

MARKABLE PERMANENCY.

Medicines Only Relieve For a Short Time.

Kidney Pills Cures Stay Cured - Case of Mr. Gilchrist, of Port Hope, Proves This.

Hope, Ont., Feb. 22.—(Special)—back in 1896, Mr. Chas. Gilchrist of Constable of this town, was afflicted with Diabetes. He was in bad shape, and never expected to get well again. He was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills in March of that year. But some thought that the disease would return. Five years have passed, and Mr. Gilchrist is still enjoying good health.

April 24th, 1896, he wrote: "I have suffered for ten years with Diabetes and Kidney disorders. My was of a dark, brick color, and in while passing was something like I have been treated by the doctors, but could get no relief. I have been very bad. The pain in my back was dreadful. I could not sit in a chair without having a cushion under my back. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and decided to try more for a cure. They cured me, and I can heartily recommend them to anyone."

July 2nd, 1900, he writes: "I am well, and have been so since the 29th of '99. My urine is a natural color. There is no pain in my back now. I am sure I would have been in a bad way for Dodd's Kidney Pills. They certainly saved my life. It is no medicine like them," and in a letter he adds, "I say that Dodd's Kidney Pills is the truth. They were not good, I would not say were good. The citizens of Port Hope all know me, and can vouch for what I have written."

These medicines only relieve. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure, stay cured, and give a satisfactory, permanent, and cure for Kidney Complaint, used only remedy with an unbroken record of success in every case, and not a failure—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A SPECIAL SERVICE.

Alaska Steamship Company Providing Victoria With an Every Day Service.

Farallon, which is on the Victoria route in place of the Rosalie, will make a special trip from here to-morrow for Port Townsend and Seattle, returning, will leave Seattle on Sunday morning on a special trip to Victoria. She will leave here as usual on Sunday evening.

Alaska Steamship Co. is now giving via an every day service, including Alaska. A large crowd will go over on Farallon tonight and will return on Monday morning.

The steamer Rosalie will be thoroughly hauled and painted before resuming the early in the coming week. The work done by the Messrs. Ballou in the harbor, a large force of men being employed.

The Dolph, the flyer of the Alaska Steamer Co.'s fleet, will sail for Seattle to-morrow evening from Seattle, with passengers joining her at Port Hope by steamer Farallon from here. Dolph will be crowded this trip with freight, and every berth having already sold. She will take a Dawson

Agnes Deane Cameron, principal of South Park school, arrived in the city today, after making a trip to San Francisco.

To You To Sell

part of your farm? If so, let your property with me, in making a speedy selling lands, and at the present time dispose of your property at prices are

J. E. CHURCH,
14 TROUBAD AVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Canadian Railway Company, incorporated by act of the Legislature of British Columbia, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Canadian Railway Company, and the company's railway to be a body corporate and possess the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and the company's railway to be a body corporate and possess the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and the company's railway to be a body corporate and possess the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

H. B. McIVERIN,
Solicitor for said Company.
Dated at Ottawa, this 13th day of January, 1901.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date of this notice, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on that parcel of land known and described as the North Half of Section Twenty (20), Township Ten (10), Range Charlotte District.

A. J. BRIGGS,
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 23, 1901.

OR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake District, 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanich road, comprising 25 acres, well cultivated, and good buildings, for further particulars apply to John Black on premises.

ANTED—Bright men and women copywriters for "Queen Victoria" Her Life and Reign. Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling story, with mother and monarch. Reads like a romance. Contains 200 illustrations. The Lincolnton Books on time. Lots of money in it. Send for free prospectus. The Lincolnton Publishing Co., Toronto.

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 22.

Enemy in Full Retreat

Plummer Routed by Boers' Col. Gunn—Prisoners and Two Guns Captured.

The Burgers' Losses Since Sunday Last—Death of "Gaz."

Howard.

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Chinese Commission

Messrs. Clute and Munn to Leave Ottawa for the West To-Morrow.

The First Sitting in the Province Will Be Held at Vancouver.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—R. C. Clute, K. C., and D. J. Munn, two of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration, are now in the city. The other commissioner is Mr. P. H. Rossland. Messrs. Clute and Munn will leave here for the Pacific Coast to-morrow, and will likely hold their first meeting in the province of British Columbia at Victoria.

The Chinese commission will hold its first sitting at Vancouver, and will afterwards sit at Victoria.

Railway Bills. In the House to-day Col. Prior introduced a bill regarding the Nakusp and Slocan Railway company, and another respecting the British Columbia Southern railway. A Morrison introduced a bill relating to the Columbia and Western railways. They were all read a first time.

The Royal Visit. Col. Prior called attention of the government to the programme of the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in Canada, which was that they were to land at Halifax and visit the Pacific coast. This he regretted very much. He hoped the government would do its best to have this changed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I may inform my hon. friend that this matter is now subject of correspondence, but as it is confidential cannot give it to the House. I may say, however, that it would be a most unfortunate thing if they had not an opportunity to visit every province in the Dominion. I think it would be most convenient and the best route for their Royal Highnesses to come by way of the Pacific Coast instead of the Atlantic, and to land at Vancouver, visiting the Territories, Manitoba, and Ontario, and then to return to Halifax. This, it may be assumed, is the view that is being represented to their Royal Highnesses.

The House then went into the committee, taking up the post office department.

Census Commissioners. Frank Burnett and Harry Cowan have been appointed census commissioners for Burrard.

SUBJECT TO EXTRADITION. Important Decision in the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Feb. 23.—A decision was rendered to-day in the United States Supreme court in the case of Fred Lee Rice, Frank Rutledge, and Thomas Jones, holding that men were subject to extradition to Canada. The case has attracted considerable attention because it raised an international question. The three men were arrested in Chicago as fugitives from justice for offences committed in Ontario, Canada, and upon an effort being made to extradite them, they sought to secure a writ of habeas corpus from the district court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, on the ground that the United States commissioner who heard their cases had received them upon information and belief, and that this proceeding was not justifiable in an extradition case.

The court held against the petition, on the ground that while one of the counts of the complaint was upon information and belief only, the other three were made upon the knowledge of a Canadian officer, and these were competent to justify extradition.

Another Case. Buffalo, Feb. 23.—Judge Hazel, of the United States court, handed down a decision this afternoon holding that Harvey Birch, alias Harry Phillips, who is fighting extradition to Canada, should be sent back to that country for trial. Phillips is alleged, committed larceny at Mount Morris, Canada, in 1894.</

Stanton's Little Anticostive Pills

Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness. 25c to Any Address.

DR. CHEMIST, VICTORIA, B. C.

Preparation of standard strength. Treating is stopped as the bottles are opened at the premises. It is sold only in the districts...

The local whiskey rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the state, and have always caused municipal elections, have been uprooted and banished...

Another important point that was brought up at the meeting was the proposed amendment to the act...

As the state board of control, created by the general assembly, is to be the dispenser of liquor...

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Chinese Executions

Large Crowd Present When Two Officials Were Beheaded in the Capital.

Several of the Ministers Think China Has Not Been Sufficiently Punished.

(Associated Press.) Peking, Feb. 26.—A crowd of fully 10,000 persons witnessed the execution of Chih Su and Hsu Cheng Yin...

The condemned men met death stoically. In each case one head severed the head from the body. The execution was being carried out in the presence of a meeting...

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LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

Local Branch Formed at Nanaimo—The Presbytery of Victoria.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Feb. 27.—A local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance was formed last night...

Another accident is reported to have happened yesterday afternoon at Extension mines. A large party of Scotch fishermen left to-day for China Hat fishing grounds...

VESSEL MISSING

Keel of Vessel Has Foundered With Thirty Persons Aboard.

London, Feb. 27.—Early yesterday morning the British steamer Chamis collided near Newarp lightship, three miles east of Yarmouth...

ATTACKED BY SOMALIS

British Expedition of Five Hundred Men, After Making an Eight-day March of 114 Miles into the Somali Country...

SHORT OF FUNDS

John Redmond to Visit the United States in Search of Money.

London, Feb. 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, commenting on the alleged shortage of the British treasury...

DISTURBANCES AT OPORTO

Oporto, Feb. 26.—It is understood the Brazilian government will demand explanations from Portugal...

WAS HEIR TO A FORTUNE

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 26.—On the night of February 9th, 1896, an unknown man was assaulted in Arden's lumber yard...

STEAMER WRECKED

Washington, Feb. 26.—The steamer Newark, of the quartermaster's department, reported wrecked on Oatunadunes...

HAYTI AND DOMINICAN

Washington, Feb. 26.—What is known here as the "Philobert incident" was caused by the occupation by Haytian troops of some territory in dispute...

RETURNING TO ENGLAND

New York, Feb. 26.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived in this city last night. His Grace's father-in-law...

DEAL NOT COMPLETED

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—Henry M. Whitney, the president of the Nova Scotia Coal and Iron Company...

Captured in a Laager

Forty Burglars and Whole of the Supplies Taken by the British.

Dispatches Dealing With Events Preceding the Surrender at Paardeberg.

(Associated Press.) Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Feb. 27.—A private message received here says Scheepers's laager, near Willowmore...

TRIP TO REACH SHAFTE

Explorers Are Still Unable to Make Their Way to No. 6.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR

Cebu, Philippine Islands, Feb. 27.—Jose Serapin, an uncle of Aguinaldo and formerly an insurgent colonel...

BELL COMPANY LOST

Boston, Feb. 26.—Judge Brown, of the United States circuit court, today decided against the American Bell Telephone Co.

THE PLAGUE AT CAPETOWN

Capetown, Feb. 27.—Seven fresh cases of bubonic plague were reported yesterday. Two of the victims were European men...

MANUAL TRAINING

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Messrs. Northrup, Waddington, Medcalf, Rosnstone and Wilkinson, manual training teachers...

SHOT HER HUSBAND

Amherst, Feb. 27.—R. F. O'Brien, of Montreal, was sentenced yesterday to four years in the penitentiary...

BANKER ARRESTED

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Edmund Palmer, whose banks at Desplains and Ashley, Ill., and Ellettsville, Ind., have closed with liabilities estimated at more than \$80,000...

FIGHT IN THE REICHSRATH

Vienna, Feb. 27.—There was a free fight today between the Pan-Germans and Czechs on the floor of the Reichsrath.

GLASS MANUFACTURER DEAD

Pittsburg, Feb. 27.—John Tibby, one of the most prominent glass manufacturers of Pennsylvania and well known throughout the country as senior member of Tibby Bros. Co., died last night after a two weeks' illness.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 27.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in this city yesterday morning.

THE BACKACHE STAGE MAY BE JUST

Incipient form of kidney disease which, if neglected, will develop into a stubborn and distressing disorder...

WITHOUT MEDICINE

Consumption Cured By Electricity—Company Will Build Sanitariums.

(Associated Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27.—It is stated that a company will be organized here within a few days...

HUNTING FOR A NEGRO

Who Fatally Assaulted a Young School Teacher.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 26.—Ida Finklestein, aged 20 years, school teacher, while walking through the long strip of woods yesterday...

STRIKE ON GREAT LAKES

Lake Carriers' Association Refuse to Grant Demands of Engineers.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27.—As a result of the refusal of the Lake Carriers' Association to grant the demands of the marine engineers for additional help...

PREPARING A COUP?

New York, Feb. 27.—In commenting on the South African war the London correspondent of the Tribune says that military men at the metropolis are inclined to believe that the government is preparing a coup...

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New York, Feb. 27.—The attic and a large portion of the roof at the northeast corner of the criminal court building were destroyed by fire today.

EIGHT HOURS FOR MINERS

London, Feb. 27.—The House of Commons to-day, after a lengthy debate, passed the second reading of the bill restricting the work of miners to eight hours daily by 212 to 19 votes.

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Establishing Rifle Clubs

The Minister of Militia Says Regulations Are Now Being Formulated.

Members Will Be Required to Serve the Country in Time of Need.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held here to-day. Col. Gibson, Hamilton, president in the chair. Lord Minto, Major-General O'Grady-Italy and Dr. Borden were among those present.

FAVORS OCCUPATION

Gen. Gomez Denies Statement That He Wishes Withdrawal of United States Troops.

Havana, Feb. 26.—Gen. Gomez visited Governor-General Wood this morning, and assured him that stories of unrest at the continuance of United States intervention were false...

FRUIT INSPECTION

Hon. S. A. Fisher introduced a bill in the House to-day to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing fruit for sale.

DR. HORSEY'S BILL

Dr. Horsey introduced a bill to make May 24th a permanent public holiday. The Government Steamers.

WRECK LOCATED

The Rio de Janeiro Lies in Thirteen Fathoms of Water.

NICARAGUAN CANAL

Negotiations With Imperial Government Will Be Conducted From Washington.

THE STEEL COMPANY

London, Feb. 26.—The Nicaragua negotiations have been, or are on the point of being, entirely transferred to Washington.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST

The claim of their cough medicine to be good as Chamberlain's are effectively at rest in the following testimony of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me.

NEW STEEL CORPORATION

New York, Feb. 26.—Mr. J. P. Morgan this afternoon authorized the Associated Press to say that the capital issue of the new United States Steel Corporation would be \$300,000,000 of bonds, \$400,000,000 of preferred stock, and \$400,000,000 of common stock.

THE STEEL COMPANY

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APRIOL & STEEL PILLS FOR LADIES. REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERBLY BITTER. APRIOL PILLS COULD PENNYWORTH. Order of all chemists or post free for \$1.00 from BAYN & BORN, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

THE MINERAL TAX.

The gentlemen interested, directed or remotely, in the introduction of capital for the development of the resources of British Columbia, are quite sure that the present tax on the output of all mines when they go beyond a certain point is injurious in its effects. They may be right. It will devolve upon the Legislature to listen to all the arguments they have prepared, and after weighing all the facts opposed to their contentions render a decision in the interests of the community at large. This is one of the most important matters with which our provincial representatives will have to deal, and the position they take will be of great concern to all people at home and to large circles abroad.

The Times believes in the encouragement of capitalists to come here and make investments and trusts that in all their ventures they may meet with success beyond their expectations, and that the benefits they reap themselves may be shared to some extent at least by the country from which they draw their dividends. The latter feature of the case we presume will not be lost sight of by the government in coming to a decision on a matter of so much moment to the community in a province in which the output of ore promises to be so large before the passage of many years. We have gone very deeply into debt for the purpose of providing means of access to the wealth stored up in our mountain fastnesses. The people have borne no more grumbling than their forefathers have indulged in for generations under similar circumstances, because they had faith in the future of their province and were convinced that the day would come when their confidence would receive justification. The question seems to be, has the day arrived when they should be relieved of some part of the burden which they have so long borne, and should they be compelled to continue in the old way, preparing the path of the capitalist and receiving none of the benefits of the wealth which as long as it was inaccessible belonged to the people, but as soon as the latter had provided railroads and all other modern transportation conveniences for its development passed into the hands of private individuals and upon dividends from which the said individuals will live sumptuously in foreign lands, leaving merely the wages of the laborers for British Columbia to was strong upon. We are not preaching socialism, but are pleading for justice to the province. Are the capitalists who pay one or two per cent. royalty on the product of their properties more severely taxed than the merchants and the farmers and the mechanics and the laborers of British Columbia? Let the Legislators ask the real estate owner what he thinks about it. We are all anxious to see the mining industry flourish, as there is no doubt whatever that upon it largely depends the future of the province; but none of us is prepared to add to the burden which he is already compelled to bear in order that the fat dividends of capitalists may become more frequent. The railways (which for the most part were built at the expense of the people) exact a heavy tribute upon the ore they carry for the benefit of their shareholders, the smelters take off another slice on behalf of their owners, the proprietors of the mine take the rest, and the province, which was the original owner of all this wealth and went into debt to render its exploitation possible, comes in nowhere.

We do not contend that this is an absolutely correct statement of the case. But we have stated the point of view from which the question is regarded by many people. It is the duty of the Legislature to make taxation as equitable as possible. Therefore in view of the persistence of the demands which have been made upon it since the imposition of the tax the fairness and inequalities of which are now subjects for discussion by the House, the importance which is likely to be attached to its conclusions will be understood.

WEALTH OF CANADA.

The possibilities which lie before Canada as a manufacturing country are merely beginning to be appreciated. In an address delivered before the Manufacturers' Association of Canada in Toronto a few days ago, Mr. Moxham, an expert from the United States, spoke of the future of the steel industry and the advantages which this country possesses over that of our neighbors in nearly all great industrial processes. Mr. Moxham estimated—and there seemed to be no flaw in his reasoning, for his facts were irrefutable—that steel can be produced north of the boundary for six dollars per ton less than it can be turned out south of the line. In Canada all the raw materials have been assembled by nature; in the United States they have to be carried hundreds of miles from various parts of the country to the central point selected for treatment, Mr. Carnegie, whose works were at one time thought to have attained to the highest form in economy of production, was compelled to build a railway one hundred and fifty miles in length from Pittsburgh to tap the lake country and to transport his ore hundreds of miles in steamers to this carriage way before he fully developed the great works which made him the millionaire he is. The iron works which have commenced operations in Cape Breton have been established right in the midst of the raw

materials and on tidewater, so that not only the cost of the transportation of raw materials hundreds of miles by rail and water is saved, but the cost of the carriage of the finished product to the seaboard also. Cape Breton is at least one thousand miles nearer Europe than Pittsburgh, and if it be true that United States iron is destined to drive the manufacturers of Great Britain and Germany out of the business, it is clear that the Pittsburgh men will in turn be ousted by the Canadians. It should be borne in mind that this will be no small thing for the Mother Country. Iron produced at such cheap rates will be a boon to her in the great race for commercial and manufacturing pre-eminence which she seems to be about to enter upon with Germany and the United States.

While Eastern Canada is bounding forward on the highway of progress because of the discovery of its potentialities, the resources of the central portion have not escaped attention. The Premier of Ontario, Mr. G. W. Ross, has for some years been taking steps to secure the maximum benefit for the people of his province of the great wealth deposited there by it. He is averse to all the good things, the country being carried off to the United States and turned to account there for the benefit of foreigners. His wise policy has borne fruit with a suddenness that is most astonishing. As soon as it became evident that the country was not to be permitted to be carried to the United States piecemeal some of the most enterprising men of the United States came to the country. Mr. Clergue has already spent many millions of dollars in building railroads and workshops for the production of wood pulp, iron, etc. Mr. Camp, the celebrated shipbuilder of Philadelphia, is constructing works which will cost millions and employ an enormous number of men, while negotiations have been concluded with other men representing large amounts of capital who are anxious to have a part in the movement of expansion now so noticeable in that enterprising province of the Dominion.

In the midst of all these tales and rumors of expansion, what about British Columbia, a province which possesses all the resources of its Eastern sisters, with many more added thereto? Are there not some lines in which we are adding but little to our own wealth and contributing vastly to that of our neighbors? If so, is there any possibility of effecting a change, not of course in the direction of retrenchment because of any grievance we may have, but simply for our own welfare, just as we assume that in all they do the agrarians of the United States is the chief object of American statesmen? For instance, if it be well that the industry of smelting iron should be encouraged by bounties, why not do something to promote the production of pig lead also? That is a matter of course within the province of the Dominion government as well as that of the provinces. We are not aware that the encouragement of lead-smelting was a subject brought to the attention of the Dominion government which lately waited upon it. At all events, it should have been.

We have to deal with neighbors of an ultra-protectionist type. There is no such thing as give and take with them. They want to take all, and probably always will. The most ardent free trader must be nonplussed by the facts as we have them presented to us every day and be forced to confess that it is sometimes necessary to meet extraordinary conditions by extraordinary measures. We believe results have justified the policy which the Premier of Ontario, free trader though he be, has thought it well to pursue? Have any of our legislators ever thought of elaborating a policy which would render us more independent of our southern brethren than we are and would put an end forever to alarmist cries of the danger of our being encircled in the meshes of the all-pervading trusts?

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. Radical in many things and conservative in the extreme in others are we in British Columbia. In the Imperial Parliament, in the Dominion House of Commons and in nearly all the provincial legislatures of Canada the parliamentary "function" known as the debate on the address is being curtailed to the shortest possible limit. In these days of hurry and bustle the truth has dawned upon the legislators that this debate is merely waste of time. The speakers roam over the universe and deal with almost every subject engaging the attention of the statesmen of the Empire and of the Dominion and its different sections. Later on all the matters which the orators have dealt with generally come before the House individually and the deluge of talk goes on. The absurdity of this form has become apparent, and in most Houses of Parliament the members are following the example of nature and allowing that which fulfills no practical purpose to pass away. The members all profess to be anxious to finish the business of the province with promptness and thoroughness. Then why waste time at the beginning of the session and rush along like a cyclone when nearing its end? The mover and seconder of the address in the House yesterday spoke eloquently, tersely and

directly of the events so deeply affecting the Empire, the Dominion and the province which have occurred since the House adjourned last year. They covered the whole ground, and we are sure that on the conclusion of their remarks political abstractions might with advantage have been dropped and the concrete business which awaits attention attacked with vigor. Before the end of the session members will no doubt have ample opportunity to make their attitude clear upon all the questions which are of special interest to British Columbians at the present time.

The tendency of public men in Canada, in contradistinction to that of the parliamentarians in Great Britain, appears to lean to much talking. Notwithstanding the example of the Premier of Canada and of the chief men on both sides of politics in Great Britain, it is felt that it may be necessary to place a legislative check upon the garrulous at Ottawa. Sometimes there is a feeling that some such power would be of considerable advantage in the British Columbia House.

MANITOBA AND RAILWAYS.

Many points of great interest in the agreement which the Manitoba government has entered into with the Canadian Northern railway for the operation of the Northern Pacific system in that province were omitted in the dispatches to the British Columbia press. For instance, it was not stated that the C. P. R. had been asked for and had submitted an offer, which was favored by the government but rejected by a caucus of its supporters in favor of the proposition of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. The correspondence of Premier Roblin with President Shaughnessy has laid all the facts bare, perhaps a trifle earlier than Mr. Roblin releases, seeing that it has been made clear that the supporters of the government in the house have no confidence in their leaders.

The proposal of the C. P. R. would occupy too much space to give in full, but it may be summarized as follows: It proposed to take over the Northern Pacific lines and to pay the government for them \$220,000 a year for the first ten years; \$245,000 for the second, and \$300,000 for the third ten years, and continuously thereafter. The rate on wheat from Winnipeg to Fort William is now 14 cents per hundred pounds. It was proposed by the Canadian Pacific as a part of the bargain to reduce the rate on grain and flour 1 1/2 cents next September, and half a cent annually until 1906, when the figure would be 10 cents. There were to be reductions on coal and salt, and the government was to have control of local rates in Manitoba, and all rates from points in Manitoba to Lake Superior. A commissioner was to be appointed by the government to control the rates; the Canadian Pacific allowed \$3,000 to the province for his salary, and the decisions were to be subject to the revision of the Court of King's Bench. In return the Canadian Pacific asked that the tax of two per cent, levied upon the gross receipts of the company in Manitoba be reduced to one per cent. The agreement entered into with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann provides that they shall take over the Northern Pacific lines at the rate paid for them by the government. Then the government is to guarantee bonds to the amount of \$5,800,000 at four per cent, on the Rainy River line. The amount of interest to be guaranteed is \$232,000 per annum. By October 1st the line from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, which is now under construction, is to be completed. On its completion and up to June 30th, 1930, the government is to fix the rates to be charged by the company for the carriage of all local freight in Manitoba, and all freight to and from Manitoba and Port Arthur, but "before" and such rates are to be fixed by the company shall be heard, and their interest taken into consideration." In the case of a dispute the Court of King's Bench is to decide. The financial obligation of the company to the government will be \$282,000 a year, the interest on its bonds, and \$210,000 a year for the first ten years, with the regular decennial increase as the rental of the Northern Pacific lines. These amounts aggregate \$442,000 per annum during the first decade. In consideration of the fact that the government is to regulate the rates it is to agree that if the receipts after the payment of the working expenses are not sufficient to pay the rental and the interest on bonds heretofore or hereafter guaranteed by the government is to be revealed, and farming encouraged in every possible way. This is something that has been decided on none too soon. There are great possibilities in the markets of British Columbia if the proper relationship between producer and consumer shall once be established.

Because of these things the time is indeed fitting for the revival of our agricultural exhibition in Victoria. The committees which have been appointed to make the project a success will necessarily be called upon to sacrifice a large amount of time and energy, but with the assistance of a capable secretary, the co-operation of the government, the city council and the citizens generally, there is little doubt that the coming autumn we shall see an annual show permanently established in our city. It is a good augury that perfect harmony prevails as to dates between the chief agricultural centres and that we shall have the assistance of the enterprising agriculturists of the Mainland in our work. If all the farmers of the districts of which Victoria is the centre would also lend their aid, we are sure they would have their toward in the lessons conveyed to them of the progress being made in the great industry which is the foundation upon which all real prosperity in any country is built.

AN EXHIBITION ASSURED.

The people of British Columbia have concluded that it is time they began to feed themselves. The absurdity of a country which nature has so lavishly endowed with all that is necessary to raise the finest cattle in the world bringing in a great part of its butter from a region frozen up for five or six months in the year has become apparent at last. Why we should import any of this necessary of life at all has always been a mystery to strangers who did not understand our ways. Perhaps the cost and difficulties of transportation had something to do with it; perhaps there were obstructions which could not be understood upon a superficial examination. Anyhow wherever possible the conditions which militated against progress are to be removed; rates of transportation are to be regulated; the science of agriculture as practised in the twentieth century is to be revealed, and farming encouraged in every possible way. This is something that has been decided on none too soon. There are great possibilities in the markets of British Columbia if the proper relationship between producer and consumer shall once be established.

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earnings. In addition the government is to have the option of purchase in 1930.

In this case it seems that the distrust of the C. P. R., which led to the construction of the lines which have been leased by the government got the better of the members of the caucus and led them to accept the proposal which Messrs. Van Horne and Shaughnessy have predicted will result in provincial bankruptcy and which others say means simply government ownership of railway debts. For the most part the press condemns the bargain and predicts that radical amendments must be made in the House. That it will be adopted practically as it stands seems assured from the attitude of the caucus, and an experiment will be made which will be watched with interest by all interested in nineteenth century problems.

OUR LEAD ORES.

It is a somewhat striking coincidence that almost at the moment Mr. Green was calling the attention of the government here to the possible position in which the lead miners of British Columbia might find themselves at any moment by reason of the action of the trusts which control the smelters in the United States, Mr. Blackstock, a man with large interests in British Columbia, should be speaking on the same subject in Eastern Canada. The president of the War Eagle company takes the same position as the Times on this matter of vital importance: that if it be wise to encourage the smelting of iron ores at home, what reason can be advanced why lead ores should not be reduced in Canada also, where the conditions are certainly as favorable for their treatment as they are in the United States? The member for Sleocan rightly pointed out that this is a matter of greater importance to the province than the encouragement of the production of wood pulp, because it affects an established industry, the paralysis of which would mean hardship to a very large number of workmen and ruin to some men and businesses. We have established our independence of our neighbors in many lines of commerce and industry, and there is no reason why we should not take action in this case also to secure our freedom.

On account of this being Lenten season, most of the entertainments, etc., usually held by the different societies during the winter months have been postponed, and business is practically at a standstill. Almost all the petitions sent over the province for an amendment to the Medical act as it now stands have been returned last Saturday asking that the petitions sent to the County court be returned. More than 5,000 signatures, it is said, have been obtained. Upon receipt of the remainder of the petitions they will be sent to the legislature. It is then that the doctors and societies are expected to clash and the fight begin in earnest.

LETTER FROM KIDNAPPER.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A special to the Post from Omaha, Neb., says: "Edward A. Oudaly has received a letter from the men who kidnaped his son, offering to return \$20,000 of the ransom money on condition that all detectives be withdrawn and that no attempt be made to prosecute the abductors, should their identity be discovered. It is understood the letter was mailed at Council Bluffs."

REPORT DENIED.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 27.—Chief of Police Donohue said he did not think there was any truth in the report. He said he had recently talked with Mr. Oudaly, but the latter had not told him of such a letter. Mr. Oudaly could not be seen at his office.

QUESTION OF GRAIN DEALING.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Reinforced by 200 additional signatures the petition of the board of trade brokers who espoused the cause of the elevator men was submitted to the directorate yesterday, and the amendment prohibiting elevator proprietors from owning or dealing in grain was temporarily withdrawn. The men opposing the warfare against the elevators believe that the amendment is killed.

DECLINE TO MARCH.

Veterans Will Not Take Part in Inaugural Parade on March 4th. (Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 27.—The veteran organizations of the Civil and Spanish wars have officially declined to participate in the inaugural parade on March 4th. The decision affects the organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union and the Spanish war veterans. The dissatisfaction of the veterans with the place assigned them in the parade is responsible for to-day's action. It was their wish to act as the personal escort to the President, Grand Marshal Green, on the contrary, assign-

IMPROVING THE RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 27.—Four million dollars will be expended during the next few years in this country in the purchase of equipment and rolling stock by the Great Northern and the Great Western, which will connect Quilto railway with Quito. The decision affects the organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union and the Spanish war veterans. The dissatisfaction of the veterans with the place assigned them in the parade is responsible for to-day's action. It was their wish to act as the personal escort to the President, Grand Marshal Green, on the contrary, assign-

Proposed Public Hall

Native Sons Discuss Subject of Erection of a Fine New Building.

Petition to Amend Medical Act Receives Signatures of Over Five Thousand.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a hall for social and lodge purposes. The matter was discussed at the meeting of the Native Sons last evening, and it was determined to at once take steps to ascertain what can be done in the matter. There are three hundred of a membership in the society, and the consensus of opinion was that they were now sufficiently strong to undertake the erection of a building that would not only be a monument to their power but an ornament to the city. Popular subscription towards the building will be looked forward to, and inquiry will be made to see to what extent such can be depended on.

In connection with the carrying out of the scheme a most comprehensive line of action on the part of the Native Sons is proposed, embracing plans for the advancement of educational and industrial interests. A number of the members of the society are of the conviction that much of the university training which Native Sons are now handicapped in receiving could be accomplished at home and with little expense if the organization as a body took a hold of the matter. Lack of knowledge of the resources of their own country was what was most deplored, and as Native Sons they might well make this an important subject in connection with the educational course.

On the other hand the industrial branches could not well be overlooked, in which connection an effort might be made for the protection of the home market in competition with those of the East. Various suggestions have been advanced in regard to what would be a suitable building, but a feeling prevailed that a large one centrally located would be the most appropriate, as the lower flats might be advantageously leased. Objections were taken to the proposed halls because of their equipment, whereas in a new building an effort would be made to provide apartments for all purposes.

On account of this being Lenten season, most of the entertainments, etc., usually held by the different societies during the winter months have been postponed, and business is practically at a standstill. Almost all the petitions sent over the province for an amendment to the Medical act as it now stands have been returned last Saturday asking that the petitions sent to the County court be returned. More than 5,000 signatures, it is said, have been obtained. Upon receipt of the remainder of the petitions they will be sent to the legislature. It is then that the doctors and societies are expected to clash and the fight begin in earnest.

LETTER FROM KIDNAPPER.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A special to the Post from Omaha, Neb., says: "Edward A. Oudaly has received a letter from the men who kidnaped his son, offering to return \$20,000 of the ransom money on condition that all detectives be withdrawn and that no attempt be made to prosecute the abductors, should their identity be discovered. It is understood the letter was mailed at Council Bluffs."

REPORT DENIED.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 27.—Chief of Police Donohue said he did not think there was any truth in the report. He said he had recently talked with Mr. Oudaly, but the latter had not told him of such a letter. Mr. Oudaly could not be seen at his office.

QUESTION OF GRAIN DEALING.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Reinforced by 200 additional signatures the petition of the board of trade brokers who espoused the cause of the elevator men was submitted to the directorate yesterday, and the amendment prohibiting elevator proprietors from owning or dealing in grain was temporarily withdrawn. The men opposing the warfare against the elevators believe that the amendment is killed.

DECLINE TO MARCH.

Veterans Will Not Take Part in Inaugural Parade on March 4th. (Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 27.—The veteran organizations of the Civil and Spanish wars have officially declined to participate in the inaugural parade on March 4th. The decision affects the organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union and the Spanish war veterans. The dissatisfaction of the veterans with the place assigned them in the parade is responsible for to-day's action. It was their wish to act as the personal escort to the President, Grand Marshal Green, on the contrary, assign-

IMPROVING THE RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 27.—Four million dollars will be expended during the next few years in this country in the purchase of equipment and rolling stock by the Great Northern and the Great Western, which will connect Quilto railway with Quito. The decision affects the organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union and the Spanish war veterans. The dissatisfaction of the veterans with the place assigned them in the parade is responsible for to-day's action. It was their wish to act as the personal escort to the President, Grand Marshal Green, on the contrary, assign-

Advertisement for Castoria medicine. Text includes: 'SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA', 'Avegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN', 'Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.', 'Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.', 'Tas Simile Signature of CHAS. H. PLITCHER, NEW YORK. 116 months old. 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.'

Advertisement for J. Piercy & Co. Text includes: 'SPRING', 'The Trade are invited to call and inspect our many and varied lines of Spring Goods, which we offer at prices that cannot be beaten.', 'J. Piercy & Co., WHOLESALE DRYGOODS, VICTORIA, B. C.'

Advertisement for Dixie H. Ross & Co. Text includes: 'WE INVITE', 'The closest inspection of every article of Groceries we offer for sale. In fact, we prefer it. It shows that the customer knows how to buy, and as we keep nothing but the best, we are sure to give you the best price, a close scrutiny of our offerings will make great savings for you.', 'Dixie H. Ross & Co., GASH GROCERS.'

Advertisement for Stone & Wellington, Toronto. Text includes: 'Agents Wanted', 'To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, bedding, vines, etc., all of which are sent out under government certificates for cleanliness and freshness from disease, for THE FONTHILL NURSERIES', 'We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.', 'STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS', 'We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Catarrhal, which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.', 'Stone & Wellington, Toronto.'

Advertisement for Vitallets. Text includes: 'VITALLETS MAKE STRONG AND MANLY MEN.', 'FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN.', 'VITALLETS For Nervous Strength and Blood Health.', 'Vitallets are a powerful nerve, brain and blood food. They feed the brain, build up, repair and strengthen every organ and cause you to triple with new life. Have you weak nerves or impure blood? Do you lack energy, ambition or vigor? Is your memory poor? Are you constipated? Are your kidneys diseased? Are you a man and get not a man, but get nerve from Vitallets or other effects of early indiscretions, overwork, worry or other causes? Are you a woman and get not a woman, but get nerve from Vitallets or other effects of early indiscretions, overwork, worry or other causes? Are you a man and get not a man, but get nerve from Vitallets or other effects of early indiscretions, overwork, worry or other causes? Are you a woman and get not a woman, but get nerve from Vitallets or other effects of early indiscretions, overwork, worry or other causes? Free treatment sent prepaid by mail. Do not delay but order now. MALYDOR MFG. CO., Box 7810, Lancaster, Ohio.

ed them to a position in line ahead of the civic organizations and following the National Guard, Gen. Daniel Sickles to-day notified Gen. Green that the veterans had declined to participate in the parade, and he tendered his resignation as marshal of the veterans' division. (Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 27.—The veteran organizations of the Civil and Spanish wars have officially declined to participate in the inaugural parade on March 4th. The decision affects the organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union and the Spanish war veterans. The dissatisfaction of the veterans with the place assigned them in the parade is responsible for to-day's action. It was their wish to act as the personal escort to the President, Grand Marshal Green, on the contrary, assign-

Provincial Legislation

Eloquent Speech By Mr. in Moving Adoption of Address. Mr. J. C. Brown Critic Government's Policy Order Paper.

In marked contrast with the past, with reference to the throne last year, the debate occupied less than a year it almost monopolized noon, and then an adjournment. Remarks made by acting leader of the opposition, the members of the Speaker, as was foreseen, were most creditable. The mover was a brilliant orator of the high order, and Murphy has enjoyed, while speech, while less ornate, a sound business-like effort that upon the House was little less than a masterpiece. In opening his remarks, he said that he regretted that policy should have been an exponent, had referred in to the tributes which the Quebecers were more evenly divided with as he said it should be with as fine a record as mother.

Eloquent reference was made to the fact that the Canadian flag recently been spilled to uplift which is beloved by all the feet of all colors and creeds is down as proudly from the Quebecers as from the English and which, wherever it is signified justice to all and none. The speaker expressed his seeing so many of the young had gone to the front from the opening of the House. He noticed that it was the intention of the government to recall land grants, as they were which British Columbia desired.

The sharp rise in the paper probably had something to do with the government's determination to recall the establishment of the industry, and to make natural resources conduce to wealth. They must not, however, the necessity for bringing prices within the power of the state of efficiency. Perhaps there had been a disposition age the mining at the expense of the agricultural industry. In the two were more evenly divided than in any other. It little to develop the nature of the country, if the matter of the wealth thus obtained had been out of the country for the supplies which ought to be in the province. There were West Yale who had devoted to reclaiming arid belts and fertile, but the products rot same kind of product was fed residents of other provinces. This was due to a connection and to excess rates. The government had been about such reduction changes as would lead to the of these supplies in the province would bring up together citizens, the miner and the best two classes which could into this country.

He believed that the extension of small holdings was the country which could be the one to the one the of the system mentioned distinct benefit. The crying need of to-day was the extension of the Coast to Boundary. This up a country which would anything in the province, surpass all other camps, alluded to the great copper in the neighborhood of Port the coal lands in the Nicol wilderness into a hive of industry. The construction of the line, to the Coast cities, giving the which had hitherto been dis- East. The speaker regarded of such importance that he ment not given an assurance line would be built he would be withdrawn his supp- While he was less familiar- essity for the extension of ray, he believed it, too, sary. He hoped that the of the day in granting aid to both of these roads would the province in every way out hampering the industry. In the matter of schools, not afford to retrograde. Prospered most in which ed the highest point. It was cause for congratulation. ment would increase the off- schools—and at the same t- burdens on the people.

Reference was made to the at Union, when so many had been snatched away by assumed such a tangible form great loss to the province as physical suffering would be it was a fortunate fact that

Provincial Legislature

Eloquent Speech by Mr. Murphy in Moving Adoption of Address.

Mr. J. C. Brown Criticizes the Government's Policy—The Order Paper.

Victoria, Feb. 25th. In marked contrast with the course pursued with reference to the speech from the throne last year, the procedure of the House with reference to that document to-day. Last year the debate occupied less than an hour; this debate almost monopolized the afternoon, and then an adjournment was taken. Remarks made by Mr. Brown, acting leader of the opposition, indicated that the members to the left of the Speaker, as was forecasted by the Times a few days ago, will not content themselves with a brief consideration of public issues. And as the government supporters seem equally prone to brevity, it will likely result in a long session.

The speeches of Messrs. Murphy and Dickie in moving the adoption of the address, were most creditable. That of the mover was a brilliant effort, worthy of the high oratorical reputation which Mr. Murphy has enjoyed, while Mr. Dickie's speech, while less ornate, was such a sound business-like effort that its effect upon the House was well marked. In opening his remarks, the mover said that he regretted that such an able policy should have such an insufficient exponent. He referred in eloquent terms to the various subjects which the address dealt with, and in a few sentences he dealt with the address of the Queen at Ottawa. He thought a subject for congratulation that of all the provinces of Canada, British Columbia was most in evidence about that high.

But he could not live in the past. It was fitting, therefore, that before they plunged into the business of the session they should express their loyalty to the Crown, and to him who wears it. All hoped that when he laid it down it would be with as fine a record as that of his mother. Eloquent reference was also made to the fact that Canadian life blood had recently been spilled to uphold that flag which is beloved by all the King's subjects of all colors and creeds, and which is shown as proudly from the citadel of Quebec, as from the flagpole at Victoria, and which, wherever it was unfurled, signified justice to all and license to none.

The speaker expressed his pleasure at seeing so many of the young fellows who had come to the front in Canada, at the opening of the House. He was glad to notice that it was the intention of the government to recognize their services by giving them the honor of the seat, which British Columbia desired for settlers. The sharp rise in the price of white pine probably had something to do with the government's determination to do a bonus for the establishment of the pulp industry, and to make some of our natural resources conduce to our national wealth.

They must not, however, lose sight of the necessity for bringing those industries which we possess to the highest state of efficiency. Perhaps in the past there had been a disposition to encourage the mining at the expense of the agriculture. In his unfolding of the two were more or less balanced perhaps than in any other. It would avail little to develop the natural resources of the country, if the agriculture which was the wealth that obtained had to be sent out of the country for the purchase of supplies which ought to be raised within the province. There were men in West Yale who had devoted a lifetime to reclaiming arid belts and making them fertile, yet the products rotted while the kind of product was imported from the residence of Princeton and the province. This was due to lack of railway connection and to excessive freight rates. The government had promised to bring about such a state of affairs, and charges as would lead to the purchase of these supplies in the province. This would bring up together two classes of citizens, the miner and the farmer, and two distinct classes which could be brought into one country.

He believed that the extension of the system of small holdings was a wise one. The country which could not raise all the necessities of life must pay tribute to the one that could. The extension of the system mentioned would be of distinct benefit. But the crying need of the province today was the extension of a road from the Pacific boundary. This would open up a country which would be equal to anything in the province, if it did not surpass all other camps. The speaker alluded to the great copper ore deposits in the neighborhood of Princeton and the coal lands in the Nicola valley. A railway would turn what to-day was a wilderness into a live industry. The extension of the line, too, would be beneficial to the Fraser valley and to the Coast cities, giving them the trade which hitherto been diverted to the East. The speaker regarded this as a matter of such importance that had the government not given an assurance that the road would be built he would have felt obliged to write to the government. While he was less familiar with the necessity for the extension of the island railway, he believed it, too, to be necessary. He hoped that the meeting of the day in granting aid to either or both of these roads would safeguard our interests in every way possible without hampering the government. In the matter of schools, they could not afford to retrograde. That country prospered most in which education reached the highest point. It would be a cause for congratulation, if the government would increase the efficiency of the schools—and at the same time decrease the burden on the people. Reference was made to the sad fate of Union, when so many bread winners were snatched away by death. He thought that public sympathy would assume such a tangible form that to the great loss many families had sustained, physical suffering would not be added. It was a fortunate fact that the mine

had been examined by a competent man before entering and pronounced safe. Apart from this fact he was glad to know on the authority of the Minister of Mines, that the year had been a most successful one and that the output had increased fifty per cent. He believed that the policy outlined would commend itself to every man who wished to see British Columbia represented in the interests of the world.

As it had been rumored that as a result of the address in Vancouver the opposition intended to go out of business, they should be indebted to the government for a policy, which let them know that they were not to be so easily disposed of. However, he supposed that, like the poor, they would always be with us. Opposition was a good thing if properly exercised. What the country wanted was a fair attempt to set class against class, in fact less politics and more business.

British Columbia was a province of great resources and great difficulties, but the rewards were commensurate with the difficulties. If her people were faithful to their trust he believed that the efforts of the Nation would rest their efforts with a kindly eye and that it would become the banner province of the Dominion, and the Dominion the richest of the Empire. He therefore moved the adoption of the address. (Loud applause.)

C. H. Dickie. C. H. Dickie (Covchian) said it afforded him very great pleasure to second the motion which had been proposed in the brilliant speech preceding his own. As a patriot he was united in deploring the death of a Queen who had been earth's noblest woman, and of expressing their loyalty to her successor, the King, who would be the King of the Dominion. Neither could there be any objection to giving the young men who had gone to Africa a substantial recognition of their services, which had rendered the province and Empire.

The province at large was in a prosperous condition. Wages were good and business prospering. There were few men of mature years in the province who, having lived here for years, could not look back on money squandered which to-day would insure them a comfortable old age. There were more shipping mines and a greater output than in previous years. The need of the province, however, was more capital—more intelligently employed. There was no suggestion in the speech of a narrow-minded policy which would be repellant to capital. Addressing their loyalty to the mining laws as an excellent yet an improvement of them would be welcomed.

The enforcement of the government's Order Paper, he hoped, would be more attentively to the suggestions of the opposition in future. Regarding the amendments to the mining laws, he thought there should be as little interference with the mining laws of the country as possible, so that there might be less complaint regarding the frequent changes in that law.

He referred to the inconvenience which was caused by the confusion arising out of the reservation of gold and silver in the railway belt in British Columbia. He suggested an amendment to the act to avoid these complications. The action of the government in regard to the immigration of Chinese and Japs also drew from Mr. Brown a word of commendation.

He asked if the parties mentioned in the speech, the Premier and Attorney-General, were all that went to Ottawa. He confessed some curiosity as to what mission above what would in all probability be contained in the formal declaration. For instance, he would like to know if they assumed by the government at Ottawa, whether or not, this was a no-party government. If so, did they point out that every head that fell into the basket was a Liberal head?—No.

It was a remarkable thing for the government to approach a Liberal government at Ottawa asking favors, and at the same time to leave instructions to inaugurate this industry in British Columbia. The system of small holdings had proved most satisfactory and the policy of the government would help traders to supplement the ordinary revenue by farming on a small scale.

He hoped the government would stiffen its spinal column against the machinations of promoters who wished to mortgage the revenue of the province. To every measure submitted the opposition would apply this test: "Is this in the interests of the province?" If it passed this they would support it. (Applause.)

growing feeling that the cure of the evils arising out of railway matters was for the government to own these railways. It was odd, too, that the Minister of Mines, when seeking election was a hot advocate of government ownership, now relegated it to the shelf. The government supporters, too, had said that it was impossible to build a railway to Boundary, and that if it were they would be favorable to government ownership. Now they stamped the matter as a God, and regarded the construction of the Coast-Kootenay as one thoroughly practicable. He did not understand how they could reconcile this right about face with their own self-respect. There was no doubt that the road would pay from the outset, would cause the erection of smelters at the Coast, and help to build up the Coast cities.

He had no doubt that the Island railway if constructed under proper conditions would do a large amount of good. The government would not be criticized for the building of the railway; the criticism would be dependent on the terms attending its construction.

He hoped they would be enlightened regarding the route of the Northern railway. He would not throw any light on the speech as they had last year, and if it brought as little fruit they certainly were wise in their generation.

Regarding the railway, a proper route should be taken, and moreover it was a question as to whether a road could be built with sufficient encouragement and yet safe. He regarded the interest of British Columbia.

Past history had made them weary. Rosette schemes had been submitted, which had undoubtedly been beneficial, but in which the province as a whole was a loser. To-day the province was suffering from the passing of franchises which had been of more benefit to the promoter than to any one else. Reverting to the Union question, Mr. Brown said he felt assured that if the disaster was due to negligence it was that of employees rather than of the mine management. Yet he felt sure that the government would welcome an investigation to see if some steps could not be taken to safeguard those who labored below ground, and to fix the cause of the accident.

Regarding the commissions issued in the recess, he would be glad to learn that that relating to the asylum was due to a desire to bring that institution up to date, and not because of any charges against the management.

In following the suggestion of the opposition not to issue the mining commission, the government had enhanced its reputation and solved that question. The last year for a road, without a cent of subsidy, to the Yukon. Yet now they proposed to build a railway to the north boundary of the province alone. It little interested him the building of a road sitting around Victoria to go afield and learn the geography of the country.

Passing reference was made to the Union disaster, and the reports of the government, and the speaker referred to the hardships attending the lumber industry. Men in East Kootenay, who had built trails, found that the lands through which they had cut them had been given to the Canada Southern. Discontent because he was a Liberal, not see why the ministers need to have gone. According to the Colonist, Mr. Lugin had carried on all the negotiations. While he was getting columns, the Premier and Attorney-General were getting only a few. He thought the presence of the ministers at Ottawa needless.

He reiterated the charge of the de-capitation of Liberal office holders. Captain Tatlow. Capt. Tatlow, as an independent member, made reference to the exhibition of wood pulp for the Australian colonies by every steamer from the pulp mills of Everett. This often amounted to 400 tons. He thought it advisable to hold out inducements to capitalists to inaugurate this industry in British Columbia.

He would like to have seen in the speech some promise of amendments to the timber regulations of the province. He was informed that these regulations were keeping capital out of the country, checking prosperity and limiting the opportunities for labor. He had expected, too, to see a word of commendation to the good roads movement. This was of the greatest importance, and was disappointed that there was no such reference and no improvement in the old, bad style of constructing the roads. He had been instructed that in some instances over 50 per cent. was required to "oil the machine."

It was possible, too, only in colonies which had a custom tariff. Mr. Brown had charged the government with former opposition to the Coast-Kootenay railway. On the contrary, had the party which now constituted a large portion of the government remained in power the Coast-Kootenay railway would have been in operation to-day. It would have been built, too, at the time when the province could borrow at a low rate. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway, while it had apparently been a charge on the province, had so opened up the country that the revenue indirectly had been much greater than it was paid out by subsidizing. The revenue had fallen off slightly owing to the depression in the mining district, but it was now recovering. Had the former government policy been carried out that railway would have been a paying road to-day.

Replying to the charge of bad administration of the road funds, it was impossible to do good by granting to the late date at which the appropriations were made.

The lateness of the session was accounted for by the absence of the Premier and Attorney-General in Ottawa. He had opposed the granting of a charter to all the appointments were Liberal. The Premier and Attorney-General did not go to Ottawa on political business. They went on a business trip. They went to get British Columbia its rights.

Mr. Gilmore. Mr. H. B. Gilmore expressed the hope that the new school act would be a satisfactory one. He was glad to see Mr. Murphy as a new family man taking the water way to the coast. He hoped to see, too, the pulp industry of the future on the Pacific coast, and not on the Niagara river.

He roared the government for its failure to attend the Good Roads Association in New Zealand. He had opposed the government in the building of a road, without a cent of subsidy, to the Yukon. Yet now they proposed to build a railway to the north boundary of the province alone. It little interested him the building of a road sitting around Victoria to go afield and learn the geography of the country.

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He hoped the government would stiffen its spinal column against the machinations of promoters who wished to mortgage the revenue of the province. To every measure submitted the opposition would apply this test: "Is this in the interests of the province?" If it passed this they would support it. (Applause.)

Victoria, Feb. 26th. The question of whether or not the government has acted in a partisan spirit in the question of appointments was the most important question discussed between the members who discussed the speech from the throne this afternoon. The debate was also taken advantage of by a number of members to discuss matters of certain importance in some instances to their own district, and which they thought should receive attention at the hands of the government. The question of the extension of the debate was not concluded, an adjournment being taken on motion of Mr. Clifford.

Mr. Oliver. John Oliver, after congratulating the mover and seconder of the address, referred to the pulp industry, dwelling on the excellence of the growth of timber here for pulp purposes. Not only this, but there was a class in British Columbia which would induce the rapid growth of timber suitable for this purpose. He himself had observed a belt of land now clothed with alder and poplar suitable for pulp, which would yield 1,000 cords the acre, and which had grown within 20 years. He thought if attention was brought to this fact that capitalists would be induced to invest here without the granting of a subsidy.

The Coast-Kootenay railway was an advisable work, but it should be undertaken as a government work. The C. P. R. had been built by subsidy, yet the people's interests and not been safeguarded. To-day settlers about Mission could not ship produce excepting in car loads, at any sum below express rates. The same corporation refused to give settlers rates further West than Calgary.

The Finance Minister had contended that had the government had its way with the railway, the road would have been built. Yet in the original agreement he found no provision for the protection of the public.

He had laid the matter before the government, and believed they would be provided. The sum of \$700,000 had been expended in constructing dykes along the Fraser river, a sum grossly excessive, because of the incompetence of the engineers. This had gone on under previous governments as well as the present one. Practically the only successful irrigation works in the province were in his own district, and these had been built without a cent of assistance from the government. The ratepayers had been snubbed by the engineers. He understood that the government proposed to carry on this work without the reclaiming lands. To such a procedure his constituency would certainly object.

Mr. McInnes. W. W. B. McInnes followed Mr. Oliver in a speech delivered with all the gentleness of a fire and sword. He ridiculed the statements of the Minister of Finance in regard to the effect of government ownership of railways in the province. He had been in his own district, and these had been built without a cent of assistance from the government. The ratepayers had been snubbed by the engineers. He understood that the government proposed to carry on this work without the reclaiming lands. To such a procedure his constituency would certainly object.

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For Want of a Nail the Shoe Was Lost.

FOR WANT OF A SHOE THE HORSE WAS LAMED.

Every blacksmith knows that story of the neglected nail, the cast shoe and the ruined horse. In our country "nitty-gritty" you may see the legend vividly painted or chalked on the wall of a stable, under to customers that it pays to care for horses' shoes, and that a little neglect may have a very serious result. But the blacksmith is, as a rule, like the good deacon, who passes on the pastor's denunciation of his own follies to some one else. It never occurs to him to take



the sermon home to himself. The blacksmith has for example a little touch of "stomach trouble." His food seems to lie like a lump in his stomach. It ferments and gives off gases which cause him discomfort and uneasiness. He has sour and bitter risings, gas, water brash, flatulence, and a host of other ailments. But this man who knows and preaches the danger of neglect in the loss of a nail from a horse's shoe goes right along neglecting symptoms which in scores and hundreds of cases are fore-runners of a physical breakdown.

Do Nothing Doctrine. That's the doctrine of a great many indolent people. They say "I'll go away after a bit" when cautioned to "do something" for their ailment. Just imagine a farmer looking over the fence at the sprouting weeds in his corn and saying "they'll go away after a bit." Besides, the heart is like a pump. It is neglected and they will grow and flourish. Neglect the first symptoms of disease of the stomach and it will not long before other organs of the body are dependent on the stomach and its allied organs for nutrition. When the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased the food eaten is not perfectly digested and assimilated. Hence there is a loss of nutrition by the body, a loss which shows itself in loss of flesh, and reduced weight, and that loss of nutrition is shared by every organ of the body, heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc. As a consequence when the stomach is diseased, the heart is liable to be involved, or the lungs, kidneys or liver. These facts emphasize the danger of neglect of what is popularly termed "stomach trouble."

The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will generally result in a complete cure of disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and will establish the body

presentatives at Ottawa. As a matter of fact British Columbia had six million dollars substantially aided by the Dominion government. Of the three roads that to the northward of the island, he believed, would be the most beneficial to British Columbia, the illimitable resources of the cover island had not been opened up. There were coal and copper deposits of immense proportions, and he pointed out that while the total revenue from the mines since its first discovery had been \$61,000,000, that of coal mining had been \$44,000,000. He pointed out the great possibilities of a shipbuilding industry on the island, where there was coal, iron and timber in abundance. The extension of the road to a northern port, too, would bring the Orient nearer a half nearer than at present, and would almost insure the whole trade of the East.

The speech outlined no policy, but included a number of subjects, but how these things were to be accomplished—had not been touched upon. The policy had been enunciated last session, and they had propounded none of these were silent because they were defeated, as they had always done.

The opposition believed that if it were payed U. P. R. and the V. Y. & N. build the railway, it would pay the province. In the one case bonds were issued on the roadbed, in the other the credit of the province was used. The President of the Council could build a railway to the north end of the island, why couldn't the province? If government ownership were pursued, concessions must be given to the promoters. Land should be stopped, because by such a method the province was working in a circle. Such a system followed the plan of the E. & N. had paralyzed the island. The Extension mines 600,000 of that land grant, was worth nothing. If substantial concessions and protection were to be given the railways, he believed in a substantial subsidy. The companies to which these charters were granted should also be bona fide corporations. How was the government going to discriminate between the rival companies? There were two ways, one a business method, the other the way of Turner.

in a condition of sound and vigorous health. "I was taken with Grippe, which resulted in stomach and heart troubles," writes Mr. T. R. Caudill, of Montland, Alleghany Co., N. C. "I was unable to do anything a good part of the time. I wrote to Dr. Pierce about my condition, having full confidence in his medicine. He advised me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I did. Before I had finished the second bottle I began to feel better. I have used nearly six bottles and am well."

Don't Experiment With Your Stomach. It's a waste of time and money to experiment on medicines. If you are on a journey to a certain town, you take the road that will surely get you there. You don't turn aside and experiment on roads simply because they are roads. The road you follow is the road which leads to where you want to be. It's that way in business. When you want the way which leads straightest and surest to health you will follow the thousands who have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and have been perfectly and permanently cured.

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefits that I have realized from the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Peppermint Cure,'" writes Mrs. J. G. Fink, of West, Iowa Co., N. C. "Last winter I was so bad off that I thought it impossible for me to live until spring. I was taken sick in January and was in pain all over. The doctor was called, and said my liver was out of order. He gave me some medicine, but it did me no good. I grew steadily worse. I could not eat as much as one bit of bread without great pain, and I was so hungry all the time that I thought I would starve to death. My head ached, my shoulders ached, I was cross. My brain failed so much that I thought I was almost insane. I could not sleep rights only a short while at a time. Would get up mornings so weak and nervous, I could scarcely stand. In this way I suffered, I think, about two months, when a friend of mine induced me to write to Dr. Pierce for advice, which I did. His answer was that I had indigestion and liver complaint, and advising me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I followed the doctor's direction closely, and in a few days I could discover that I was getting better slowly. Every day I felt just a little better, then I began to eat a little light diet. Then I began to sleep a little better at night, and the morning would feel refreshed and rested. Next I began to gather a little flesh, and then I began to improve rapidly. I used eight bottles of Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of 'Pleasant Peppermint Cure,' and I felt that I was well enough to leave off medicine. I went to work which I did with pleasure. I have not taken any medicine since except Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure. I can eat anything and as much as I want and it never now hurts me a particle."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics. A Hole in the Pocket may mean a serious loss of money. It's the same way with a hole in the health; it may mean a serious loss of vitality and vigor. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser teaches how to mend the health, as well as how to prevent disease. This bulky book, containing 1,008 large pages, is sent free on receipt of ten cents, the only expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book cloth-bound, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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been reinstated on the distinct understanding that it was not to remain as then constituted. A convention had been called and the system temporarily allowed on the distinct pledge that it was to be annihilated after the session. Its perpetuation was a fraud on the electorate. Today Turnerism was dominant in the House.

Mr. Turner—Where is McInnes? Mr. McInnes—It's all right. It don't make a good

Continuing, he referred to the fact that certain members had been jolted along. Would they be jolted along this year? Last year the government was treated as unworthy of confidence, and were they to be entrusted with these big projects this session? In the past they had heaped monopoly on the country—the E. & N., B. C. Southern and others, and had produced comparative stagnation.

The future of British Columbia for the next ten years was bound up in the sections through which these railways passed. The time had therefore come when it was necessary that the carrying of this railway policy should be taken out of the hands of the present government, which had not the confidence of the country. The government had a history, certain members of it had a history, which did not entitle it or they to the confidence of the people.

Mr. Mounce. L. A. Mounce explained that Mr. McCallum's successor in Cumberland was a competent man and not a supporter of the sitting member. Mr. McInnes asked why Mr. McCallum was dismissed, and Mr. Mounce replied that he was appointed by the Martin government to expend a certain sum for special purposes, and that this work had been completed.

Hon. R. McBride. Hon. R. McBride regretted that the member for North Nanaimo could not discuss public questions without impugning the veracity and general character of public men. If he would drop this practice, he would be taken much more seriously both inside and outside of the House.

He referred to the benefit resulting to the Eastern provinces and to the state of Washington by the establishment of pulp mills and spoke hopefulness of the adoption of a similar policy in this province.

Suitable reference was made to the growth of the dairy industry and to the establishment of a creamery in the vicinity of Victoria, to the proposed re-creation of freight rates and other changes which it is intended to make in the School act.

He rallied the opposition on its multiplicity of leaders. Yesterday it was Mr. Gilmour, to-day it was Mr. Brown, and again Mr. McInnes. Speaking of Mr. McInnes—Three in the Godhead. As Minister of Mines the speaker then took up the proposed changes in the mining laws. Last session the Dominion government had issued a mining commission, and it had been deemed advisable to stay the local commission till the two could co-operate. In this matter he had the co-operation of Hon. Mr. Sitton. Amendments would also be suggested to the mining acts and the Mining Inspector and all the proposed amendments being in the interests of the prospector.

The Ottawa mission he stamped as a successful one, and ascribed Mr. McInnes's opposition to the fact that the trip had resulted satisfactorily.

Taking up the question of party lines the speaker said that the charge was another indication of the attempt to identify Ministerialism with Liberalism. It had been in evidence when Mr. Martin tried to pack a Liberal convention at Vancouver, and had failed. The present attempt to rally Liberals by these charges would also fail.

Regarding his own position he had been prevented by his official duties from doing much for the Conservative candidates. He had, however, voted for Mr. Dewdney, but had never used his official position to advance the interests of Conservative candidates.

The charge that appointments were made with regard to Grit or Tory was also untrue. The road foreman in his own district was a Liberal, and his honorable colleague, the chief commissioner of lands and works was a Liberal.

His own position in regard to government ownership of railways he defined as so long.

Reverting to the Chinese question the speaker said that despite all the noise of the member for North Nanaimo the government had accomplished more by its enforcement of the Natal act than he had ever done. That Ottawa was the best place in which to take up this burning matter was proved by the fact that that talented gentleman, Ralph Smith, whose interest in all matters affecting labor was well known, had gone to Ottawa to take up the matter there.

Allusion was also made to the fact that the Attorney-General of Natal had been good enough to furnish a special report on the operation of that act which he would be pleased to submit if desired by the members.

The speech of the member for New Westminster showed that he found little to criticize in the speech from the throne; the speech of the member for North Nanaimo had often been heard on the hustings.

presumably for the purpose of forcing up the price. This had caused the practical closing down of these industries. A measure of relief would be afforded if the government would bounties a lead smelter and refinery. He cared not where in the province it was established so long as this wealth could be made available. The government might go further and establish a policy of wise smelting. Such a policy would be wise and progressive.

He protested against certain gentlemen's disposition to ride the party horse. If the actions of the government in his riding were taken as any criterion, they might be charged with being Liberals. Out of four appointments in his district three were Liberals, and they were recommended by himself (a Conservative). He hoped when these matters were laid before members of the opposition they would admit they were mistaken.

Mr. McInnes—They're not riding the fence. Mr. Green—You are riding a hobby, and are riding it so hard that you will fall over the side. He then referred to the speaker's compliment to the department of the crown lands by Hon. W. C. Wells. He also asked for a sitting of the Supreme court at Sandon or at Kaslo.

Mr. W. Clifford moved the adjournment of the debate. Before the House rose the Governor submitted by message an act to accelerate the incorporation of the city of Slocan. It will be taken up in committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Turner submitted the report of the inspector of fruit pests. The House rose at 5 o'clock.

Victoria, February 27th. This was the mining members' day in the legislature. The debate was opened by Mr. C. W. Clifford, of Cassiar, whose glowing account of the great riches of the district of Cassiar, which he represented, and the crying need for improved transportation facilities, formed a text for those who followed. Genuine interest was excited by Mr. Clifford's capital speech in which the prophecy was boldly made that in the course of a few years, especially if the road projected in the speech from the throne is built, Cassiar will be the banner district of the province. His illustration of the funny wealth in the waters bordering Cassiar was graphic enough, although it sent a shiver down the spine of the members of the opposition. He said that fish abounded so that the fishermen waited until they heard the whistle of the steamer before starting out to catch their cargo of fish, and that in twenty-four hours they had to be ready to haul out their nets.

He also hoped that the government would approve the intention of the government to recognize the gallantry of the returned soldiers. But a grant of 100 acres of land was not the best way of rewarding the men who had fought for the empire. He would prefer \$100 in cash to 100 acres of land. He had some experience in the matter, and did not think the step advisable. Speculators went round among the men just before pay-day when they were thirsty and offered them a good deal of money for a few votes, and refused to admit the right of any other member to speak exclusively for that party.

Mr. Clifford, continuing his remarks, on the speech from the throne, expressed the pride he felt in the ability displayed by the mover and seconder of the address. He was glad to know that the mover was, like himself, of Irish extraction.

The wealth of fisheries of his own district was next touched upon by the speaker. Cassiar, too, he believed, would be the home of the pulp industry. There would be two mills on the river, growing 4 or 5 feet through, the first timer in the world for that purpose, and evidently indigenous to the soil. He believed four or five mills would soon be established there.

Reference was also made to the large and promising mineral properties of his country. At present these were not being developed properly, because of the lack of transportation. He had tried to interest capitalists, but when told that it would take two months to get to the trip, they had declared that they could not spare the time.

Regarding the fishing, halibut was so abundant off the shores of his riding that the fishermen waited until they heard the whistle of the steamer and then dropped their hooks, and in twenty-four hours they had the steamer loaded. There were besides immense agricultural districts to supply the mines.

The Klitman valley was the only valley which broke through the mountains, and formed an ideal route for an all-Canadian road to the Yukon. People ignorant of the conditions said such a route could not pay. For himself he would take two years hence the output of the Klitman valley for the Klitman valley twenty times what it is to-day, and would support several railways.

He was himself introducing a bill asking for a charter for a railway from Dyce to Bennett. This would not interfere with an all-Canadian road, and his own opinion was that any company which asked for a charter without seeking a cent of subsidy or an acre of land, should get it.

A commitment was paid to W. H. Ellis for his assiduity in enforcing the Immigration act, and to the government for passing that measure.

Concluding, Mr. Clifford said that he believed an era of great prosperity was opening up for British Columbia. He had lived here since 1862, and had waited patiently for the railway development which now seemed imminent. They had a rich domain—rich in agricultural, mineral, fisheries and timber—and they had a progressive government to open it up.

Mr. Clifford asked for a definition of Turnerism. For himself if they were to have a choice between Turnerism on the one hand and Smithism, Liberalism and McInnesism, on the other hand, he would take Turnerism every time. If

the honorable member for North Nanaimo wished by the use of that term to reflect on the present finance minister he was wasting his ability. He had been one of the best premiers, and the ablest finance ministers that British Columbia had ever had. He was sorry to see Mr. McInnes wasting his time attempting to cast a slur on such a man.

Mr. McPhillips. The junior member for Victoria city, after referring to the death of the late Queen, and after a compliment to the mover of and seconder of the address, rallied the member of the opposition upon the absence of his leaders. The consent of Mr. Martin, who on the opening of the legislature protested against an adjournment for three days, and had not been seen since was referred to, as well as to the vacant chairs of Messrs. Brown and Curtis. It was quite evident, he said, that the opposition had gone out of business. Previous to the election in Vancouver in an interview there Mr. Martin had said that if Mr. McPhillips could not carry the opposition sentiment in British Columbia, they might as well go out of business. Evidently he had accepted the verdict. But the absence of the leaders of the opposition was a betrayal of the trust reposed in them by the House.

The charge of Turnerism advanced by Mr. McInnes drew a warm rejoinder from Mr. McPhillips. He deprecated the attempt to associate the name of the Finance Minister with other names, and expressed the hope that the attempt to attach ignominy to it would be dropped. The old question of government of railways formed the next theme for Mr. McPhillips's eloquence, and a rebuke was sent to the member for North Nanaimo for introducing labor legislation ultra vires of the legislature.

The opposition had attempted to appropriate the garments of Liberalism, all other devices failing, but this they could not do, as they had not been returned to the Liberal as well as Conservative votes, and refused to admit the right of any other member to speak exclusively for that party.

Mr. Neill. The member for Alberni regretted that the speech was not more explicit in its terms. Until its details were disclosed he could not either endorse or condemn the speech in the unqualified terms which others had employed.

He approved of the intention of the government to recognize the gallantry of the returned soldiers. But a grant of 100 acres of land was not the best way of rewarding the men who had fought for the empire. He would prefer \$100 in cash to 100 acres of land. He had some experience in the matter, and did not think the step advisable. Speculators went round among the men just before pay-day when they were thirsty and offered them a good deal of money for a few votes, and refused to admit the right of any other member to speak exclusively for that party.

He drew the attention of the government to the fact that Chinatown being introduced into the metalliferous mines of the West Coast—the first attempt of the kind in British Columbia. He advocated the application of an educational test similar to that proposed for the miners in the Yukon, and the inauguration of a system which would cause great protest if it became general.

The administration of road funds in his district had been very satisfactory on the whole, had been well carried out, and less disposition had been shown to administer affairs from the central authority than before.

He advocated the substitution of a bond system for that of cash deposits in connection with bridge building. The speaker would also like to see the professional contractors, who had an advantage when a cash deposit was expended, to be protected against loss. This would give a chance to local contractors who would do the work much more cheaply than the professional contractors, who had an advantage when a cash deposit was expended.

The fifty cents royalty on every thousand feet of timber was also unjust. It was all right on lumber timber, but it was worth \$17 a thousand, but it was not worth \$17 a thousand on the other hand. He hoped that the government would be able to show that they had secured from the Ottawa government some concessions.

The senior member for Cariboo had read an item in the Times last night in regard to the debate on the address with which he entirely concurred. He knew of the speaker said that twice he had the honor of moving the address, and on each occasion he had been told that it was not the business of the House to discuss the merits of the speaker's address. He knew that to be absolutely true. (Laughter.)

Coming to the speech from the throne, the speaker could not approve of the proposal to build a railway from Klitman. It was too big an undertaking for the provincial government, would cost at least \$300,000, and should be principally handled by the Dominion. The Chief Commissioner is seldom heard in his own district, as during the regime of Mr. Brown, Beesee & Co., all the business was done in Vancouver. He had been interested, too, in the description of the marvelous wealth of the district of Cassiar, as set out by Mr. Clifford. If that gentleman, Mr. Brown, had been in the district, he would have increased the size of the spruce which grew there from five to seven feet in diameter, the description would have adequately described his constituency, namely, Cariboo. (Loud laughter.)

The Chief Commissioner. Hon. W. C. Wells followed Mr. Hunter, and was received with loud applause from all parts of the House. His speech was devoted to answering the charges which had been levelled against his department, and to meeting the various suggestions which had been made in regard to amending laws relating to the matters under his jurisdiction. The Chief Commissioner is seldom heard in his own district, as during the regime of Mr. Brown, Beesee & Co., all the business was done in Vancouver. He had been interested, too, in the description of the marvelous wealth of the district of Cassiar, as set out by Mr. Clifford. If that gentleman, Mr. Brown, had been in the district, he would have increased the size of the spruce which grew there from five to seven feet in diameter, the description would have adequately described his constituency, namely, Cariboo. (Loud laughter.)

He referred to the fact that the charges made against his department were very vague and indefinite. Mr. Brown had suggested that in road construction less mileage should be built and the work done more efficiently. With the general principle he agreed, but this province was a very large one, with a great mileage of roads, and the principle had to be modified to suit the conditions. It would be possible to carry it out perhaps in Mr. Brown's district, but there were a great many people living in remote parts to whom half a loaf was better than no bread.

In his criticism, too, Mr. Brown had overlooked the fact that the time at which the House rose last year did not give an opportunity to deal with the appropriations as might otherwise have been done. He ventured to say that in the limited time at his disposal he had accomplished more than had before been accomplished. The approach of the rainy winter season in the Fraser valley had compelled a cessation of road building. They had to deal with things as they were, and to make the best of the prevailing conditions. The road referred to by Mr. Brown which took all day to traverse, although it was only three miles in length, did not exist in British Columbia. If it did he had only to be content for it and it would receive the prompt attention it deserved.

He thought that marked reform might be looked for in the system if sufficient time was given by the people to the government. He had appointed a road superintendent—a man of experience—who had travelled all over the province, familiarizing himself with the work, and he believed the very best results might be looked for. He (the speaker) did not know what this engineer's political opinions were. He had heard him express a high opinion of Mr. Gladstone, and he knew that he had most favorably spoken of the province in Victoria as a port wherein to get men for their ships. Manifestation of this fact is to be found in the business of supplying sailors as conducted by A. W. Von Rhein, of the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt. The Puget Sound operators had bragged of how they would prevent the Dunstaffnage getting the crew, and were here with that object in view to the number of ten. They had made several threats, but all had failed. Mr. Brown had also stated that the timber regulations were such that they debared the capital. He surely had not taken the pains to inquire regarding the regulations in force in Ontario and Quebec. Had he done so he would have found that British Columbia compared most favorably with other provinces. In no other province was the same liberality shown, and in fact an insufficient revenue was derived from this industry. On his own advice the government had rescinded the Dunstaffnage laws, and had placed on lumber exported, it being his opinion that a sufficient revenue was not being derived. A most influential deputa-tion had waited on the government asking for a reversal of the law, and despite their strong representations the government had stood firm, and the revenue had consequently been largely increased.

Reference had also been made to a rumor that certain men in the interior had not been protected in their rights, and the land belonging to them had been given to the railway. On the contrary the fullest protection had been afforded them, and a few days previously he had written them a letter intimating that a renewal of the license would be granted on precisely similar terms as heretofore.

In regard to Mr. Neill's suggestion of a railway from Hazelton to Hazelton, he said that the first named system had been abandoned because it was no surety at all. Bondsmen had to be dragged to court, hardship resulted, the member for the district usually protested, and finally the matter went by default. These things would all be regulated by competition, and he could not see his way to promise any change.

Following this, Superintendent Charleson will wind the trail along the entire line, and will then begin the construction of the line from Hazelton to the coast, which will be completed next summer. Other passengers booked for the voyage are J. Hepburn, R. W. Elliott, E. Rosell, W. Troughton and W. Payne.

NORTHERN NEWS. It was learned on arrival of the steamer Willapa last night that the fire aboard that steamer was not so serious as was at first reported. Capt. McCoskie says he never thought at any time of beaching his vessel in consequence of the fire, and beyond the injury to the dynamo the only damage done was some slight discoloration to the woodwork. The Willapa had been to Princess Royal island, where she had taken a number of miners. The mines there are said to be turning out, exceptionally rich assays.

The steamer brings news that Government Agent Flewin has been apprised by J. Pike, a canneryman of Point Roberts, that the man found dead in a wrecked schooner on Dundas island some weeks ago was a brother of the latter. H. Morrison, who was with the man, said to have struck a thirty-inch seam of anthracite coal at Cape Caution, were passengers arriving on the Willapa.

The steamer brings news of the death of Chief Shauksh of the Villakias on January 31st. His funeral will attend about a week later, and will be held in great numbers by all the tribes around from Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Port Essington and other northern places. The late chief was a unique character among the Indians. He achieved considerable notoriety some years ago while giving a feast, and making presents according to Indian custom. He made a present of a sea otter to Queen Victoria, and in return received an autograph letter and a beautiful portrait of herself, together with a fine Highland plaid shawl. The picture was a great treasure of his, and he always pointed it out to visitors with great pride. He renounced heathenism some six years ago, and joined the Episcopal church, having been a constant member ever since. When he was baptized he was named after Gladstone. He had been chief of the Villakias for about forty years. Before his death he provided himself at a cost of several thousand dollars with a house to perpetuate his memory, which he always was pleased to show to strangers. He was very much respected by the white people residing in the North.

REV. ROBERT ALEXANDER, D.D., a widely known Presbyterian clergyman and editor of the Presbyterian, died at Philadelphia yesterday of a complication of diseases. He was 64 years old.

STOTT & JURY PAY ALL POSTAGE. If your druggist does not carry FOOT-BALM, send 25 cts to Stott & Jury, Manhattan, Ont. It will give you comfort and make new shoes easy.

CANCER. Those who suffer from cancer, tumor or any malignant growth anywhere on the body, should read the new book on the subject, entitled, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure." It sets forth the latest scientific aspect of the question, and describes the new non-surgical method of treatment in plain, simple, straightforward language, free from technicalities, so that those not versed in medical science can clearly understand it. MESSRS. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., on receipt of 2 stamps, will be pleased to send the book in plain sealed wrapper to any address.

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overlooked the fact that the time at which the House rose last year did not give an opportunity to deal with the appropriations as might otherwise have been done. He ventured to say that in the limited time at his disposal he had accomplished more than had before been accomplished. The approach of the rainy winter season in the Fraser valley had compelled a cessation of road building. They had to deal with things as they were, and to make the best of the prevailing conditions. The road referred to by Mr. Brown which took all day to traverse, although it was only three miles in length, did not exist in British Columbia. If it did he had only to be content for it and it would receive the prompt attention it deserved.

He thought that marked reform might be looked for in the system if sufficient time was given by the people to the government. He had appointed a road superintendent—a man of experience—who had travelled all over the province, familiarizing himself with the work, and he believed the very best results might be looked for. He (the speaker) did not know what this engineer's political opinions were. He had heard him express a high opinion of Mr. Gladstone, and he knew that he had most favorably spoken of the province in Victoria as a port wherein to get men for their ships. Manifestation of this fact is to be found in the business of supplying sailors as conducted by A. W. Von Rhein, of the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt. The Puget Sound operators had bragged of how they would prevent the Dunstaffnage getting the crew, and were here with that object in view to the number of ten. They had made several threats, but all had failed. Mr. Brown had also stated that the timber regulations were such that they debared the capital. He surely had not taken the pains to inquire regarding the regulations in force in Ontario and Quebec. Had he done so he would have found that British Columbia compared most favorably with other provinces. In no other province was the same liberality shown, and in fact an insufficient revenue was derived from this industry. On his own advice the government had rescinded the Dunstaffnage laws, and had placed on lumber exported, it being his opinion that a sufficient revenue was not being derived. A most influential deputa-tion had waited on the government asking for a reversal of the law, and despite their strong representations the government had stood firm, and the revenue had consequently been largely increased.

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A Salutory Lesson

Non-Success of Sound Boarding House Keepers Promotes Confidence in Victoria.

Movements of Local Craft Along the Waterfront—Dutiable Freight for Dawson.

The manner in which the well organized plot to obstruct the ship Dunstaffnage from getting a crew on this side, when outward bound from the Sound last week, was foiled through the interference of the provincial police of this city, has undoubtedly had a most salutary effect on the boarding house keepers of the Sound, and as the same time has given foreign ports a confidence in Victoria as a port wherein to get men for their ships. Manifestation of this fact is to be found in the business of supplying sailors as conducted by A. W. Von Rhein, of the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt. The Puget Sound operators had bragged of how they would prevent the Dunstaffnage getting the crew, and were here with that object in view to the number of ten. They had made several threats, but all had failed. Mr. Brown had also stated that the timber regulations were such that they debared the capital. He surely had not taken the pains to inquire regarding the regulations in force in Ontario and Quebec. Had he done so he would have found that British Columbia compared most favorably with other provinces. In no other province was the same liberality shown, and in fact an insufficient revenue was derived from this industry. On his own advice the government had rescinded the Dunstaffnage laws, and had placed on lumber exported, it being his opinion that a sufficient revenue was not being derived. A most influential deputa-tion had waited on the government asking for a reversal of the law, and despite their strong representations the government had stood firm, and the revenue had consequently been largely increased.

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DURING MEN AND SUPPLIES.

apt. Wado, who is going to super- vising the reconstruction of the four & Yukon railway from the C. P. arrived down from Vancouver last night and is looking after the building material and the engaging of men, principally ship carpenters. Over the last few days there has been a considerable agitation, an im- pression was being widely created by the men for the work were being hired on the American side. This, however, is contradicted, and it is ascertained that all available first-class men will be engaged on the Canadian side. Regarding the crews for the White Pass & Yukon railway, said this morning that a superintendent, who is a river and lake fleet would be engaged, who alone would have the supervision of the men. The official will be no one else, it is expected. He will be appointed about the middle of March, and will be in charge of the work. It is expected that the work will be open about May 25th, or June 1st. The contractors for the rebuilding of the bridge are Hofus & Co., of Seattle, and it is expected that the work will be started in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. Already about \$200,000 has been invested here, lumber material for the contract being now prepared in the yards of Seward and Minibred in the mills, and will be sent North with a number of men. One of the contractors is the Dawson, who is to be launched at Vancouver next week and will be North by the Pioneer. On the other side of the river, the work will be started. The White Pass & Yukon railway Company will not formally take over the steamers until the contractors have completed their work and the vessels handed over to them at White Horse.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Shipments of Great Lake White Fish Arrive—Hay and Bran Decline. An innovation in the fish market this week will be the introduction of the white fish of the great lakes. A half ton consignment of the fish has just been received from Winnipeg, and will be placed on sale immediately. Great lake fish is a novelty in the market, and it will be a matter of interest to know what demand they meet. Hay has taken its first decline in price this week, and in view of the near approach of spring quotations is expected to still further depreciate. A small cut in bran is also reported. Oats remain steady, and as a consequence the rolled article has advanced a cent on the price per pound. Another quotation on the ascending side is that on dressed flour, which is now given at from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Metecological Office, Victoria, February 29th to 28th, 1901. The week opened with a low barometer covering the northwestern part of the province, and an area of high pressure of great dimensions over Ontario and central in the west. These conditions caused snow-falls throughout the district bordering on the Strait and Sound during the 29th and 30th. On the 27th extended over the entire coast Pacific slope. Fair bright weather prevailed until the evening of the 29th, when an ocean storm area appeared over the Washington coast, the barometer gradually falling and snow occurring at many points west of the range. The storm area moved on the 29th, and heavy rain fell over the coast. This was followed on Sunday by a wind becoming fresh and strong from east to the southwest. By evening another area of low pressure appeared over our coast, and the rain continued through the week. The distribution of atmospheric pressure has been irregular and disturbed, with intervals of bright sunshine during the day and rain at night. The barometer states and now over the Pacific slope of the province, these conditions being the normal type of winter weather on this coast. Temperatures have increased during the week, and now prevail in the Northwest. The weather has been mostly fair and in some parts extremely cold, with however, but little precipitation. At Victoria the highest temperature was 52 on 26th; lowest, 24, on 27th; total precipitation, including snow, was 2.28 inches. At Nanaimo the highest temperature was 52 on 26th; lowest, 10, on 22nd; total precipitation, .06 inch. At Barkerville the highest temperature was 40 on 26th and 20th; lowest, 10, on 21st; total precipitation (snow), 10.30 inch.

Pocal+Rews. CLEANING OF CITY AND DISTRICTS. A DENSED.

(From Tuesday's Daily).

The contract for Dr. Fraser's new residence on the corner of Douglas street and King's road has been awarded to W. J. D. Fraser, contractor, the price being \$7,000. A sub-contract for brick and stone work is held by Geo. Mackay.

Seven Japanese who embarked here for Seattle the other day and refused entry at the Sound City owing to their possession of thirty dollars each. It is stated yesterday that one of the men could read or write in any European language.

Next Friday evening the members of the Victoria District Farmers' Institute will hold a banquet at Agricultural hall, 21st street. The table will be under the management of the ladies of the district. A special train will leave Victoria at 7.30 o'clock.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Natural History Society was held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Fletcher on Friday evening, when a paper was read by Capt. Walbran on Capt. Barkley's discovery of the Curlew in the interior of the eighteenth century in the Imperial Eagle. The president submitted specimens of jade instruments discovered at Saanich and Canoe Paddock, and a curious insect captured in the remains by Constable Halhed.

Mr. H. Fletcher and Miss Marion Jenkins were joined in matrimony last evening at the marriage took place at St. Andrew's church, Victoria West, and was solemnized by Rev. W. D. Barber. The bride is the daughter of Mr. J. H. Holland and the groom is the son of Mr. J. H. Fletcher. The wedding ceremony was held at the residence of the bride, 21 Catherine street, where a large circle of friends gathered and showered their well wishes on the happy couple. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher will reside at Salt Spring Island, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mr. J. Dallin, who for seven years has been secretary-treasurer of the James Bay Athletic Association, and who has seen the organization rise from a state of poor finances to its present position of health and confidence, has resigned the position. A meeting of the committee of management was held last evening for the purpose of considering applications for the position, and as a result D. Purcell Johnston was appointed to the position. Although Mr. Dallin has resigned the secretaryship, he will continue an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the association, retaining his position on the board of management and trustees and on the different committees.

It is reported that the C. P. R. has applied for a terminal point of its main line at the Victoria wharf, which would give them a terminal point of their main line at the Victoria wharf. The intention is to establish a permanent terminal facilities there and to substitute arrangements which will result in the shipment of freight by means of a Victoria wharf. The E. & N. railway and thence to Leamouth, the ferry and the connection link between the Victoria wharf and the Mainland. This will be a very important improvement, and the importance of such an arrangement is hardly to be overestimated. It would give this city an impetus that would send it up many notches in the commercial advancement. Some have even remarked that the C. P. R. has endeavored to secure the other wharf, the present rumor may mean that the Victoria wharf understanding has been secured.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

The death occurred at St. Michael's hospital yesterday of Mr. Isaac Rich, of Seattle. Deceased was a native of New Orleans and 42 years of age. His remains were sent to Seattle for interment by W. J. Hanna.

Mr. J. S. Quader, Capt. Walbran, will resume her duties on Friday, the crew signing the ship's book for the commissioning of 1901 to-morrow afternoon. All the crew, with the exception of two, will rejoin the vessel. The above two vacancies have been fully filled up.

A typographical error in the report of the city council's proceedings in these columns last evening made the B. C. Land & Investment Agency's estimate of the improvements proposed by them for Ontario street extension read \$21 instead of \$2,400. The company argued to bear half the cost.

Today is the anniversary of Cromie's surrender to Lord Roberts. Just one year ago flags were flying in this city, fireworks were exploded, processions formed, and the streets of Victoria generally were made to howl. Doubtless the most of our citizens have forgotten that there was no flag waving on the poles on the civic headquarters.

A very pretty wedding took place last week at Burgoyne Bay, Salt Spring island, when George Edward Akerman and Miss Ellen Gyves were united in the bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. C. Van Gorder, at the residence of the bride's father. The popular young couple received many useful presents. Mr. Akerman has finished the building of an up-to-date cottage in Fulford Harbor's beautiful valley.

Among the passengers from the Mainland last evening was G. H. Hudson, of Duncan, secretary of the Dairy-men's Association, who went to inspect the three carloads of thoroughbred cattle which arrived at New Westminster from British Columbia on Saturday. Several advance and special freight orders were included with the shipment. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, imports an Ayrshire bull; J. M. Steeves, of Steveston, a Holstein bull; G. McLean, of Mount Vernon, Wash., a shorthorn and four sheep; H. Kirkland, of Ladner, T. A. Wood, of Duncan, and W. Bullock, of Salt Spring island, two Ayrshire cows. The stock was selected by the Dominion live stock commissioner, and will be sold on March 15th at New Westminster exhibition grounds. It consists principally of 100 head of various breeds, although a consignment of 150 fancy poultry is included.

(From Thursday's Daily).

A grand post of the Native Sons is to be formed at a meeting of delegates from Nanaimo, Vancouver and Victoria to be held here in the near future. At a meeting of Post No. 1, Native Sons of British Columbia, held last night, the delegates from the three cities were present. The latter part of the meeting was devoted to the presentation of the letter, past Chief Factors Dr. J. D. Helmecken, J. S. Yates and Frank Higgins, and G. T. Fox, S. Sea, E. H. Henly and G. Madigan. The letter was read by Mr. Helmecken, and was signed by Past Chief Factor J. S. Yates. They were as follows: Past Chief Factor, Frank Higgins; Chief Factor, W. H. Henly; Secretary, G. Madigan; Vice-Factor, Geo. O. Madigan; Recording Secretary, Joseph E. Wilson; Recording Secretary, Arthur E. Haynes; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Purcell Johnston; Secretary, Charles F. Gardner; Inside Sentinel, Thomas Watson; Outside Sentinel, Richard Keeler; committee of management, G. Thomas Fox, S. Sea, E. H. Henly, Phil R. Smith and P. A. Ker. At the conclusion of the regular business refreshments were served in the banquet hall and a social time spent.

(From Thursday's Daily).

Princess Louise, was struck on the head by a hand in Canada, now as last night. It occurred on Menzies street about 11 o'clock. His assailant was unknown to him, and has not been apprehended.

Orthodox or Otherwise

Letter from Senator Macdonald Caused Much Discussion at Orphanage Meeting.

Annual Business Transacted, Reports Read and Election of Management Board.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home in the city hall yesterday afternoon was an unusually lengthy one. It was considerably after 6 o'clock when an adjournment was taken, and by this time several of the present were prepared to abstract their chronometers and disengage themselves with a trifling nervousness at the time.

The prolixity was caused by the submission of a communication from Senator Macdonald explaining that he had withdrawn his subscription because of the children being allowed to attend divine services. Judgment reserved; Anderson for plaintiff, Mills for defendant.

Waterland vs. Greenwood City. Application was granted for one week's adjournment for the purpose of allowing plaintiff, Lawson for defendant.

Victoria vs. Bowes. Permission was asked to strike out parts of statement of claim. Permission was given, and certain paragraphs, costs in case; Mason for plaintiff, Martin for defendant.

Ward vs. Bank of B. N. A., et al. An application, postponement of trial was granted till 12th March. Costs of application and consequent adjournment to be plaintiffs in any event; Cross for plaintiff, Taylor for the defendant.

MONTHLY FIRE RETURNS. For February—There were Several Blazes of More Than Ordinary Proportions.

The monthly report of the fire department for February includes the following calls: February 4th, 3 a.m.—Telephone alarm, smoke issuing from walls of Bank Exchange building, Leung street; cause, defective chimney; no loss.

February 4th, 11.15 a.m.—Fire at one story frame building, 52 Eas street; cause, sparks on shingle roof; loss estimated at \$15. February 4th, 8.30 p.m.—Box 34, chimney fire; no loss.

February 4th, 4 a.m.—Telephone call; fire at two-story frame dwelling, corner of Erie street and Dallas road; cause, unknown; loss estimated at \$1,300.

February 4th, 8 a.m.—Box 43; fire in two-story frame residence, 14 Caledonia avenue, cause, sparks on roof; loss, \$300.

February 6th, 11.35 a.m.—Telephone alarm; fire at one-story wood-drying establishment at outer wharf; cause, unknown; loss, \$500.

February 6th, 1 p.m.—Box 42; fire in roof of one-story frame building, 177 Blanchard street; cause, unknown; loss, \$5. February 7th, 2 p.m.—Box 41; fire on roof of two-story frame building, 105 Quadra street; loss, \$10.

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA

Passed Resolutions of Sympathy to King Edward VII and Bereaved at Cumberland.

The Presbytery of Victoria met in Nanaimo on Tuesday and transacted a great deal of business. The reports of home missions, foreign missions, Sabbath schools and church life and work were on the whole very encouraging. All the home mission fields in the Presbytery receive grants from the Home Mission fund, which enables them to have preaching all the year. There are four workers among the Chinese, two in Victoria, one at Vancouver, and one at Union. Among the Indians there are seven who are stationed at Alberni, Ahousset, Dodge's Cove and Uclulet.

The industrial home at Alberni, under the supervision of Mr. Motion, is doing excellent work, not only in education, but also in industrial work among both boys and girls. The home at present is taxed to its utmost to accommodate the large number of pupils who continue in this direction. The advantages that would accrue are so obvious, not only to the institution itself, but to the province at large, that it is difficult to realize why any hesitations should be shown in proposing legislation that experience has shown to have been eminently successful elsewhere.

The report of the president of the ladies' committee is particularly gratifying, and with many interesting matters in connection with the internal management of the home, and is very thorough. Grateful reference is made to the large contributions of the ladies, and the work carried on during the year, which has enabled us to carry on the work with so small an expenditure of cash, and which, together with the energetic and successful cooperation of the ladies in collecting arrears, has, for the first time in many years, permitted a substantial reduction of \$2,000 of our mortgage debt, which now stands at \$7,500.

When it is borne in mind that the honorary treasurer's report submitted here, only covers a period of ten months, the increase from nearly all sources of income is particularly gratifying, and on the other hand, the usual current expenditure by the judicious economy of the ladies' committee, who still continue the management of the internal affairs of the home is seen that the corresponding period of last year, and it is pleasing to note that this has been done without curtailing or impairing the general efficiency of the institution, or so far as we know, depriving one needy orphan child of the benefits of the home.

The very full details given in other reports give a fair idea of the work of the institution during the year and need not be further referred to except perhaps to emphasize the expression of thanks to those who have so kindly assisted in various ways in the beneficent work of the home. Directing in the right way the large number of destitute and orphan children under our care, and who, most probably, but for this and kindred institutions, would become a burden upon the community and workers of mischief in many ways.

We commend the good work to the hearty good-will and active sympathy of the benevolent people of British Columbia. CHAS. HAYWARD, President.

In moving the adoption of the report Rev. Dr. Wilson eulogized the action of the executive in tendering a home to the children and to the workers in the Union disaster. He was certain that their action would be appreciated by the subscribers.

Mr. Sprague seconded in similar terms, and the report was adopted, the executive's action being unanimously confirmed. E. Crow Baker (treasurer) joyfully remarked that the president's report had

YOU CAN'T BE ATTRACTIVE.

An Offensive Breath and Disgusting Discharges, Due to Catarrh, Blight Millions of Lives Yearly, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder as a safe, sure, permanent, painless and harmless, in all cases of Cold in the Head, Tonsillitis, Headache and Catarrh. It gives relief in 10 minutes and banishes the disease. Sold by Messrs. Deen & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—12.

FOR THE NAVY. London, Feb. 28.—The supplementary naval estimates, amounting to \$1,200,000, have been issued.

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Discussion Continued

On Early Closing Question at City Council Session Last Evening.

Accepted an Invitation to Attend Lecture and Adjourned at Ten Thirty.

The city council last evening agitated itself on the early closing by-law, and all the orators on the aldermanic board had full fling. In the early portion of the session the council received and accepted an invitation to attend in a body the mass meeting under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance addressed by Rev. Mr. Shearer, and the intention was to expedite business and then adjourn.

But the oratorical microphone performed its duty, time destroying work, and when the council did adjourn, 10:30 had struck. It might have been more advisable to have laid the invitation on the table pending the consummation of the evening's business.

After the usual preliminaries communications were taken up. Secretary Elworthy, of the board of trade, wrote on the question of advertising. He stated that the Klondike advertising committee favored the incorporation of the sum of \$2,000 in the estimates for advertising the city. Laid on the table.

The secretary of the school board asked for a definite expression of the council's opinion regarding the board's request for an appropriation of \$30,000 for a new high school. He drew attention to section 39 of the School act bearing on this point.

Ald. Yates advocated the expression of the council's disapproval of the request and this would give the board a ground work on which to base their petition. This action was decided upon.

C. A. Holland, of the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, asked for a new sidewalk on Ontario extension and the grading of the thoroughfare. They offered to contribute half of the cost of the work, which would be \$21. Referred to streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Horace J. Knott, on behalf of the Lord's Day Alliance executive, invited the council to the mass meeting to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Shearer last evening at the Philharmonic hall. Ald. Brydon advised that the council expedite business and afterwards attend the meeting. He emphasized the importance of the question of Sabbath observance, and moved that the invitation be accepted.

Ald. Beckwith spoke in similar strain. He thought that some of the aldermen could gain considerable useful information in attending the meeting. Aldermen—"Who is he driving at?"

The motion of Ald. Brydon was carried. The Imperial Automatic Voting Machine Co. suggested that a conference be held between the city solicitor and the company's solicitor, H. McKenzie Cleland, in order to ascertain whether the machine fulfilled the requirements of the act.

Ald. Kinsman eulogized this machine as a great time saver. He moved that the request be granted. Ald. Hall seconded incidentally, expressing his admiration of the machine.

On the other hand Ald. Yates thought that the council should know whether the machine would or not. The council should not bind itself to the acceptance of the result of a test, which the two lawyers would undertake. He advised that practical men undertake the test. Finally it was decided that Mr. Northcott shall act with the city solicitor in the matter.

Miss Margaret Anderson applied for water connection with her premises on Princess avenue. Referred to water commissioners. Edmund Harris, of Milne street, Spring Ridge, wanted something done to the ditches on that thoroughfare. He also objected to the fumigation of his residence in consequence of the death of his son of diphtheria, which he claimed destroyed clothing and household effects. This was referred to the city engineer and health and sanitary inspector.

"Saving the Sabbath"

Rev. J. G. Shearer Gave an Address in Philharmonic Hall Last Evening

Leaves For Vancouver on Thursday to Attend Provincial Convention of Alliance.

Rev. J. G. Shearer, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, gave his second and last address in this city last evening at the Philharmonic hall.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the executive of the local branch of the Lord's Alliance took their seats upon the platform and the meeting was opened by the singing of the National Anthem, after which Mr. Shearer was introduced by Senator McDonald, who presided.

On rising Mr. Shearer said that last evening he had talked on the "Imperial Sabbath," and he intended to speak on this occasion on "The Saving of the Sabbath." Before he commenced, however, he wished to keep a promise made the other evening when he said he would give his expressions of that great West, and British Columbia in particular. He left Toronto on the 5th of January, and did not expect to go back again for some time yet.

During the interval he had insisted upon all up for the rights of Manitoba and British Columbia. Coming through Manitoba he had been greatly impressed with the endless prairie, and when he reached the snow covered Rockies he had been still more impressed with the almost measureless natural resources of our province. He had also been greatly impressed with the moral tone of the people. He had, he said, heard stories of the Wild and Woolly West, but he had not seen any of it yet.

Continuing, Mr. Shearer said: "Have you not seen in the battle fields of South Africa that as good blood flows through the veins of Canadians as through the veins of Englishmen, then will we not prove that we have moral courage enough to stand up for the right of a resting day in seven and fight the fight to a finish?"

"If we wish to keep the Sabbath in Canada we must see that the pulpit and pew are alike prepared to stand up for each other in order to keep the Lord's day. Unless the laboring people stand together with the preachers of the Gospel we will not be able to keep the Sabbath. Labor should realize the great stake at hand, for it is against the law of nature as well as God that we should work without having one day in seven to ourselves."

Mr. Shearer explained that the Lord's Day Alliance was not to force a religious observance of the Sabbath, but simply to have the day strictly observed as a day of rest.

In concluding, Mr. Shearer said: "We remember the story of the beggar boy at Nuclea, how he braved the deadly Boer bullet, and in spite of the rearmost sacrifice for our God in the defence of the Sabbath, Labor should realize the great stake at hand, for it is against the law of nature as well as God that we should work without having one day in seven to ourselves."

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More Men In Khaki

Another Triumvirate Returned From the Front Last Evening After Good Trip.

Participated in the Great Funeral Procession in London—General Retrospect.

Another triumvirate of the first contingent returned last evening in the persons of Ptes. Dixon, Roberts and Court. They have been sojourning with relatives and friends, and appear to be in improved health and spirits in consequence.

In conversation with a Times representative this afternoon, Pte. Dixon gave some particulars of the great procession in London on the day of the Queen's funeral, which he characterized as solemnly magnificent. He was in attendance among the colonials, and thus participated in an event which will go down in history as notable in the annals of the British Empire.

Pte. Dixon had the honor of a brief conversation with the Queen about six weeks before her death. With other colonials he visited Windsor Castle and Her Majesty, upon learning that he was a Canadian, and perceiving that he was just recovering from the effects of his experiences in the field, she expressed her interest in him.

Pte. Dixon had the honor of conversation with another personage pre-eminent in a bright sphere. This was Rudyard Kipling, as will be remembered the great author, who was writing to the press his impressions of a visit to the hospital and his conversation with some of the inmates. He appeared particularly interested in the colonials and devoted several paragraphs to writing to the press his impressions of the men from Canada.

Pte. Dixon was through the Paardeberg engagement, and received a little memento of his experience in the shape of a glancing wound in the breast. He and Pte. Andrews were stretcher bearers on that memorable day, and were deliberately fired upon by the ruthless enemy. When Capt. Arnold fell the two Victorians rushed to his assistance under a stifling leaden rain, and proceeded to remove him to safety.

Pte. Ducaave, another Canadian, hastened to help them. At this juncture Capt. Arnold's hand, which was hanging loosely over the side of the stretcher, was pierced by a Mauser bullet, and while Pte. Dixon was bandaging the limb he was struck, his wound being a glancing one and not very serious.

Pte. Andrews was also wounded in the chest and breast. By changing the date of the coroner's inquest the determination of the coroner Boers to compress the destruction of the stretcher bearers, totally regardless of the wounded officer.

After Paardeberg he went to Kimberley hospital, subsequently rejoining his regiment at Bloemfontein. He proceeded with them almost as far as the Zand river, about twelve miles past Winberg, where rheumatism seized him, and he was obliged to leave them to return to England.

He then went to various hospitals, ultimately being invalided home to England, where he recuperated with his relatives at Brighton.

According to Pte. Dixon, Andrews has joined the Imperial Light Horse, while Dickson has thrown up his commission and returned to Africa for the purpose of seeing further service.

Had the Grippe? Got a cough? Still weak, tired and exhausted? No energy or strength left? Spend opportunity for pneumonia, bronchitis or consumption. Your hope is in SCOTT'S EMULSION. It will stop the cough and strengthen you quicker than anything else.

A few doses will start you right; we will send them free upon receipt of this ad. It's not new—your doctor knows about it. Ask him. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

The Date of Exhibition

Changed to Second Week in October to Meet Wishes of the Mainland.

Permanent Secretary Elected and the Various Committees Appointed.

The enthusiasm manifested at the meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural Association last evening augurs well for the success of the coming exhibition. A feature which assisted very materially in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the question of a date upon which to hold the exhibition was the presence of a number of men from the Mainland who are interested in the various exhibitions which are to be held throughout the province, and who represent very closely the agricultural and stock breeding interests of the different districts.

The necessity for having the Victoria exhibition form one of a circuit of fall fairs was very clearly pointed out by Mr. Paisley, of Chilliwack, and others associated with him. By so doing the large breeders of stock will be enabled to ship their stock from New Westminster to this city, which will prove of inestimable value in making Victoria's show what the directors are aiming to make it, the best in the province.

In compliance with this advice, the date upon the executive council of British Columbia and asked that assistance be given to the B. C. A. A. The ministry was unable to say at the present time just what assistance they could give, but they would deal liberally in the matter.

Messrs. Helmecken and Peirson, presented a report of the various suggestions offered by the delegation from the Mainland in the conference which had taken place on February 22nd with regard to changing the date of the Victoria exhibition.

It was suggested that as Messrs. Paisley and Helmecken were present they might present their opinions to the meeting.

Mr. Paisley said that he felt assured that they should work in conjunction. The only selfish reason which the people of the Mainland could have in the success of the Victoria exhibition was in order to make a market for the products of the Fraser River valley. They wanted to make Victoria show a success, and wished to attend. Chilliwack exhibition had been decided upon for September 25th, 26th and 27th, in 1898, at that exhibition there had been over 2,500 entries, and he felt safe in saying that a large proportion of these exhibits would also be shown in Victoria if a date was fixed for the exhibition to interfere with the Mainland fairs. There were 500 plates of fruit which would in all likelihood be brought to Victoria. There would also be a very large entry of stock, including the great short-horn exhibit. With New Westminster fair following Chilliwack in the first week of October, the second week of October would make a suitable date for Victoria's show, accommodating the owners of stock.

Mr. Dalby was of opinion that there should be arrangements made to meet the wishes of these people. He would favor fixing the date to follow that of New Westminster exhibition.

Mr. Peirson pointed out that the Oregon state exhibition came on September 25th and 26th. By changing the date of Victoria's fair the great short-horn exhibit could follow in circuit the various shows. The second week of October would accommodate this. The E. & W. show was fixed for the second week of the exhibitors by which the stock could be brought over by ferry in their special stock cars.

John Oliver, M. P. P. of Delta, pointed out that the harvest on the Mainland would not be finished until late in September. New Westminster's fair was a success until the date was changed to the beginning of October.

Mr. Paisley said stock could be removed on Friday, come over on Saturday by steamer and be not ready for Victoria show on Tuesday, October 5th. Being in charge of the Chilliwack district exhibit at Westminster exhibition, he would guarantee that that exhibit would be brought.

The suggestion that Victoria's show be put earlier than that of the Mainland was open to the objection that it would interfere with the Mainland exhibitors, as it came during harvest. He was sure that if the exhibition was held during the second week of October, the bare fact of the short-horn exhibit being present would be sufficient to crowd the grounds day after day.

The report was received and laid on the table. Then, upon the motion of Mr. Dalby, the date for holding the exhibition was changed to the second week in October.

Ex-Mayor Redfern, in seconding the motion, said that they should make arrangements to meet the convenience of the agricultural classes. It was necessary to get large exhibits from the Mainland, not alone from the Island. This should be a provincial exhibition. He thought that the second week of October the weather was usually favorable for such.

Mr. Lugin, speaking of the necessity for making dates to suit the Mainland, said that the exhibit at New Westminster was equal in quality to any exhibit anywhere. Good live stock always

Private Court

Pte. S. Court, who was one of the triumvirate in khaki to return last night, joined the first contingent as a member of the Victoria quota which responded so nobly at the call to arms. He has been spending some time with relatives in Wales, meeting Ptes. Dixon and Andrews at Shoncliffe Colonial station, and made the journey from there in their company. He is accompanied by a brother.

More Men In Khaki

Another Triumvirate Returned From the Front Last Evening After Good Trip.

Participated in the Great Funeral Procession in London—General Retrospect.

Another triumvirate of the first contingent returned last evening in the persons of Ptes. Dixon, Roberts and Court. They have been sojourning with relatives and friends, and appear to be in improved health and spirits in consequence.

In conversation with a Times representative this afternoon, Pte. Dixon gave some particulars of the great procession in London on the day of the Queen's funeral, which he characterized as solemnly magnificent. He was in attendance among the colonials, and thus participated in an event which will go down in history as notable in the annals of the British Empire.

Pte. Dixon had the honor of a brief conversation with the Queen about six weeks before her death. With other colonials he visited Windsor Castle and Her Majesty, upon learning that he was a Canadian, and perceiving that he was just recovering from the effects of his experiences in the field, she expressed her interest in him.

Pte. Dixon had the honor of conversation with another personage pre-eminent in a bright sphere. This was Rudyard Kipling, as will be remembered the great author, who was writing to the press his impressions of a visit to the hospital and his conversation with some of the inmates. He appeared particularly interested in the colonials and devoted several paragraphs to writing to the press his impressions of the men from Canada.

Pte. Dixon was through the Paardeberg engagement, and received a little memento of his experience in the shape of a glancing wound in the breast. He and Pte. Andrews were stretcher bearers on that memorable day, and were deliberately fired upon by the ruthless enemy. When Capt. Arnold fell the two Victorians rushed to his assistance under a stifling leaden rain, and proceeded to remove him to safety.

Pte. Ducaave, another Canadian, hastened to help them. At this juncture Capt. Arnold's hand, which was hanging loosely over the side of the stretcher, was pierced by a Mauser bullet, and while Pte. Dixon was bandaging the limb he was struck, his wound being a glancing one and not very serious.

Pte. Andrews was also wounded in the chest and breast. By changing the date of the coroner's inquest the determination of the coroner Boers to compress the destruction of the stretcher bearers, totally regardless of the wounded officer.

After Paardeberg he went to Kimberley hospital, subsequently rejoining his regiment at Bloemfontein. He proceeded with them almost as far as the Zand river, about twelve miles past Winberg, where rheumatism seized him, and he was obliged to leave them to return to England.

He then went to various hospitals, ultimately being invalided home to England, where he recuperated with his relatives at Brighton.

According to Pte. Dixon, Andrews has joined the Imperial Light Horse, while Dickson has thrown up his commission and returned to Africa for the purpose of seeing further service.

Had the Grippe? Got a cough? Still weak, tired and exhausted? No energy or strength left? Spend opportunity for pneumonia, bronchitis or consumption. Your hope is in SCOTT'S EMULSION. It will stop the cough and strengthen you quicker than anything else.

A few doses will start you right; we will send them free upon receipt of this ad. It's not new—your doctor knows about it. Ask him. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE

To Mothers, Wives and Daughters.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Only Banisher of Disease and True Life-Giver for Brokendown and Afflicted Women.

The Wondrous Medicine That Cures When All Others Fail.

Thankful and grateful women throughout Canada take pleasure in recommending Paine's Celery Compound to their afflicted sisters. The marvellous medicine promptly gives that health and strength that all wretched, nervous, despondent and brokendown women so much need.

Jessie M. Ross, Quyon, Que., writes as follows: "It affords me much pleasure to testify to the great good that Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was completely run down in health and a victim of female weakness, and after using three bottles of the great compound I was completely cured. It is the best blood purifier I know of, and I recommend it to all who suffer as I did."

Dr. L. Hall, C. H. Lugin, L. Steiner, Reception—President, the officers and board of directors. Prize list—F. Norris, W. H. Ladin, Watson Clark, S. F. Tolmie, F. Sere, J. S. Shonlick, Jas. Bryce, Miss Cameron, Miss Perrin, J. Meston, George Dean, C. Spencer, J. J. Morley, L. Goodacre, W. H. Hayward, H. W. Bullock, W. H. Price, M. Baker, F. Turgoose, D. Evans, T. J. Trapp, G. H. Dalby, R. M. Falmouth, H. Helmecken, J. Bothwell, Cant. Roys, S. F. Tolmie, Wm. Dalby, F. Pemberton, H. Cuthbert, T. J. Trapp.

Building and grounds—W. H. Ladin, Watson Clark, F. Sere, Jas. Peirson, J. Steiner, L. Goodacre, W. Buckle, Wm. Thompson.

Minerals—S. M. Robins, H. E. Crossdale, John Matthews, Col. Hayes, F. W. Rolt, Herbert Cuthbert, Hy. Croft, F. B. Pemberton, C. H. Lugin, W. F. Best, W. H. Hayward.

Arts and fancy work—Miss Agnes D. Cameron, Miss Perrin, with power to add to their number. Transportation—M. Baker, Jas. Peirson, B. Boggs, R. Seabrook, L. Goodacre, D. R. Ker.

Mr. Peirson brought the attention of the society to the importance of publishing the list of subscribers in the papers from time to time. A vote of thanks to Mr. Best who had acted as secretary pro tem, was carried, and the finance committee recommended to pay to Mr. Best such a sum as they thought necessary.

The meeting then adjourned. ROAD MATTERS DISCUSSED At a Meeting Held at Colwood on Saturday Night.

An adjourned meeting of the electors of Esquimalt and Highland district was held at Colwood on Saturday to consider road matters generally and receive their road foreman's report. Arthur Peat was chairman and Joseph Shaw secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting by expressing his regret that their foreman, H. Pike, had not put in appearance as requested.

The secretary stated that he had written to Mr. Pike as instructed, and had not received any reply or information. It was decided not to go into the matter at the meeting, but to be moved by Wm. Dale, seconded by John Leacore, that a vote of censure be passed upon H. Pike for his non-attendance. This carried unanimously.

A discussion was then opened by P. Atkins as to the best method of proceeding for the coming season. This matter was fully discussed by J. Knox and others, the following resolutions being all carried unanimously.

That the people continue to elect their own road foreman, and that the government be respectfully asked to accept their recommendation of a superintendent for the district instead of an engineer; that Messrs. Knox and Atkins be hereby appointed to join the deputation from the Good Roads Association to wait upon the government and explain these matters upon them; that Mr. Dale and the secretary be empowered to call a meeting early in the season, to elect a road foreman; that the election be by open ballot; that there be only one road camp in future, and that the road foreman be on duty daily from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; that as the chairman had been one of a party to select the best route for the remaining portion of the road through to San Juan and had the tracings and notes relating thereto, he be added to the deputation of the Good Roads Association.

Attention was again called to the danger to drivers in case of a runaway down the 4-mile hill by the loss of the railway bridge, also that by diverting the road both the hills would be materially lowered.

As considerable interest was manifested in the Good Roads Association, the secretary explained its objects and methods and objects for the benefit of those who were unable to attend its first meeting, after which a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary brought a very practical meeting to a close.

EXPLOSION ON WILLAPA Vancouver, Feb. 27.—Steamer Willapa arrived this morning from northern British Columbia ports. On the way down a case of turpentine near the engine room exploded, smothering the electric dynamo and setting fire to the woodwork. An attempt was immediately made to beach the vessel, but before shore was reached the fire was put out, the damage being several thousand dollars. The steamer then resumed her voyage for Vancouver, no one being injured.

James Hatch, merchant, of Mont Pleasant, died this morning. Alex. Laurie, telegraph operator in the C. P. R., also died this morning of consumption.

Freight For Victo

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Provincial Auction Sale

Pure Bred Stock

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF B.C.

Will Offer for Sale at NEW WESTMINSTER

Friday, 15th March, at 1.30 p.m.

The following stock imported from Ontario. There is no reserve price on the stock: CATTLE—Short-horns, 8 Bulls from 8 to 21 mo. old, 17 2-year-old heifers mostly in calf, 2 yearlings, 2 choice cows in calf. SHEEP—2 South-downs, 2 Oxford and Shropshires, 2 Rams and 3 Ewes of each breed.

PIGS—Berks-shires, 8 young Boars, 4 young (in pig) Sows; Tamworth, 1 Boar (young), 1 Sow, do.

POULTRY, 150 HEAD.—Principally white and faced Wyandottes, barred and white Plymouth Rocks, light Brahmas. CATALOGUES WILL BE MAILED.

Terms Cash, at 25 per cent. cash remainder on endorsed note satisfactory to a bank.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, 14th March. Interesting addresses by F. W. Hodson, Deputy Commissioner of the Dominion Lands, and H. L. Blanchard, of Haldock, Wash. C. Single fares on E. & N. R. R. and C. P. N. Co., and rail rate on stock purchased.

G. H. HADWEN, Secy.-Treas., Duncan's Station.

Do You Want To Sell

All or part of your farm? If so, list your property with me. I am making a specialty of farming lands, and at the present time can dispose of your property if prices are right.

J. E. CHURCH, BROKER, 14 TROUBNE AVE.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Cassiar Central Railway Company, incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an act to declare the Cassiar Central Railway Company to be a body corporate and politic within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and the company's railway to be a work for the general advantage of the people, also to authorize the company to exercise running powers over and to the use and operation of the property of other railway companies and to make such arrangements for conveying or loading the company's railway and its rights and powers as is usually given to railway companies in their acts of incorporation, and for other purposes.

H. E. McIVER, Solicitor for said Company. Dated at Ottawa, this 18th day of January, 1901.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) shares of the undermentioned company are to be applied to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on that parcel of land known and described as the North Half of Section No. 22, Township 20 S., Range 10 E., 100 Queen Charlotte District.

A. J. BRIGGS, Victoria,