

First Draft Of Stations

Has Been Submitted to the Methodist Conference in Session at Nelson.

Discussion on Intrusion of Salvation Army in Northern Mission Field.

Nelson, May 11.—At today's session of the Methodist conference the principal business was the consideration of the Salvation Army's intrusion into the Methodist mission field at Port Simpson.

The Methodist authorities claim that they had a promising mission at Port Simpson until the Army people got there with drums and excitement, after which the Methodist mission suffered, as the Indians all preferred to follow the band.

A commission was appointed at the last conference to try and get the Army to pull out, but without success.

Correspondence with the Army officials was laid before this conference to-day, when it was decided to transmit to the general board of missions in Toronto.

Further peaceable efforts to get the Army out of the Port Simpson mission field, the conference will publish the same correspondence. It is claimed that the Army received much financial assistance from Methodists throughout the province, and the object of publishing the correspondence will be to show that the Army is putting up undue competition with the Methodist church in the Indian mission field and to discourage further contributions to the Army funds by Methodists.

The temperance question will come up on Monday. It is likely that the conference will recommend government ownership and control of rates of the liquor traffic.

The first draft of the standing committee, aside from the mission stations, is as follows: Metropolitan, Rev. E. S. Rowe; John P. Hicks, chaplain to Westleyans, H. M. S. forces, Esquimaux, by permission of conference; Victoria Central, Wm. H. Barradough; Victoria West, W. G. Mahor; Victoria (James Bay), P. Hodley Baldwinson.

Sanich, Jos. W. Winslow; Cowichan, Wm. C. Schleicher; Salt Spring Island, Robt. J. Irwin; Nanaimo (Walla Walla), Walter W. Baer; Nanaimo (Haliburton street), Robt. McIntyre.

Ladysmith, Geo. B. R. Kenney; Cumberland, Robt. Wilson; Vancouver (Blomer street), Edward E. Scott; Vancouver (Princess street), John Robson; Vancouver (Mount Pleasant), Chas. H. M. Sutherland; Vancouver (Fairview), Allan E. Green; Vancouver Japanese mission, including Sapperton and Stevenson, Goro Kaburagi.

Richmond, A. N. Miller; Maple Ridge, W. Lashley Hall; Mission City, James Hicks; Agassiz and Hot Springs, Ebenezer Robson; New Westminster (Queen's avenue), George H. Morden; New Westminster (West End and Sapperton), Jas. Calvert; Ladysmith, Edna Macdonald; Ladysmith, K. Sharp; Chilliwack, T. W. Hall; Kamloops, Chas. Ladner; Nicola, Geo. A. Cropp; Salmon Arm, William D. Meisner; Revelstoke, John P. Betts; Trout Lake, Chas. J. Green; Golden, Robert B. Laidler; Enderby, R. Newton Powell; Vernon, James P. Westman; Okanagan, Fred S. O'Neil; Ashcroft, Alford Stoney; Lillooet, John H. Wright; Nelson, James H. White; Kalo, S. J. Thompson; Sandon, John Pyle; New Denver, Arthur E. Roberts; Slocan City, Geo. B. Smith; Cranbrook, John W. Howarth; Fernie, R. Forbes Stillman; Mitchell, Thos. H. Wright; Rossland, Alber M. Sanford; B. A.; Grand Forks, James A. Wood; Greenwood, W. Gordon Tanner; and Phoenix, John D. P. Knox.

KING'S CIVIL LIST. London, May 9.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, today, in discussing the civil list in the House of Commons, said that the King has no personal fortune, a fact which could not be too widely known. He was, therefore, dependent upon the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster and parliamentary grants. The King was anxious for a further investigation into the system of management of the royal household in order to correct any abuses and wastes.

The sum of £110,000 out of the total of £470,000 which was proposed to grant, was the King's private purse, out of which came the sums expended as a result of innumerable requests for charities throughout the Empire and even from foreign countries, and out of which also came the sums expended to keep up the private residences.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, supported the government's proposal as reasonable. Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, in explaining why the Irish members declined to support the proposals, said it was for three reasons: First, the insult to certain of the King's subjects in the accession proceedings; second, Ireland was paying double to-day what she paid 18 years ago, and England was paying 25 per cent. less; third, the real ground for the opposition was the people of Ireland were mocked by a freedom which was devoid of substance.

The civil list was agreed to by a vote of 207 to 58.

CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamer Northwestern, the First of New Line, Has Started on Trip.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 11.—The steamer Northwestern, of the Northwestern Steamship Line, bound from Ogdensburg to Liverpool, with a cargo of farm implements, passed here and into Galop Rapids to-day. A large quantity of coal was loaded on to the forward deck, throwing the tops of her wheel buckets out of the water in order to prevent the possibility of striking the bottom. She was drawing about thirteen feet of water.

This is the first steamer of this line to make the trip, and three others are following. A Canadian official is on board to take observations and report as to the availability of a clear fourteen foot channel to the sea, as claimed by that government. The St. Lawrence rapids was safely run to Cornwall, from which point she will take the canal to Montreal.

MACEDONIANS EXECUTED.

Vienna, May 11.—A dispatch to the Abendblatt from Constantinople announces the wholesale shooting of revolutionary Macedonians, including women. Twenty-four persons were executed at Larina, fourteen at Beria, eighteen at Lating, eighteen at Seres and twenty-nine at Eskub.

Japanese Situation

Since the Backdown of Russia Matters Have Resumed Their Normal Course.

Corea Will Be Necessary as a Field for Emigrants From Japan.

Yokohama, April 25.—Since the backdown of Russia, by which she has lost immensely in her prestige in the Orient, matters have resumed their normal course, although Japanese distrust of the power still remains in as full force as ever, and the nation does not in the least relax its vigilance in watching every movement of the Muscovite.

None save those who have long resided in Japan can form any conception of the strength of the national sentiment regarding Corea. The people have been taught for centuries that the destinies of the two countries are indissolubly united, and the conviction of this is not only ineradicable, but has become part and parcel of the patriotic enthusiasm of the nation's life.

Moreover, the tide of emigration has flowed in large volume to this peninsula, which is recognized as the only field in the growing restrictions upon the influx of Asiatics in the West. Japan now has a population of forty millions upon a surface less than the Atlantic state of America, and it being a mass of mountains only one-third the size of the island of Great Britain, therefore, becomes an absolute necessity in the near future as a field for emigration, apart from the fact that its possession by Russia would be recognized as a final menace to the island of Japan.

It may, therefore, be readily imagined that the nation's patience is liable at any moment to be exhausted by Russia's diplomatic policy.

The official census of foreigners in this district made last month shows a very large increase in the American population, as also in the German contingent, plainly indicating that the British preponderance in the foreign business of the country will soon become a thing of the past.

New York, May 10.—The Commercial Cable company this morning issued the following notice: "We are advised that the Great Northern route to Japan has been restored, and messages are now accepted without restriction, routed via Northern."

FORCED TO PAY.

Naturalized American Citizen Fined For Not Serving in Russian Army.

Chicago, May 11.—A special to the Tribune, from St. Paul, Minn., says: "L. D. Horne, a naturalized American citizen and member of a wholesale firm in this city, had been ordered by the Russian government, of which country he is a native, to pay a fine amounting to \$350. Mr. Horne received notice several months ago from Russia that a fine had been imposed because he did not serve his time in the Russian army. Through the American minister at St. Petersburg he arbitrated the matter, and the Russian government, of now being in American citizen. He desired to go to Russia in person, but the American official informed him that it would be difficult to secure his release from the arrest which would surely ensue as soon as he entered the Czar's domains. The Russian government seized the homestead of Horne's parents at Nielsen, northern Russia, and secured payment of the fine. Mr. Horne's parents are aged and their own property is their home. To prevent them from being turned out he paid his fine."

PARSONS DISCHARGED.

Boston, Mass., May 11.—After being out eleven hours and a quarter, the jury in the case of Henry E. Parsons, charged with the murder of Wm. T. Hammond, in Charlestown, last Bunker Hill Day, at 2:35 this morning returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner showed no signs of feeling when the verdict was announced, and stated later that he was not in the least surprised. Parsons was discharged at once.

Mrs. Parsons was not there, although she had stood by him faithfully throughout the trial which began on Monday. Parsons had had an altercation with Hammond and on renewal he used a revolver. He claimed it was in self-defence.

The Hawaiian legislature has passed a resolution containing a memorial to President McKinley to remove Governor Dole. He is charged with obstructing legislation.

The Annual Budget

The Police Get No Patrol Wagon This Year—Various Appropriations.

Not Very Many Changes For the Coming Term—The Schedule.

The police get no patrol wagon this year. Possibly this announcement will come with cruel force to Lawrence Mooney or Phillip Chalk, who may have fondly anticipated an uninterrupted ride in the new vehicle to the Cormorant street barracks. Money is not so plentiful as to permit of such a luxury, and when a manful drunk or stubborn culprit is gathered in he will have to ride in a common, ordinary, every day hack, which robs his experience of all its romance. It is enough to make the hard-earned habits wash their hands of criminal association forever.

It might also be noted on the estimates that \$200 is appropriated for fire department harness, and clothing is provided to your country and who does not highly esteem your personal friendship; nor is there one who does not regret your contemplated early departure from among them.

As an able and conspicuous member of the House and as one who has been its leader, as well as for such a length of time the exponent of the financial policy of the government, it is realized that your absence will be sorely felt in our ranks. This loss will be shared not only by us, but by the city of Victoria, with the business and political interests of which you have been so long identified, and by the whole of the province of British Columbia, to whose advancement you have devoted the best energies of your life, and whose welfare has ever been your chief concern.

In your new sphere of usefulness we bespeak for you still higher honors, and we trust that you may be long spared not only to worthily represent this great province in the heart of the British Empire, but that you may enjoy that measure of respite from business cares and political warfare which arduous years spent in the public interests so deservedly entitle you. We desire, as well, that you should convey to your wife our expression of good-will, and on behalf of both Mrs. Turner and yourself we invoke the richest blessings of Divine Providence in your future careers.

The presentation took place in the early afternoon at the close of the sitting of the House at 1 o'clock this morning, when the Speaker entertained the members of the House, the official staff and the members of the press gallery, in a royal manner.

The address was read by the Attorney-General. In reply the Minister of Finance seemed to be even more deeply affected than on the occasion of his formal farewell of public life when making the budget speech, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he managed to speak at all. He spoke of his profound regret in parting with the members, and of how deeply he loved Victoria and British Columbia. He had endeavored, he said, always as a public man, to know no part of the province more than another, and he hoped that the same spirit would animate all the members of the legislature, who had the opportunity of their own trustees for the province at large.

He also outlined the general policy which he intended to follow in the office of agent-general. He did not intend to encourage booming, but through reliable information in the form of official data and illustrations he hoped to put the investors of Britain and of the continent in the possession of exact data regarding the province and the opportunities for investment here. He intended to earnestly and fairly present the claims of the province; but the information would be of a conservative character and would be complete and authentic. He felt so strongly toward the province that he intended to re-visit it as often as opportunity offered, and to keep in touch with its progress and people. In conclusion, he intimated that he would heartily welcome any of the company who visited London, and would endeavor to give them a good time while there.

In reply speeches were made by Messrs. Brown, Curtis, Booth, Murphy, A. W. Smith, Fulton, Green, McInnes, Garden, Oliver, Dickie, Stables, Rogers, Helmecken, Eberts, Hayward, McBride, Wells, Moomie, Kidd, Houston, Prentice, Gilmore, Wolfenden, Ellison and Thornton Fell.

All of those mentioned spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Turner, and expressed their appreciation of the ability with which he had managed the finance department, and of his qualities as a man. The members of the executive body testified to his worth, as shown in their official intercourse, and the farming members voiced the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by that important section of the population. Several of those who were first elected to the House in opposition to him intimated that his pro-election impressions had been dissipated by intercourse with him in the House, and took occasion to express regret that they had done him any injustice in entertaining an estimate of him that was not warranted.

The speakers were grouped with much good nature into sections, Messrs. Dickie and Moomie speaking for the "Silent Members," Messrs. Helmecken, Murphy and McInnes for the Native Sons, Messrs. Fulton and Rogers for the "Echelons," Messrs. Oliver and Kidd for the Farmers and Capt. Tatlow for the Independent party.

The dinner, which began at 1 a.m., was prolonged until 3:30 this morning, when it broke up with expressions of good-will all round—a sort of legislative love feast and hatchery burying ceremony.

Three new claims have been filed by Venezuelan against the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company. One claim includes the ground upon which stands the new refinery. The decision of the court on all exceptions presented by the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company is expected next Friday.

Dear Mr. Turner: It is the unanimous wish of this House that before the close of the session there should be some formal recognition of the esteem in which, without exception, you are held by its members. We desire, therefore, to take this opportunity of placing on record, even though inadequately, an expression of our sentiments of regard.

Your budget speech you intimated the possibility of your career marking the close of your public career as a member of the Legislative Assembly and as

Minister of the Crown, and we observed with what deep feeling the announcement was made. The severance of such associations as are linked with an unbroken chain of parliamentary duties extending over sixteen years, is not to be undergone without heartfelt regrets, and a keen sense of regret, and we assure you that our feelings on that occasion were in a measure comparable with your own.

It has fallen to the lot of no other of your present colleagues to have so long and continuously possessed the confidence of their constituents, and the courtesy and urbane treatment you have invariably extended to those with whom you have come in contact is but one of the many reasons for your popularity among the people of Victoria. The fact that your recent financial statement was the thirteenth you have delivered in this parliament, best indicates to what extent confidence in your ability and integrity was shared by the people of the province as a whole.

It is not wholly a secret, we believe, that you are about to enter upon a new sphere of usefulness, in which the responsibilities of office will be not less important than those which you have previously borne, and we hasten to you with the assurance of our best and most heartfelt wishes; and of our utmost confidence in your ability and great desire to serve British Columbia in a way worthy of its requirements and its high position among the provinces of Canada.

There is not a member of this House who does not appreciate the distinguished and faithful service you have rendered to your country and who does not highly esteem your personal friendship; nor is there one who does not regret your contemplated early departure from among them.

As an able and conspicuous member of the House and as one who has been its leader, as well as for such a length of time the exponent of the financial policy of the government, it is realized that your absence will be sorely felt in our ranks. This loss will be shared not only by us, but by the city of Victoria, with the business and political interests of which you have been so long identified, and by the whole of the province of British Columbia, to whose advancement you have devoted the best energies of your life, and whose welfare has ever been your chief concern.

In your new sphere of usefulness we bespeak for you still higher honors, and we trust that you may be long spared not only to worthily represent this great province in the heart of the British Empire, but that you may enjoy that measure of respite from business cares and political warfare which arduous years spent in the public interests so deservedly entitle you. We desire, as well, that you should convey to your wife our expression of good-will, and on behalf of both Mrs. Turner and yourself we invoke the richest blessings of Divine Providence in your future careers.

The presentation took place in the early afternoon at the close of the sitting of the House at 1 o'clock this morning, when the Speaker entertained the members of the House, the official staff and the members of the press gallery, in a royal manner.

The address was read by the Attorney-General. In reply the Minister of Finance seemed to be even more deeply affected than on the occasion of his formal farewell of public life when making the budget speech, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he managed to speak at all. He spoke of his profound regret in parting with the members, and of how deeply he loved Victoria and British Columbia. He had endeavored, he said, always as a public man, to know no part of the province more than another, and he hoped that the same spirit would animate all the members of the legislature, who had the opportunity of their own trustees for the province at large.

He also outlined the general policy which he intended to follow in the office of agent-general. He did not intend to encourage booming, but through reliable information in the form of official data and illustrations he hoped to put the investors of Britain and of the continent in the possession of exact data regarding the province and the opportunities for investment here. He intended to earnestly and fairly present the claims of the province; but the information would be of a conservative character and would be complete and authentic. He felt so strongly toward the province that he intended to re-visit it as often as opportunity offered, and to keep in touch with its progress and people. In conclusion, he intimated that he would heartily welcome any of the company who visited London, and would endeavor to give them a good time while there.

In reply speeches were made by Messrs. Brown, Curtis, Booth, Murphy, A. W. Smith, Fulton, Green, McInnes, Garden, Oliver, Dickie, Stables, Rogers, Helmecken, Eberts, Hayward, McBride, Wells, Moomie, Kidd, Houston, Prentice, Gilmore, Wolfenden, Ellison and Thornton Fell.

All of those mentioned spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Turner, and expressed their appreciation of the ability with which he had managed the finance department, and of his qualities as a man. The members of the executive body testified to his worth, as shown in their official intercourse, and the farming members voiced the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by that important section of the population. Several of those who were first elected to the House in opposition to him intimated that his pro-election impressions had been dissipated by intercourse with him in the House, and took occasion to express regret that they had done him any injustice in entertaining an estimate of him that was not warranted.

The speakers were grouped with much good nature into sections, Messrs. Dickie and Moomie speaking for the "Silent Members," Messrs. Helmecken, Murphy and McInnes for the Native Sons, Messrs. Fulton and Rogers for the "Echelons," Messrs. Oliver and Kidd for the Farmers and Capt. Tatlow for the Independent party.

The dinner, which began at 1 a.m., was prolonged until 3:30 this morning, when it broke up with expressions of good-will all round—a sort of legislative love feast and hatchery burying ceremony.

Three new claims have been filed by Venezuelan against the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company. One claim includes the ground upon which stands the new refinery. The decision of the court on all exceptions presented by the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company is expected next Friday.

Dear Mr. Turner: It is the unanimous wish of this House that before the close of the session there should be some formal recognition of the esteem in which, without exception, you are held by its members. We desire, therefore, to take this opportunity of placing on record, even though inadequately, an expression of our sentiments of regard.

Your budget speech you intimated the possibility of your career marking the close of your public career as a member of the Legislative Assembly and as

Minister of the Crown, and we observed with what deep feeling the announcement was made. The severance of such associations as are linked with an unbroken chain of parliamentary duties extending over sixteen years, is not to be undergone without heartfelt regrets, and a keen sense of regret, and we assure you that our feelings on that occasion were in a measure comparable with your own.

It has fallen to the lot of no other of your present colleagues to have so long and continuously possessed the confidence of their constituents, and the courtesy and urbane treatment you have invariably extended to those with whom you have come in contact is but one of the many reasons for your popularity among the people of Victoria. The fact that your recent financial statement was the thirteenth you have delivered in this parliament, best indicates to what extent confidence in your ability and integrity was shared by the people of the province as a whole.

It is not wholly a secret, we believe, that you are about to enter upon a new sphere of usefulness, in which the responsibilities of office will be not less important than those which you have previously borne, and we hasten to you with the assurance of our best and most heartfelt wishes; and of our utmost confidence in your ability and great desire to serve British Columbia in a way worthy of its requirements and its high position among the provinces of Canada.

There is not a member of this House who does not appreciate the distinguished and faithful service you have rendered to your country and who does not highly esteem your personal friendship; nor is there one who does not regret your contemplated early departure from among them.

As an able and conspicuous member of the House and as one who has been its leader, as well as for such a length of time the exponent of the financial policy of the government, it is realized that your absence will be sorely felt in our ranks. This loss will be shared not only by us, but by the city of Victoria, with the business and political interests of which you have been so long identified, and by the whole of the province of British Columbia, to whose advancement you have devoted the best energies of your life, and whose welfare has ever been your chief concern.

In your new sphere of usefulness we bespeak for you still higher honors, and we trust that you may be long spared not only to worthily represent this great province in the heart of the British Empire, but that you may enjoy that measure of respite from business cares and political warfare which arduous years spent in the public interests so deservedly entitle you. We desire, as well, that you should convey to your wife our expression of good-will, and on behalf of both Mrs. Turner and yourself we invoke the richest blessings of Divine Providence in your future careers.

The presentation took place in the early afternoon at the close of the sitting of the House at 1 o'clock this morning, when the Speaker entertained the members of the House, the official staff and the members of the press gallery, in a royal manner.

The address was read by the Attorney-General. In reply the Minister of Finance seemed to be even more deeply affected than on the occasion of his formal farewell of public life when making the budget speech, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he managed to speak at all. He spoke of his profound regret in parting with the members, and of how deeply he loved Victoria and British Columbia. He had endeavored, he said, always as a public man, to know no part of the province more than another, and he hoped that the same spirit would animate all the members of the legislature, who had the opportunity of their own trustees for the province at large.

He also outlined the general policy which he intended to follow in the office of agent-general. He did not intend to encourage booming, but through reliable information in the form of official data and illustrations he hoped to put the investors of Britain and of the continent in the possession of exact data regarding the province and the opportunities for investment here. He intended to earnestly and fairly present the claims of the province; but the information would be of a conservative character and would be complete and authentic. He felt so strongly toward the province that he intended to re-visit it as often as opportunity offered, and to keep in touch with its progress and people. In conclusion, he intimated that he would heartily welcome any of the company who visited London, and would endeavor to give them a good time while there.

In reply speeches were made by Messrs. Brown, Curtis, Booth, Murphy, A. W. Smith, Fulton, Green, McInnes, Garden, Oliver, Dickie, Stables, Rogers, Helmecken, Eberts, Hayward, McBride, Wells, Moomie, Kidd, Houston, Prentice, Gilmore, Wolfenden, Ellison and Thornton Fell.

All of those mentioned spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Turner, and expressed their appreciation of the ability with which he had managed the finance department, and of his qualities as a man. The members of the executive body testified to his worth, as shown in their official intercourse, and the farming members voiced the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by that important section of the population. Several of those who were first elected to the House in opposition to him intimated that his pro-election impressions had been dissipated by intercourse with him in the House, and took occasion to express regret that they had done him any injustice in entertaining an estimate of him that was not warranted.

The speakers were grouped with much good nature into sections, Messrs. Dickie and Moomie speaking for the "Silent Members," Messrs. Helmecken, Murphy and McInnes for the Native Sons, Messrs. Fulton and Rogers for the "Echelons," Messrs. Oliver and Kidd for the Farmers and Capt. Tatlow for the Independent party.

The dinner, which began at 1 a.m., was prolonged until 3:30 this morning, when it broke up with expressions of good-will all round—a sort of legislative love feast and hatchery burying ceremony.

Three new claims have been filed by Venezuelan against the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company. One claim includes the ground upon which stands the new refinery. The decision of the court on all exceptions presented by the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company is expected next Friday.

Dear Mr. Turner: It is the unanimous wish of this House that before the close of the session there should be some formal recognition of the esteem in which, without exception, you are held by its members. We desire, therefore, to take this opportunity of placing on record, even though inadequately, an expression of our sentiments of regard.

Your budget speech you intimated the possibility of your career marking the close of your public career as a member of the Legislative Assembly and as

Minister of the Crown, and we observed with what deep feeling the announcement was made. The severance of such associations as are linked with an unbroken chain of parliamentary duties extending over sixteen years, is not to be undergone without heartfelt regrets, and a keen sense of regret, and we assure you that our feelings on that occasion were in a measure comparable with your own.

It has fallen to the lot of no other of your present colleagues to have so long and continuously possessed the confidence of their constituents, and the courtesy and urbane treatment you have invariably extended to those with whom you have come in contact is but one of the many reasons for your popularity among the people of Victoria. The fact that your recent financial statement was the thirteenth you have delivered in this parliament, best indicates to what extent confidence in your ability and integrity was shared by the people of the province as a whole.

It is not wholly a secret, we believe, that you are about to enter upon a new sphere of usefulness, in which the responsibilities of office will be not less important than those which you have previously borne, and we hasten to you with the assurance of our best and most heartfelt wishes; and of our utmost confidence in your ability and great desire to serve British Columbia in a way worthy of its requirements and its high position among the provinces of Canada.

There is not a member of this House who does not appreciate the distinguished and faithful service you have rendered to your country and who does not highly esteem your personal friendship; nor is there one who does not regret your contemplated early departure from among them.

As an able and conspicuous member of the House and as one who has been its leader, as well as for such a length of time the exponent of the financial policy of the government, it is realized that your absence will be sorely felt in our ranks. This loss will be shared not only by us, but by the city of Victoria, with the business and political interests of which you have been so long identified, and by the whole of the province of British Columbia, to whose advancement you have devoted the best energies of your life, and whose welfare has ever been your chief concern.

In your new sphere of usefulness we bespeak for you still higher honors, and we trust that you may be long spared not only to worthily represent this great province in the heart of the British Empire, but that you may enjoy that measure of respite from business cares and political warfare which arduous years spent in the public interests so deservedly entitle you. We desire, as well, that you should convey to your wife our expression of good-will, and on behalf of both Mrs. Turner and yourself we invoke the richest blessings of Divine Providence in your future careers.

Pimples THEIR CAUSE AND CURE. When the skin breaks out in boils, pimples, and eruptive sores it is due entirely to an impure condition of the blood.

HERE IS PROOF: Mrs. Jas. Macmillan, Norwalk, Ont., writes: "I was terribly troubled with pimples on my face, and was advised to try B.B.B. After using it the pimples disappeared and I can highly recommend it as a blood purifier."

Do I LANGHILL, Brule Shore, N.S.: "My face was covered with pimples, and I was so weak I could not walk across the floor. I tried two doctors but found little or no relief, but after using BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I was completely cured, and have not had a heart since. I can say from my own experience that B.B.B. has done me good."

HERBERT J. DUDLEY, Ludlow, N.B.: "I was troubled with pimples on my face, and after using B.B.B. it disappeared, and I am completely cured."

To Establish A Smelter Eastern Gentlemen Contemplate the Inauguration of This Long-Felt Want.

Mount Sicker Will Be the Scene of the Important Concern.

Ever since the discovery of ore in large quantities at Mt. Sicker the need of a smelter at that point has been greatly felt by all interested in mining operations. When the Lenora commenced shipping tons of ore daily to the Tacoma smelter a great deal of talk regarding the establishment of a smelter for the purpose of handling that ore took place, but not until the present time has anything materialized.

Mr. Bodwell's Explanation. Impediments Which Have Been Remedied Against Construction of Coast-Kootenay Line.

Mr. Bodwell was seen to-day with reference to the statement made in the House that the Premier had offered to give the contract to the V. V. & C. Company, and in reply to questions on the point, said:

"I have that statement made by the Hon. Mr. McBride and the Hon. Mr. Eberts in their speeches in the House last night, but it is not a complete account of what occurred, and is calculated to create a wrong impression. Mr. Sutherland and I had an interview with the executive on Saturday pursuant to a request made by the latter to the purpose of discussing with the government the conditions mentioned in the Loan bill. I spent the time which was accorded to me in explaining to the gentleman the reasons why the contract was not given to the Dominion Railway Act in such a manner that a company chartered under the Dominion law could not legally execute the contract. I said that we were practically unable to give the terms proposed by the government, but that there were legal impediments in the way of the execution of the contract which I pointed out, and which I pointed out in a letter which I wrote to the government after the interview."

"I then stated that if the act were modified so that we could legally execute our contract, we would be glad to give the contract at once; that we would give any security that the government should name requiring us during this year to complete thirty miles at each end of the line, and that we would be glad to give the number of handsome animals we would covenant to build the road through as a continuous line. I said that we would not think of being in operations at the two ends of the line until we were not only able to build the road clear through, but in order to satisfy the requirements of the Dominion law, we would waive the Dominion bonus on the sixty miles and build those portions on the provincial subsidy alone."

"In reply the Premier stated that the Loan bill as drawn with the amendments which Mr. Turner had proposed in his speech on second reading, was the policy of the government, which would not be departed from, and that we could not be refused after the government's decision except upon the conditions mentioned. This, of course, was a direct refusal of our proposition, and from that point of view which had, until now, been the basis of our negotiations, it was not possible to sign the contract which could not legally execute the contract. I said that we were practically unable to give the terms proposed by the government, but that there were legal impediments in the way of the execution of the contract which I pointed out, and which I pointed out in a letter which I wrote to the government after the interview."

"I then stated that if the act were modified so that we could legally execute our contract, we would be glad to give the contract at once; that we would give any security that the government should name requiring us during this year to complete thirty miles at each end of the line, and that we would be glad to give the number of handsome animals we would covenant to build the road through as a continuous line. I said that we would not think of being in operations at the two ends of the line until we were not only able to build the road clear through, but in order to satisfy the requirements of the Dominion law, we would waive the Dominion bonus on the sixty miles and build those portions on the provincial subsidy alone."

"In reply the Premier stated that the Loan bill as drawn with the amendments which Mr. Turner had proposed in his speech on second reading, was the policy of the government, which would not be departed from, and that we could not be refused after the government's decision except upon the conditions mentioned. This, of course, was a direct refusal of our proposition, and from that point of view which had, until now, been the basis of our negotiations, it was not possible to sign the contract which could not legally execute the contract. I said that we were practically unable to give the terms proposed by the government, but that there were legal impediments in the way of the execution of the contract which I pointed out, and which I pointed out in a letter which I wrote to the government after the interview."

"I then stated that if the act were modified so that we could legally execute our contract, we would be glad to give the contract at once; that we would give any security that the government should name requiring us during this year to complete thirty miles at each end of the line, and that we would be glad to give the number of handsome animals we would covenant to build the road through as a continuous line. I said that we would not think of being in operations at the two ends of the line until we were not only able to build the road clear through, but in order to satisfy the requirements of the Dominion law, we would waive the Dominion bonus on the sixty miles and build those portions on the provincial subsidy alone."

"In reply the Premier stated that the Loan bill as drawn with the amendments which Mr. Turner had proposed in his speech on second reading, was the policy of the government, which would not be departed from, and that we could not be refused after the government's decision except upon the conditions mentioned. This, of course, was a direct refusal of our proposition, and from that point of view which had, until now, been the basis of our negotiations, it was not possible to sign the contract which could not legally execute the contract. I said that we were practically unable to give the terms proposed by the government, but that there were legal impediments in the way of the execution of the contract which I pointed out, and which I pointed out in a letter which I wrote to the government after the interview."

"I then stated that if the act were modified so that we could legally execute our contract, we would be glad to give the contract at once; that we would give any security that the government should name requiring us during this year to complete thirty miles at each end of the line, and that we would be glad to give the number of handsome animals we would covenant to build the road through as a continuous line. I said that we would not think of being in operations at the two ends of the line until we were not only able to build the road clear through, but in order to satisfy the requirements of the Dominion law, we would waive the Dominion bonus on the sixty miles and build those portions on the provincial subsidy alone."

"In reply the Premier stated that the Loan bill as drawn with the amendments which Mr. Turner had proposed in his speech on second reading, was the policy of the government, which would not be departed from, and that we could not be refused after the government's decision except upon the conditions mentioned. This, of course, was a direct refusal of our proposition, and from that point of view which had, until now, been the basis of our negotiations, it was not possible to sign the contract which could not legally execute the contract. I said that we were practically unable to give the terms proposed by the government, but that there were legal impediments in the way of the execution of the contract which

Curtis—Since the challenge has made I will say this: If the government annex, the leader of the opposition, will resign, I will do so also and against him in Vancouver, feeling I can beat him.

Curtis was proceeding to refer to the Cape and Cape-Sooty railway and the Premier's connection therewith, when the Premier remarked: "I don't want this subsidy. I only want it for me, but for the interests of the country." When I applied for the subsidy I had parties come to me and "Take your name off the charter." "My name will stay, for if my name was on it, I would say I was the company, and if I can't get the subsidy—snapping his fingers—then I am out."

Hon. Mr. Eberts took exception to the statement of Mr. McPhillips that "if the government entered into a contract with the C. P. R. it would cease to represent the people and become a moribund government." He would find that when the government appealed to the legislature he would find that they would be abjectly sustained by the legislature. He had no right to use that expression. If every member of the government would not be in power, he would find at least that many members of the opposition would be in public life as long as Mr. McPhillips. The vote on the second reading was indicative that the country as represented in the legislature was satisfied with the bill.

The motion before the House meant that the contract must go to Jim Hill. Would any member deny that?

Mr. McPhillips—Why, yes; any sane man would deny it.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he would read the correspondence to show that the V. V. & E. meant the Great Northern and Jim Hill.

Mr. McPhillips—I mention Mackenzie & Mann, two as good Canadians as there are in this House, and I might mention that Jim Hill is a Canadian also.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he was once, but was not now.

Mr. McPhillips—Is C. P. R. stock controlled by Canadians?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that that was not the question. He was attempting to read the V. V. & E. contract submitted a few days since, when Mr. McPhillips asked why this contract had not been brought down.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—We have only had two days.

Mr. Hayward—Didn't you get it on Saturday?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that he received it on the 6th. He was then proceeding to discuss the contract submitted by the V. V. & E. when Mr. McPhillips took the point of order that the House was being treated to an extraordinary spectacle of a minister reading from a contract which had not been placed in the hands of the members of the House.

The speaker ruled that the Attorney-General was only meeting the demand for information and was in order.

Mr. McPhillips then demanded that the contract be read, which the Attorney-General did.

This concluded, Mr. McPhillips asked for the accompanying letter. Mr. Eberts replied that there was no letter.

Hon. Mr. Eberts added that the government had a conference with the V. V. & E. on Saturday, when the Premier had told the promoters that if they would accept the terms of the contract he would give them the contract. These terms were to be allowed to build only two lines, for which they were already subsidized by Victoria, and to Greenwood, into which Jim Hill was bound to build. The Premier occupied this seat only because he wanted to see British Columbia protected. The Simikameen was not the only district in British Columbia. What about Golden and other points? He asked if hon. members had seen anything to warrant the reports of the great wealth of Simikameen district. The agreement as submitted meant merely that Jim Hill would build only a few farms on Fraser and into Greenwood in order to draw the ores of that district into American territory. Jim Hill had enough old rails and old engines to build the road from Cloverdale to connect with the Victoria ferry without the bonus.

Mr. McPhillips—Would you pass such a road.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—No, I wouldn't; but that will be the kind of a road it will be.

Mr. McPhillips again asked for the letter accompanying the V. V. & E. contract. He was informed it had been brought down.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that the leader of the opposition had nothing to do with the bill. He drew it himself without consultation with anyone but members of the executive. He asked the House not to pass an amendment which would compel the government to hand the line over to Jim Hill.

Mr. Pooley, in a short speech, held his constituents to be in a hurry before he was necessary to protect them. Thereupon Mr. Hayward rose and challenged him to resign and run on that issue. Mr. Pooley said he would keep his challenge to the House until he had been before the House.

Mr. Murphy held that the debate had wandered far from the mark. If there was such a thing as competition, why had six hours been wasted in decrying the position. He pointed out what competition had done for Southern British Columbia. All things being equal, the contract should go to a company approved by the C. P. R.

A red herring had been drawn across the trail. A proposed contract had been read, offered by the V. V. & E. and the members were asked if they were in favor of it. The speaker had already passed the second reading when provision was inserted that no subsidy should be paid until the whole road was completed.

Mr. Garden said he would not vote for a resolution to shut out a Canadian company in favor of an American. His constituents were primarily interested in the construction of a bridge over the Fraser. He must oppose the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Eberts asked if the Junior member for Victoria was prepared to sacrifice the interests of the people of British Columbia to satisfy the whim of a few of some people in Victoria?

Mr. McPhillips—It is the wish of the whole of the province.

If the government had accepted to the demands of the V. V. & E. they would not demand for competition. The bill had been had all been worked out by the Great Northern. If the contract had been let to the Great Northern which employed three thousand Japs,

there would have been no protest from the labor advocate from Rossland.

Mr. Curtis rose to say that the Rossland meeting was got up by the citizens only. If these intentions were to be made against independent members he would ask who was in the pay of the C. P. R.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips, continuing in a rambling way, made a complaint against the lobby of the V. V. & E.

Mr. McPhillips—The people's lobby.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips congratulated the country that they had a government strong enough to withstand the lobby.

Mr. McPhillips asked if the independent members had asked the government to enter into a contract with the V. V. & E.

Mr. Martin—Practically.

Mr. McPhillips—Oh, of course, the question is answered by the leader of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips said Mr. McPhillips should explain why he had addressed meetings called by Mr. Bodwell.

Mr. McPhillips—I attended at the request of the mayor of the city to meet my constituents. Common courtesy required that of me, and I did it.

Mr. Eberts referring to the charge that competition was no good, said that there was no doubt that two lines able to carry goods between two points carried cheaper than otherwise. He pointed out that the V. V. & E. and the Coast-Kootenay road would both run from the Coast and would meet at Midway. He added that the promoters of the Kook Creek & Vernon railway had told him that they were independent of the C. P. R., but that if the latter got the Coast-Kootenay line they would be obliged to sell out to them.

If regulation of rates would govern the C. P. R. it would also govern the Great Northern. He gave the people credit for knowing what they wanted better than some representatives. They were sent to parliament to give expression to the wishes of the people of the province.

A division was then taken, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Gilmour, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Curtis, Munro, Hall, McPhillips, Helmecken, Taylor, Hayward, Murphy—13.

Nays—Messrs. McInnes, Stables, A. W. Smith, Brown, Martin, Kidd, Green, Houston, Turner, Dunsuir, Eberts, Elison, Clifford, Garden, Fulton, Prentice, Wreck, McEwen, Pooley, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Monice—24.

Mr. Oliver offered an amendment similar to that of last night, but it was defeated.

Mr. Curtis moved, "That the subsidy for the railway mentioned in sub-section (b) of section 8 of this act shall not be granted to any company one of whose promoters is, or to any person who is, a member of the executive council of the province of British Columbia."

Mr. Curtis pointed out the dangers that would attend a practice of allowing members of the executive to become railway promoters.

The amendment was defeated, those supporting it being Messrs. Neill, Curtis and Hawthornthwaite.

A large number of additional amendments were offered by Mr. Curtis and Hon. Mr. Eberts. The amendments were all defeated.

At 1 a.m. the bill finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Eberts submitted the supplementary estimates.

Mr. Hunter rose on privilege and said that he had been represented as saying during the debate on the Medical bill that the British Columbia was not to be divided into trades unions. What he said was that it came from men, many of whom belonged to trades unions.

The estimates were then finally passed.

Prorogation.

The Premier here announced that the House would prorogue to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock.

Land Registry.

The Land Registry Act passed its third reading.

Mineral Act.

The Mineral Act Amendment Bill was committed, with Mr. Oliver in the chair. After a short discussion between the Minister of Mines and Mr. Curtis, the bill was passed by unanimous vote. It was then read a third time and finally passed.

Dropped.

To expedite public business the Investment and Loan Societies Bill and the Columbia & Western Subsidy Bill were discharged.

Creditors Trusts.

The Creditors Trusts Deeds Bill was committed, progress reported and the House rose.

EVENING SESSION.

The House upon resuming business at the evening session finally passed the estimates.

Creditors Bill.

The Execution Creditors Bill received its second reading.

Land Act Amendment.

The Chief Commissioner in moving the second reading of the Land Act Amendment Bill took occasion in referring to the various sections of the bill to speak very hopefully of the prospect of establishing pulp mills in the country. The House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill, with Mr. McInnes in the chair.

Mr. Martin moved an amendment to the section dealing with the establishment of pulp mills, that no one should be employed in connection with these who could not upon being called upon to do so read the sections of this act in some European language. In doing so, he stated that rather than see Chinese or Japanese monopolize this industry he would prefer seeing no such mills established.

Incidentally, Mr. Houston and Mr. Curtis championed the interests of their respective districts.

Wood Pulp and Paper Bill.

Hon. Mr. Wells moved the second reading of the Wood Pulp and Paper Bill, and it was at once committed. It was reported, read a third time and finally passed.

Municipal Clauses Act.

The Municipal Clauses Bill was read a second time and committed, reported with amendments, and read a third time.

Trust Deeds Bill.

The Creditors Trusts Deeds Bill passed its third reading.

Stood Over.

At 11.30 the government introduced a bill by message, providing for the granting of a land subsidy of 20,000 acres a

mcken, Hayward, Pooley, Hall and McPhillips putting in a strong plea for assistance to the Point Ellice bridge.

The House rose at 1 o'clock.

Victoria, May 11th.

The House did not finish its labors last night as hoped for. A number of bills were discharged and considerable expedition manifested in passing business. The Coal Mines Regulation Bill was among those dropped. The extraordinary feature of the session was the effort by the government to push through a bill giving 20,000 acres a mile in subsidy to the Kamloops-Atlin railway. They were unsuccessful in doing so, however.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed at 2.30, the supplementaries again being taken into consideration.

On the item for \$720, twelve months' superannuation allowance for Dr. Bodington of the New Westminster asylum, a protest was entered by Mr. Martin on the principle that the pension system, if it was to be adopted, was not to be applied to certain cases only.

The Provincial Secretary defended the proposal, holding that the doctor had given long and faithful service to the province.

Mr. Brown argued that the principle of superannuation should not be attacked in this case, where the doctor had sustained injuries while in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Oliver said the doctor had received \$2,500 a year, and should be in a position where he would not require superannuation fund.

On the estimates being submitted for second reading, Mr. Martin demanded a vote on the extra appropriation for Mr. Bland, because he received \$15 a month from the Law Society. Hon. Mr. Eberts pointed out that Mr. Beck, the registrar in Vancouver, got \$100 and \$30 from the Law Society, yet there was no suggestion that his salary be reduced. If Mr. Bland wanted to work extra hours to augment his salary no objection could be entered to it.

Mr. Martin was supported only by Messrs. Gilmour, Oliver, Brown and Curtis.

Mr. Martin then asked for a vote on the item for the superannuation of Dr. Bodington.

Mr. Gilmour said the report of the commissioner indicated that the doctor was unfit to hold the position. Why did not the government the manliness to discharge him instead of superannuating him.

Mr. Oliver said the doctor had only been in the government employ six years, and was over seventy when appointed.

Mr. Munro opposed and Mr. Brown thereupon supported the item because he wanted to see the pension system established, not because he had any confidence in the government.

The item stood, Messrs. Martin, Curtis, McInnes, Gilmour, E. C. Smith, Oliver and Munro opposing it.

Mr. Helmecken asked what was being done to carry out the vote of the House for a new Government House. He did not want to see that vote lapse.

Hon. Mr. Wells said the vote did not expire before September.

Mr. Martin said work under that vote could not be legally started after June 30th.

Mr. Hunter, while hoping the building would be proceeded with, said there was nothing in the terms of union by which the British Columbia was not obliged to keep up such an institution.

The estimates were then finally passed.

Prorogation.

The Premier here announced that the House would prorogue to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock.

Land Registry.

The Land Registry Act passed its third reading.

Mineral Act.

The Mineral Act Amendment Bill was committed, with Mr. Oliver in the chair. After a short discussion between the Minister of Mines and Mr. Curtis, the bill was passed by unanimous vote. It was then read a third time and finally passed.

Dropped.

To expedite public business the Investment and Loan Societies Bill and the Columbia & Western Subsidy Bill were discharged.

Creditors Trusts.

The Creditors Trusts Deeds Bill was committed, progress reported and the House rose.

EVENING SESSION.

The House upon resuming business at the evening session finally passed the estimates.

Creditors Bill.

The Execution Creditors Bill received its second reading.

Land Act Amendment.

The Chief Commissioner in moving the second reading of the Land Act Amendment Bill took occasion in referring to the various sections of the bill to speak very hopefully of the prospect of establishing pulp mills in the country. The House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill, with Mr. McInnes in the chair.

Mr. Martin moved an amendment to the section dealing with the establishment of pulp mills, that no one should be employed in connection with these who could not upon being called upon to do so read the sections of this act in some European language. In doing so, he stated that rather than see Chinese or Japanese monopolize this industry he would prefer seeing no such mills established.

Incidentally, Mr. Houston and Mr. Curtis championed the interests of their respective districts.

Wood Pulp and Paper Bill.

Hon. Mr. Wells moved the second reading of the Wood Pulp and Paper Bill, and it was at once committed. It was reported, read a third time and finally passed.

Municipal Clauses Act.

The Municipal Clauses Bill was read a second time and committed, reported with amendments, and read a third time.

Trust Deeds Bill.

The Creditors Trusts Deeds Bill passed its third reading.

Stood Over.

At 11.30 the government introduced a bill by message, providing for the granting of a land subsidy of 20,000 acres a

mile. Mr. Martin refused to permit this bill to go through at once, and the government were obliged to stand it over.

The same course was taken with a proposal to aid the Kamloops Irrigation & Power Co.

Telephones.

The District Telephone & Power Company Bill underwent a number of amendments, one of which allowed the company to install telephones in Victoria.

Legal Professions Bill.

The Legal Professions Bill, as amended by providing that students need not serve as articled clerks, received the six months' notice.

Dropped.

The Inheritance Bill, the Coal Mines Regulation Bill and Labor Bill were dropped.

Debate Adjourned.

On the Landlord and Tenant Act, the debate adjourned on motion of Mr. Martin.

Acts Discharged.

Arrest and Imprisonment Act and Fire Escape Act, Fence Act and Masters and Servants Act were discharged.

Railway Act Amendment.

Railway Act Amendment Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Dyk and Irrigation.

The Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act was committed and read a third time and finally passed.

Coal Mines Act.

On the second reading of the Coal Mines Act Bill, Mr. Curtis explained that it was intended to provide that in coal leases hereafter granted the Government and legislature reserved the right to fix the price of coal at the pit mouth or on cars. The amendment was withdrawn.

Second Reading.

The Municipal Clause Amendment Bill was read a second time.

To Australia.

The Premier read a resolution of congratulation to the Federal parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, now in session at Melbourne.

This was carried amid great applause.

Elections Act.

The Provincial Elections Act was read a second time and committed. Its principal provision is as follows:

Section 7 of the "Provincial Elections Act" is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"Electors—Qualification.—7. Every male of the full age of twenty-one years, not being disqualified by this act or by any other law in force in this province, being entitled within this province to the privileges of a natural-born British subject, and being able to read this act, or any portion thereof, to the satisfaction of the collector, if required by such collector so to do, having resided in this province six months, and in the electoral district in which he claims to vote for one month of that period immediately previous to sending in his claim to vote as hereinafter mentioned, and being duly registered as an elector under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to vote at any election. Provided that no person shall be entitled to be registered or to vote as aforesaid who shall have been convicted of any treason, felony, or other infamous crime, unless he shall have received a free or conditional pardon for such offence, or have undergone the sentence passed upon him for such offence."

Mr. Curtis offered an amendment to prevent the bill being made retroactive. This was carried, and the bill passed its third reading and finally passed.

The Willamette.

Mr. Helmecken asked the Premier if he had any information in regard to the Moray wrecking matter.

The Premier said he had wired to Ottawa and had received a reply.

The National Anthem.

The House then adjourned until 8.30 this evening amid loud cheers and the singing of the National Anthem, led by the Attorney-General.

SAD HOME-COMING.

Father and Son, After Fighting in South Africa, Separated by Death.

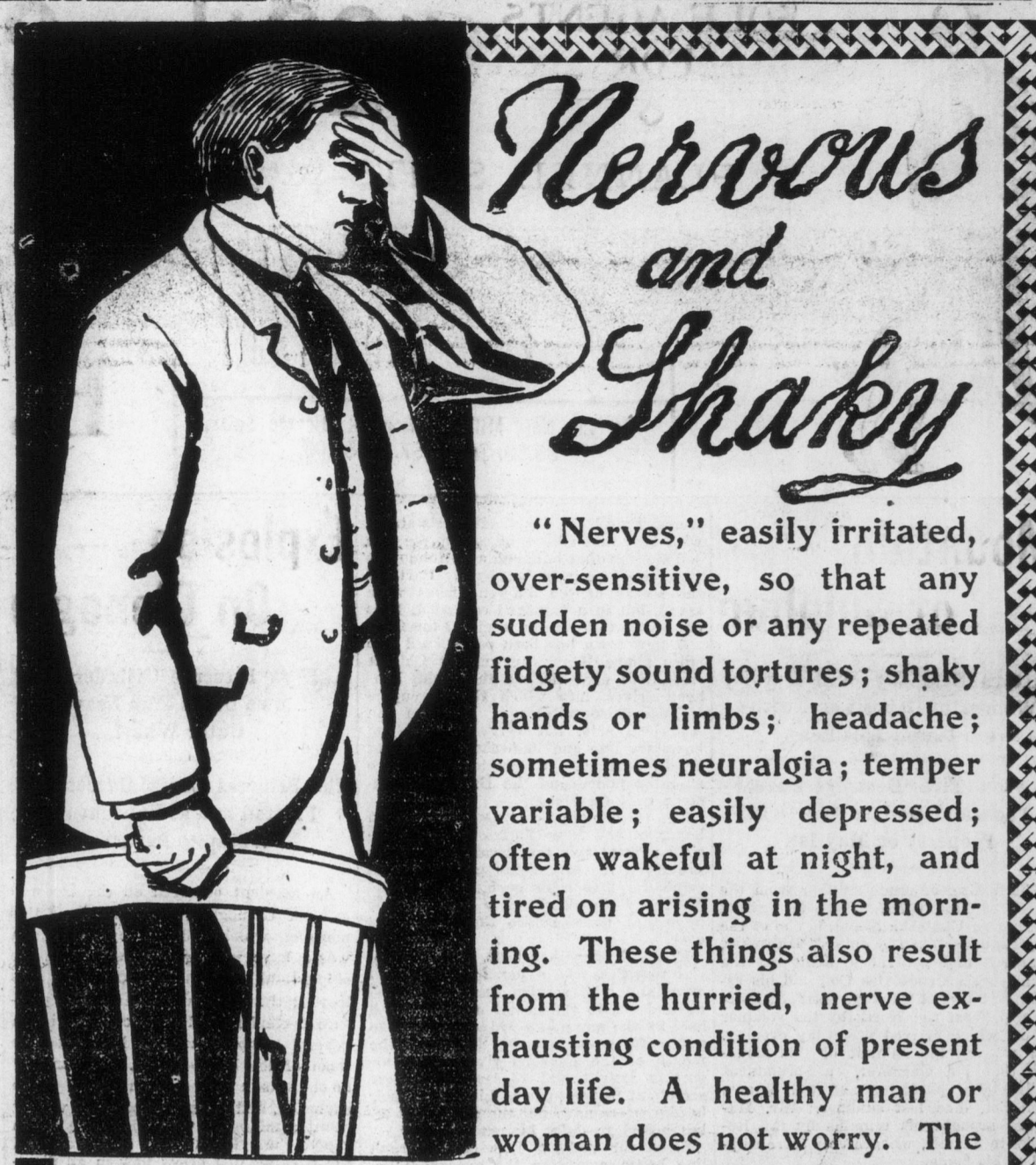
A sad story is told of the home-coming of one of the British Columbia members of Strathecona's Horse, C. C. Harris, formerly of "C" squadron of that body, when arriving in Canada from England was interviewed by a Toronto Globe representative, who writes: "A talk with Mr. C. C. Harris, late of 'C' squadron, Strathecona's Horse, revealed one of the saddest home-coming stories in connection with the South African war. The young man, whose home is on a fruit farm at Salmon Arm, B. C., enlisted as a private in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and his father had an application to the same squadron accepted at Kamloops.

"The father and son then came across the continent and sailed together to the seat of war with a kindred zeal for service. They rode to the front together and fought side by side through many engagements. The hand of fortune seemed to favor them, for, although oftentimes exposed to the fire of the enemy and subjected to the uncertainties of the campaign, they went through without a mark.

"But when about to embark for England on the way home, the father was stricken with enteric fever. The son had him placed aboard the transport Lake Erie, and soon after putting out to sea he rallied. But later in the voyage a relapse occurred, and when they reached England the invalid soldier was entered at Herbert hospital, Woolwich, where shortly afterwards he died.

"The heart-broken son then turned his face again towards the sea. He arrived at Toronto and will leave in a few days for his home in the west, to follow again the less uncertain pursuits of peace."

CONVINCED BY PRINTED TESTIMONY of the hundreds of the cured, Mrs. Benz, of 418 E. 8th street, New York, who was for years a great sufferer from Catarrh, procured two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder and it effected an absolute cure in a very short while. One puff through the blowier will clear the head and stop headache. 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hitecocks and Hall & Co.—113.



"Nerves," easily irritated, over-sensitive, so that any sudden noise or any repeated fidgety sound tortures; shaky hands or limbs; headache; sometimes neuralgia; temper variable; easily depressed; often wakeful at night, and tired on arising in the morning. These things also result from the hurried, nerve exhausting condition of present day life. A healthy man or woman does not worry. The cure is to remove the cause. The cause is nervous exhaustion—the cure is to tone up the nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an immediate, unmistakable nerve food and nerve tonic. They healthfully stimulate the nerves and keep them stimulated. They cure the worried, jaded mind and temper through the nerves; give strength to the weak and aching back; fill tired, dejected, overworked men and women with cheerfulness, new ambition, and serviceable, work-producing energy. The first box proves it, but the first and every box must look just like this—

or you will get one of the "something elses" that some dealers sell people whom they think it safe to impose upon. "Something else" never cured anyone; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands—some of them your neighbors, who won't mind telling you so if you ask them.

PROOF OF CURE.

Mr. Ambrose Major, Williamstown, Ont., says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored me to health after suffering for months from extreme nervousness. The least sound would startle me; I was subject to headaches and easily irritated. My constitution was naturally strong and I at first ignored the trouble, thinking I would soon be all right. This was a mistake, for instead of getting better, I became worse and had to take to my bed. Only those who have been afflicted with nervous troubles can tell how much suffering they cause, and my condition was almost indescribable. I was attended for some time by a doctor, but found no improvement. Then a friend suggested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a few boxes. After I had used the second box there was much improvement in my condition, and by the time I had used a half dozen boxes I was again enjoying good health. I naturally think no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for nerve troubles.

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

VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION.

Indications Point to a Parade Unequaled by Anything in Former Years.

The procession committee of the Victoria Day celebration held a meeting last night. The reports received from societies and business men were most gratifying and everything points to a procession this year eclipsing anything which has been seen here before.

The following societies have announced their intention of taking part in the procession, viz: Native Sons, Knights of Pythias, Columbia lodge, I. O. O. F., and Peerless lodge, I. O. O. F., The Eagles and the A. O. U. W. have the matter under consideration.

The following will contribute floats to the parade: Messrs. Braekman & Ker, Albion Iron Works, W. J. Pendry, Victoria's Truck & Dray Co., B. C. Cold Storage Co., M. R. Smith & Co., David Spencer, Weller Bros., E. G. Prior & four for representative floats, two for patriotic floats, and two for comic floats.

The finance committee will be asked for \$350.

Dr. Lewis Hall, chairman of the board of school trustees, reported to the committee that the principals of the schools had reported that the pupils did not wish to take part this year in the procession. The long march last year had proved very exhausting to many of them, and for that reason it was deemed inadvisable to have them take part this year.

Chief Langley was appointed marshal and Chief Deasy and Capt. Royle's sub-marshals.

The band committee will be asked to furnish two bands and six pipers for the parade, the route being laid out by the marshals.

The matter of a May pole dance and sports will be referred to the sports committee with the suggestion that it be given into the hands of a small committee of ladies.

SUSPENDED FROM MINISTRY.

Chicago, May 10.—Rev. S. A. Harris, for several years until recently pastor of the Congregational church at Milburn, Hills, has been suspended from the ministry for six months, pending an investigation of charges which are made by his former parishioners, who declared they are out over \$100,000, which they had entrusted to the minister for speculation. It is said that Harris was at one time a lawyer in Chicago and a member of the board of trade.

A MAGICAL LIFE SAVER is Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After years of pain and agony with distressing Heart Disease, it gives relief in 30 minutes. The Petry, of Aylmer, Que., writes: "I had suffered for five years with a severe form of Heart Disease. The slightest exertion produced fatigue. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me instant relief, four bottles entirely cured me." Sold by Dean & Hitecocks and Hall & Co.—113.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

"20th Century" Clothing PERFECT... FITTING

FLANNEL SUITS-\$6.75, 7.75, 8.50, 10 SUMMER BUSINESS SUITS-\$8, 10, 12, 14 EASTERN TAILOR-MADE SUITS-To measure, fit guaranteed-\$15, 17, 19 FINE TAILOR-MADE PANTS-\$2, 2.50, 3, 3.50

B. LAJONS & CO., 68-70 YATES STREET.



Provincial Parliament

House Prorogued on Saturday Evening by the Administrator Mr. Justice Walkem.

The Bills Receiving His Highness's Assent-Text of the Speech.

Victoria, May 11th. The House reassembled for sitting at 8:50. Prayers were read by Bishop Perrin. An act respecting assignments of benefit of creditors was transmitted, reported, and passed through its stages. Hon. Mr. Eberts presented a correspondence in connection with the administration of the Public Works Department. The administrator, Mr. Justice Kem, here entered, attended by Holmes and Gregory, Capt. Graham, and others, and by Mr. Powe. Having ascended the throne, the following bills were read: An Act to authorize Grants to British Columbia Volunteers in the South African War. An Act to amend the Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies Act. An Act to amend the Land Act. An Act to amend the Land Act Amendment Act, 1900. An Act to amend the Commission Appointments on the Demise of a Crown. An Act to amend the Placer Act and Amending Acts. An Act to amend the provisions of the Canadian Contingent Exemption Act, 1900. An Act to amend the Public Health Act. An Act to amend the Village Improvement Act. An Act respecting the Maintenance of Wives Deserted by their Husbands. An Act to amend the Upper Canadian Navigation and Tramway Subsidy Act, 1892. An Act to amend the Succession Act. An Act to amend the Assessment Act to provide for the Collection of Taxes on Persons. An Act to amend the Shops and Establishments Act. An Act to regulate Maternity Homes, and for the Protection of Children. An Act to amend the Inspection of Mines Act and Amending Acts. An Act to Accelerate the Installation of the City of Trail. An Act respecting the Inspection of Steam Boilers and Engines, and Amending the Licensing of Engineers and the Licensing of Steam Boilers and Engines. An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver Harbour and Navigation Company. An Act to amend Chapter 24 of the Statutes of British Columbia, relating to the Legal Profession Act. An Act to amend Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, relating to the Tramway Company Act. An Act to amend Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, relating to the Absconding Debtors Act. An Act to amend Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, relating to the Provincial Elections Act. An Act to amend Chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, relating to the Summary Convictions Act. An Act to amend Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, relating to the Trustees and Executors Act. An Act to amend the Small Debt Act. An Act for the Protection of Neglected and Dependent Children. An Act to amend the Magistrate Act. An Act to amend the Company Act, 1897. An Act to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act. An Act to incorporate the Grand Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Refining Company, Limited. An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Plate Glass Insurance Company. An Act to Incorporate the Victoria Bay Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. An Act to Incorporate the Lett Bay Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Queen's Islands Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay Railway Company, Limited. An Act to Incorporate the Cape Scott Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Terminal Railway and Ferry Company. An Act empowering the Corporation of the City of Victoria to lease the Building Premises, and otherwise to effect the Victoria Terminal Building. An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company. An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay Railway Company. An Act to amend the Kootenay Railway Company Act. An Act to Incorporate the Victoria Telephone Company. An Act to Incorporate the Victoria Telephone Company. An Act relating to certain By-Laws of the Municipality of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks. An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay Railway Company. An Act to amend the Arrow Kootenay Railway Company Act. An Act to Incorporate the Victoria Telephone Company. An Act to Incorporate the Victoria Telephone Company. An Act to Incorporate the Victoria Telephone Company.

Mountain of Sulphur

Eastern Company Will Develop Wonderful Deposit on Northern Island This Year.

Dawson Fire Destroys Seventy Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property on May 1st.

The mining of crude sulphur from the crater of Mount Makushin, an extinct volcano on Unalaska island, is one of the projects undertaken by John J. Habecker, treasurer and general manager of the Philadelphia Crude Ore Co., and his associates. News of the huge enterprise was brought from the North by the steamer Amur, which arrived yesterday evening. It was on the summit of this mountain that Dr. Chestnut, a prominent Philadelphia physician and well known capitalist, died last summer. Mr. Habecker brought his remains by the Boko to Seattle, whence they were shipped to his home.

At the time of Dr. Chestnut's death parties were engaged in surveying the mountain to build a railroad to the summit, by which road the crude sulphur was to be conveyed to tide water. His death, and a series of small accidents which occurred subsequently, put a stop to the work for the season. This year it will be taken up again. Habecker stated that he is now making preparations to send a party to Unalaska, which will complete the surveys for a road up Mount Makushin. Prof. William C. Pratt, of the University of Delaware, at Wilmington, will head this expedition. Several engineers will be included in the party, as well as packers and laborers. The expedition is to start from Seattle about July 1st. It will go to Dutch harbor. At that point a sailing vessel, for whose purchase Mr. Habecker is negotiating, will be at its disposal. The party will go across Broad Bay and thence overland to the sulphur beds, a distance of about 21 miles.

During the summer this party will complete the surveys which have been begun. The work on the railroad will commence at the latter end of the season. Dr. Moore, of Sitka, has made a report on the smallpox outbreak in that city. The first case was carried there on January 20th from Saxman village below Ketchikan, by a young Indian who came to Sitka to be married. In the house in which he stayed, three cases developed. A public meeting was held on the subject of quarantining the Indian settlement was voted down, on a difference of medical opinion as to whether the malady was smallpox or not.

The disease rapidly spread until 38 cases were reported, since which time a partially effective quarantine has been in force. There have been thirty cases in the Presbyterian hospital, mostly children. On the island there have been about 50 cases. During the prevalence of the disease there have been four deaths among the Indians, doubtless due to complications of smallpox. Some 700 Indians were vaccinated at Sitka, but some took their canoes and got away. All the whites have been vaccinated and re-vaccinated, so there is no probability of its spreading among them. The only white affected, of whom I could learn, is the janitor of the Greek church, and he is recovering.

At Killisnoo there was nine cases in the village and fifteen on the island. The Indians there realized the danger of the infection and are enforcing a quarantine. There have been six deaths there since January. While we were there Dr. Leonard vaccinated 125 of them, all the heads he had. He told the chief that he had not vaccine points enough for all, and the men therefore stood back for the women and children to be first treated. At present there are no cases at Juneau, and the council has men stationed on the point to prevent any Indian coming in. Douglas is joining with Juneau in this quarantine. At Haines there were no cases of smallpox, but the whites have been vaccinated all the Indians there.

A Dawson dispatch, dated May 1st, says: "A fire more disastrous than the two other big conflagrations which have visited this city this year occurred at noon to-day and within an hour \$700,000 worth of buildings and chattels were destroyed. Every building from Gondolfo's Point at the convergence of First and Second avenues, up to and including Fairchild's hotel, was burned to the ground. A strong south wind made the efforts of firemen to subdue the flames of little avail, and the work was confined to saving stock and in keeping the threatened buildings, and in keeping the fire from crossing the narrow street at the south end of the triangular block in which it originated. The old post office building caught fire repeatedly, but was saved. Owing to the inflammable character of the buildings, the fire was hot but of short duration. Several small clothing and grocery stores, Fairchild's hotel, Kilgore's stand, with several business offices, in the second story of that building, and Gondolfo's store, were entirely destroyed. Parts of the stocks of the different firms were saved, but in a damaged condition. It is impossible to learn the origin of the fire. A new town has been established two miles above Kluckwan, on the Chilkat river, and near the mouth of the Kluckwan river, into which the Purcupine empties some miles up. It is on the American side, but very close to the boundary line and immediately south of Wells, in British Columbia, where two mounted police and the British government trail crew stop. The town has been christened Troy, in honor of the New York city, and consists now of two tent roadhouses. Beds are given for fifty cents per night and meals for fifty cents each. Glacier and McKinley Creek districts will become important posts before the summer is over. F. A. Kreuser has been made provincial recorder, and a petition for a post office and mail service has been signed up and set to the postal authorities. A man by the name of Gardner is going to put a ferry on between Troy and the mouth of the Kluckwan river for transporting freight and passengers. There are about forty people making Troy their headquarters now, but the number is being added to daily by new arrivals. Since the present Dawson telegraph line began operation the average number of messages per month had been 2,681, and the average monthly receipts \$3,702. The cost of the line was \$430,000. The cost of a through line when finished would be \$460,000. A dispatch from White Horse, dated May 3rd, says: "The cold weather of the past 48 hours has effectively checked the opening of the river. The ice has gone out but little since last reports, the opening down the river extending five or six miles. The mail outfit which got in from Dawson yesterday reports the trail from Lebarge to this place as very bad, and at points dangerous. 'Nearly everyone believes Lebarge will not break up before the 15th.' Another dispatch of the same date: 'The trail to Atlin is worse than previously reported. A couple of days will stop all travel by this route until the boats are ready to start.' The body of Joseph Black, who was lost from the trail near Selwyn on the 20th of last January, having been found, and it is reported to have been badly torn and mutilated, supposedly by wolves. As he was carrying accounts published at the time of Black's disappearance, she stated that his sled with a badly frozen and crippled dog was found on the trail towards the evening of the 24th, but that Black was nowhere to be seen, and as the water bucket was gone from his sled, it was thought he had gone to an open place in the river to secure water and had possibly fallen in. The cause of his death, however, is almost conclusive evidence that he was overcome by cold, the thermometer being nearly sixty below, and sank down to his death on the cheerless ice of the Yukon."

Explosion on Glenogle

A High Pressure Cylinder Head Blown Off as Ship Leaves Outer Wharf.

The Princess Louise Successfully Floated and at Vancouver—Warpite Returns.

An accident occurred on the Dowell steamer Glenogle at an early hour this morning, which had it happened at sea would have probably resulted in the ship's total loss. Just as the vessel was leaving the outer wharf her high pressure cylinder head blew off, creating a general scene of wreck in the engine room of the big freighter. Fortunately no one was in immediate proximity to the explosion, and the steam pressure was at about a minimum when the large steam cap to the cylinder went skyward, and the packing just blew flew in all directions, striking like putty to the walls of the engine room. The lines had not yet been all cast from shore when the explosion occurred. It was 4 o'clock this morning at the time, and many of those in their bunks thought the report was just the breaking of a line. The purser was of this opinion, and merely rolled over in the thought that the day was when a concert and social was to Tacoma. In fact it was when he was speaking with a passenger as to the time the vessel would reach Tacoma when apprised of the accident. The Glenogle arrived at noon yesterday. She had an uneventful voyage, although why the accident occurred is still not clear at sea, when the cylinders were under a quarter strain, can hardly be accounted for, as the explosion was due apparently to a flaw in the metal. The damages sustained will, it is said, run into several thousand dollars, and will take weeks to repair. Therefore, it will be necessary that the ship will be either repaired here or towed to the Sound, which course will in all probability be the one adopted in view of the large amount of cargo left in her hold. She has already discharged 334 tons of miscellaneous freight for this city and the city of Seattle.

A number of very prominent passengers arrived by the steamer, and these, it is expected will go on to the Sound by one of the local steamers. The complete list of the saloon travellers were: Capt. Garman, of the British army, India, who is going to London; S. Paget, Dental consulting engineer for the Imperial railway, who having secured six months' leave of absence is also going to London; Mrs. Whistler and son, wife and son of Capt. Whistler, of the Dowell line of steamers, who come from the Sound; H. E. Allan, of the firm of A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, wholesale chemist, who is bound for London; Mr. Creighton, who was agent at Hongkong for the now defunct line of steamers of which Allan Cameron, who is now representative for the Oriental and Occidental, had the Hongkong management; Somiji Matsumoto, a Japanese employee of Dowell & Co., at Yokohama, who has come over here to look after the shipping of salted salmon to the Mikado land, and A. Brewster and wife. Mr. Brewster is manager of the Manchurian line of railway, which Russia exercises control, and has come to America to interest capital in the establishment of a trans-Pacific line of steamships. He left en route to Chicago by yesterday's Utopia, and it successful will probably be the means of adding another Oriental steamship connection to British Columbia, with Siberia as the Far East base of operations. Other passengers by the Glenogle were Peter Lawson, H. A. Hanson and Martin Kjarr, sailors from a ship at Hongkong which had been sold. Being paid off they are now returning to San Francisco, where they belong. Two other passengers were F. H. Eckhardt, machinist on the United States steamship Kentucky, and F. P. Purton, an ordinary sailor on that ship, whose time aboard having expired, are returning to San Francisco. Of the 111 Chinese arriving on the steamer 75 Chinese were taken on to the Sound. The Louise accident.

Passengers and part of the crew of the steamer Princess Louise, which was on Saturday's Times, struck a rock off Thormanby Island while proceeding north on Friday night, have returned to the city. They reached here by Saturday evening's train. Those who arrived included Capt. John Irving and C. W. O'Hild, who were bound to Princess Royal; E. G. Tilton, E. A. Waddams, Louis W. H. Kynston, of Manson Creek, and daughter, Mrs. Wilson, of Alert Bay, Purser Moxon, and Messrs. Oliver and Burroughs. The Louise had in all 23 passengers. Those who did not venture on the trip to Nanaimo decided on remaining with a number of the crew with the vessel,

spending the night ashore under canvas. Those who followed Capt. Irving's boat to Nanaimo made the passage on the tug Falcon, which had put to the assistance of the Louise while on her way to the logging camp. As soon as she landed her passengers at Nanaimo she returned to the scene of the mishap. When she had left at noon on Saturday the Louise was lightened as quickly as possible, and the large quantity of miscellaneous freight which she carried, all which gave her a draught of something like twelve and a half feet. The Louise was bound for Market Bay to land supplies at the time of the accident, and the tide was about flood. She struck on a small reef, running off Bare Island and some two hundred feet or more off Thormanby Island. Nine feet of water is to be found, it is said, over this ledge at high tide, so that the Louise drawing twelve feet easily fell a prey to it. Her engines, however, had been reversed before the ship struck, and had been covered when it was just too late that the vessel was on the wrong course. Capt. Sears, who had charge of the steamer, was below, and had not been apprised of the accident until it was a disaster. The steamer's forefoot ran well up on the ledge, and in the confusion, which awakened the passengers in their bunks at the time, considerable panic was created. As soon as the C. P. N. Company was notified of the Louise's accident preparations were at once instituted to send the Mande to her assistance and to make the Queen City ready to replace her on the trip.

WARSPITE RETURNS. The flagship of the North Pacific fleet, H. M. S. Warspite returned to her home port again this morning after two months away, when a concert and social was given in aid of our organ fund. The success obtained was to a very great extent due to Messrs. Sprague and Firth, of Victoria. Mr. Sprague very ably filled the position of chairman and conducted the meeting throughout in a most successful manner, besides being the organist in a duet and several readings and a recitation entitled "John Miller's Rendering of Casablanca." H. Firth rendered in a very creditable manner no fewer than six vocal solos. The local talent was represented by the following, who each performed their part with great success: Miss Edna and Miss Marjorie Anderson, Lena Clark, Miss Clark, Miss Campbell, and Mrs. Anderson. Refreshments were provided by the ladies, for which a most hearty vote of thanks was tendered to them. Most votes of thanks being unanimously given to the chairman and Mr. Firth, the National Anthem was sung and the programme was finished. The rest of the evening was spent in games and dancing. About midnight "Auld Lang Syne" was heartily sung. Our organ fund is growing apace, due to a very great extent to the generosity of friends. On the evening of the 8th inst. a well attended public meeting was held at the school house, when matters pertaining to the roads of this district were discussed.

THE SUPPLEMENTARIES Presented in Legislature Early This Morning—Additional Grants and Increases. The supplementary estimates of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30th, 1902, which were brought down early this morning, total \$50,440. For the civil government salaries there is \$2,040, apportioned as follows: \$5 a month additional for the stenographer in the Premier's office; \$25 a month for an assistant to the assayer; \$50 a month for a second inspector of animals; \$5 a month additional for the enlargement of the provincial library; \$15 a month additional for the main recorder at Fort Steele.

For the administration of justice (salaries) there is \$2,400. Of this the usher and janitor of the Victoria court house receives additional to salary \$5 per month; while the registrar of the Chilliwack County court gets \$25 per month increase. For public institutions, out of \$2,120 \$2,000 is voted for a plant and material in the bureau of mines; and the bursar of the hospital for the insane receives a raise of \$30 per month.

A grant of \$1,000 to hospitals, additional to \$50,000 already voted, is made, while assistance toward building hospitals, amounting to \$1,000, is voted. Under public works, \$1,800 is voted for furniture and fittings for the Victoria court house.

BEWARE OF A COUGH. A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

QUARANTINED. Montreal, May 10.—Steamer Lake Superior, Capt. Taylor, Liverpool for Montreal, is quarantined at Gros Ile for 21 days with smallpox on board. She carries seven hundred passengers.

Saturday's Gymkhana

Very Enjoyable Event Conducted by the Victoria Hunt Club Members.

Number of Well Contested Competitions—Amusing and Exciting.

The only drawback to the gymkhana races held on Saturday afternoon at Oatwood was the rain, but in spite of this it may safely be said that the event was one of the most successful in the annals of the Victoria Hunt Club. A special train left the E. & N. station shortly after 1:30, and the large crowd waiting to start for the scene of the races were treated to several musical selections during the interval by the Fifth Regiment band. All the events were well contested, more especially the jumping, flat trimming, lemon and tandem races. Entries were so numerous for the two latter events that they were run in heats. The programme was carried through as published in Saturday's Times, the first item on the list, the V. C. race, being very exciting. The entries for this race were Messrs. J. D. Pemberton, F. B. Ward, Devereaux, French, Bowdler, T. P. Patton and Sperring, and Lieuts. Elliott, Calthorpe and Scarlett. The course was first over two hurdles, after which the competitors were to dismount, pick up a dummy representing a soldier, tie which were lying on the ground, and carry them over the hurdles back to the starting point. While this was being done a band of music was kept up by a few military men stationed directly in front of the scene. The race was won by Mr. Sperring on Pharoah, while Lieut. Scarlett came in second. The entries for the jumping competition, which was next on the programme, were: F. B. Ward, on Lady Douglas; Lieut. Elliott, on Daisy; Lieut. Calthorpe, on "Old Joe"; H. Sperring, on "Blossom"; Bowdler, on Minnie; T. P. Patton, on Thunder; Lieut. Calthorpe, on Apollo; also Messrs. Bradburn, Patton and J. D. Pemberton. This event was won by F. B. Ward, on Lady Douglas, after an exceedingly good contest. Lady Douglas seemed to possess a very humble opinion of her jumping powers, for she absolutely refused on several occasions to make the attempt, but when once persuaded showed a very good advantage, clearing four feet nine inches. The prize for this event was a cup, presented by Col. Grant. The next event, the obstacle race, was, however, perhaps the most enjoyable from the spectators' standpoint. Great enthusiasm was displayed when the contestants were brought to a standstill in front of the paper screens, through which the riders had to make a white man to force their horses. There were ten entries for this race, which was started as follows: The horses were bare backed, the saddles being in front of the competitors, while a night shirt was used by. On the word being given to start, the competitors made a dash for the saddles, and putting them on the horses as quickly as possible, they then offered a hurdle for the night shirt which they themselves donned. They were then off over a dash to where the paper screens were situated. It was this stage in the race that caused the most fun, for the competitors were not fortunate enough to make their horses break through the screen. After the paper was a line of fire to pass, but in most cases the horses passed this with very little trouble, after leaping another hurdle. The horses were turned and raced back to the starting point. Lieut. Elliott won this event, while T. P. Patton came in second. The lemon race was the entries, F. B. Ward, T. P. Patton, H. Sperring, Moore, Devereaux, Bowdler, Blandy, and Lieuts. Calthorpe, Elliott and Scarlett. The lemon race was very well contested. This event was run in two heats, with five starters on each occasion. Six lemons were placed on stakes 25 yards apart, and the object was to bring these lemons to the starting point one by one and place them in a bucket. One of the rules of the race was that the lemon had to be in the bucket before a start was made for another. This was the cause of considerable fun, and many a competitor who was looked upon as the winner lost the race in this way, by flinging a lemon on the ground instead of in the bucket. In the first heat Lieut. Scarlett won, T. P. Patton coming second. Mr. Sperring won the second heat, while J. D. Pemberton came in second. The final was won by T. P. Patton, Lieut. Scarlett coming in second. The hat trimming contest, which was next, was calculated to give the audience an opportunity to show their dexterity in trimming hats. Each competitor was provided with a hat box in which was a hat and the trimming. These were carried over two hurdles to a number of ladies who trimmed the hats, while the men solved mathematical problems and lighted their cigars. Great credit is due the ladies for the excellent manner in which they accomplished their task.

VIOLATION MARRIED. Capt. McCoskie, Well Known Steamboat Man, Wedded at Bath. Capt. McCoskie, of the steamer Willapa, was married at St. Luke's church, South Syncombe, on April 25th. The bride was Miss Alice Jones Tyte, daughter of Wm. Tyte, of 7 Bloomfield Crescent, Bath. Arthur Sarby acted as best man, and Miss Emily and Nellie Tyte, sisters of the bride, acted in the capacity of bridesmaids. The service was a full choral one. Among the presents was an embossed silver manicule set presented by the officers and crew of the Willapa.

OTTER POINT NOTES. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) On the 4th inst. a most enjoyable evening was spent in our rustic school house, when a concert and social was given in aid of our organ fund. The success obtained was to a very great extent due to Messrs. Sprague and Firth, of Victoria. Mr. Sprague very ably filled the position of chairman and conducted the meeting throughout in a most successful manner, besides being the organist in a duet and several readings and a recitation entitled "John Miller's Rendering of Casablanca." H. Firth rendered in a very creditable manner no fewer than six vocal solos. The local talent was represented by the following, who each performed their part with great success: Miss Edna and Miss Marjorie Anderson, Lena Clark, Miss Clark, Miss Campbell, and Mrs. Anderson. Refreshments were provided by the ladies, for which a most hearty vote of thanks was tendered to them. Most votes of thanks being unanimously given to the chairman and Mr. Firth, the National Anthem was sung and the programme was finished. The rest of the evening was spent in games and dancing. About midnight "Auld Lang Syne" was heartily sung. Our organ fund is growing apace, due to a very great extent to the generosity of friends. On the evening of the 8th inst. a well attended public meeting was held at the school house, when matters pertaining to the roads of this district were discussed.

THE SUPPLEMENTARIES Presented in Legislature Early This Morning—Additional Grants and Increases. The supplementary estimates of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30th, 1902, which were brought down early this morning, total \$50,440. For the civil government salaries there is \$2,040, apportioned as follows: \$5 a month additional for the stenographer in the Premier's office; \$25 a month for an assistant to the assayer; \$50 a month for a second inspector of animals; \$5 a month additional for the enlargement of the provincial library; \$15 a month additional for the main recorder at Fort Steele.

For the administration of justice (salaries) there is \$2,400. Of this the usher and janitor of the Victoria court house receives additional to salary \$5 per month; while the registrar of the Chilliwack County court gets \$25 per month increase. For public institutions, out of \$2,120 \$2,000 is voted for a plant and material in the bureau of mines; and the bursar of the hospital for the insane receives a raise of \$30 per month.

A grant of \$1,000 to hospitals, additional to \$50,000 already voted, is made, while assistance toward building hospitals, amounting to \$1,000, is voted. Under public works, \$1,800 is voted for furniture and fittings for the Victoria court house.

BEWARE OF A COUGH. A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

QUARANTINED. Montreal, May 10.—Steamer Lake Superior, Capt. Taylor, Liverpool for Montreal, is quarantined at Gros Ile for 21 days with smallpox on board. She carries seven hundred passengers.

Explosion on Glenogle

A High Pressure Cylinder Head Blown Off as Ship Leaves Outer Wharf.

The Princess Louise Successfully Floated and at Vancouver—Warpite Returns.

An accident occurred on the Dowell steamer Glenogle at an early hour this morning, which had it happened at sea would have probably resulted in the ship's total loss. Just as the vessel was leaving the outer wharf her high pressure cylinder head blew off, creating a general scene of wreck in the engine room of the big freighter. Fortunately no one was in immediate proximity to the explosion, and the steam pressure was at about a minimum when the large steam cap to the cylinder went skyward, and the packing just blew flew in all directions, striking like putty to the walls of the engine room. The lines had not yet been all cast from shore when the explosion occurred. It was 4 o'clock this morning at the time, and many of those in their bunks thought the report was just the breaking of a line. The purser was of this opinion, and merely rolled over in the thought that the day was when a concert and social was to Tacoma. In fact it was when he was speaking with a passenger as to the time the vessel would reach Tacoma when apprised of the accident. The Glenogle arrived at noon yesterday. She had an uneventful voyage, although why the accident occurred is still not clear at sea, when the cylinders were under a quarter strain, can hardly be accounted for, as the explosion was due apparently to a flaw in the metal. The damages sustained will, it is said, run into several thousand dollars, and will take weeks to repair. Therefore, it will be necessary that the ship will be either repaired here or towed to the Sound, which course will in all probability be the one adopted in view of the large amount of cargo left in her hold. She has already discharged 334 tons of miscellaneous freight for this city and the city of Seattle.

A number of very prominent passengers arrived by the steamer, and these, it is expected will go on to the Sound by one of the local steamers. The complete list of the saloon travellers were: Capt. Garman, of the British army, India, who is going to London; S. Paget, Dental consulting engineer for the Imperial railway, who having secured six months' leave of absence is also going to London; Mrs. Whistler and son, wife and son of Capt. Whistler, of the Dowell line of steamers, who come from the Sound; H. E. Allan, of the firm of A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, wholesale chemist, who is bound for London; Mr. Creighton, who was agent at Hongkong for the now defunct line of steamers of which Allan Cameron, who is now representative for the Oriental and Occidental, had the Hongkong management; Somiji Matsumoto, a Japanese employee of Dowell & Co., at Yokohama, who has come over here to look after the shipping of salted salmon to the Mikado land, and A. Brewster and wife. Mr. Brewster is manager of the Manchurian line of railway, which Russia exercises control, and has come to America to interest capital in the establishment of a trans-Pacific line of steamships. He left en route to Chicago by yesterday's Utopia, and it successful will probably be the means of adding another Oriental steamship connection to British Columbia, with Siberia as the Far East base of operations. Other passengers by the Glenogle were Peter Lawson, H. A. Hanson and Martin Kjarr, sailors from a ship at Hongkong which had been sold. Being paid off they are now returning to San Francisco, where they belong. Two other passengers were F. H. Eckhardt, machinist on the United States steamship Kentucky, and F. P. Purton, an ordinary sailor on that ship, whose time aboard having expired, are returning to San Francisco. Of the 111 Chinese arriving on the steamer 75 Chinese were taken on to the Sound. The Louise accident.

Passengers and part of the crew of the steamer Princess Louise, which was on Saturday's Times, struck a rock off Thormanby Island while proceeding north on Friday night, have returned to the city. They reached here by Saturday evening's train. Those who arrived included Capt. John Irving and C. W. O'Hild, who were bound to Princess Royal; E. G. Tilton, E. A. Waddams, Louis W. H. Kynston, of Manson Creek, and daughter, Mrs. Wilson, of Alert Bay, Purser Moxon, and Messrs. Oliver and Burroughs. The Louise had in all 23 passengers. Those who did not venture on the trip to Nanaimo decided on remaining with a number of the crew with the vessel,

spending the night ashore under canvas. Those who followed Capt. Irving's boat to Nanaimo made the passage on the tug Falcon, which had put to the assistance of the Louise while on her way to the logging camp. As soon as she landed her passengers at Nanaimo she returned to the scene of the mishap. When she had left at noon on Saturday the Louise was lightened as quickly as possible, and the large quantity of miscellaneous freight which she carried, all which gave her a draught of something like twelve and a half feet. The Louise was bound for Market Bay to land supplies at the time of the accident, and the tide was about flood. She struck on a small reef, running off Bare Island and some two hundred feet or more off Thormanby Island. Nine feet of water is to be found, it is said, over this ledge at high tide, so that the Louise drawing twelve feet easily fell a prey to it. Her engines, however, had been reversed before the ship struck, and had been covered when it was just too late that the vessel was on the wrong course. Capt. Sears, who had charge of the steamer, was below, and had not been apprised of the accident until it was a disaster. The steamer's forefoot ran well up on the ledge, and in the confusion, which awakened the passengers in their bunks at the time, considerable panic was created. As soon as the C. P. N. Company was notified of the Louise's accident preparations were at once instituted to send the Mande to her assistance and to make the Queen City ready to replace her on the trip.

WARSPITE RETURNS. The flagship of the North Pacific fleet, H. M. S. Warspite returned to her home port again this morning after two months away, when a concert and social was given in aid of our organ fund. The success obtained was to a very great extent due to Messrs. Sprague and Firth, of Victoria. Mr. Sprague very ably filled the position of chairman and conducted the meeting throughout in a most successful manner, besides being the organist in a duet and several readings and a recitation entitled "John Miller's Rendering of Casablanca." H. Firth rendered in a very creditable manner no fewer than six vocal solos. The local talent was represented by the following, who each performed their part with great success: Miss Edna and Miss Marjorie Anderson, Lena Clark, Miss Clark, Miss Campbell, and Mrs. Anderson. Refreshments were provided by the ladies, for which a most hearty vote of thanks was tendered to them. Most votes of thanks being unanimously given to the chairman and Mr. Firth, the National Anthem was sung and the programme was finished. The rest of the evening was spent in games and dancing. About midnight "Auld Lang Syne" was heartily sung. Our organ fund is growing apace, due to a very great extent to the generosity of friends. On the evening of the 8th inst. a well attended public meeting was held at the school house, when matters pertaining to the roads of this district were discussed.

THE SUPPLEMENTARIES Presented in Legislature Early This Morning—Additional Grants and Increases. The supplementary estimates of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30th, 1902, which were brought down early this morning, total \$50,440. For the civil government salaries there is \$2,040, apportioned as follows: \$5 a month additional for the stenographer in the Premier's office; \$25 a month for an assistant to the assayer; \$50 a month for a second inspector of animals; \$5 a month additional for the enlargement of the provincial library; \$15 a month additional for the main recorder at Fort Steele.

For the administration of justice (salaries) there is \$2,400. Of this the usher and janitor of the Victoria court house receives additional to salary \$5 per month; while the registrar of the Chilliwack County court gets \$25 per month increase. For public institutions, out of \$2,120 \$2,000 is voted for a plant and material in the bureau of mines; and the bursar of the hospital for the insane receives a raise of \$30 per month.

A grant of \$1,000 to hospitals, additional to \$50,000 already voted, is made, while assistance toward building hospitals, amounting to \$1,000, is voted. Under public works, \$1,800 is voted for furniture and fittings for the Victoria court house.

BEWARE OF A COUGH. A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

QUARANTINED. Montreal, May 10.—Steamer Lake Superior, Capt. Taylor, Liverpool for Montreal, is quarantined at Gros Ile for 21 days with smallpox on board. She carries seven hundred passengers.

Saturday's Gymkhana

Very Enjoyable Event Conducted by the Victoria Hunt Club Members.

Number of Well Contested Competitions—Amusing and Exciting.

The only drawback to the gymkhana races held on Saturday afternoon at Oatwood was the rain, but in spite of this it may safely be said that the event was one of the most successful in the annals of the Victoria Hunt Club. A special train left the E. & N. station shortly after 1:30, and the large crowd waiting to start for the scene of the races were treated to several musical selections during the interval by the Fifth Regiment band. All the events were well contested, more especially the jumping, flat trimming, lemon and tandem races. Entries were so numerous for the two latter events that they were run in heats. The programme was carried through as published in Saturday's Times, the first item on the list, the V. C. race, being very exciting. The entries for this race were Messrs. J. D. Pemberton, F. B. Ward, Devereaux, French, Bowdler, T. P. Patton and Sperring, and Lieuts. Elliott, Calthorpe and Scarlett. The course was first over two hurdles, after which the competitors were to dismount, pick up a dummy representing a soldier, tie which were lying on the ground, and carry them over the hurdles back to the starting point. While this was being done a band of music was kept up by a few military men stationed directly in front of the scene. The race was won by Mr. Sperring on Pharoah, while Lieut. Scarlett came in second. The entries for the jumping competition, which was next on the programme, were: F. B. Ward, on Lady Douglas; Lieut. Elliott, on Daisy; Lieut. Calthorpe, on "Old Joe"; H. Sperring, on "Blossom"; Bowdler, on Minnie; T. P. Patton, on Thunder; Lieut. Calthorpe, on Apollo; also Messrs. Bradburn, Patton and J. D. Pemberton. This event was won by F. B. Ward, on Lady Douglas, after an exceedingly good contest. Lady Douglas seemed to possess a very humble opinion of her jumping powers, for she absolutely refused on several occasions to make the attempt, but when once persuaded showed a very good advantage, clearing four feet nine inches. The prize for this event was a cup, presented by Col. Grant. The next event, the obstacle race, was, however, perhaps the most enjoyable from the spectators' standpoint. Great enthusiasm was displayed when the contestants were brought to a standstill in front of the paper screens, through which the riders had to make a white man to force their horses. There were ten entries for this race, which was started as follows: The horses were bare backed, the saddles being in front of the competitors, while a night shirt was used by. On the word being given to start, the competitors made a dash for the saddles, and putting them on the horses as quickly as possible, they then offered a hurdle for the night shirt which they themselves donned. They were then off over a dash to where the paper screens were situated. It was this stage in the race that caused the most fun, for the competitors were not fortunate enough to make their horses break through the screen. After the paper was a line of fire to pass, but in most cases the horses passed this with very little trouble, after leaping another hurdle. The horses were turned and raced back to the starting point. Lieut. Elliott won this event, while T. P. Patton came in second. The lemon race was the entries, F. B. Ward, T. P. Patton, H. Sperring, Moore, Devereaux, Bowdler, Blandy, and Lieuts. Calthorpe, Elliott and Scarlett. The lemon race was very well contested. This event was run in two heats, with five starters on each occasion. Six lemons were placed on stakes 25 yards apart, and the object was to bring these lemons to the starting point one by one and place them in a bucket. One of the rules of the race was that the lemon had to be in the bucket before a start was made for another. This was the cause of considerable fun, and many a competitor who was looked upon as the winner lost the race in this way, by flinging a lemon on the ground instead of in the bucket. In the first heat Lieut. Scarlett won, T. P. Patton coming second. Mr. Sperring won the second heat, while J. D. Pemberton came in second. The final was won by T. P. Patton, Lieut. Scarlett coming in second. The hat trimming contest, which was next, was calculated to give the audience an opportunity to show their dexterity in trimming hats. Each competitor was provided with a hat box in which was a hat and the trimming. These were carried over two hurdles to a number of ladies who trimmed the hats, while the men solved mathematical problems and lighted their cigars. Great credit is due the ladies for the excellent manner in which they accomplished their task.

VIOLATION MARRIED. Capt. McCoskie, Well Known Steamboat Man, Wedded at Bath. Capt. McCoskie, of the steamer Willapa, was married at St. Luke's church, South Syncombe, on April 25th. The bride was Miss Alice Jones Tyte, daughter of Wm. Tyte, of 7 Bloomfield Crescent, Bath. Arthur Sarby acted as best man, and Miss Emily and Nellie Tyte, sisters of the bride, acted in the capacity of bridesmaids. The service was a full choral one. Among the presents was an embossed silver manicule set presented by the officers and crew of the Willapa.

CT... FITTING



In the second, Lieut. Elliott race seemingly all his own unit moment, when he was caught and by Lieut. Scarlett.

was also another race which was programmed, and which was pre- "thrown in" as an extra attrac- tion was a flat race round the course (Carnel, ridden by Dr. Fagan, and ridden by F. A. Rogers. At first the race was decidedly in favor of Apollo, but half way round the horse ran by the flowing Dr. Fagan to obtain a good which he kept, winning the race by margin.

BASEBALL. DEFEATED BY VANCOUVER. Victoria baseball nine suffered defeat Terminal City on Saturday by a score of 9 to 3. Speaking of the match, yesterday afternoon. The game was played on the Powell street ground in a down pour of rain, and as the players were playing at a dis- advantage on account of the slippery tar- ground. This seemed to be to the disadvantage of the Victoria boys, as in the three runs were scored against their own. Towards the latter part game, however, the Vancouver team a brilliant game, and ran after run. The score in innings was as fol- lowing:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
r..... 1 2 0 4 3 0 5-18
Victoria..... 3 0 0 3 0 0 2 0-9
Vancouver team received prolonged on each score, Miller, Perc, Holmes seems making some magnificent hits, was some indignation noticeable the spectators on the grand stand at the Victoria Terminal City, who de- a foul when the ball was claimed to him the first base by fully fifty feet. However, stood by his decision, and Vancouver lost a point. Harvie, a home team, pitched a splendid game at the visitors out innings after in- nings. The Vancouver hitters had little to do in finding Homeless, the Victoria team, and gave him a severe drubbing. Victoria fielding was poor, which was fully accounted for by the weather and the state of the ball and ground. Be- the bat for Vancouver was Mackie, the star players of Canada. About people witnessed the match, notwith- standing the rain.

LACROSSE. WON BY VICTORIA. Though the Victoria ball losers were to defeat the Terminal City men, lacrosse team in their first match at the season covered themselves with a Nanaimo, defeating the Coast City team by a score of 5 to 1. Victoria was also an admirer of mud with foresaid glory. A drizzling rain had the ground extremely icy, and by the evening the nearest relatives of the players would have recognized there was a small amount of snow. There was a feature of the new arrange- ment of four twenty-minute plays, with minutes rest, divided into five and minutes at a time. As the start the Victoria men made so lively, scoring in short order. Mc- well was the man who made the shot, twenty minutes Victoria had secured more goals, after some magnificent situation, in which Finlason, Blaine and made by Wilson and McDonnell. The fourth goal was made by Stevens the fifth by Finlason. The only goal led by Nanaimo was secured by G. The combination of the Victoria team was a feature of the match, and responsible for their victory. This lacking in the play of the Nanaimo handlers, but doubtless a great deal a proficient in it. For the home player, Blaine, Simpson, MacGregor, Quinley Hagan played exceedingly well, while Wilson, Blaine, Wilson, McDonnell and re- sponse up in excellent style.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 'Wholesale Market', 'Wool', 'Hides', 'Lard', etc.

F. R. STEWART & CO. WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PROVISION MERCHANTS 40 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

Provincial Parliament

House Prorogued on Saturday Evening by the Administrator, Mr. Justice Walkem.

The Bills Receiving His Honor's Assent—Text of the Speech.

Victoria, May 11th, 1901. The House reassembled for its final sitting at 8:50. Prayers were read by Bishop Perrin. An act respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors was transmitted by message. The bill was committed and reported, and passed through all its stages. Hon. Mr. Eberts presented a return of correspondence in connection with the Pika Train and other mineral claims. The administrator, Mr. Justice Walkem, here entered, attended by Cde. Holmes and Gregory, Capt. Graham and other officers, and by Mr. Powell, His Honor's chief secretary. Having ascended the throne, the titles of the following bills were read: An Act to authorize Grants of Land to British Columbia Volunteers serving in the South African War. An Act to amend the Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies Act, 1900. An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

An Act to amend the Land Registry Act Amendment Act, 1900. An Act respecting Commissions and Appointments on the Demise of the Crown. An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act and Amending Acts. An Act to extend the provisions of the Canadian Contingent Exemption Act, 1894. An Act to amend the Public Schools Act. An Act to amend the Villages Fire Protection Act. An Act respecting the Maintenance of Wires Disrupted by their Husbands. An Act to amend the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway Subsidy Act, 1892. An Act to amend the Succession Duty Act. An Act to amend the Assessment Act. An Act to provide for the Collection of a Tax on Persons. An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act, 1900. An Act to regulate Maternity Boarding Houses, and for the Protection of Infant Children. An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act and Amending Act. An Act to Accelerate the Incorporation of the City of Trail. An Act respecting the Inspection of Steam Boilers and Engines, and the Examination and Licensing of Engineers in charge of Steam Boilers and Engines. An Act to Incorporate the Royal Colvahan Hospital. An Act to amend Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Legal Professions Act. An Act to amend Chapter 185 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Tramway Company Incorporation Act. An Act to amend Chapter 59 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the British Columbia Debts Act. An Act to amend Chapter 87 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Provincial Elections Act. An Act to amend Chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Summary Convictions Act. An Act to amend Chapter 187 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Trustees and Executors Act. An Act to amend the Small Debts Act, 1897. An Act for the Protection and Reformation of Neglected and Dependent Children. An Act to amend the Magistrates Act, 1897. An Act to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1897. An Act to Incorporate the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited. An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Plate Glass Insurance Company. An Act to Incorporate the Crawford Railway Company. An Act Incorporating the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. An Act to Incorporate the Lake Bentinck Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Comox and Cape Scott Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Company. An Act empowering the Corporation of the City of Victoria to lease the Market Building Premises, and otherwise carry into effect the Victoria Terminal Railway By-Law, 1900. An Act to Incorporate the Chilkat & Kliahai Railway & Navigation Company. An Act to Incorporate the Imperial Pacific Railway Company. An Act to amend the Columbia & Western Railway Company Act, 1899. An Act to Incorporate the District Power & Telephone Company. An Act to Incorporate the Midway & Yon Railway Company. An Act to amend certain By-Laws of the Municipality of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks. An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company. An Act to amend the Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway Company Act, 1898. An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver & Grand Forks Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the Yale North-ern Railway Company. An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Mining Association.

An Act to amend the Poison Act. An Act to amend Chapter 163 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the British Columbia Railway Act. An Act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act. An Act to further amend the Bills of Sale Act. An Act to amend the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900. An Act to amend the Mineral Act. An Act to amend the Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors. An Act to amend the Dairy Associations Act. An Act to authorize a Loan of Five Million Dollars for the purpose of aiding the Construction of Railways and other important Public Works. An Act respecting St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, West Westminster. An Act to confirm By-Laws of the City of Nelson. An Act to amend the County Courts Act. An Act to empower the City of Greenwood to complete and confirm the Appropriation of certain Lands. An Act to amend the Provincial Elections Act. An Act to validate By-Law 314 of the City of Victoria, passed on the 19th day of March, 1900. An Act to amend the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act. An Act to amend the New Westminster Relief Acts. An Act respecting the Fisheries of British Columbia. An Act to authorize a Grant to the Corporation of the City of Victoria, of the Crown Lands situate in Victoria Harbor. An Act to amend the Explosives Storage Act. An Act to regulate the appointment of Agent-General. An Act to provide for Temporary Funds by way of Overdrafts from the Banking Institutions of the Province. An Act to amend the Health Act. An Act to amend the Constitution Act. An Act to amend the Land Act. An Act respecting the Manufacture of Wood Pulp and Paper. His Honor, in His Majesty's name, gave assent to these bills. The same was announced by the clerk of the House in the following words: "In His Majesty's name, His Honor the Administrator of the government of the province of British Columbia doth assent to these bills." Then the Speaker addressed His Honor the Administrator of the government as follows: "May it please Your Honor: "We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach Your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty and his government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honor's acceptance a bill (No. 112) intitled 'An Act for granting certain Sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.' To this bill the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, by His Honor's command, said: "In His Majesty's name, His Honor the Administrator of the government, doth thank His Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this bill." Then His Honor the Administrator of the government delivered the following speech: "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: It gives me pleasure to release you from the duties of a long and arduous session, in which measures of unusual importance have been the subjects of deliberation, and I am pleased to express my appreciation of the earnest and careful manner in which you have dealt with the various subjects of public works. I am pleased to observe that you have in the Public Loan Bill made provision for systematic railway development on a large scale, which will have the result of opening up the various sections of the province through which the lines proposed will pass, and of affording greatly increased communication; and further, that the construction and operation of these lines have been surrounded by such restrictions in the public interest as will insure to the province the largest amount of benefit possible to be derived from such undertakings. I am gratified to know that in connection with proposed lines of railway to the south, provision has been made for the safe-guarding of the mining and smelting industry of the southern interior, whereby a continuous and permanent supply of fuel and coke are rendered available. I am pleased to observe that a measure has been passed amending the Public School Act, and providing that in future boards of school trustees of city school districts shall have greater control of educational affairs in their respective cities. An Act respecting the Fisheries of British Columbia has been passed, whereby the province has assumed control of the fishery rights of this province, in accordance with the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council. In the amendments to existing mining legislation, provision has been made for the enlargement of placer claims and the greater protection of prospectors and miners in respect of occupation and title to mining properties, and for more frequent and complete publication of returns of mineral output of the province. I note with satisfaction the adoption of a complete code of mine signals, and the steps taken for the examination of miners and shot-lighters employed in collieries, whereby the dangers incident to underground employment in our mines will be greatly lessened. I have to congratulate you on the act for the protection and reformation of neglected and dependent children, and for other measures seeking the amelioration of social conditions in a similar way. The measure submitted for the encouragement of the manufacture of wood pulp will, I hope, result in the establishment of a new and important industry in this province. The bill which has afforded my government a great deal of satisfaction to have learned of the formal opening of the first parlia-

ment of the Commonwealth of Australia, and I shall have pleasure in conveying, through the proper channels, to the government of the new confederacy the resolution of congratulation you have passed; and I am re-pledged thereby that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, under whose distinguished auspices the inaugural ceremonies took place, will on visit to this continent, and will include British Columbia in his tour through Canada. I feel sure that in this province the fullest advantage will be taken of the opportunity afforded for a heartfelt and loyal expression of our sentiments towards His Royal person and His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. The measure passed by you recognizing the services of volunteers in the South African war will afford general satisfaction. I now have pleasure in liberating you for a season from your legislative duties, and sincerely trust that the earnest efforts you have put forward during the session now closed will be highly con- sidered to the best interests of the people of British Columbia. The Hon. Mr. Prentice, Provincial Secretary, then said: "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: "It is His Honor the Administrator's will and pleasure that the Legislative Assembly be adjourned until it shall please His Honor to summon the same for dispatch of business, and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly." The House prorogued at 9:30 o'clock.

Teachers' Exams.

Will Be Held Throughout the Province Commencing on July 3rd. The provincial Gazette, published yesterday, contains the announcement that examinations for teachers' certificates will be held throughout the province, commencing Wednesday, July 3rd, at 10 a.m., at Victoria, at 10 a.m., at Park school building; Vancouver, in High school building; Kamloops, in public school building; Nelson, in public school building. Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above named places he will attend. Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character. A fee of \$3.00 must also be forwarded with each application. Candidates are notified that all the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed. The examination shall be conducted according to the following schedule: July 3rd, Wednesday, British history, 9 to 10.15 a.m.; English grammar, 10.30 to 12 a.m.; arithmetic, 1 to 2.30 p.m.; geography, 2.30 to 3.45 p.m.; *reading, 4 to 5 p.m. July 4th, Thursday, arithmetic, 9 to 11 a.m.; writing, 11.15 to 12 a.m. Canadian history, 1 to 2.15 p.m.; composition, 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.; *reading, 3.30 to 4 p.m. July 5th, Friday, mental arithmetic, 9 to 9.30 a.m.; anatomy, physiology and hygiene, 9.45 to 11 a.m.; book-keeping, 11.15 to 12 a.m.; optional subjects (2B), 1 to 2.30 p.m.; optional subjects (1B), 3 to 4.30 p.m. July 6th, Saturday, mensuration, 9 to 11 a.m.; optional subjects (2A), 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; English literature, 1.30 to 2.45 p.m.; *reading, 4.15 to 5 p.m. July 7th, Sunday, algebra, 9 to 11 a.m.; ancient history, 11.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.; natural philosophy, 1.30 to 3 p.m.; Latin, 3 to 5 p.m. July 8th, Tuesday, geometry, 9 to 11.30 a.m.; practical mathematics, 1 to 2.45 p.m.; Greek and French, 3 to 5 p.m. As many candidates will be examined as time will permit. Candidates will not be required to pass a formal examination in spelling, but lack of proficiency in this subject will affect the percentage awarded in each subject of examination. The Gazette also contains the following appointments: To be Justices of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay: Thomas Louth Browne, of Tilson Bay; William L. Brockie, of Stevenson; Harry MacDow Grahame, of the city of Victoria; John William McIntosh, of the city of Vancouver; W. E. McLaughlin, of the city of Revelstoke; Arthur Wade Wilks, of the city of Montreal, accountant, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits for the courts of British Columbia. Frederick James Barrill, of Galiano Island; William Deacon, of Mayne Island, and Rutherford Hope, of Pender Island, to be fence viewers for Galiano, Mayne and Pender Islands. The Barkerville and Soda Creek license districts are confirmed. The chief license inspector is Constable George Walker, of Barkerville, and the commissioners are James Stone, J. P., and James Innes, of Barkerville, and William Albert Johnston, of Quesnel, J. P. The undertaking of the Lardner Light & Power company, as submitted to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, has been approved. Arden Singlehurst, of Kitlaso, Canada, has been appointed a deputy-mining recorder, with sub-recording office at Kitlaso. The following companies have been incorporated: The British Columbia Gold Mines, Ltd., capital \$120,000; Fernie Lumber Co., Ltd., capital \$27,000. Joshua Holland of Victoria, has assigned to R. C. Davy of Vancouver, a meeting of creditors will be held in the De Beck building, Vancouver, on May 22nd, at 10 a.m. The body of William McCormick, who disappeared from his home in New York in some weeks ago, was found on Saturday in Cromwell creek, at 1044 street and Railroad avenue. The body was identified by the boy's sister.

The Hearing Resumed

Several Witnesses Examined in the Macdonnell Case Proceedings Last Evening.

After Which an Adjournment Was Taken Until To-Night—The Evidence.

(From Friday's Daily). The proceedings in the case of D. G. Macdonnell, charged with misappropriating a sum of money due John Cox, were resumed last evening. There was the usual large attendance, but with the exception of one or two legal tilts the hearing was devoid of the spicy repartee in which an audience delights. The case is beginning to assume a scope as wide as the late fire inquiry, but to bear a large number of witnesses, it is likely to occupy considerable further time. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Justice of the Peace Pearson asked that transcripts of the evidence be furnished the court as soon as possible, in order that when the hearing is terminated decisions may be given without delay. This Mr. Duff promised should be done, and in the meantime the presiding J. P.'s will meet the stenographer who continues to write up the proceedings of the depositions to them from time to time. Craving the court's indulgence, Mr. Mills desired to correct an impression which had been created, and to correct a misconception of a certain paragraph in the evidence of John Cox, which appeared in the evening paper. Counsel pointed out that the proceedings were instituted not for collection of the amount named in the information, but for the punishment of the person charged. Mr. Pearson, deprecating criticism of the reporters, he said that he was certain the inaccuracy was unintentional, for he knew the reporters did their utmost to give accurate and impartial reports of the proceedings. The case was then resumed, J. M. Bradburn, the city solicitor, being the first witness. The following letter was submitted for his depositions: "Messrs. Bradburn & Mason, Barristers, etc., Victoria, B. C.: "Dear Sirs:—Mrs. Lang, the plaintiff here, has assigned over to me all her right to the interest due by the defendants on the judgment of November 4, 1897. The interest from 6th November, 1897, to 6th August, 1899, one year and nine months, at 6 per cent., amounts to \$2,100. The amount of the interest due on the judgment of November 4, 1897, is \$646, leaving a balance due by the city under said judgment of \$1,454. I have also a bill of costs in the city in reference to the appeal, and I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock. I would like to hear from you by Tuesday in reference to the payment of the interest on the judgment. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Lang has assigned over to me the interest on the judgment of November 4, 1897, at 6 per cent. from the time judgment was rendered until the money was paid. Also, I believe in the Gordon case, I have been advised by counsel that I should be satisfied to take out an appointment, to tax these costs on Monday, July 16, 19

