

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Arrival of Mormon Missionaries—The Evidence in the Mowers Strathnevis Salvage Case.

Vancouver School Trustees Think It Unadvisable to Cut Salaries of the Teachers.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Feb. 27.—The revision of the voters' list will, when complete, show a reduction, due to temporary depression of about 12 1/2 per cent. on the total figures of 1895. Tax arrears are coming in slowly.

The Mormons have favored the Canadian-Australian line since its construction. They represent a large proportion of the party of Mormon missionaries arrived from Australia yesterday and proceeded to Portland.

The evidence of the Captain of the Mowers was taken before A. C. Bowman, U. S. marine commissioner, and J. M. Ashton, representing the Strathnevis, at the Hotel Vancouver yesterday regarding the demand for salvage from the assisted steamer Strathnevis. The Strathnevis people claim that they were not saved by the Mowers as they were under sail for Victoria when spoken by the Canadian-Australian steamer, who supplied them with two boat loads of provisions, but did not render aid as alleged entitling them to salvage. To-day the evidence of the first and second officers was taken. It is probable the case will be heard before Her Majesty's Admiralty court here.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur and Pheasant are in port. Mr. R. P. McLennan has been elected president of the Vancouver Poultry Society, and C. Campbell secretary.

Messrs. Robert Ward & Co. are to occupy premises on the corner of Hastings and Homer streets as a branch of their Victoria establishment.

At a special meeting of the school trustees yesterday it was decided that it was inadvisable to carry out the proposed cutting of teachers' salaries, the average salary for teachers in the rural districts of the province who were paid by the provincial government being \$54.48 per month, while that of the Vancouver teachers was some twenty-six cents per month less.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 28.—The wind blew violently on Burrard Inlet last night, and the warships in port were compelled to put out an extra anchor.

Successful singing by the returning children from Agassiz returned report.

Mrs. Tapley, widow of the late J. H. Tapley, has returned to the city with her two children.

The American schooner W. H. Talbot is in port, and will load lumber at Moodyville.

Theatre-goers are talking of the coming performance of the Savary Opera Company in the city, making it about the four performances. Westminster will be largely represented.

The board of revision to-day decided on a reduction of a million dollars in the assessment of the city, making it about \$14,000,000. Block 264 A has been reduced 20 per cent., and 546, 25 per cent.

WESTMINSTER.
WESTMINSTER, Feb. 28.—Henry Bowe, who became insane in Cariboo recently, has been brought to Westminster and lodged in the provincial jail awaiting examination.

A joint meeting of a committee from the council and board of trade was held last night to consider the smelter proposition. It was decided to ask the council for \$500 cash to enable the committee to secure valuable, desirable and necessary information. There are four companies desirous of erecting a smelter here.

A special important meeting of the senate was held last night with closed doors.

The quo warranto proceedings against Ald. Holmes have been withdrawn.

NANAIMO.
NANAIMO, Feb. 27.—A meeting of the Nanaimo Angling Club will be held in the Windsor on Saturday.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur and Pheasant called on Tuesday evening and sailed yesterday.

The city council estimate the receipts for the year at \$7,000,000, and this on a reduced assessment roll. They call for tenders for a new bridge to connect with Newcastle townsite.

A number of miners are awaiting the arrival of the Willapa, when they will leave for the Yukon.

During the week business has been remarkably quiet, but the outlook is now more satisfactory. The shipments of coal have been larger.

KAMLOOPS.
(From the Inland Sentinel.)
At an adjourned meeting of the board of trade, held on February 24, under the presidency of Mr. James Macintosh, a motion was adopted: "Whereas in the opinion of this board it is unjust to merchants, traders and farmers in said territory that the C. P. R. Company should continue the practice of distributing supplies by means of a store car, Be it resolved, that this board regard the distributing of supplies by a store car as a grievance, and that the company through R. Marpole, superintendent, to remove its store car from the said territory."

Some experiments have been made recently by a local company with a view of testing the quality of some clay near the town for brick-making and pottery purposes. If the experiment proves a success, several brick buildings in the near future will be the result.

The consolation last month turned out \$800, and the staff will be increased. A dam will be built to prevent damage by high water.

ROSSLAND.
ROSSLAND, Feb. 27.—Colonel W. W. D. Turner, president of the Le Roi company, says that that mine will pay another dividend of \$35,000 on the 1st of March, and continue to do so monthly.

The ore body struck in the east drift of the Nickel Flats at a depth of 100 feet is holding its own, while a two-foot streak of ore is shown on the crosscut about 85 feet to the north of the main shaft.

A few of the prospectors who started for the Colville reservation have returned, some declaring that they had located what they were after, while others say that there is so much snow on the hills that practical prospecting is simply out of the question before the 1st of April.

WANETA.
(From the Trail Creek News.)
Mr. Goodhue says that the prospects of the Hornpipe are growing brighter, every foot, and that the tunnels in over 110 feet in a good-looking quartz ledge.

D. J. Jackson, of the Lost Creek camp, reports that the Montreal tunnel is now in 70 feet, and work on the Waneta is progressing satisfactorily.

It is rumored that orders have been given to enlarge the ferryboat at Trail so that it will carry two cars of ore per trip, and that the track of the Rossland & Trail railroad will be extended down to connect with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad at or near Old Sayward.

Mrs. Marian Davies gave an informal reception on Saturday evening last, at the Hotel Waneta, in honor of Miss Mabel Grace Bunting, of Victoria, who arrived here on Thursday to take charge of the Waneta school.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD
Is Offered for the Recovery of Mrs. Arthur B. Cody, Who Disappeared From Tacoma in January.

In spite of every effort, not the slightest trace has been found of Mrs. Arthur B. Cody, who disappeared from Tacoma on January 31st. Mr. Cody and his father-in-law, Mr. Goodrich, were in Victoria yesterday making inquiries, and are sparing neither time nor money in trying to find the missing woman.

The police of every city on the continent have been notified and cards with portrait and description of Mrs. Cody and offering a reward of \$1,000 have been distributed broadcast.

Mrs. Cody lives in Chicago, and his wife having suffered from nervous prostration went on a visit to her parents at Tacoma. On the day she disappeared Mrs. Cody left the residence for the purpose, she said, of bringing home one of her children from school. She did not return, and all that could be learned was that she had bought a revolver from a gunsmith in Tacoma. She had an idea that she was a useless burden on her family. Her husband does not think that she has committed suicide, but inclines to the belief that in her delusion she had made up her mind to earn her own living and has simply endeavored to hide away from all who knew her.

Several supposed clues have been followed up without avail.

The description of the missing woman is as follows: Mrs. Arthur B. Cody (maiden name Grace Helen Goodrich) is 34 years of age, 30 years old, weighs 110 pounds, brown hair, pale face, gray blue eyes, wears rough brown serge dress, with reddish tinge, large sleeves, Astrakhan cape, black felt fedora has turned up on both sides, trimmed with black braid and cord. Carried or wore shawl under cape and carried small package. Wears plain band wedding ring on third finger of left hand. She was missed from Tacoma, Washington, Friday, January 31, 1896. She was acting under delusion, resulting from nervous prostration, but mental trouble would probably not be noticeable. Any information should be sent to D. G. Smith, chief of police, Tacoma, Washington.

DUNRAVEN'S EXPELSION.
New York, Feb. 27.—Lord Dunraven's letter to Secretary Oddie, N.Y.C., resigning his honorary membership in that organization was made public today. It is dated the 19th, and states that this course was taken in view of the motion made by Captain Leydard at the recent meeting of the club, and that Lord Dunraven was expelled because of the allegations he had made, but which he had not substantiated.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club to-night with forty yacht owners present and about 600 members crowding the house, Lord Dunraven was expelled from membership in the club by a vote of 39 to 1, the same being the steep yacht Oriva, owned by Chester Munroe.

Ex-Commodore James F. Smith says: "It is the most just and satisfactory decision that was ever arrived at by any yacht club in the world against a man who has violated the honorable rules of sport, honor and integrity of men his peers."

H. A. MASSEY'S WILL.
Toronto, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The will of H. A. Massey, the agricultural implement manufacturer, was probated today. It contains twenty-nine bequests to charitable and religious institutions throughout the Dominion. The bequests with the sums given by Mr. Massey shortly before his death amount to \$2,200,000. Among the bequests is one to the American University, Washington, D.C., to erect a building to represent Canadian Methodism in that university. Six thousand dollars are left to D. L. Moody's schools in Northfield, Mass.

Impoverished blood causes that tired feeling, Hood's Serravallo's Purifier, enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

THE STEAMER QADRA.

Duration of Her Service—A Larger and Faster Vessel to Be Commissioned.

B. C. Cases in Supreme Court—Explanations—A Jockey Club for Canada.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—Senator McInnes called the attention of the Senate to-day to the fact that the steamer Quadra had only been in commission about eight months in each year, and inquired if the government intended to keep her continually in commission in future with a view to promote the fishing and shipping interests in British Columbia. Mr. McInnes said the vessel might be usefully employed in addition to her present duties in perfecting surveys of the provincial coast line, locating new fishing banks, collecting fishing licenses and preventing American poachers from fishing in Canadian waters. The whole additional cost would not exceed \$6,000 a year.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the representatives of British Columbia in the House of Commons had already brought the matter to the attention of the government. The growing importance of the fisheries of that province and the increasing demands for further protection to the customs revenue were strong arguments in favor of complying with the demands made along the lines suggested by Mr. McInnes, and he hoped that soon the government would be in a position to place a larger vessel in commission on the Pacific coast.

The Supreme court had yesterday and to-day two British Columbia appeals under consideration, those of the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., and the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co. Mr. Drysdale appeared for the appellant; Mr. Christopher Robinson, J.C., for the respondent. In Scoullar v. McColl judgment was reserved.

In the House of Commons to-day Dr. Weldon called attention to a statement in the Mail that there had been a long standing quarrel between Sir Charles Tupper and himself. "I wish to say," said Dr. Weldon, "that if there is a long standing personal quarrel I don't know of it."

Sir Charles Tupper—"I am equally ignorant of it, Mr. Speaker."

Mr. Mills—"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." (Laughter.)

The budget debate was continued by Messrs. Stairs, Fraser, Campbell and Edwards.

A contingent of sporting men are here to promote the jockey club bill which comes up to-morrow. The object of the measure is to establish a jockey club for Canada, make rules and regulations governing racing in this country and legalizing betting on the tracks.

Mr. Mulock's bill to fix the legal rate of interest at 4 per cent. provoked strong opposition in the banking committee to-day. The Canadian Bankers' Association had a formidable deputation present.

Mr. Mara represented the British Columbia bankers. An amendment of Mr. Wallace to make the legal rate 5 per cent. was defeated by 31 to 18. The bill was then thrown out.

In view of the Montreal Herald's apologetic to-day for publishing the McConnell letter, Sir Charles Tupper will drop the action for criminal libel against that newspaper.

The Minister of Militia has consented to grant free ammunition for the rifle league competitions this year.

From present appearances, there will be no Conservative caucus to-morrow. The French members see no good reason for holding the meeting.

The Dominion rifle matches this year will be held on the Rideau ranges. This will be the last time.

TRADE IN CANADA.
NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Bradstreet's report on the state of trade says: "There is a moderate improvement in trade in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. At Toronto the jobbers report that improved road-conditions have resulted in increased orders. At Montreal the quiet is broken by more activity in the distribution of drygoods. At the city of Quebec trade remains dull in all lines, except with the shoe manufacturers. In Halifax trade reports business unsatisfactory. In New Brunswick lumbering is active, and shipments of lumber to the United States are small. The outlook for the spring trade is favorable. There are 31 business failures reported from the Dominion this week against 58 last week. The total bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax amount to nearly \$18,000,000 this week."

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A somewhat exciting currency debate in the senate kept the Cuban question from coming up till 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour Mr. White (Democrat, California), while expressing his sympathy for the Cuban struggle, urged the need of an orderly procedure. The Senator gave much attention to the legal phases involved in the recognition of belligerency. He argued that it was not for the senate to presume that the President would not recognize the belligerency should circumstances warrant.

The World's Fair Tests
showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

Tim Healy's Preference for Crown Colonial System—More Armenian Massacres.

Gen. Wolsley Advocates Increasing Britain's Navy—Russia Building Docks at Sevastopol.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Timothy Healy in addressing the Irish National Federation at Dublin to-day, accused John Dillon of getting himself elected to the chairmanship of the party by intrigue and in disregard of the feelings of the country.

Mr. Healy would rather see Ireland governed as a crown colony, he said, than as now governed. "If when the Liberals are returned to power," he said, "nothing is done for home rule, the Irish members should move our expulsion from parliament."

General Lord Wolsley, speaking in London yesterday, advocated increasing the navy as Great Britain's first and foremost duty. He expressed the opinion that in the event of war, it would be impossible to sever our food supply.

A dispatch from Odessa to the Times says that the Russian government has commenced the building of docks at Sevastopol which will be large enough to construct ironclads.

The Anglo-American Association has received a telegram from Constantinople which says that 3,000 Armenians have been massacred at Araxkir, and that the widows and orphans of those killed are in terrible distress from cold and hunger.

The dispatch also says the Armenians of Van and Guesars are in daily fear of massacres. Forced conversions to Islamism are general throughout the Asiatic provinces.

A Rome despatch to the Daily News says: "The King of Belgium has decided to make war on the dervishes throughout the Congo state."

General Baldissera has been appointed to replace General Baratieri in the chief command of the Italian troops in Abyssinia.

A Madrid despatch from Havana says that Captain-General Weyer has ordered the confiscation of the property of all persons absent from their homes without reasonable excuse. Those returning within a fortnight of the issuance of the order will be pardoned.

The Daily Telegraph says in its financial article that French, German and American syndicates are completing the occupation of Anatolia.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, replying to a question on the subject, said it was not proposed to ask the approval of the signers of the Berlin treaty for a Russian occupation of Anatolia.

A dispatch from Capetown to the Times says: "The Premier of Cape Colony, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, speaking at Worcester, said that no member of the late ministry, save Cecil Rhodes the premier, knew anything of the circumstances antecedent to the Transvaal crisis. In face of the negotiations between England and the Transvaal Sir Gordon said he was unable to go further into the question."

The Times in an editorial contends that the official denials (referring to the case of Hon. George Curzon in the House of Commons yesterday) is alleged to disprove its Constantinople correspondent's statement that the Sultan had invited Lord Salisbury to displace the Egyptian question. The Times is inclined to believe, however, that the idea of invitation must be attributed to the Sultan alone and had nothing to do with the Turkish government.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "If the tentative negotiations now in progress make a favorable impression, France will abandon her interests in Newfoundland in exchange for concessions in Egypt."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The under secretary of the foreign office, Rt. Hon. George N. Curzon, replying to Mr. W. Coddington, Conservative member for Blackburn, in the House of Commons to-day confirmed a statement made in the German Reichstag on February 22, by the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, regarding the re-opening of the Indian mints. Upon that occasion Baron von Bieberstein said that the German ambassador at London, Count von Hatzfeldt, had been directed to inform Great Britain that the chancellor was about to announce the opening of the mints as a necessary precedent to international negotiations regarding bimetallism and that it understood that the reopening of the mints was not anticipated within a measurable period.

Continuing Baron Marschal von Bieberstein added that the government of Great Britain responded by acquiescing in this statement. Mr. Curzon, however, explained that the Marquis of Salisbury's reply to Count von Hatzfeldt was confined to a statement of the facts then existing, and was not intended to apply to possible intentions in the future. The statement made by the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons on February 20, was, Mr. Curzon added, an expression of the views of the government on the subject of the mints.

Mr. Balfour then stated that Germany had approached Great Britain with a view to the conclusion of a monetary agreement. The British government, he added, was willing to consider the matter respecting the Indian mints, if such action could be made part of a satisfactory scheme of currency reform.

A company is being formed in Berlin to represent a number of local firms in Johannesburg, including a general mining and finance corporation, Krupp and Curson works, Magdeburg; the Saxon machine works, Chemnitz; the

IMMIGRATION MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted at Winnipeg—Methods of the New Organization Defined.

Interests of the Northwest and British Columbia—An Outlet for Their Products.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—At the immigration convention this afternoon the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the name of the permanent organization formed by the convention be the "Western Canada Immigration Association."
2. That for the future carrying out of the objects of the association, the executive committee be instructed to endeavor to secure grants of money from the Dominion and local governments, and the municipalities, corporations and companies to be benefited by immigration work undertaken by the association.
3. That in view of the fact that the thriving and contented farmer makes by far the most effective immigration agent, the convention would strongly impress upon the Dominion and local governments, railways and other corporations, and in brief, upon all interested in the future of Western Canada, the advisability of working harmoniously and intelligently to better the conditions of the settler already here by relieving him of needless burdens, and as far as possible, removing all the obstacles which might impede his progress and prosperity.
4. That in the opinion of this convention the strongest efforts should be devoted to securing desirable settlers.
5. That government and land corporations be requested to furnish every facility for the formation of co-operative and commercial colonies; and that, with this object, the "hamlet" clause of the Dominion Lands Act be more prominently brought to the attention of settlers.
6. That cheap excursions both in winter and in summer be instituted by railway and steamship companies to Eastern Canada and to Europe as one of the best means of securing desirable immigrants to these Western provinces and territories.
7. In view of the fact before the convention by the hon. the Minister of the Interior, that only 5 per cent. of the settlers arriving in the Canadian territories come as "prepaid" settlers, while 60 to 70 per cent. of those reaching the United States are such; be it resolved that this convention would wish to affirm its sense of the importance of the prepayment of settlers' passage money as an aid to immigration, and its desire that a permanent organization should formulate some scheme by which this principle shall be carried into operation.
8. That in the opinion of this convention no scheme for promoting immigration will be broad enough to touch the interests of all sections of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia that does not provide for an outlet for the products of the whole country, and place the various provinces and territories in the North in favorable positions in respect to the markets of the world, and that this convention wishes to place on record its endorsement of the Hudson bay route as the only scheme now mooted which will benefit the aforesaid requirements.
9. Whereas the question of cheap freight and from Europe is vital to the success of immigration work, be it resolved, that this convention request the Hon. Minister of the Interior to use his influence to secure the placing of a sum in the estimates during the present session of parliament for the purpose of improving Red river navigation within the Province of Manitoba as the first step towards a waterway outlet by Hudson bay for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as well as the Northwestern United States.
10. Whereas the influx of Mongolian labor into British Columbia is rapidly bringing about a condition of over-crowding to deprive white workmen of opportunities of earning their livelihood in that province, and whereas the Dominion government has already given proof of its realization of the detrimental effects of the unlimited immigration of Chinese labor by the passage of legislation imposing a \$50 per capita tax upon all such immigrants, thus emphasizing to some extent the principle of securing to white people the possibility of living within that province; therefore be it resolved that this convention earnestly impress upon the Dominion government the necessity of introducing further legislation to remedy this evil.

It was also decided to ask for the cooperation and aid of the Imperial government in immigration matters.

Half a Loaf Better Than None.
At a dinner party the other night a handsome young physician had been particularly bright and entertaining. As the ladies left the table cigars were passed and accepted by all of the gentlemen but the doctor. The host looked at him in astonishment. "What, no smoke?" said he; "why my dear fellow, you just had your dinner. Now, I know I do," replied the doctor, "if I should smoke I would lose the whole of it."

BRANTFORD, Feb. 26.—Robert McGregor, aged 80, a resident of the country for forty-six years, is dead. He was one of the "Guards of Honor."

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Judge Archibald has pronounced a decree of separation between Mr. and Mrs. John Smith Allan, awarding the latter the custody of her children and an alimony allowance of \$600 a month.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—At a convention of Liberals in Portage la Prairie to-night Dr. Rutherford, M.P.E., was chosen as the Liberal candidate for the Commons for the Macdonald constituency.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Sir Donald A. Smith Hopeful of Compromise on the School Question.

Fisheries Report Speaks Favorably of the Year's Results in British Columbia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The caucus of private members of the Conservative party was fairly well attended. It is not unlikely that important results will flow from it. The greatest good-feeling was manifested. Sir John Carling occupied the chair. Sir Donald Smith was present, his speech being the important one of the gathering. He remarked that the time for compromise on the school question had not gone by. Incidentally he observed that had negotiations with Mr. Greenway been gone about in a different manner, some months ago, the remedial bill might have been before parliament to-day.

The principal discussion centred round the motion of Dr. Weldon for the appointment of a committee to interview the government with a view to securing some modification in the remedial bill so that the measure might be acceptable to all parties. The motion was discussed at some length and eventually the professor carried his point. Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Laurier and the Hon. Mr. Carling appointed a sub-committee to arrange for a deputation to wait on the government.

A general caucus of the party will be held on Tuesday, when the members of the government will be present.

The Canadian Jockey Club secured incorporation to-day. The jurisdiction of the club extends only to affiliated bodies.

Mr. Devlin, Grit member for Ottawa county, announces that he will support the remedial bill.

Mr. McCarthy will ask if Sir Donald Smith was authorized to proceed to Manitoba on behalf of the government.

The report of the department of Fisheries shows a falling off last year in every province save British Columbia. The report contains an interesting resume of the Behring Sea question.

The budget debate closed to-night, the discussion having lasted since January 31. There was no division, the Liberals not moving any amendment.

SALT STE. MARIE, Feb. 26.—David Healy, a Pickford merchant, left the Soo at 3.45 this morning with a load of general merchandise for his store. The sleigh upset fourteen miles from here and he was buried under the goods. He was dead when extricated.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.—Hon. Mr. Daly, Dominion minister of the interior, arrived here to-day to attend the Canadian Northwest immigration convention, which opens to-morrow. There is a large attendance of delegates here and a successful gathering is assured.

FAMILY
LOW THAT
DAVIS
ALERS

remedy, both for INFLUENZA, and who wish to relieve distress.

is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

is the BEST remedy known for Scurvy, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

is UNQUESTIONABLY the BEST LAXATIVE, AND PERMANENTLY RELIEVES Hiccups, Spasms, Severe and the most violent cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, and all the ailments which result from a disordered stomach, and is externally used with the most successful results.

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is without the words "Chlorodyne" on the medical testimony sheet.

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The Colonist. MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1896.

AN IMPERIAL SCHEME.

We have received from the editor of the London Daily Graphic five numbers of that paper containing a series of letters, entitled, "One Queen, One Flag, One Fleet," and signed "Splendid Isolation," treating of the relations between Great Britain and her colonies, together with Lord Wolsley's opinion of those letters. The letters are most suggestive, and we are not surprised to learn that they have attracted much attention in England. As a scheme for the defence of the Empire to the maintenance of which the colonies are assumed to contribute their fair share is discussed in them, they ought to excite as much interest in the colonies as they did in the mother country. The day has come when intelligent British subjects, wherever they live, see that if the British Empire is to continue and to be respected it must be more closely united than it is at present. The connection between its parts at present is so loose that it can hardly be said to be organized at all.

"Splendid Isolation" in his first letter draws attention to the extent of the Empire and to the very large proportion of the human race under its sway. He says:

"Roughly speaking, the British race as far as it is subject to Her Majesty consists of three great divisions. There are 40,000,000 of us here at home. There are 10,000,000 of us in the self-governing colonies; and there are a couple of millions of us in the colonies which are not self-governing and in India. Outside of and governed by these 52,000,000 of our kith and kin are 350,000,000 of people who, although not of our own race, own allegiance to the Queen as her subjects or feudatories. Thus there are in all 420,000,000 souls whose welfare is bound up with that of the Flag. This is more than one-third of the entire population of the world!"

This is the most magnificent Empire that the world has yet seen. It is governed in the midst of war and kept together by the smallest possible exercise of physical force. Is it likely to last? Does it contain the elements of stability? Is it worth while to try to strengthen it and to make it as powerful as it can be made? If this vast Empire were properly organized it would have nothing to fear from isolation.

The writer in the Graphic is not sentimental. He sees that the British Empire contains the elements of great strength, and his object is to devise a scheme by which its immense possibilities can be utilized. He leaves what are considered the politics of the Empire to be handled by others. He concerns himself wholly with a project of general defence. He would have one fleet for the whole Empire, to the support of which colony and mother country would contribute. He would not have the fleet sectional. "But that fleet," he says, "should not be as it is at present, manned and officered almost exclusively from the population of the United Kingdom." Colonists from all parts of the Empire should be as eligible for positions and honors as the natives of the Three Kingdoms.

He advocates the formation of a Colonial Army Corps, the whole strength of which would not be much over 25,000 officers and men. "I should like to see it," he says, "ready to go anywhere and to do anything with our own First Army Corps at its side, and to see it stand first for service in the Colonies and British possessions in all parts of the world." Further on he says: "My suggestion is confined to this: That the colonies be severally invited to furnish one or more battalions, squadrons, companies, &c., so as to make up an army corps of the peace strength of our existing First Army Corps, to be at the service of the Empire at large for Imperial purposes, and subject to conditions to be arranged."

"Splendid Isolation" discusses the cost of these contributions of the colonies to the general defence. "It is calculated," he says, "that if in addition to the sums already dispensed by the colonies for defensive objects an amount of a little exceeding £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000) a year were available, the cost of the proposed measures would be covered." He shows how this two millions of pounds sterling can be raised without increasing the burdens of the colonies. He would have Great Britain take over all the debts of all the colonies, which bear an average rate of 3 1/2 per cent., and agree to pay her 3 per cent. The difference of interest on £470,000,000 would amount to the £10,000,000 required to maintain the colonial contingents to the Imperial army and navy. The scheme is ingenious, but we fear that "Splendid Isolation" is not exactly correct in his figures.

It says much for this patriotic scheme that it is respectfully entertained by the British public. A few years ago we question very much if any English paper would have the courage to publish "Splendid Isolation's" proposals. They would be denounced as absurd and the writer of the letters would be laughed at as a dreamer of absurd dreams. But the British and the colonial public have both during the last few years travelled far in the direction of Imperial Federation. The closer union of all British communities is looked upon now as the

of the possibilities which it is commendable for statesmen both in the mother country and the colonies to aspire to, and "Splendid Isolation" has, even if his scheme is not adopted, done much to advance the cause of the most beneficent kind of imperialism ever advocated.

SHARP CRITICISM.

The dishonesty and the shuffling of the United States Senate in the matter of compensating the British sealers for the injury done them by the piratical acts of United States cruisers has exhausted the patience of the Montreal Witness. It is exceedingly indignant and condemns the dishonest senators with great severity. This is part of what it says:

After a great deal of discussion and delay and a great deal of irritation toward Great Britain, the Senate has refused to ratify the convention agreed to between the United States Government and the British Government for a commission without an amendment providing for the inclusion of the claims of United States citizens as well as of British ones. The claims of United States citizens can only be against their own Government, not against the British Government, and therefore their insertion in an international agreement for the satisfaction of foreign claims is altogether without pertinence, and constitutes a proceeding before unheard of. The United States citizens have recourse in ordinary law against their own government, or congress can protect them, if it wishes to do so, by direct legislation on their behalf.

By amending the convention between the United States Government and the British Government for the compensation of British sealers by inserting these claims, it became necessary, however, to submit the convention again to the British Government. As the treaty of arbitration did not provide for the satisfaction of claims of United States citizens against their own government, of course their insertion is irregular and of doubtful legality. Therefore Great Britain will hardly know how to proceed. Anyway, the settlement is by these means delayed and the irritation prolonged, and these are the purposes of the Senate, led by that drunken rascal, United States Senator Morgan, who proposed the amendment and whose animosity towards Great Britain is particularly active when he is in his cups. With nine million dollars of the money paid by Great Britain on the Alabama arbitration in its treasury, which it can find no just claimant for, and which, therefore, in equity belongs to England, the United States Congress haggle over the payment of \$425,000, agreed upon by its own government as compensation to British sealers. It is just such dodges and trickery as these that convince people of other nations that the people of the United States will not play fair whether the game in hand be business, politics or yachting. To get ahead of its opponents by tricky or sharp practice of any kind is considered clever and commendable on the part of the nation.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

The explanations made by the Hon. Mr. Turner, Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken at the meeting on Friday evening seem, from all that we can learn, to have been most satisfactory. Very little, indeed, was known about the bill even by those who called the meeting. It had been misrepresented by opponents of the Government, and when the audience came to see what the object of the bill was and how it was likely to work, some of the most intelligent of them, we have good reason to believe, changed their minds regarding it and came to the conclusion that it could be made the means of doing a great deal of good.

Most intelligent citizens know that the maintenance of education is a very heavy drain on the revenue of the Province. But they do not like the idea of limiting the scope of the system of public education now in operation or of crippling it in any way. But to keep it in its present effective condition requires a considerable sum of money every year, which sum must go on increasing as the population increases. How is the money to be raised to educate the children of the Province as generally and as well as they ought to be educated, without adding greatly to the burdens of the taxpayers? This is the problem which the Government has to solve—and it will have to be admitted that it is not so simple or so easy of solution as many people who have no idea of the nature and the number of the demands on the revenue seem to think. It occurred to the Government that the wild lands of the Province could be made available for the purpose of supporting education.

There are millions upon millions of acres of wilderness land in the Province that are perfectly useless. They produce nothing and they yield no revenue. They are, some say, a valuable provincial asset. In which way valuable? The people derive no benefit from this immense area of land, much of it cultivated. If this land, instead of being locked up, were put on the market and the money paid for it and the taxes it would yield devoted to educating the children of the people, would they not be greatly benefited?

The Government will not be able to sell the land as an objection raised by the desponding obstructives. The reply to this was that when Government had the power to sell the land the amount of the sales was a very considerable addition to the revenue each year. There is every reason to believe that when Government land is again offered for sale the same thing will take place. A fund will be formed for the support of

public education, and not a single dollar will be added to the burdens of the people. The plan was thought to be a good one and the Land Sales Bill is the result. When the people come to see that this is the nature of the bill and this its object the misrepresentations of Opposition orators will lose their force. Common sense says, if the wild lands, that in their present condition do no good, can be made to relieve the people of taxes and contribute to the support of education the law which permits the Government to sell them for such a purpose is a good one and is at any rate worth a trial.

The explanations of the city's representatives at the meeting in the City Hall made all this perfectly clear, and to our certain knowledge caused one of the gentlemen who were principally instrumental in calling the meeting to be favorable to the measure.

Objections were made to the irregular way in which the meeting was convened. It was said, if a number of irresponsible persons can call a meeting in this city to discuss a measure before the Legislature which affects the whole province, and attention is paid to the decision arrived at by men who cannot possibly know much about it, legislation will be unnecessarily impeded, and the law-makers embarrassed. Why should a few of the citizens of the capital take upon themselves to prejudice measures about which those of other sections of the Province have no opportunity of passing an opinion? Meetings like that of Friday evening should not be encouraged by intelligent citizens. And the proceedings of that meeting go a long way to show that there is a great deal of reason in the objections urged. Leaving out Mr. Marchant, who is ready at all times to discuss any question, and who would, without hesitation, take command of the Pacific Coast naval squadron, there was no one outside the members of the legislature who had a single word to say on the subject. The privilege of holding public meetings to discuss subjects of general interest is no doubt a most valuable one and one of which we are always glad to see the people avail themselves on all proper occasions. But it is a privilege that can easily be abused. And when a few persons whose names are unknown, on their own responsibility call a meeting to discuss a subject of public interest then under the consideration of the Legislature, the privilege is in all probability abused. A meeting to be influential should be representative, but a meeting so called, except on very rare exigencies, cannot be representative.

UNRESTRICTED ARBITRATION.

The Americans have of late been expressing themselves very strongly in favor of arbitration as a mode of settling international disputes. They say that it is the most humane way, and the only way for nations which are Christian in reality as well as in name. Many of them are very indignant because Lord Salisbury has refused to submit to arbitration the whole territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. They more then insinuate that the cause of the British Premier's unwillingness is that he is unconscious of the weakness of his case. If he believed, they say, that Great Britain has a good right to the disputed territory east of Soham-burgh line, he would have no more hesitation in submitting that part of the treaty claimed by his Government to arbitration than he has in submitting the part west of that line. When discussing "Unrestricted Arbitration," the London Times of the 11th instant gives what it considers a good reason for not submitting the whole of the disputed territory to arbitration. This is what it says:

"No authoritative statement of the case of the Venezuelans is known to have been published in this country, but it is understood that their claims largely depend upon such grounds as the Bull of Alexander VI, again referred to by Mr. Clements Markham in the further letter he sends to-day—grounds which the people of the United States would of course agree with England in regarding as futile. We have every confidence, on the other hand, that our case rests upon solid foundations of history and of international law. Why, then, it may be urged, should we be unwilling to submit the whole matter to an international court? A great part of it we are prepared to submit to the risks of such a submission. Why, it is asked, do we hang back about the rest? The answer, according to Professor Westlake, is that as to a portion of the disputed territory which includes the settled districts we know that the Venezuelans claim is preposterous and that we are justified as to this portion in acting upon the precedent set by the United States in the Geneva case. It is at this point that the distinction is to be made between the law applied by the municipal courts of civilized states like Great and the United States, and the loose and ill-defined set of principles known as international law, applied by international tribunals, becomes important. In the first case, the law is certain, and the impartiality of the judges as between private suitors is above suspicion. In many questions of international right the law, on the other hand, is vague and unascertained. The fact that the United States called for a declaration of the law applicable to cases tried at Geneva proves this to be so and shows at the same time how vital may be its bearing in this particular dispute. The court, again, is by no means always so free from prejudice as in private causes. Sentiment, personal and national feeling, erroneous theories of law, and bias, however unconscious, through national interests, have frequently had their influence on the decision of such bodies. All that we are

unwilling to do is to expose to the chances of such a mode of settlement a population which has hitherto lived in entire reliance upon the permanence of our rule." All this means that if Great Britain could make herself as sure of the impartiality of International Courts of Arbitration as she is of that of the ordinary civil courts of either England or the United States she would willingly submit the whole of the territory in dispute to arbitration.

WHOLESDOME EXPERIENCE.

Mr. McConnell, the editor of the Halifax Chronicle, is finding that in abusing Conservative public men the only safe way is to deal in intangible generalities. He has found by bitter and humiliating experience that it is exceedingly dangerous to go into particulars. As long as the Grit villifier is indefinite and vague, as long as he confines himself to calling names and making a free use of injurious epithets, he is comparatively safe. But as soon as he is so rash as to make a definite charge, he finds his position most unpleasant.

His being obliged to apologise for having falsely accused Sir Charles Tupper must have surprised many of the readers of the Halifax Chronicle; for having seen so much and such insistent abuse and scurrility heaped upon Sir Charles they, in their simplicity, must have thought that nothing could be easier than to convict the Secretary of State of any political offence. Nothing but the clearest proof of guilt, they naturally supposed, could justify the newspaper editors and correspondents in writing of Sir Charles Tupper in the way that they have been doing since the day it was known that he proposed to re-enter the Dominion political arena. The conclusion they must come to is that the veteran statesman cannot be so black as he is painted, or they would find no trouble in proving any charge they might see fit to bring against him.

UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

We very much regret to see that the misunderstanding between the Trustees of the City Schools and some of the teachers threatens to be serious and productive of unpleasant results. The relations between trustees and teachers have hitherto been most harmonious. The trustees seemed to have perfect confidence in the teachers, and the teachers have apparently regarded the trustees as their best friends. The efficiency of the schools in the past has no doubt been in a great measure owing to this mutual respect and good feeling. It will, we are satisfied, be unfortunate for the cause of education in this city if a change for the worse takes place in the attitude of trustees and teachers towards each other. It is sincerely to be hoped that the breach that appears to have been made will soon be closed, and that the old relations will be resumed.

In carrying out a plan of civic retrenchment the City School Trustees considered it their duty to decrease the salaries of the teachers. They unfortunately were the first to feel the effect of the change, and they considered that the "cut" was too severe. Naturally, this "cut" caused some excitement and not a little complaint among the teachers. They considered that they were harshly used, and unfairly dealt with, and expressed their feelings in pretty strong terms. The Trustees seem to have been indignant, and were not slow in expressing their feelings. Then there are disputes about the accuracy of calculations. Meetings were held and hard things were said, but we do not think that matters have gone so far that a reconciliation is impossible.

We are sorry to see that the Times has attacked Mr. Hayward with its usual virulence. "Everyone will have to admit that Mr. Hayward in his capacity of Trustee has done this city good service. He has worked hard and worked most judiciously in the cause of education. If any public servant deserves consideration at the hands of the newspapers of this city it is the indefatigable and most disinterested Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He has not only done his duty zealously and conscientiously, but he has been most friendly and most obliging to the representatives of the newspapers.

We have no doubt that the present

A CRISP RUST TOLENE; you should therefore be careful to get the genuine. Sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks "Cottolene" and "steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

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LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE of Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—M. DOUGLAS & Co. and URQUHART & Co., Montreal.

HOLDING OUR OWN. Aiming high is usually a good way to aim; but aiming and hitting the mark is better. We are constantly studying to hit the popular idea of QUALITY, ASSORTMENT AND PRICE. And it is this thoughtful care that enables us to "hold our own" at all times, dull or otherwise. A few of our holdings: 5-lb. Pail Jar, 40c. 2-lb. Condensed Milk, 25c. Honey, in useful air-tight jars, 25c. 3-lb. Tin Peaches, Pears, Apples or Plums, only 20c. Guinness' Stout, quarts, only 20c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. scrofula. Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says: "It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver oil is the best remedy of all. The oil should be given in emulsion, so prepared as to be palatable." He also says that the hypophosphites should be combined with the oil. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a preparation. body and reported the fact to the police is detained at headquarters as a necessary witness in order that there may be no question as to his appearance at the inquest to-morrow. Neither he nor any others of the residents of Chinatown are able or willing to identify the dead man, who from visiting cards found in his pocket is thought to have been known as Tom Cheu Ming. The body was well dressed and well nourished, and no cause is to be gathered from any of the circumstances yet presented. The police believe that they recognize in the deceased a person interested in the trouble which has recently developed at the Chinese theatre and an effort will be made to discover if the cause of the suicide can have been any threats made in this connection. The task of getting at the truth of the matter at the present time seems to be a far from light one. The Provident Loan Society of New York does a pawn-broking business at the rate of 1 per cent. a month and was able to pay a ten per cent. dividend. In Toronto among the users the rate is three per cent. a month. The New York Provident Loan Society might profitably extend its operations.

GOSSIP FROM Irish Reunion—Keir Harcourt—U. S. and Sentiment. "Protection by Side Literary Treasurer—ser's New Year

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The union has been taken up with enthusiasm by several recent meetings held through Timothy Healy, speaking Thursday night, seemed probable. He said Mr. Dillon to be chairman of the party that he had attained through a long and single. Among the anti-Pal language is considered to be final bluff before his success. Healy knows Mr. Dillon to leader, and always open to. If the expectation of the London committee of the Association will be reorganized in the session, and Mr. Healy will chance of taking a line with Great Britain. Wherever Irishists have an organization has been adopted declaring restoration of harmony. FRIENDSHIPS BETWEEN U. S. Ambassador Thomas one of the speakers at the Boston's Capital Society held at Mansion House yielded to Chairman Sir D. founder of the Castle line, friend of Mr. Gladstone, who that the Queen the Earl, and that it now had the President of the United States the presence of the latter, dutifully upon the sea there are no as troublesome boundary contested spheres of influence or other creations of Scarcely a day has passed tokens of gratitude and good sent by Americans to seal heroism in connection with the high seas. When a duties in Washington, I remember there was a constant current and gratitude from Great the sailors of the United States acts are healing the difficult strengthening the friendship sailors, and may be the meaning friendship and good feel on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION The British troops which of the Ashanti expedition London on Thursday in a though not battered and were enthusiastically cheered marched through the city docks where they were in barracks in the west part of The new Commander-in-Chief Lord Wolsley in an address on Thursday in this city increasing the navy as ain's first line of defence, expansion that in the advent would be impossible to supply of Great Britain. His ment was that all the fleets "would not prevent our cousins, who were always money, and have an eye, chance, from running into with cargoes of wheat and flour.

IMMORTALITY IN GLASGOW James Keir-Hardie, the labor leader, has made Glasgow, similar to those of Mr. W. Stead in London in 1885, the Pall Mall. Hardie's revelations have been in language that is even that employed by Mr. Steadments representing often young women and child known commercial and religious Glasgow and the municipal offices against chastity, and that this model city, who posed vice had been abolished, come a secret pandemonium.

SOCIETY NOTES. The weather during the past few days has been very warm. There are ministerial dinners, but which will herald the opening of the Prince of Wales' week. It will be the enormous gathering of aristocracy, and the Duke of Devonshire, Prince and the Prince of Teck will those present. The Maharaja promises to attend the coronation in England as a He will bring with him a suite of natives. It is definitely announced Prince of Wales, of Henry of will not race the Britannia regatta, but will meet pleasure cruise in the Mediterranean. It may be added Elphinstone is favored by British. They complain of the feeling and are gravitating to rule. THE KAISER'S NEW YACHT It is announced that the Kaiser has decided to visit the purpose of racing his new the cutter now being built by Valkyrie III and according to sign of George B. Watson, famous regatta of the British Squadron. Such being the admitted he will need much der to avoid unpleasant manifestations of newspaper mount Lord Dunraven's 11 defence to-day, in anticipation ing some express opinion of New York Yacht Club's action the name of the list of honoree of that organization, but ship positively refused to view.

INTERESTING TO CANADIAN Colonel Lake, Canadian Master-General, met with a able reception here. Lord

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Real Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, FEBRUARY 28.)

SPLENDID FARM LANDS.

Found by Provincial Surveyors in Kootenay and Yale Districts and Easily Accessible.

A Hundred Thousand Acres in Fertile Valleys with Abundant Supply of Water.

When Mr. Kellie in the course of debate on the school lands sale bill on Wednesday mentioned a report by Mr. R. H. Lee, P.L.S., showing that there is a large quantity of available land in the Big Bend country, a member of the opposition immediately declared that without that report no discussion could not intelligently proceed. The report was presented yesterday afternoon, and proves very interesting reading. It may be stated here that it was not this particular land which Mr. Kellie had in mind when his constituents wanted to buy, as of course the majority of them as yet know nothing about it.

Mr. Lee's report is dated Kamloops, November 6, 1895. On his trip into the Big Bend he left Revelstoke on the 27th August, with a boat and crew of four men, and arrived at the mouth of the Canoe river, about 92 miles from Revelstoke, on the 23rd August, and they returned to Revelstoke on the 27th September. With the report are two maps, a large one showing the country from the mouth of Canoe river to Tete Jaune Cache, on the Fraser river, with townships and sections projected on it, and a smaller one showing the country from Revelstoke to Tete Jaune Cache, with the camps referred to in the report. Mr. Lee estimates the cost of making the Columbia river navigable for steamboats from Revelstoke to Canoe river at \$82,000. This is what he says of the country:

There is very little agricultural land on the Columbia river until within about five miles of the mouth of Canoe river, where we entered a valley of about 12,000 acres of good agricultural land, about one-half of which is bottom land not subject to inundation, good clay soil showing ten to fifteen feet in depth at the cut-banks, with a gravelly sub-soil; the remainder lying upon low benches fifty to fifteen feet above the river. These benches are also good clay land, no rock or gravel showing on the surface. The surface of both bottom and bench land is very level and uniform, small cedar, spruce and balsam timber and considerable bush in the bottoms; cedar, spruce and balsam timber on the mountains, all small timber of no commercial value. The vegetation indicates considerable rainfall throughout this valley, and I do not think irrigation will be required; but if so there is abundance of water for this purpose in the creeks flowing through the valley. The water is very clear, and trappers who have wintered here in the snow is from three to four feet in depth, and the timber and bushes indicate a considerable snowfall in winter. The level is 1,830 feet above sea level. The general formation is granite.

From the mouth of Canoe river to Grews Rapids, a distance of about twenty-two miles in a northwesterly course, the valley will average about one-half mile in width. It has good soil with a gravelly sub-soil; small cedar and spruce timber, and considerable bush. The river is from 400 to 1,000 feet in width, with an average current of about five miles per hour. The banks are from six to fifteen feet high, showing a good clean clay soil.

Near Grews Rapids the valley widens out from one to two miles wide, and continues the same northwesterly course to Tete Jaune Cache, on the Fraser river. It has been run over with fire, and the timber and bushes in the valley, as well as upon the mountains, are a young growth. From about Grews Rapids to Tete Jaune Cache, the valley narrows to about one mile wide, and the river is about 100 feet in width, with an average current of about five miles per hour. The banks are from six to fifteen feet high, showing a good clean clay soil.

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Second Growth—A second growth is seen where the fire of last summer had not passed, consisting of willow, poplar and alder, with some patches of pines upon the more exposed slopes.

Soil.—The soil for the most part consists of a reddish-brown loam, interspersed with a small shale, with a subsoil of grey clay. Average depth of soil 18 inches.

Meadows.—Numerous meadows are found throughout the valley, varying in extent from one acre to several hundred. These meadow lands are of the richest description, and for the most part are very easily reclaimed; in most cases the opening up and cleaning out the obstructions found in the water courses being all that is required; in other portions, being thinly covered by a growth of small black birch and willow, grubbing will be needed. On examination of the soil I found it to consist of about two feet of rich vegetable deposit, below this two feet of black sandy loam, with a sub-soil of pure blue clay.

Irrigation.—The facilities for irrigation here are simply unequalled in any other section of the district visited, small spring creeks being found almost on every mile of land traversed.

Water Power.—Numerous water powers are found upon the larger streams, notably that upon Christie's creek, having a fall of some 200 feet, with a catchment of some 75 acres, which Mr. Milman, of Tete Jaune Cache, has been utilizing.

Settlement.—The valley was first entered by settlers in the spring of 1876. The number of records has been filed, and notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching their claims some improvements have been made, and all are most favorably impressed with their locations.

Settlers.—On meeting Mr. Nelson, premier of the district, I visited his place and found him most favorably situated, and having done a good deal of hard work, he has a comfortable cabin and stable built; several acres of meadow grubbed this spring; his garden, consisting of potatoes, turnips, lettuce, peas and other vegetables, show a splendid growth during our few days' stay in the valley.

At Mr. Christie's, our next port camped on the bank of a river, situated in places about two miles north of Trail Crossing; could be easily drained and made into dry land.

Irrigation should be required there in abundance of water for that purpose in the creeks running through the valley every few miles, and the water could be brought upon the land with very little expense. Some of the larger creeks come out of large valleys. The altitude is about 2,300 feet above sea level.

I estimate the distance from Revelstoke to Camp 27 (Trail Crossing) at about 174 miles by water, and about 150 miles by wagon road route. At this point the bushes and timber also indicate a light snowfall, and I am informed by Mr. Joseph Hull, of South Thompson river, who was country as packer in 1874-75, that they wintered their stock here and never had over eight to ten inches of snow. I think the climate is very similar to that around Kamloops, judging from the general appearance of the country. The first frost of this season occurred on the night of September 18th, and previous to this there had been about two weeks' rain. There was no weather warning corresponding with this, and frost about the same date.

We left Camp 27, at Trail Crossing, on the morning of September 20th, arriving at Revelstoke on the evening of September 27th. We were 14 1/2 days going up from Revelstoke to Camp 27, and 1 1/2 days from Camp 27 to Trail Crossing, Camp 27 (actual working days). I think the trip could be made in 15 to 20 days at a favorable stage of the river.

The Columbia river from Revelstoke to the mouth of Canoe river, can be made navigable for steamboats at almost all stages of the year. Neither Canoe river nor the Columbia can be made navigable by a wagon road could be built through the Canoe river valley very cheaply, and this seems to me the most feasible way of bringing this beautiful country within the reach of settlers, or the trail up the Columbia river, which ends at Smith creek, could be continued up to the mouth of Canoe river, about twenty-seven miles, and widened for a wagon road if required.

I did not see any indications of mineral along the Canoe river, but as yet we have not explored the valley I am not warranted in saying that this is not a mineral country. The only mineral of any value which I saw was situated about eight miles S.W. of Tete Jaune Cache, and judging from the last cargo of mica brought down this fall there is some prospect of mica. The mica is of good quality, and is found in several places.

At Big Bend of Columbia river, 19,000 On Canoe river, to Cranberry lake, 38,000 From lake to Tete Jaune Cache, 25,000

English gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, mint and juniper berries. Taking into consideration the fact that the above were planted upon new and uncultivated soil, it furnishes a proof of the capabilities of the soil there. In addition to this garden Mr. Christie has sown, between his meadow land and higher pastures, some 450 pounds of oats grass, and the present writing the garden is in full blossom on July 1; imported English gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, mint and juniper berries. Taking into consideration the fact that the above were planted upon new and uncultivated soil, it furnishes a proof of the capabilities of the soil there. In addition to this garden Mr. Christie has sown, between his meadow land and higher pastures, some 450 pounds of oats grass, and the present writing the garden is in full blossom on July 1; imported English gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, mint and juniper berries.

The property of this district will, as a matter of course, be made by the construction of a wagon road to traverse the valley from south to north, with a branch road leading north and westward towards the Astor lake, the character of the country being such that it will well repay the expense of such road to the province. No connecting road yet in the valley, accompanying this report is a plan showing approximately the location of the valley, creeks and other information.

At Mr. Cartwright's we found a healthy looking garden, with the usual assortment of vegetables and some four acres of wheat. Mr. Cartwright, doing wonderfully well, considering that the seed had been simply raked in, the land having received no other cultivation.

A slight suspicion of frost was noticeable on May 26th, but not of a sufficient amount to do any harm to the crops. The soil was throughout portions of the bottom lands of the Lower Okanagan on same date.

Reach the Valley.—The only means so far has been by trail cut across the mountains by the more enterprising of the settlers. The government has a force of men employed cutting out a pack trail into the valley from the wagon road passing through Caledonia now leading from a point on the river, some three miles east of Lumby.

TRINITY VALLEY.

The Few Well Established Settlers Have Proved Its Exceptional Capabilities.

A report by Mr. J. P. Burney, of the result of his explorations in East Yale, asked for by Mr. Graham some time ago, was also presented yesterday. It deals with the district known as Trinity Valley, as follows:

The valley lies within a circle of forested hills between the valleys of the Spaluhcheen and Shuswap and Mabel lake; is in about the shape of a triangle, with the Y, with the western or left arm considerably the longer, through which flows the principal stream, taking its rise in the valley and known as the river of the eastern arm, sweeping on to the north and east around the bases of Mounts Burns and Inverness, and terminating at its mouth on the south of the valley, towards the south end of Mabel lake. Length, about seventeen miles north and south, and containing within its lines an area of some 20,000 acres of good land, suitable for agricultural and settlement purposes, at an approximate level of 2,000 feet above sea level, 600 feet above Lumby, and 1,100 feet above Vernon.

Timber.—The upper slopes of the hills surrounding the valley are covered with the most part with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of fir, cedar, tamarac, hemlock and white pine, with small herbs of excellent cedar and fir. The timber is very particularly along the course of Putnam creek.

Devastated by Fire.—The valley has been covered in the past by a magnificent forest of heavy mixed timber, but the great body has been destroyed by fire, which passed through this section about eight years ago, leaving the ground strewn with their great trunks and perfectly dry. The valley was visited again by the fire about last summer, and the timber on the portions not burned cleared of all signs of vegetation; the charred trunks of the hemlocks alone remain standing, and the ground upon the upper benches.

Second Growth.—A second growth is seen where the fire of last summer had not passed, consisting of willow, poplar and alder, with some patches of pines upon the more exposed slopes.

Soil.—The soil for the most part consists of a reddish-brown loam, interspersed with a small shale, with a subsoil of grey clay. Average depth of soil 18 inches.

Meadows.—Numerous meadows are found throughout the valley, varying in extent from one acre to several hundred. These meadow lands are of the richest description, and for the most part are very easily reclaimed; in most cases the opening up and cleaning out the obstructions found in the water courses being all that is required; in other portions, being thinly covered by a growth of small black birch and willow, grubbing will be needed. On examination of the soil I found it to consist of about two feet of rich vegetable deposit, below this two feet of black sandy loam, with a sub-soil of pure blue clay.

Irrigation.—The facilities for irrigation here are simply unequalled in any other section of the district visited, small spring creeks being found almost on every mile of land traversed.

Water Power.—Numerous water powers are found upon the larger streams, notably that upon Christie's creek, having a fall of some 200 feet, with a catchment of some 75 acres, which Mr. Milman, of Tete Jaune Cache, has been utilizing.

Settlement.—The valley was first entered by settlers in the spring of 1876. The number of records has been filed, and notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching their claims some improvements have been made, and all are most favorably impressed with their locations.

Settlers.—On meeting Mr. Nelson, premier of the district, I visited his place and found him most favorably situated, and having done a good deal of hard work, he has a comfortable cabin and stable built; several acres of meadow grubbed this spring; his garden, consisting of potatoes, turnips, lettuce, peas and other vegetables, show a splendid growth during our few days' stay in the valley.

At Mr. Christie's, our next port camped on the bank of a river, situated in places about two miles north of Trail Crossing; could be easily drained and made into dry land.

Irrigation should be required there in abundance of water for that purpose in the creeks running through the valley every few miles, and the water could be brought upon the land with very little expense. Some of the larger creeks come out of large valleys. The altitude is about 2,300 feet above sea level.

I estimate the distance from Revelstoke to Camp 27 (Trail Crossing) at about 174 miles by water, and about 150 miles by wagon road route. At this point the bushes and timber also indicate a light snowfall, and I am informed by Mr. Joseph Hull, of South Thompson river, who was country as packer in 1874-75, that they wintered their stock here and never had over eight to ten inches of snow. I think the climate is very similar to that around Kamloops, judging from the general appearance of the country. The first frost of this season occurred on the night of September 18th, and previous to this there had been about two weeks' rain. There was no weather warning corresponding with this, and frost about the same date.

FORGERY IS CHARGED.

The Mysterious Letter to Dr. Jameson Found on the Battlefield of Doornkop.

Mr. H. L. Salmon of this city has just received in a letter from a South African friend a document which possesses peculiar interest at the present time, in view of the recent sensational developments in Transvaal affairs. The paper in question is the proclamation of State President Steyn, Johannesburg, dated 1st August, in which he notes with satisfaction that the government's mandate with respect to the laying down of arms has been generally obeyed, and proclaims free pardon from all prosecution to all who may have been concerned in what has recently occurred in Johannesburg and its neighborhood, save and except all persons and bodies who shall appear to have been chief offenders, leaders, organizers, instigators or managers of disturbances at Johannesburg and neighborhood—such persons or bodies last mentioned being required to justify themselves before the competent courts of law of this republic.

It is as a matter of fact that John Hays Hammond, the eminent California engineer, is still held prisoner, and in connection with his particular case the Johannesburg Star of the 6th January publishes a most interesting chapter regarding the famous invitation to Dr. Jameson.

"Appended is a copy of a letter," says the Star, "which is reported to have been found on the battlefield of Doornkop, and which is undoubtedly the State as a very important link in the chain of damaging evidence in which the prominent residents now held as political prisoners are entangled. The authenticity of the letter is beyond question. It is dated December 29, when Mr. Leonard was absent from Johannesburg and when Dr. Jameson had already started. With all the doubt and mystery surrounding Dr. Jameson's expedition, one thing alone is certain, and that is that no one in Johannesburg was aware of the fact that it was to be made. It is quite incredible that on or about December 29, in Johannesburg, a letter should have been written by any of the five gentlemen whose names appear beneath it. It will also be observed that Mr. Hammond's second name is wrongly spelled, and that the letter is signed 'John Hays Hammond,' the point which we believe that you and the men under you will not fail to come to the rescue of the people who would be so situated." In other words, assuming that the letter is not a forgery, it shows that certain gentlemen invited Dr. Jameson to step in to prevent further bloodshed in the event of hostilities beginning. It is now historical that the conditions were fulfilled, and the point which we believe that you and the men under you will not fail to come to the rescue of the people who would be so situated." In other words, assuming that the letter is not a forgery, it shows that certain gentlemen invited Dr. Jameson to step in to prevent further bloodshed in the event of hostilities beginning.

STRENGTH FOUND IN UNION.

The best possible guarantee that Victoria will be worthily represented in this season of the year is found in the action taken last evening by the members of the Triangle and Capital clubs, meeting at Y.M.C.A. hall under the presidency of Mr. William Templeman. The resolution providing for the amalgamation of the two city clubs was heartily agreed that if Victoria is to win again her old supremacy in the national game there must be no more division of forces. The resolution providing for the amalgamation of the two city clubs was heartily agreed that if Victoria is to win again her old supremacy in the national game there must be no more division of forces.

THE QUADRA RETURNS.

The Wreckage of the "Cadzog Forest" Sighted—Last Reports of the Lost Vessel.

The Dominion steamer Quadra returned yesterday from her cruise in search of the Cadzog Forest, which extended along the west coast as far as Queen Charlotte Islands. No wreck or wreckage was seen or heard of however, with the exception of the total loss of the schooner Wanderer in San Josef Bay, under circumstances already related in the COLONIST upon the return of the crew to this city. When the Quadra was in Quatsino Captain Walbran was informed that Mr. Leeson, of Winter Harbor, with four Indians, was at the scene of the wreck in order to save anything that might be washed on shore. The next day the Quadra was seen near Nasparti Inlet; as this inlet is close southward of the prominent headland, Cape Cook, it was visited in search of the missing ship. Nothing was seen however, except a few logs of drift wood. In the morning the schooner Ainko and Louis Olsen were at anchor. Captain Daly, of the Louis Olsen, brought aboard the Quadra his log book and chart to show the fearful weather he had experienced after leaving the bar of the Columbia river in company with the Cadzog Forest, both vessels bound for the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The last seen of the Cadzog Forest from the Louis Olsen was at 10 p.m. of the 2nd of January, when the vessels were running to the northward with the wind at south. From the log book it appears that shortly before daylight the wind backed to the north-east and a heavy rain fell, accompanied suddenly to the southeast, blowing very hard with terrific squalls; this continued until the morning of the 5th of January, when the weather cleared up and land was seen a few miles off to leeward upon it. The vessel was anchored at Uluetlet. Every exertion was made to keep off the shore, the storm trials being set between the squalls to give the ship headway—this driving kept her off shore, the next day the vessel was seen 120 miles to the northward.

As long as the government imposes only a fair tax the mine owners most certainly will not complain; but a tax on the gross output of ore all think would be suicidal in the development of the mineral resources of our country. The only fair way is to tax the net profit of a mine; and the net profit should only be fairly taxed. A 2 per cent. tax on the gross product would be not only excessive but unjust. One per cent. of the net profit of a mine will even now raise a large revenue, and inside of five years will enrich the government; but as quartz mining is only in its infancy at present in this province, it would be bad policy in our judgment to limit those engaged in it out of all proportion to the other taxpayers of the province.

"I should also like to say in reference to legislation for the prevention of jumping that in cases it was proved that the object was extortion, he should be liable to prosecution for felony. Invariably the jumper gets in his evil work at the moment of selling or transferring mining property, and he does so almost entirely for blackmail purposes. Many important sales or purchases have been marred by the tactics of the jumper, and very often the owners buy him off through inability to send him to prison and to punishment.

"Do you look for a rapid growth for Rossland in five years will be a town of 40,000 people. This seems a most exaggerated prediction, but reason that the ores of Trail Creek will all ultimately be matted at the mines. Low grade ores worth \$10 a ton can be produced on the spot and made to yield handsome profits. If forty mines are worked in the Trail district and matted there they will employ 10,000 workmen in the producing and reduction of ores, and smelting plants easily means a population of 50,000 people. The attention should be given to the fact that in five years there will be a town of 40,000 people. This seems a most exaggerated prediction, but reason that the ores of Trail Creek will all ultimately be matted at the mines. Low grade ores worth \$10 a ton can be produced on the spot and made to yield handsome profits. 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TRAIL CREEK

en Touched—Respect of 40,000 in Years.

mping—"The Min-Object to Fair ation.

distinguished Spoa-ist all Spokanites, is investors in the fami-nes. He has just e camp and reports ere.

development work hat by delay in inal grants. In e Great Western icularly interested, evelopment work ut we shall begin as soon as our crown e Great Western and immediately east of Centre Star. It has ad if wet value, it shall have a mine of wo miles to the west a rich strike has re- in the Jumbo, and sively that the rich ned to the group of a Roi hill."

mping could be very e, showing that as- been done by the he held to cure all ets in the location of eeling in the camp o tax the ore pro- government imposes mine owners most complain; but a tax ut of ore all think in the development of ces of any country. o tax the net profits net profit should only a 2 per cent. tax ould be not only ex- One per cent. of the will even more raise d inside of five years government; but as only in its infancy at vance, it would be bad ment, to mult those fall proportion to the the province. ke to say in reference e prevention of jump- were proved, the tax- to extortion, he should ition for felony. In gets in his evil work ing or transferring nd he does so almost e, the owners buy- les or purchases have the tactics of the then the owners buy- ability to send him o.

a rapid growth for e years will be a town This seems a most action, but recent- ail Creek will all uti- at the mines. Low \$10 a ton can be re- and to yield If forty mines are districts and employ 10,000 workmen ed reduction of ore, in the mines, mills, e easily means a popu- ple. And I think you will in five years producing mines in and mines, too, that nd vince and the whole

THE EAST. ident of the Kaslo & ved in town Tuesday g at the Driad. He om Ottawa where he earing of the dispute and the Nakusp & e railway. ry Council, the engineer committee to examine ute, came from Ott- n train as Mr. Mann o last Thursday from o report is made to ed that a decision y arrived at by Mr. Mann speaks kind attention the Island members He made a trip to o the opportunity o of the prominent both that city and Columbia's mineral are receiving a great attention in the East, nes is well under- st Mr. Mann feels deal of money will ng the present year iming. Wherever he ple taking great in- e and its develop- owed and intelligent- rt, for some years t Messrs. McGregor a few weeks ago in sawing machinery at ent buildings, died rday morning at the He was a single man h was a single man ves in British Col- eb. 26.—Charles C. est known of Can- at Rothsay, aged 66.

THE RIVAL RAILWAYS.

Nakusp & Slocan Restrained From Expropriating at Sandon Pending Committee's Decision.

A Short Account of the Legal War Waged With the Kaslo & Slocan.

On application of Mr. C. J. Prior for the Kaslo & Slocan railway, Mr. Justice Drake yesterday made an order restraining the Nakusp & Slocan railway until March 4 from taking any further proceedings in the way of expropriating the lands of the Kaslo & Slocan railway. This makes another in the somewhat long list of injunctions applied for in this celebrated case. The Kaslo & Slocan railway acquired last July a right of way at Sandon in the Slocan country for terminal facilities, 200 feet in width, and constructed their track and terminal buildings, and have operated the railway since its approval by the provincial government.

The Kaslo & Slocan railway then extended their line from Three Forks to Sandon, about four miles, under the authority of an order of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council at Ottawa. The Kaslo & Slocan claiming that the Nakusp & Slocan had entered upon and taken possession of a part of the right of way of the former road, obtained an injunction from Mr. Justice Crease against their rivals restraining the Nakusp & Slocan from proceeding further, and then tore down the buildings and ripped up the track of the Nakusp & Slocan on the disputed ground.

This injunction was dissolved by Mr. Justice Drake on the application of the Nakusp & Slocan. The Kaslo & Slocan then gave notice of motion for a new injunction to Mr. Justice Drake, who made an order restraining the Nakusp & Slocan from trespassing upon the right of way of the Kaslo & Slocan at Sandon. Between, however, the dissolution of the first and the granting of the second injunction the Nakusp & Slocan railway forcibly took possession of the ground, laid a track and erected a station and warehouse. As soon as this work was completed and before the second injunction was granted the Kaslo & Slocan took a large force of men and with the aid of a locomotive tore up the Nakusp & Slocan's track, pulled down the buildings and demolished them.

Then the Nakusp & Slocan applied to the railway committee at Ottawa and obtained an order permitting them to expropriate a portion of the right of way of the Kaslo & Slocan at Sandon. The Kaslo & Slocan were not heard upon this application, and the committee reserved leave to them to move to rescind the order. The argument upon this order was heard at Ottawa on the 8th and 10th instant, and pending the report of Mr. Desbarats, a government engineer sent to examine the ground in dispute, the committee reserved their decision. After the order obtained from the committee the Kaslo & Slocan applied for still another injunction to restrain the Nakusp & Slocan from constructing or operating their line from Three Forks to Sandon upon the ground that it was an "extension and not a branch line" according to the railway act, which prohibits extensions beyond a terminus but authorizes branches. This injunction was refused by the court. The move of the Kaslo & Slocan was believed to be merely to force a compromise and keep the Nakusp & Slocan off the terminal grounds. The Nakusp & Slocan have given notice of expropriation under the order from the railway committee, for expropriation, the application made by the Kaslo & Slocan yesterday was to have expropriation stopped until the railway committee have given their decision on the motion heard at Ottawa for the rescinding of the order.

If the railway committee refuse to rescind their order restraining the Nakusp & Slocan railway to expropriate the right of way, the matter will probably be carried to the Privy Council in England. The Kaslo & Slocan have kept possession since clearing off the works of the Nakusp & Slocan.

SUPPLIES WERE RUNNING SHORT.

The last arrived Canadian-Australian liner Miowera received an interesting arrival in Sydney. The steamer was leaving Australian waters. The captain of the Dartford stated that when passing that isolated spot in the South Atlantic, Tristan d'Acunha, on his way from London, a large force of men and the yards were backed and the boat was found to contain eleven men, who brought potatoes, eggs, milk and penguin skins for trade. They wanted ship's stores, stating that they were in great need on the island. They depend entirely upon passing ships for clothing, flour, tea, rice, sugar, etc., and when the Dartford passed not a board from the island had succeeded in boarding a vessel for six months, and they were therefore in a serious position. The captain of the Dartford was able to let them have groceries and a few odds and ends. Corsets, hairpins and ribbons were then requested, as well as female wearing apparel, but as the majority of sailing ships carry no such stores the ladies of Tristan were left disconsolate. The population of the island numbers sixty, females being three to one in the majority. The colonists consider themselves English although under the care of no flag. The latest addition to the colony was the second mate of the wrecked ship Allan Shaw, who was seized upon and married almost as soon as the waves cast him ashore.

Sir John Macdonald once said to preserve your strength you must conserve it. He played at nothing but politics. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain appears to be a man of the same kidney, for he recently publicly made this statement: "I do not cycle; I do not ride; I do not walk when I can help it; I do not play cricket; I do not play football; I do not play tennis; and I do not even play golf, which I have understood is an indispensable condition of statesmanship. In fact, I do not take any exercise at all."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament. TWENTIETH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell. COWICHAN RIVER.

Mr. HUFF moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of immediate steps being taken to protect the banks of the Cowichan river, so as to prevent the great damage caused by overflow." The mover said that his predecessor, Hon. Theodore Davis, had promised two years ago that something would be done in the matter, but it had since been brought to the attention of those interested that seven-eighths of the land affected forms part of Indian reserves, controlled by the Dominion government. He thought that that government would see it in their interest to take some such steps as suggested.

Hon. Mr. TURNER endorsed the resolution, expressing gratification that Mr. Huff had moved in this important matter. Motion agreed to.

STATUTE REVISION.

Mr. SEMLIN moved: "That it is the opinion of this house—that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That any changes from the law as it at present stands, suggested by the commission, should have been first submitted to this house, and should not have been included in the revision itself, until and only so far as such proposed changes had been adopted by this house. And that proper precaution should be taken by the government to ensure the work being done at the least expense compatible with the importance of the work." The mover said that he intended no reflection upon the eminent gentleman who has been entrusted with this work, but he thought that it would be more satisfactory if a commissioner of two or three gentlemen had been appointed, and any changes they suggested had been first sent to the house before being incorporated in the revision.

Hon. Mr. TURNER could not agree that the resolution was at all necessary. He would not now discuss the first declaration. "That more than one commissioner should have been appointed," for that is a matter now under the consideration of the government. As to the second, that any changes should be submitted to the house before being included in the revision, that is exactly what has been done, as anyone who examines the commissioner's report will see; the resolution in this respect is therefore altogether misleading. The remaining sentence, that proper precaution should be taken to have the work done at the least expense possible, needs no comment—naturally the government would take such precautions. The resolution being not only unavailing for its object, but because misleading, he must oppose it.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in support of the resolution, as he did not consider that the changes had been laid before the house in the proper manner. He stated the expense about \$9,000 of the estimated cost has already disappeared, including the \$1,000 paid out for printing. Resolution lost on party division of 10 to 19.

NAKUSP AND SLOCAN RAILWAY.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved for a return showing the rate per ton charged on freight for various classes of goods; rate for carrying Her Majesty's mails; express rates and the passenger rates; also the total sums derived under each of the different heads, on the Nakusp & Slocan railway, for the various periods for which returns have been made.

Mr. SWORD thought that the government should take steps to see that the returns made are correct, and that the railway is being given credit for the full amount of traffic of all sorts carried over the line.

Hon. Mr. TURNER said it is the intention of the government to inquire thoroughly into this matter, as they thought they should have received more than had come to them. They once had similar doubts with respect to the Shuswap & Okanagan, and sent an auditor to Montreal, where the accounts are kept, to make an examination, with the result, unfortunately, that he found an overpayment to the province of \$1,500. He did not anticipate that any mistake of that nature had been made this time; on the contrary, he thought there is abundant evidence to show that the C.P.R. gets more than its share of the receipts of the Nakusp & Slocan road.

Mr. RITHEY thought that since the government are going into this matter they should see that an arbitrary rate is provided for, to be applied to the Nakusp & Slocan. They should in arriving at this follow as nearly as possible the rates given by other companies having only a short time in use—the Kaslo & Slocan, and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, for instance. Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS presented a return showing the number of plaintiffs named in the small debts courts and the fees received.

MECHANICS AND LABORERS' LIEN.

Mr. HELMCKEN moved the second reading of the bill "for the benefit of mechanics and laborers. This, as he explained in detail, provides for an insupportable lien by employees and material men upon any work the result of their labor or for which they have supplied materials; and provisions are inserted to secure owners against hardship or injustice.

to remedy defects in the present act he should move to amend it rather than bring in an entirely new measure. Mr. KITCHEM also objected to the bill because of the protection to material men.

Mr. KENNEDY thought the present act would be better in diminishing the number of cases brought before the courts. Mr. KELLEN said he had letters from Rossland and other places asking that a bill should be brought in as the present act is not workable. Bill read a second time, on division.

CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY CO.

Mr. HUNTER presented the eighth report of the private bill committee, declaring the preamble proved of the Consolidated Railway and Light Company act amendment bill, and reporting the bill with amendments. Report adopted.

Mr. MARTIN presented "Extracts from Crown Lands Report," containing Mr. Lee's report on the Big Bend country and Mr. Burney's on Trinity Valley in East Yale.

CATTLE STEALING.

Mr. GRAHAM resumed the adjourned debate on his amendment to his bill to amend the cattle act, by making provision to put a stop to cattle stealing, by providing: 1. Any persons or person shipping cattle from any point east of the Cascades shall, previous to the second reading of the notice to the nearest government agent, in which shall be stated the number of cattle to be shipped, the date of loading, shipping agent, to whom and also giving a full description of every mark and brand upon such cattle.

2. It shall, as far as possible, be the duty of the government agent to send or instruct some person to check off the numbers, brands and marks of such cattle, and to deal in cattle shall keep a book in which shall be entered the names of all persons from whom cattle are bought, the number of such cattle, the date of purchase, and a full description of every mark or brand upon such cattle, and a monthly report shall be forwarded to the chief of police or government agent of the district where such cattle are slaughtered or otherwise disposed of, containing all such information.

Mr. HUNTER opposed the bill, having had no information to show its desirability. Mr. STODDART spoke strongly in support of the bill, as he said he had been informed so late as on his way down here of the loss of several valuable cattle supposed to have been stolen and sold.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN had no objection to the principle of the bill, but in its present shape he could not vote for the second reading. He considered the bill quite unworkable, as it would require bill would be required to carry out the intention.

Mr. SEMLIN thought that any alterations required could be made in committee.

Hon. Col. Baker and Mr. Rithet spoke against the bill, because of the difficulty there would be in its application. Major Mutter also made the same objection.

Mr. SEMLIN said there had been a great deal of difficulty east of the Cascades, in persons losing cattle and not being able to get any trace of them. He feared, however, that this bill would not prove to be a remedy, as while its object was good it would be unworkable in many respects. If it could be made workable he would be glad to support it.

Mr. KITCHEM supported the bill as he thought that in committee it could be made workable.

Mr. ADAMS would vote for the second reading though he hoped to see some amendments before the bill went through. Mr. COTTON argued to show that with a few amendments the bill would be quite workable.

CAPT. IRVING thought that the bill shows conclusively that the gentleman who brought it in must be a faddist. As one interested in the welfare of the island he did not see why an additional tax should thus be placed upon it.

Mr. ROGERS could not see that this bill would do any good; it would put the greatest men of the island to the wall while men of the other class who now make the trouble would simply disregard it.

Bill read a second time, on division, only four voting carried the second reading of the line fences and water courses bill—to correct a mistake of last session. Agreed to.

WIDE TIRES FOR CARIBOO ROAD.

The house went into committee on the bill to regulate the width of tires which may be used on the Cariboo road between Ashcroft and Barkerville (Mr. Adams), with Mr. McGregor in the chair. The bill provides: 1. After the first day of March, 1897, it shall be unlawful for any wagon or vehicle of the following description to be drawn or driven on the trunk road between Ashcroft and Barkerville unless the tires thereof shall be of the description as follows: (a.) Wagons of a carrying capacity of up to 2,500 pounds weight avoirdupois, tires of the width of two and one-half inches at the least. (b.) Wagons of a carrying capacity of over 2,500 and up to 4,000 pounds weight avoirdupois, tires of the width of not less than five inches at the least. (c.) Wagons of a carrying capacity of over 4,000 pounds weight avoirdupois, tires of the width of not less than five inches at the least.

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is made unlawful to kill any game bird on the coast at any time.

East of the Cascades, the protection from 16th November to 31st August heretofore given to blue grouse is extended to "any variety of grouse"—the same as for ptarmigan, fool hen and meadow lark; and for the future prairie hen, prairie chicken and willow and ruff grouse, hitherto lawful game from 1st September to 15th November, may not be taken at any time. Wild duck, bittern, plover and heron continue to be protected from 1st January to 31st August.

The close season for deer, etc., commencing 1st January, will end on the 30th September, instead of 31st August, throughout the province. West of the Cascades the protection to grouse is restricted to the "blue" instead of "any variety," and the close season for this class is shortened to from the 2nd of January to the 30th August, instead of from the 1st December to the 30th September. Duck are protected against killing or catching during the game period. Plover, bittern and heron, and the curlew continue to be protected from 1st January to 31st August.

A new section provides that "No deer shall be exposed for sale without the sanction of the department." The act will apply to Indians, hitherto exempted.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL AFFAIRS.

A letter from Hon. J. S. Helmcken, M.D., was read at last night's meeting of the Jubilee hospital board, in which the veteran doctor expressed regret that he could not reconsider his determination to resign—regret that is also shared by the hospital authorities. In the letter referred to, which constituted the first business of the evening, Dr. Helmcken said: "I have received the resolution agreed to by the board on the 10th inst., and in reply thereto beg to state that for a long time past by night and by day I have desired to retire from my position on the staff. My resignation or resignation must therefore be accepted, but my kindly feeling for the hospital will ever remain—it is a glorious institution."

On motion of Mr. Dwyer, the resignation was accepted with regret. The committee of the month were next empowered to confer with Dr. Richardson and arrange about the question of outdoor patients, so as to prevent the hospital being imposed upon by those able to pay. A letter from Rev. Canon Paddon stated that he had been appointed by the Church of England to undertake the duties of visiting the sick as chaplain on behalf of that church. He asked that his work be facilitated by allowing him to place in the private wards a notice to the effect that the clergyman's visit can be had by request. He had no wish to get from the board any promise or permission which might be construed as precedent, but only the discretion usually accorded to ministers of religion.

Mr. Wilson did not approve of allowing notices to be placed in the wards, for the board could recognize no chaplains. Ministers of any denomination had already full liberty to visit the hospital. He moved that Rev. Canon Paddon be notified that there is a rule granting the right to visit patients to the ministers of all denominations for an hour, subject to the resident medical officer's approval. This was carried.

Dr. O. M. Jones wrote asking to be allowed to send into the medical department any surgical cases of interest (provided the patient be eligible for free treatment) that may occur among the poor in his practice. According to present arrangements he had charge of the medical department, which included only a small proportion of the cases requiring hospital treatment, whereas if he sent a free surgical patient to the hospital the case went out of his charge.

This matter was considered too important to discuss "off hand" and a committee composed of Messrs. Yates, Wilson, Brown, Dwyer and Davies was appointed to inquire into it.

TRADE WITH THE MAINLAND.

To the EDITOR:—A deputation from this district which visited Victoria last summer to try to obtain improved facilities for agricultural trade with your city were so cordially received that we think an experiment made by us in shipping by the existing route will be of interest.

We sent a carload of potatoes to one of your commission men some little time ago, and have recently received returned returns. Judging from the price we got Victorians must have appreciated their quality highly, but unfortunately the bill for getting the goods to market was so high that as things stand our trade must go elsewhere. From the time we put them on the cars, i.e., not considering haul at this end, the bill was \$5 a ton, in addition to the usual middleman's commission of 10 per cent. on the gross price. Just \$1 of this was expended in getting to Liverpool; \$2 more to the wharf at Victoria, and the remaining \$2 went in wharfage and cartage, storage and delivery.

Now, sir, this shipment has been watched with a great deal of interest at this end by a good many would-be shippers, and from our point of view it is final. We cannot ship to your markets as things stand now, and if Victoria wants to trade with the farmers on the Mainland, as we were assured last summer that she did, she must give them a rather better opening. We are favorably situated for the purpose as anyone, being within two miles of salt water, but we have, firstly, to put our stuff on cars to carry it up to the Fraser in order to cross the Gulf; and, secondly, to pay \$2 a ton on bulky produce in addition to the middleman's 10 per cent. after we have reached the wharf at Victoria. These are the two obstacles which prevent us from using what should be the natural outlet for our produce. Both these difficulties can be met; and it is the hope that Victoria may see her way to doing something in the matter which has led to the writing of this letter.

Between sunset and sunrise" is no longer a perennial close season; but it

WINDSOR, Feb. 26.—Henry Heard, who came to Windsor on a runaway slave over forty years ago, died yesterday.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

H.M.S. "Comus" Runs A-shore in San Diego Harbor But Sustains No Injuries.

Assistance Rendered Her by American Gunboats—"Acoma" Sails to-day.

H.M.S. Comus, now daily expected at Esquimalt to relieve the Hyacinth—which has long since left for England—ran ashore in San Diego harbor on Sunday last. A dispatch from that city concerning the mishap says: "At 8 o'clock this morning 21 guns in salute were fired from a man-of-war outside the harbor entrance. No response to the salute being returned from the U.S. barracks, Lieutenant Ingersoll, in temporary command of the flagship Philadelphia, sent an officer ashore to learn what the salute meant and what vessel was responsible for it. The temporary commander of the barracks did not feel warranted in returning a salute he did not understand, and the shore detail returned to the flagship. By this time the stranger had been made out as a British war vessel. Her salute was courtesy to the land forces. England had saluted the United States, and there was a possibility of the courtesy not being returned. Lieutenant Ingersoll turned loose the broadside guns of the flagship at 9 o'clock, one hour late. However, just as the last gun sounded the visitor, in attempting to enter the harbor without a pilot, ran aground in the middle off Balast point, and there she was doomed to remain during the day. Launches were sent out from the Philadelphia when the salute was being fired. They arrived to find that the British cruiser Comus was in a helpless condition. Admiral Beardslee, who had joined his flagship, sent a communication to the commandant of the visitor, tendering all his vessels and men to relieve him. In answer to the Admiral's communication the English commandant returned thanks, but suggested that as the tide was low it would possibly be best to wait high water, when 5:30 o'clock the Albatross was fired up and steamed to the rescue, followed by the tugs Santa Fe and Hironalde. As soon as the U.S. vessel hove in sight a great hurra was given by the crew of the Englishman and salutes were made and returned. The tugs made fast alongside and the Albatross bent an immense steel hawser astern. Then there was a concert of action, and the visitor moved into the stream as good as before the unfortunate mishap. The commanders of the two vessels exchanged courtesies in person, salutes were repeated with the flag, and the Albatross returned to her moorings. The prompt and courteous action of the American officers was responded to by the British commander in a right royal manner, and the incident, small as it may seem, has brought about a feeling of friendship which will itself among all classes in the city tonight."

OFF FOR ALASKA.

The Willapa will sail for Alaska today with fifty passengers and quite a cargo of freight. Among those who go to seek fortune in the gold fields are W. Moran and W. T. Ewing, both officers of the Tacoma police force. They will take with them outfits and provisions enough for a year. The Willapa will go to Dyea inlet, at which point the trip for the Yukon begins. The ship is newly fitted up with passenger accommodations, will also sail for the North to-day. All her passenger accommodations have been engaged, and she will also take up considerable freight.

MARINE NOTES.

Twenty carloads of Manitoba wheat will be included in the cargo of the steamer Miowera on her departure for the South Seas to-morrow. The wheat is all from the southern portion of the prairie province and is of especially high grade. Australia is an absolutely new market for Manitoba cereals.

BACK FROM ALBERNI.

Mr. Henry Saunders returned yesterday from Alberni where he went several days ago to take formal possession of the Alberni claim for the newly organized Consolidated Mines. Mr. Saunders has brought back with him some samples of ore from several of the mines, and also a fine specimen of copper pyrites from Mr. George Smith's farm, and a way down Alberni. Mr. Smith has found an immense body of ore on his property and has men at work developing it. The ore runs high in copper, and a mill run test gave \$16 a ton in gold.

Mr. Saunders found preparations for spring operations going ahead busily on the Duke of York and the Cataract claims on China creek. The sawmill for the claim and in six weeks time it is expected washing will begin. A general feeling of confidence pervades the town of Alberni, where many prospectors are waiting to go into the hills just as soon as the weather permits. The snow seems to have gone from the upper part of the hills first this spring, and with a few days' work an opening into Mineral creek can be cleared.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla. In life, health and happiness, it is pure and full of vitality. It cures all kinds of catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, nervousness and other troubles. All may be perfectly cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for eight or nine years as a tonic and blood purifier. Before I began to use it I was weak and had no appetite. After taking one bottle my appetite was improved and I could work like a horse." Mrs. DEBRA, 121 N. Main St., Great Barrington, Mass.

SCHOOL LANDS BILL

The Public Meeting at the City Hall Only Fairly Attended Last Night.

The Premier and Several Members of the Legislature Explain Their Position.

The public meeting in the city hall last night to discuss the school lands bill was only fairly attended.

Mr. Edward Bragg, the chairman, briefly opened the meeting, and asked for a fair and impartial hearing for all the speakers.

Hon. J. H. Turner upon being called said that he had no information as to who called the meeting beyond an invitation signed by R. H. Jameson, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Marchant, though he disclaimed having anything to do with summoning the meeting, then took the platform.

Hon. J. H. Turner, in reply to one of the questions raised in the house against the bill, said that while crown lands were getting rid of the assets of the province, it was not the intention of the government to divert the money obtained under the powers of the bill from its proper use.

Mr. Alexander Wilson in one of his characteristic addresses chastised the measure under debate as a bill of false pretences, and held that the government should be asked to withdraw it.

Mr. Cotton, M.P.P., held that the bill was a revision of the policy on which the government had been returned to power.

Mr. W. W. Walker, M.P.P., twisted Mr. Cotton's remarks, and said that the bill was not a revision of the policy, but a measure to help the educational funds.

Mr. R. P. Rithet, M.P.P., the next speaker, said that while he took exception to the bill, he would not vote against it.

of the province and the small portion that had so far been settled.

Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to This Most Charitable Institution.

Favorable Reports for the Year Just Closed—The Officers Re-elected.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home was held yesterday at the city hall.

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TEACHERS MUST LEARN

The Board of Trustees Will Not Tolerate Public Criticism at Their Hands.

Principals McNeill and Miss Cameron Tasked for Insubordination.

An Apology Demanded From the Former Within Forty-Eight Hours.

The board of school trustees at a special meeting last evening manifested a very firm determination to resent the public criticism by the school teachers of their action in re-arranging salaries.

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THE CITY

A THOROUGHLY high class concert is to be given by the Institute hall on the evening of March 24, by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error in the report of the students' Quaker's cruise which appeared in yesterday's Colonist gave the bearing of a dangerous rock located on the trip as "from the rock the north tangent of Turtle island bears N. 66° E. 10 miles, the danger of Mullins island N. 66° E. 6 miles.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mrs. Haldon took place yesterday from St. Stephen's church, South Saanich, Rev. Mr. Christensen officiating.

A LATE NEW BRUNSWICK paper gives the news that Dr. Smith, the medical superintendent of the leper colony at Darcey island, will shortly pay a second visit to this city, with the object of inspecting the leper colony at Darcey island and presenting a report to the government.

THE SUIZ of T. B. Hall and four Chinese against See Kum and Wing Yee opened yesterday before Chief Justice Davie.

THE CHINESE plaintiffs claim that the Chinese plaintiffs and defendant See Kum and others were carrying on business as partners under the name of Quong Woo Co., and that the firm in said title in question, but held the title in the name of two members, Quong Woo and See Kum, who were to hold it in trust for the company.

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WILLIAM HEAD QUARANTINE SUGGESTIONS BY DR. JONES

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Possibility of a School Question Compromised—Voted True With Mother Country.

William Head Quarantine Station suggested by Dr Jones—New Volume of Census.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The political situation is decidedly interesting. Sir Donald Smith's visit to Winnipeg to see Archbishop Landon and Premier Greenway may have a far-reaching effect on the future of the country. What may be the next few days will probably indicate. Clearly these resolutions on the wind, and although the second reading of the remedial bill has been fixed for Tuesday, March 3, that has not prevented the remedial bill from being reported or else completely modified from the draft as it now stands in parliament. It is not a matter of 20 to 25 Conservatives may vote against the measure, yet notwithstanding Grit boasts to the contrary, the Premier Greenway himself is not a supporter of the bill. The large majority of Quebec Rouges must at the critical point desert their leader and record their votes in favor of the government policy. Yesterday the state of preparation in which these gentlemen find themselves estimated in direct overtures to the government with a view to a compromise or settlement of the school difficulty. Messrs. Beausseli, Choquette and Lavigne are the leaders in this movement which threatens to wreck the Liberal party and shatter them into half-a-dozen sections. It may suit the purposes of these gentlemen to deny that they are hedging, but the evidence against them is overwhelming.

IS INDEBTABLE. So far as the government is concerned, however, its course is clear. It has nailed its colors to the mast and will continue to fly there. If the Roman Catholics, as represented by their leaders in church and state, can agree upon a modicum of measure which Mr. Greenway would be able to accept, then no Protestant could well object to such a course being adopted. It is said that Premier Greenway himself now realizes the danger of the remedial bill becoming law. The passage of that measure might lead to a long and determined fight between the Dominion and the province as a result of which, with right on its side, the Federal power must eventually emerge triumphant. Mr. Greenway, therefore, I am informed, is disposed to make concessions, and if only the hierarchy will meet him halfway, a compromise arrangement may be reached. The members of the committee on agriculture were greatly taken with Prof. Robertson's scheme for a big amount, but Prof. Robertson for the purpose of giving the scheme a fair trial, proposed to trade a dressed meat with the Mother Country. The sum of \$300,000 which parliament will be asked to vote for the purpose of giving the scheme a fair trial, is a big amount, but Prof. Robertson for the purpose of giving the scheme a fair trial, proposed to trade a dressed meat with the Mother Country. The sum of \$300,000 which parliament will be asked to vote for the purpose of giving the scheme a fair trial, is a big amount, but Prof. Robertson for the purpose of giving the scheme a fair trial, proposed to trade a dressed meat with the Mother Country.

THE DOMINION TREASURY. The Agriculture Committee is an enthusiast in whatever he takes in hand, and if he be given an opportunity will surely make the dressed meat trade a success. His proposal is to select from the live cattle which reach Montreal for shipment to England about 500 head per week, but in that case the relations to the United States are in a very delicate position. If I am informed, is disposed to make concessions, and if only the hierarchy will meet him halfway, a compromise arrangement may be reached. The members of the committee on agriculture were greatly taken with Prof. Robertson's scheme for a big amount, but Prof. Robertson for the purpose of giving the scheme a fair trial, proposed to trade a dressed meat with the Mother Country. The sum of \$300,000 which parliament will be asked to vote for the purpose of giving the scheme a fair trial, is a big amount, but Prof. Robertson for the purpose of giving the scheme a fair trial, proposed to trade a dressed meat with the Mother Country.

From British consuls reporting, "clean" from all ports of call with the exception of Kobe. A day or two later certain United States vessels called at the quarantine station, and looking over the consular bills of health given by U. S. consuls Dr. Jones found cholera was reported at Yokohama, Hongkong and Kobe, involving 200 cases and 125 deaths. Dr. Jones points out that the figures are furnished to the U. S. consuls by qualified and responsible physicians in any way, make the country tributary or dependent on any of the American cities for its trade, but will, on the contrary, transfer the trade to Vancouver and Victoria or Eastern Canadian trade centres.

VALUABLE RESULTS. The establishments of the several provinces have been examined and separated into groups, according to output, for the census of 1891 and for that of 1881, and in addition the establishments of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which provinces formed the Dominion in the census of 1871, have also been grouped. This work involved the compilation of 169,475 separate industries, their division into five groups and the subdivision of the group containing the smaller industries.

Thomas Black... was killed here in a College. HILL PARK, BRIG COLLEGE. Prospects apply. J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament. TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. A. B. Winchester. The House again went into committee on the mischievous animals bill, Mr. Kellie in the chair. Amendments of which the Attorney-General had given notice, providing for the arrest of animals unlawfully at large, were adopted. An amendment by Mr. Helmecken providing that the owner of a dog that has bitten any person may within six months be summoned before a magistrate, was also adopted. The committee rose and reported. The house went into committee on the fire insurance policy amendment bill, Mr. Braden in the chair. Reported complete with amendments.

COLUMBIA AND WESTERN RAILWAY. The house went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Columbia and Western Railway Company, Mr. Foster in the chair. The incorporators are E. Aug. Heinze, of Butte, Montana; Arthur P. Heinze, of New York; Frederick E. Ward, of Roseland; and Chester Glass, of Spokane. A long discussion took place on the time proposed to be allowed for the construction of the several sections, as follows: The first, from the mouth of Trail creek on the Columbia river, to the town of Roseland, within two years; The second, from the mouth of Trail creek in an easterly or southeasterly direction, not more than twenty miles in a direct line, within two years; The third, from the town of Roseland to Christina lake, within three years; The fourth, from Christina lake to the town of Midway, within four years; The fifth, from the town of Midway to a point half way or more to the town of Penton, within five years; The sixth, from such half-way point to the town of Penton, within six years.

DR. JAMESON'S RECEPTION. LONDON, Feb. 29.—The popular demonstration which attended the landing in England of Dr. Jameson is being continued in some quarters as being in a measure due to the deliberate plans of the government. It is a view to arouse the country against Boer rule in the Transvaal. The air of secrecy which was made to attend the whole proceedings in connection with the landing and arraignment of the Boer ex-administrator is said to give coloring to this belief. At any rate the demonstration will strengthen the hands of the government in any measure which they may take in the future in an attack on the Transvaal. The speaker says it is impossible to acquit the authorities of responsibility. The government, it adds, has done its best to give prominence to jingoism, and to convert the incidents of the raid to party purposes to the detriment of justice and the national reputation.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, \$1.50. The house went into committee on the bill to amend the act in relation to the Nelson Electric Light Company, Mr. Adams in the chair. Reported complete with amendments. The house went into committee on the bill to amend the act in relation to the Telephone Company, Mr. Adams in the chair. Reported complete with amendments. The house went into committee on the bill to amend the act in relation to the Southern railway act, Mr. Booth in the chair. Reported complete without amendments.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. After a delightful sail through the Thousand Islands, I stepped on shore in that quaint old city of Kingston. A shower had fallen and the streets were damp, so that wisdom would have dictated that I, leg-weary as I was, should have kept indoors, but so anxious was I to see the old city that I spent the whole evening in the streets. It was a very welcome discovery. I was lame in both ankles and knees. The head wind and the damp streets had proved an unfortunate combination. I gave, however, little thought to it, supposing it would wear off in a few hours, and the first flush of sunlight saw me speeding up the splendid road that leads toward Napanee. "Night overtook me at a little village near Port Hope, but found me still lame. I rested the next day, and the next, but it was too late; the mischief was done. I rode a good many miles during the rest of the season, but never in March I appeared to be in my hand a newspaper in which a good deal of space was taken by an article in relation to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not at that time know what they were supposed to be, but I had not paid much attention to the article had I not caught the name of a lady whom I knew." Reading I found that she had been greatly benefited by the use of the Pink Pills, and knowing her as I did, had no doubt of the truth of the statement that she had authorized.

PREPARING FOR THE FALL SHOW.

President Milne Offers a Number of Suggestions—Dates Not Yet Finally Determined.

There was a largely attended meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association yesterday evening at the city hall, the president, Dr. C. L. Milne, being in his place, and almost the full number of ladies and gentlemen forming the board being present.

ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH LONG, HARD RIDING.

The Rev. Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Presbyterian Minister at Whitesboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country. In an interview a few days ago, he said: "In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through a part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls, and back to Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden against a strong head wind all day.



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WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. THE BEST. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LTD. Stages for Cariboo. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lilhoote. Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, travelling by daylight and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville.

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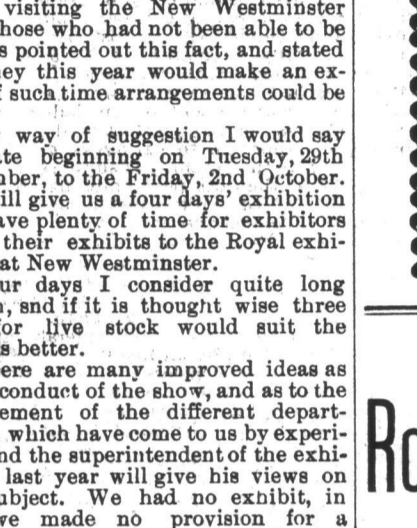
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PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects. W. C. McCORMACK & SON, 1354 St. James Street, Montreal.

BLOTTING PAPER. Exceptionally Low Prices. T. N. Hibben & Co.

VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill. BEST FAMILY FLOUR, SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. THE BEST.

Behold The Star of the West whose health-giving rays, shining over an ever widening circle, give an assurance of well-made cakes to all who use. WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LTD. Stages for Cariboo.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAER Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been given to the Times, July 18, 1884.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION. Foreign Company. COMPANIES ACT, PART IV. AND AMENDING ACTS. "The Main Quesselle Gold Dredging and Mining Company (Foreign). REGISTERED THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

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WHAT IS AN AUTONOMY?

A word that has of late been very much abused in this Dominion is "autonomy." We are told that each province of the confederation is an autonomy and we find a leading provincial politician speaking of the "well-recognized principle of provincial autonomy." It would save a great deal of trouble and prevent much disagreement if Provincial and indeed Dominion legislators thoroughly understood the words they use and if they took care to apply them properly. Attorney-General Sifton would perhaps be a little surprised to learn that neither the Constitution of the Dominion nor the Constitution of any of the provinces recognizes the principle of provincial autonomy. What is autonomy? Here is how the Standard Dictionary defines the word:

"The country must have what the Greeks call autonomy. This implies that the country must have the right, and, of course, the power of establishing that government which it considers best, unexpended to interference from without or pressure from above."

"The power, right or condition of self-government; independence; as the autonomy of an institution or an individual."
"A community that governs itself."
Not one of the provinces is, according to these definitions, an autonomy. Their powers of self-government are by the constitution strictly limited. They are not even autonomous within what is loosely called their "exclusive jurisdiction." There are important subjects within the sphere of government which they cannot touch. They are exposed to interference from without and to pressure from above. The Federal Government has the power to veto every law they make; their power to legislate in the matter of education is subject to important restrictions; they have nothing to do with trade and commerce, or with the imposition of customs duties. How can a province be called an autonomy whose jurisdiction is limited by statute and which cannot act independently even within that jurisdiction?

One of the principal objects of the Constitution is to limit and define the powers of the provinces. An intelligent perusal of the British North America Act shows that it is utter nonsense to talk of the "well-recognized principle of provincial autonomy," and must convince any reader of ordinary discernment that as far as the provinces of this Dominion are concerned there is no such principle.

Every province, it is true, has rights, powers and privileges accorded to it by the Constitution, and it should be most careful to conserve those rights, powers and privileges; but the Constitution does not make any of the provinces "an autonomy"; quite the contrary. Therefore to declare in an important state document that the maintenance of the "well-recognized principle of provincial autonomy" is "essential to the satisfactory operation of our constitution" is a misapplication of the Queen's English which even the late lamented Mrs. Partington would hardly be guilty.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. George W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the London Times, writes very interesting articles on English subjects for the New York Weekly Herald. One of the latest is headed "Chamberlain's Day." In that article Mr. Smalley sketches the public career of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Smalley has a high opinion of the ability of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he evidently considers that both the Mother Country and the Colon-

ies will be benefited by his administration of the Colonial Department. Speaking of his appointment to office under Lord Salisbury Mr. Smalley says:

He passed from politics to statesmanship. Brooding much over these newer interests, considering, as he has ever done, with some exactness, the chances of his own career, considering also in a spirit of true patriotism the larger interests of the Empire, he saw that his one great opportunity, both of building up his own place and of serving his country lay in a new policy for the colonies.

It is a characteristic of him that he should have spoken of them as neglected estates which needed development. It is but a figure of speech, yet it shows how commercialism had saturated his mind. His conception, at any rate, no matter how it was phrased, was a great one. He shook off the notion that the colonies were so many encumbrances, a favorite notion of liberals and radicals which Lord Beaconsfield himself was not free. He persuaded himself, indeed, that it was possible to weld the Empire together more closely than ever before, and to make these outlying provinces in a sense integral parts of the huge imperial fabric which covers half the globe. Australia had taught him a lesson when she offered to send troops to Suakin. Canada taught him another by her perpetual assertion of self-interest as her sole rule of conduct in her relations with the Mother Country. One great inspiration, the other a warning. Out of the two he framed a policy, or in the two he found a germ capable of great national growth. To encourage the loyalty of which New South Wales had given so splendid an example; to repress the centrifugal tendency of Canada by making her see that interest and loyalty might be harmonious—such seems to have been Mr. Chamberlain's purpose.

It will be gathered from this that Mr. Smalley has not formed a very high opinion of Canada politically. In the above extracts he represents this country as utterly selfish, and in another part of his letter he speaks of Canada as being "perhaps the most stiff-necked of the English colonies." There may be more truth in the American journalist's estimate of Canada than many Canadians are willing to admit. Canada, no doubt, in her dealings with the Mother Country has had an eye to the main chance. She is as true as steel and perhaps the most loyal of the colonies, but she has no idea of allowing her interests to be needlessly sacrificed of benefit either friend or neighbor, and it will have to be admitted that like most of her sex she dearly loves to have her own way; but in all times of trial Canada has proved that she is true to British connection, and the indications are that at no period of her existence was her affection for the Mother Country more fervent, and her determination to stand by her for well or for woe stronger. Canadians generally are desirous of closer connection with Great Britain, and since Mr. Chamberlain has shown a disposition to strengthen the bond that connects the colonies with the Mother Country he has risen greatly in their esteem.

AN ADMIRABLE CRIMINAL.

The position of Dr. Jameson is a peculiar one. He is under arrest awaiting trial for what is no doubt regarded by the Government of the Transvaal as a serious crime. But he is a criminal to whom no disgrace attaches. He is looked upon by the great majority of his countrymen as a hero and the offence which he committed, if it is an offence, is considered a noble one. He, it is believed, went to the Transvaal to succor the oppressed. He and his companions took their lives in their hands to help their countrymen—men who had always been free and who loved freedom to strike a blow for liberty. Englishmen cannot find it in their hearts to blame a man who risked so much in so good a cause, even though, through the want of pluck and energy in those whom he tried to rescue, he failed. Success in the enterprise which Dr. Jameson undertook, without the courageous co-operation of those whom he wished to deliver, was impossible, but who is there in England that could bear to see him punished for such a failure?

It is more than likely that Jameson's raid was not such a failure as it appeared on the surface to be. That raid had directed the attention of the British nation and of the whole civilized world to the Transvaal and to the Boer methods of government. It has, too, most likely opened the eyes of the Boers themselves to the danger of attempting to keep in subjection the great majority of the population of their country. There can be no doubt that President Kruger sees that his republic has had a narrow escape. He must know that if Jameson had been backed up by the Uitlanders as he might have been he would have found it impossible to hold out against a host of insurgents determined to be free. He cannot but see that if the grievances of which the Uitlanders complain are not redressed, there will, before long, be another insurrection which may not be so easily put down as the one which has just been nipped in the bud. It is said that he has moderated his tone very much of late and that he has resolved to initiate a greatly more liberal policy towards aliens residing in the Transvaal than he has followed hitherto. When the Boers once begin to treat the Uitlanders well they will most likely find the change so beneficial and so conducive to their welfare in every respect that they will continue it until the distinction between Uitlander and

burgher will be altogether obliterated. It therefore may be that Jameson's invasion may mark the beginning of an era of reform and improvement in the Transvaal, an era in which the Government began to be a republic in reality as well as in name.

HEALTH PRESERVATION.

The Fourteenth Report of the State Board of Health of Wisconsin has been laid on our table by a gentleman who has the preservation of the public health of this Province at heart. From it we see that the authorities of the State have had the same opposition to face and the same difficulties to overcome as the Government of this Province will have to contend against when it tries energetically and effectively to preserve the public health. Many people in Wisconsin do not see the use of a State Board of Health. They considered it a waste of money to put it in operation and to keep it at work. Even in its fourteenth report the Board considers it necessary to show the inhabitants of the young municipalities that it is worth their while to pay attention to the laws of health and to spend a little money to make their villages and settlements wholesome and pleasant places to live in.

"The importance of sanitation in these young municipalities," Dr. Wingeate says, cannot be too highly estimated. The necessity for a proper and wholesome water supply and a proper system of drainage, and a proper construction of our school buildings, and the limitation of school attendance, proper construction of buildings in general and the houses of our citizens, and proper laws to protect our people from the ravages of contagious diseases, are all questions which require the exercise of expert knowledge and are questions of the greatest magnitude and importance.

"Are our laws pertaining to sanitation in municipalities the best and most effective that can be devised, or is it unnecessary to have sanitary laws on our statute books, as some have maintained? These are questions that should be settled permanently. . . . If the sufferings inflicted on the poorer and less intelligent portion of the community by incompetent practitioners of medicine and surgery could be brought home to American legislators, the quacks and charlatans would have a short shrift. Registration acts for practitioners of medicine would be promptly passed and vigorously enforced. In like manner, if a democracy would only be persuaded that contagious diseases, like yellow fever, smallpox and diphtheria, are all questions which require the present careless method of dealing with these scourges would soon be as obsolete as surgery and midwifery without antiseptics. The multitude does not know how typhoid fever lurks in contaminated water; it does not comprehend either the suffering or the economic tax which inevitably falls on any population breathing polluted air or drinking polluted water; it does not realize that public health is only a sum total of individual health, and that every avoidable injury to public health means individual sufferings and losses which need not be incurred."

IMPROVEMENTS.

British Columbians will be glad to hear that it is intended to place another government steamer in the waters of their province. Such a vessel is badly needed. We have for some years been urging the Dominion Government to do something towards surveying the harbours, channels and straits of the province. The charts, as has been proved over and over again, are not, in waters that have been little frequented, by any means to be relied upon. Rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation, which are not marked on the charts, have been found, and the finder in some cases has paid dearly for his experience. Buoys and lights and other aids to navigation are still greatly needed in the Northern waters of the province. It is to be hoped that these wants will be soon supplied.

A second government vessel is needed to do some prospecting in the matter of the deep-sea fisheries. Valuable food fish abound near all parts of the coast, but little is known as to the locality of the banks which they frequent and on which they feed. A vessel under proper direction would, we are satisfied, make many valuable discoveries in this direction in two or three seasons. And then there are the smugglers to be looked after and the unlicensed vendors of spirituous liquors. We have heard bitter complaints of the mischief done by illicit traders of one kind and another along the coast. It would, we believe, pay the government to have a vessel on the coast to put down smuggling. Legitimate trade would be benefited by the energy and the vigilance of a preventive service.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society held their regular monthly "at home" last evening—and each succeeding event becomes more interesting and enjoyable. The Sons of Erin were last evening the guests of their Scotch brethren, and it is safe to say that not a single person of the large audience went away dissatisfied. A choice programme was rendered, after which refreshments were served and dancing, cards, etc., were indulged in "to the wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

Ninety Per Cent.

Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that dread disease, diphtheria, which is now so common. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come well repaid by its health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

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A SET OF PROVERBS.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER XI.
Being resolved to our purpose overnight, we set out fairly early in the morning for Elche, which lies a dozen leagues or thereabouts to the west of Alicante. Our way lay through gardens of oranges and spreading vineyards, which flourish exceedingly in this part, being protected from unkind winds by high mountains against the north and east, and here you shall picture us on the white, dusty road, Moll leading the way a dozen yards in advance, a tambourine slung on her back with streaming ribbons of many colors, taking two or three steps on one foot and then two or three steps on 't'other, with a Spanish swing of her hips at each turn, swinging her arms as she claps her castanets to the air of a song she had picked up at Barcelona, and the reason thereof I do not know. Behind her, don with a guitar across his back, Dawson with our bundle of clothes, and I with a wallet of provisions hanging 'o' one side and a skin of wine on the other, and all as white as any miller with the dust of Moll's dancing.

"It might be as well," says Don Sanchez in his solemn, deliberate manner. "If Mistress Moll were advised to practice stunts in our restaurant, she would be a good deal better than a school-teacher. 'Age, senior,' replied Dawson, 'I've been of the same mind these last ten minutes. But with your consent, Don Sanchez, I'll put her to a more serious exercise.'"

The don consenting with a bow, Jack continues: "You may have observed that I haven't opened my lips since we left the town, and the reason thereof is that I've been turning over in my mind whether, having come this far, it would not be advisable to let my Moll know of our project. Because if she should refuse the sooner we consider some other plan the better, seeing that now she is in good case and as careless as an it bird on the bough, and she is less tractable to our purposes than when she felt the pinch of hunger and cold and would have jumped at anything for a bit of comfort."

"Does she not know of our design?" asks the don, lifting his eyebrows.

"No more than the man in the moon, senior," answers Jack. "For, though Kit and I may have discoursed of it at odd times, we have been mighty careful to shut our mouths or talk of a fine day at her approach."

"Very good," says Don Sanchez. "You are her father."

"And she shall know it," says Jack, with resolution, and taking a stride or two in advance he calls to her to give over dancing and come to him.

"Have you forgot your heading," he asks as she turns and waits for him, "that you have no more respect for your elders than to choke 'em with dust along of your shuffling?"

"What a thoughtless thing am I!" cries she in a voice of contrition. "Why, you're floured as white as a shade."

"Then, taking up a corner of her waist shawl, she gently rubs away the dust from the tip of his nose, so that it stands out glowing red from his face like a cherry through a hole in a pie crust, at which she claps her hands and rings out a peal of laughter.

"I counted to make a lady of you, Moll," says Jack in sorrow, "but I see plainly you will ever be a fool, and so 'tis to no purpose to speak seriously."

"Surely, father, I have ever been what you wish me to be," answers she demurely, "for none has ever known what he would be telling her."

"Then do you put them plucky clappers away and listen to me patiently," says he.

Moll puts her hands behind her, and drawing a long lip and casting round eyes at us over her shoulder walks along very slowly by her father's side, while he broaches the matter to her. And this he did with some difficulty, for his no easy thing to make a roguish plot look innocent, as we could see by his shifting his bundle from one shoulder to the other now and again, scratching his ear and the like, but what he said, we, walking a pace or two behind, could not catch, he dropping to a very low tone, as if ashamed to hear his own voice.

"To all he has to tell she listens very attentively, but in the end she says something which causes him to stop dead short and turn upon her, gaping like a pig."

"What!" he cries as we came up. "You knew all this two months ago?"

"Yes, father," answers she primly, "quite two months."

"And pray who told you?" he asks.

"No one, father, since you forbade me to ask questions. But though I may be dumb to oblige you I can't be deaf. Kit and you are forever a-talking of it."

"Maybe, child," says Dawson, mightily nettled, "maybe you know why we left Alicante this morning."

"I should be dull indeed if I didn't," answers she. "And if you hadn't said when we saw the ships that they might meet more Englishmen in the town than we might care to know henceforth why—well, maybe we should have been in Alicante now."

"By denying yourself that satisfaction," says Don Sanchez, "we may conclude that the future we are making for you is not unacceptable."

get her to play a mean part willingly—could we, Kit? She was forever wanting the part of a queen writ for her."

The next day about sundown, coming to a little eminence, Don Sanchez points out a dark patch of forest lying betwixt us and the mountains and says:

"That is Elche, the place where we are to stay some month."

We could make out no houses at all, but he told us the town lay in the middle of the forest and added some curious particulars as how, lying on flat ground and within easy access of the sea, it could not exist at all but for the snuffing of the Spaniards on one side and of the Barbary pirates on the other; how both for their own convenience respected it as neutral ground on which each could exchange his merchandise without let or hindrance from the other; how the sort of sanctuary thus provided was never violated either by Algerine or Spanish, but such was free to come and go as he pleased, etc., and this did somewhat reassure us, though we had all been more content to see our destination on the crest of a high hill.

From this point we came in less than half an hour to Abade, a small village, but very bustling, for here the cart road

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from Alicante ends, all transport of commodities betwixt this and Elche being done on mules. So here there was great commotion of carriers setting down and taking up merchandise and the way choked with carts and mules and a very babel of tongues, there being Moors here as well as Spaniards, and all shouting their loudest to be the better understood of each other. These were the first Moors we had seen, but they did not encourage us with great hopes of more intimate acquaintance, wearing nothing but a kind of long, ragged shirt to their heels, with a hood for their heads in place of a hat and all mightily foul with grease and dirt.

Being astray betimes the next morning, we reached Elche before midday, and here we seemed to be in another world, for this region is no more like Spain than Spain is like our own country. Entering the forest, we found ourselves encompassed on all sides by prodigious high palm trees, which hitherto we had seen only singly here and there, cutting out among the palms like tall, thin spires, they are, standing 80 to 100 feet high, with never a branch, but only a great spreading crown of leaves, with strings of dates hanging down from their midst.

Beneath in marshy places grew sugar canes as high as any bagstock, and elsewhere were patches of rice, which grows like corn with us, but thrives well in the shade, curiously watered by artificial streams of water. And for hedges to their property these Moors have agaves, with great spiky leaves which no man can penetrate, and other strange plants, whereof I will mention only one they call the fig of Barbary, which is no fig at all, but a plant having large, fleshy leaves growing one out of the other, with fruit and flower sprouting out of the edges, and all monstrosities prickly. To garish and beautiful this formidable defense nature had cast over all a network of creeping herbs, with most extraordinary flowers, delightful both to see and smell, but why so prickly no man can say.

"Surely this must be paradise," cries Moll, staying to look around her.

And we were of the same thinking until we came to the town, which, as I have said, lies in the midst of this forest, and then all our hopes and expectations were dashed to the ground, for we had looked to find a city in keeping with these surroundings—of fairy palaces and stately mansions. In place whereof was naught but a wilderness of mean, low, squatted houses, with past mauling, ill paved alleys, and all past everything for unsavory smells—heapings of refuse lying before every door, stark naked brats of children screaming everywhere and a pack of famished dogs snapping at our heels.

Don Sanchez leads the way, we following, with useful looks one at the other, till we reach the market place, and there he takes us into a house of entertainment, where a dozen Moors are squatting on their haunches in groups about sundry bowls of a smoking mess called cuscussun, which is a kind of paste with a little butter in it and a store of spices. Their manner of eating it is simple enough. Each man dips his hand in the pot, takes out a handful and dances it about till it is fashioned into a ball, and then he eats it with all the gusto in the world.

For our repast we were served with a joint of roast mutton, and this being cut up we had to take up in our hands and eat like any savages, their religion denying these Moors anything but the bare necessities of life. Also their law forbids the drinking of wine, which did most upset Jack Dawson, he having for drink with his meat nothing but the choice of water and sour milk, but which he liked less I know not, for he would go dry any day than be poisoned with such liquor.

While we were at our meal a good many Moors came in to stare at us, as at a rare show, and especially at Moll, whose bright clothes and loose hair excited their curiosity, for their women do rarely go abroad, except they be old, and wear only long, dirty white robes, stuff the lower part of their faces.

One of them smiled, and it is noticeable that these people, like our own, do not laugh, taking such demonstration as a sign of weakness and foolishness, but watching our actions very intently. And presently an old Moor, with a white beard and more cleanly dressed than the rest, pushing the crowd aside to see what was forward, recognized Don Sanchez, who at once rose to his feet, we not to behold him in good manners, rising also.

"May Babar?" says the old Moor, and repeating this phrase thrice, which is a sure sign of hearty welcome, he clasps the don's hand without shaking it and lays his own upon his breast, the don doing likewise. Then Don Sanchez, introducing us as we understood by his gestures, the old Moor bends his head gravely, putting his right hand first to his heart, next to his forehead and then kissing the two foremost fingers laid across his lips, we replying as best we could with a bowing and scraping.

These formalities completed the don and the old Moor walk apart, and we squat down again to our mutton bones. After a lengthy discussion the old Moor goes, and Don Sanchez, having paid the reckoning, leads us out of the town by many crooked alleys and cross passages, he speaking never a word and we asking no questions, but marveling exceedingly what is to happen next. And following a wall overhung by great palms we turn a corner and find there our old Moor standing beside an open door with a key in his hand. The old Moor gives the key into Don Sanchez's hand, and with a very formal salutation leaves us.

Then, following the don through the doorway, we find ourselves in a spacious garden, but quite wild for neglect, flower and weed and fruit all mingling madly together, but very beautiful to my eye, never so full for the abundance of color, the richness of the vegetables and the graceful forms of the adjacent palms.

A house stood in the midst of this wilderness, and thither Don Sanchez, picked his way, we at his heels still too amazed to speak. Beside the house was a well, with a little wall about it, and seating himself on this Don Sanchez opens his lips for the first time.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S**BAKING POWDER****MOST PERFECT MADE.**

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"My friend, Sidi ben Ahmed, has offered me the use of this place as long as we choose to stay here," says he. "Go look in the house and tell me if you care to live in it for a year."

[To be continued.]**PROMPTLY SQUELCHED.**

FREDERICTON, N.B., Feb. 27.—(Special)—In the provincial legislature yesterday afternoon Mr. Pitts introduced a resolution, of which he had previously given notice, denouncing the Dominion Government for interference in the Manitoba school question. He spoke an hour on the subject. When he took his seat nobody offered to second his motion and it was dropped.

A Peculiar Month.

The month of February in a leap year has some peculiarities of which not many people are aware. This year, for example, February has five Saturdays. This has occurred just once in every twenty-eight years in the last 124 years. February will have five Saturdays again in 1908, twelve years from now, because at the turn of the century there comes a break in the twenty-eight year period, which is reduced to twelve years. Twenty-eight years later, in 1936, we will again have five Saturdays in the month of February. The same rule holds good for every day in the week, each recurring five times in the leap year month of February every twenty-eight years, with the exception of Monday and Wednesday. During the last 200 years these two days have come five times in February at one interval of twelve years, while the rest of the days have been forty years apart once during the same period of 200 years.—Ex.

REV. C. SAUGSTAD, president of the New Norway colony, arrived by the Charter last night on his way to his home at Bella Coola. He is accompanied by four settlers, who have forsaken the cold wintry climes of Minnesota for a home in the Far West. They say they are but the vanguard of a large contingent which will leave the prairies of Minnesota and Dakota and fill up the Bella Coola valley.

"John, what is the best thing to feed a parrot on?" asked an elderly lady of her bachelor brother, who had no roots.

"Arsenic," gruffly answered John.—Tit-Bits.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR.—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure by which was permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks and I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all who are in despair, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect security assured. Address with stamp.—L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

THIRTY-THREE NEWS OF THE

Opening of the Spring—Cold Weather Maintains

slides on the C. P. in Carib

Special to the C

VANCOUVER, March 1.—Salmon season opened to fishermen were out, but were running.

Mr. Powell, of the B. C. F. was made the happy boy on the 29th of Feb. will not have a birthday during February 27.

riagos and 45 deaths there were no fires, and dealt with in the police Saturday and Sunday days in Vancouver. The touched zero, and a most of the time.

The customs duties of minister during February \$5,981.96; the imports—Exports, \$155,117.

An enthusiastic manufacturer, at Richmond, B. C. elected president, and secretary. Resolution passed for the reduction of agricultural products and immigration.

Vancouver's imports of February amounted to \$29,555.60; with exports

NANAIMO NANAIMO, March 2.—Nanaimo has been completed carpenter work is complete will be left to dry afterwar's painted, varnished.

Anticipations in regard to Englishman's river bridge, not realized, still stands, though slight delay, government agent instructions to leave the secure.

The bark Leon, having cargo of 300 tons of coal, has been towed into harbor to load lumber at Herby for an Alaskan canner. In all 250,000 feet of piles.

QUESNELLE P. From the B. C. Mining Mr. Drummond is here, treat company's works, Anderson from the Ma Four-Mile creek.

In the early part of thermometer registered below zero a party located remark ably much. Mr. Peiron arrived by has gone forward to Ca the river division scheme pushed forward and the

BARKERVILLE From the B. C. Mining H. Bellamy and J. camped at Horse Shoe clearing.

With regret we have to of John Knott, whose of the old landmarks so streets. Mr. Knott is land, and had attained he was a resident of this town of years, and was deemed for his numerous good upright, honorable town

KAMLOOP James Todd, Jr., with have been prospecting on Thursday brought in be assayed. The ledge mineralized throughout.

Last fall a party located Forks which they thought able for sluicing for gold was prospecting but no J. E. Latreucille and have secured the interest on Mound mobile sent up a pack of Mr. Smith with provisions.

A train of fifteen car wheat passed through the for Australia.

Two very bad mud slides delayed the C.P.R. on V Thursday. The track was eral feet deep with mud trees, so that the mails had to be transferred on