydraulic
mining. The Horsefly mine, under the
same management, is in some respects
even more interesting to old miners who
have not had the advantage of witness-
ing operations carried on by the more
modern and scientific principles."
Mr. Bowron notes encouraging pros-
pects for creek diggings, and for river
redging, now beginning to assume
definite shape.

LILLOOET,
Gold Commissioner F. Soues, after

quoting Dr. Dawson's observation that
"From the point of view of the gold
miner the Fraser may be regarded as a
gigantic ground sluice," adds:
"Undoubtedly it is, and it is a ground
sluice that has never been 'cleaned up,'
and in addition, the forces of erosion and
denudation, the latter to an enormous ex-
tent, have been ceaselessly adding to
the golden deposits. I know personally
of bars on the Fraser that have been work-
ed every winter and early spring, on the same
spots, for the past thirty years, as a rule,
by the Indians and Chinese, with the prin-
ciple rocker and pan. This in itself I think
is conclusive evidence that the supply is
renewed annually. White miners have in
many places, to my knowledge, tried wing-
damming in well known rich places, nota-
bly Big Bar, spent much money and time,
exposed to the extreme cold, with the total
result of a sudden rise of the river washing
everything away in one night. There is a
limit to human perseverance, and the
golden treasures of the Fraser and its
tributaries will never be obtained by
wing-damming. Hydraulic mining and
dredging at present are attracting a
very great amount of attention. The ex-
ploitation of gold in enormous quantities in
the bed of the Fraser river is beyond dis-
pute. The difficulties in the way, as I have
endeavored to show, of obtaining that sub-
merged gold are also great. Of the various
forms of dredgers and their equally varied
claims to merit, I cannot speak, but I
think it will be admitted that only the
powerfully constructed machines in every
way need attempt the task."

TAX ON MINING OUTPUT

Mr. J. C. Eaton Thinks Three Dol-
lars Not Sufficient Allowance
For Working.

This Is the Only Real Difference of
Opinion That Now
Exists.

Byron N. White, of Spokane, one of
the principal owners of the Slocan Star
mine; John L. Retallack, of Kaslo, who is
largely interested in that mining dis-
trict, and J. C. Eaton, owner of the
Whitewater mine, eighteen miles from
Kaslo, are delegates who arrived yester-
day to interview the government in re-
gard to the proposed taxation of mines.
Mr. Eaton is one of the first men who
went into the Kaslo country, and he
made the first shipment of ore from
Kaslo. Speaking of the assessment bill
now before the legislature, Mr. Eaton
remarked that from what the Premier had
recently said, it was apparent that the
intention of the government was not as
at first supposed, to place a two per
cent. tax on the gross output of the
mines at the dump. The language of
the bill was, however, even yet some-
what ambiguous on this point, but no
doubt it would be altered so that there
could be no mistake as to the intention
of the act. He did not think, however,
that the proposed allowance of three dol-
lars for working the mines was enough.
Take for instance his own mine, the
Whitewater. His actual payment for
mining, not to mention the cost of
sacking ore, was nearly \$15 a ton.
Besides this the cost of sacking was
\$2 a ton. In the Slocan Star the cost
of mining the ore was
\$12 a ton, and Mr. Retallack's
mines cost him about the same. The
Whitewater ore was carbonate smelter
took only 90 pounds to a sack, and of
course the heavier ores would not cost
so much as that to sack. The timbering
alone in the Whitewater cost more than
\$3 for every ton of ore mined.
Mr. Eaton considered that the best
method was to tax the smelter returns
less the actual cost of mining. The cost
of mining could be ascertained by hav-
ing sworn returns. If the government
were averse to adopting the suggestion
of having sworn returns, then as an al-
ternative method he believed that
an average should be struck of the
cost of mining and that this should
be set as an arbitrary amount in the
place of the \$3 now proposed by the bill.
Another thing he would like to see
the mines taxed just on the average of
what other property in the province was
taxed—whatever that might be. The
mine owners all recognized that they
should bear their proportion of taxation,
but it should be in the same proportion
as other property, neither more nor less,
whether one, two or even three per
cent., whatever it might be.

He wished to point out too that in dis-
tricts like the Lardean where there was
plenty of low grade ore that would make
an immense producing district if the
industry were properly fostered nobody
would care to venture to open mines if a
two per cent tax was placed on the ore
returns and only an allowance of \$3
made for working. This is the only
was no other mining country on the con-
tinent that was attracting so much at-
tention as British Columbia and care
must be taken not to frighten
capital from coming here to
develop the industry. Mining creat-
ed taxable property by building
up and supporting towns like Rosland,
Nelson, Kaslo and the many others that
were springing up through the mining
country, and what mining, smelting
and other industries that could not
otherwise exist. However, the only
real difference of opinion was upon the
amount that should be allowed in the
assessment act for mining. This is the
he believed that this would be settled
satisfactorily.

THE unfortunate woman who was ar-
rested on Government street on Wednes-
day evening, while dressed in a man's
apparel, is still held at the city police
station until a decision shall have been
reached as to whether it will be abso-
lutely necessary to send her to the asy-
lum. Dr. George Duncan made a men-
tation yesterday in his mental
condition, but no definite step in regard
to the final disposition of the patient
will be made for a day or so. A strange
coincidence in connection with this dis-
trressing case is disclosed in the appended
special dispatch to the Colonist from
Vancouver, received yesterday evening.
The circumstances of the two cases, it
will be noted, are in many respects ex-
actly parallel. The unfortunate woman,
who recently arrived from Victoria, ap-
peared on the street here to-day in male
attire and was at once taken in charge
by the authorities. Medical investiga-
tion disclosed the fact that the possi-
ble man was temporarily insane from ill-
ness, her chief hallucination being that
she was of the male sex.

ARTHUR A. LANGLEY, of Salt Spring
island, gives notice in the last issue of
the Gazette of his intention to apply to
the Chief Commissioner of Lands and
Works for the establishment of a new
public road on Salt Spring island, com-
mencing at the southern boundary of
13, range 1 west, and ending in the Staff
road.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
WILSON'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterants.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mrs. Phillip Vigilus, a resident of
Quadra street in this city, died very sud-
denly last evening under circumstances
which will necessitate a post mortem
examination and inquest, both of which
have been ordered for this morning by
Dr. Crompton, the district coroner. The
deceased was a native of County
Limerick, Ireland, and had made Victo-
ria her home for about five years,
having at the present time five married
daughters also resident in the city. Last
evening Mrs. Vigilus and one of her
daughters paid several calls to down
town friends, returning home shortly
after 9 o'clock, when the mother retired.
It was discovered not long after that she
had passed away. The cause of death is
believed to be heart failure, but it can-
not be definitely determined until the
report of the post mortem doctor is re-
ceived.

THIRTY
NEWS FROM

Britain's Naval Pro-
gram
Trade Tax

Arrest of Cecil Rhoades
Loan—More
Spain

LONDON, March 7. Commons this after-
noon, Chamberlain, Joseph Chamberlain,
for the colonies, reply-
ing to Sir John Lubbock, said he had only
government of Canada
sentation against the
manently excluded from
Great Britain from out-
matter would receive
consideration.
Sir Austin Chamberlain
the admiralty, reply-
ing to the right hon. gen-
Parnellite, said there
for the report that a
warships was on the
The financial secre-
tary, Right Hon. Mr.
Wing for the govern-
ment had no agreement
dian mail ships to the
000 yearly, but the
ment of the Dominion
government were dis-
posed of an Imperial grant.
The debate upon the
was resumed. Mr. G.
of the admiralty, rep-
ly by Mr. John Redmond
suggested to suggest that
the estimates was in-
the United States. The
said was settled in the
the Venezuelan ques-
tion.
The vote for addi-
tional ships was carried by
a majority of 216 votes.
The government's naval
The Daily News says
Mr. Goschen's state-
ment that the naval pro-
gram agreed upon last Nov-
ember is a menace to the
showing that the esti-
mate for defence and not
influenced the House.
The Times commends
Goschen's statement in
that recent events have
fied the estimates,
right to complain," as
the nation takes meas-
security when manes
up around here.
The Times financial
"Arrangements point
of Anglo-American sys-
Chinese loan of \$16,000,
posed to be issued, and
We sincerely hope that
hitch in the arrange-
ment influence which Rus-
sians quired in China mat-
ter."
The Berlin correspon-
dent says: "The Chin-
concluded at five per cent
thirty-six years and se-
recipit. This is a Berlin
the Anglo-German over-
deal."
A Berlin dispatch to
of Lapa or Quany are
is every indication that
posed to acquire an is-
harbor on the Chinese
ing station." A Hong-
kong Vossische Zeitung
man officers and mer-
likely points for suc-
The Times, reply-
ing to the Trade League's
of denouncing the clas-
sical treaties with Ger-
man officers and mer-
nies from leaving a
British than on foreign
"Lord Salisbury has-
Howard Vincent has
throughout, accord with
berlain on the impor-
ing the trade of the col-
producers. The council
has decided to submit
letter to the colonial gov-
a view to securing defini-
Martin Conway writing
announcing his inten-
party, including Trevel-
summer, to explain the
bergen." He invites
others to place a small
disposal.
On the stock exchange
African securities were
rumor that Mr. Cec-
premier of Cape Colony
istrator with Earl Grey
of British South Africa
rested. Later on the
mitted by the police an
warrant had been issued
He was charged with co-
importation of arms in
territory for use against
of that Republic.

A prominent Captain
Rutherford, who was at
Friday on a charge of su-
the Johannesburg Wit-
rained there yesterday.
The evidence shown
consigned openly to a
liams. The prisoner
Williams will have his
the arms were consig-
where Williams, who
lives, and where he
Thursday last on a char-
warrant had been issued
Cecil Rhodes.

A Rome dispatch to
says the government
offer of a loan by Lo-
banes, the Italian gov-
offered to supply a lo-
notice.
The turbulent element
Bilbao which created di-

The Times financial
"Arrangements point
of Anglo-American sys-
Chinese loan of \$16,000,
posed to be issued, and
We sincerely hope that
hitch in the arrange-
ment influence which Rus-
sians quired in China mat-
ter."
The Berlin correspon-
dent says: "The Chin-
concluded at five per cent
thirty-six years and se-
recipit. This is a Berlin
the Anglo-German over-
deal."
A Berlin dispatch to
of Lapa or Quany are
is every indication that
posed to acquire an is-
harbor on the Chinese
ing station." A Hong-
kong Vossische Zeitung
man officers and mer-
likely points for suc-
The Times, reply-
ing to the Trade League's
of denouncing the clas-
sical treaties with Ger-
man officers and mer-
nies from leaving a
British than on foreign
"Lord Salisbury has-
Howard Vincent has
throughout, accord with
berlain on the impor-
ing the trade of the col-
producers. The council
has decided to submit
letter to the colonial gov-
a view to securing defini-
Martin Conway writing
announcing his inten-
party, including Trevel-
summer, to explain the
bergen." He invites
others to place a small
disposal.
On the stock exchange
African securities were
rumor that Mr. Cec-
premier of Cape Colony
istrator with Earl Grey
of British South Africa
rested. Later on the
mitted by the police an
warrant had been issued
He was charged with co-
importation of arms in
territory for use against
of that Republic.

A prominent Captain
Rutherford, who was at
Friday on a charge of su-
the Johannesburg Wit-
rained there yesterday.
The evidence shown
consigned openly to a
liams. The prisoner
Williams will have his
the arms were consig-
where Williams, who
lives, and where he
Thursday last on a char-
warrant had been issued
Cecil Rhodes.

A Rome dispatch to
says the government
offer of a loan by Lo-
banes, the Italian gov-
offered to supply a lo-
notice.
The turbulent element
Bilbao which created di-

A Rome dispatch to
says the government
offer of a loan by Lo-
banes, the Italian gov-
offered to supply a lo-
notice.
The turbulent element
Bilbao which created di-