

FOR WAR UPON SPAIN

A Chicago Senator Excites the Galleries by Urging Speedy and Terrible Vengeance.

Declaration of War From a Utah Member—Resolutions Demanding Cuban Independence.

Spanish Press Counsels Resistance to American Intervention in any Form.

Madrid, March 29.—The semi-official El Liberal says: "The report of the Maine court contains no grave statements, therefore President McKinley will not use that pretext for declaring war, but will use the relief of the Cubans. We believe the Spanish government will never tolerate foreign nations in the guise of philanthropy invading our territory, for it would be followed by the unanimous protest of the Spanish people." The same paper then counsels Spain to prepare to repel every kind of intervention, to be uncompromising and to "accept nothing affecting the dignity or sovereignty of Spain."

The Imparcial (independent) says it notes a change of attitude on the part of the United States, expressing the belief that when the six Spanish cruisers and torpedo boats arrive in Havana harbor the relations between the two countries will improve, and hopes that the Spanish government will "act on these lines."

Washington, March 29.—Interest in the Cuban situation reached a climax in the proceedings of the Senate today. As on previous days of discussion of the Cuban question thousands of people flocked to the capital, only a few of whom comparatively could gain admission to the galleries. Within five minutes after the senate convened, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution demanding the independence of the Cuban republic.

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly that the galleries were in a commotion and the people were prepared for anything. This was the condition when the Vice-President recognized Mr. Mason, of Illinois, who had announced a proposition to discuss the merits of the Maine court of inquiry.

Mr. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable. The intensity of the feeling of the galleries was evinced by the storm of applause which was elicited by his declaration that he was for war. Vice-President Hobart had read difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

Describing the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor, the Illinois senator said: "The night came on, and dark gloomy night, natural and proper time for Spanish bravery. Our men were asleep in a friendly harbor. They were never challenged to try their courage. They were not whipped in honorable battle, but choked, burned, strangled and drowned without a chance to die fighting for life, without a moment to say a prayer. In the twinkling of an eye they stood in the presence of their maker, suppose ninety of them had been United States senators, suppose the balance had been members of Congress or made up of judges and leading professional and business men, would forty days have elapsed before war began?"

Mr. Mason does not approve of the action taken by President McKinley. Here is what he had to say on the subject: "Congress alone can declare war. I for one am ready to vote now. You may continue to cry 'peace, peace,' but there can be no peace until the European and butcher their slaves on the same continent as this flag flows."

U. S. CHINESE SQUADRON.

The Muster at Hongkong Regarded as Display of Symphonic With British Policy.

London, March 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency here says there is reason to believe that the presence of the Chinese American squadron at Hongkong, which was originally supposed to be designed for Manila on the prospect of war with Spain, was really intended as a practical display of American sympathy with the British policy in China. The American and British admirals had frequent interviews.

DERVISH DEPOT TAKEN.

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Succeed in a Brilliant Move Against Their Adversaries. Cairo, March 29.—Shendy has been captured by the British, having been taken by surprise. The gunboats and a battalion of Egyptians aboard ascended the Nile from the mouth of the Atbara river and arrived at Shendy by dawn on Saturday. The gunboats shelled the forts and then the battalion was landed and attacked the town. The attack was made by a flank movement and the dervish garrison was completely routed. The British squadron, according to a despatch from Hongkong to the Daily Mail, has been ordered to Chiefoo on the north coast of the Shanghai Tsung promontory.

BRITAIN'S QUID PRO QUO.

A Slice of Chinese Soil for an English Syndicate—Li Hung Chang to the Fore. London, March 28.—The Chronicle says this morning that it has reason to believe an area of 10,000 square miles in the province of Shanghai has been conceded by China to a syndicate of English capitalists. "If this is true," says the Chronicle, "it is obvious that Lord Salisbury has approved of the scheme."

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

A Very Satisfactory Increase Notwithstanding Outing Rates. Montreal, March 28.—The C.P.R. returns for February, 1898, is as follows: Gross earnings, \$1,494,597; working expenses, \$1,703,890; net profits, \$423,687. In February, 1897, the net profits were \$394,823, and in the two months ending February 28, 1898, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$3,168,969; working expenses, \$2,222,674; net profit, \$946,295; for two months ending February, 1897, there was a net profit of \$758,166.

IN INTEREST OF FARMERS.

Parliament Asked to Make Railways Give Them Better Facilities. Winnipeg, March 28.—A general committee of the Manitoba legislature passed a resolution to-night recommending that a memorial be presented to the Dominion government asking that the general railway act of the Dominion should be in operation, as well as those that may hereafter be enacted in the province, shall be amended to include increased facilities to farmers in shipping their produce.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company Annual Meeting—A Flourishing Report. Montreal, March 30.—The annual meeting of the Royal Victoria Life Insurance company took place here to-day. The statement showing three months' business at the end of 1897 was very satisfactory. The assets and subscribed capital for the security of policy holders on December 31, amounted to \$824,775.02. The five directors retiring by rotation, Andrew P. Gault, Samuel Finley, Dr. I. G. Roddick, M.P., Rev. R. H. Wardon, D.D., and Jas. O'Brien, were re-elected for three years. At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Jas. O'Brien was re-elected president; Sir J. A. Chapleau and Andrew P. Gault vice-presidents; Dr. I. G. Roddick, medical director.

The report contains the following significant statement: "The prospects of the company for doing a successful and profitable business are evident by its advent into the insurance field. It is the intention of the board to extend its business during the year 1898 in keeping with judicious and conservative management, and while seeking for a responsible volume of business will at the same time guard carefully the quality of the business that is accepted. The board are pleased to state that the shareholders are among the most prominent and influential business men of Canada, representing the leading financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. This fact places the company immediately in the front rank of the life insurance institutions of the Dominion. It is the intention of the board to extend its business during the year 1898 in keeping with judicious and conservative management, and while seeking for a responsible volume of business will at the same time guard carefully the quality of the business that is accepted. The board are pleased to state that the shareholders are among the most prominent and influential business men of Canada, representing the leading financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. This fact places the company immediately in the front rank of the life insurance institutions of the Dominion. It is the intention of the board to extend its business during the year 1898 in keeping with judicious and conservative management, and while seeking for a responsible volume of business will at the same time guard carefully the quality of the business that is accepted."

CUBA MUST BE FREED.

Immediate Ending of the War the Demand Made Upon Spain by the President.

The Way Made Easier by Proposal of Indemnity in Return for Freedom.

Warrior Spirits in Congress Uneasy Lest the Opportunity for a Fight Be Lost.

Washington, March 30.—The vital point in the Cuban situation, namely, independence, has shifted from Washington to Madrid, where the government is now giving grave and earnest consideration to propositions presented by the government of the United States. On the answer to these propositions probably depends the future course of the relations between Spain and the United States. It is believed that it is a question of exceedingly short time before the crisis must come. The Spanish ministry will hold a cabinet council to-morrow after the propositions have been submitted to the Queen Regent and after that conference, it is expected by the administration, a definite answer to the proposals will be received.

The propositions submitted by this country contemplate a complete and immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba, the return of the reconcentros to their usual vocation and the independence of Cuba, this last feature to be secured on an indemnity basis by which the island would pay a substantial sum for its freedom from Spanish rule. These propositions take a wide scope and there are many details in the alternative propositions, the purpose being to present a plan promising a solution of the Cuban question, as long as Cuban independence is embodied in the final result. It has been made perfectly clear that nothing less than a close of the war and independence of the island will suffice as an adequate settlement. Such lesser methods as have been contemplated from time to time to any now put aside for these more advanced and more liberal positions. It is now for Spain to accept or reject these tenders. There is the question of the reconcentros to be another so long as the conclusion ultimately reached brings the termination of the war and Cuban independence. The foreign relations committee of the Spanish government even for a moment entertained such a proposition. Now, in the face of the emergency, it has reluctantly consented to consider them.

Washington, March 30.—A wild and uproarious scene occurred in the House of Representatives when the Democratic leader, attempted to force the hands of the Republicans upon a proposition to override the speaker's veto of a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. He was cheered on by the crowded galleries but the members of the majority refused to support him. Many of them sympathized with the purpose, but most of the radicals who were in favor of any sort of revolutionary measure had been won over by the policy of sticking to the party organization and refusing to do anything but accept the initiative coming from their side. They were rallied by two of the leading advocates of armed intervention and the speaker himself, who made an appeal to his party associates to stand firm, at the same time intimating that if their impatience was curbed a little longer, they would have the opportunity they coveted.

When the vote was taken only two Republicans, Messrs. Addison and Robins, of Pennsylvania, broke from the party lines. About a dozen more sat still in their seats and refused to vote. The scene throughout was most dramatic and the immense crowd of spectators in the galleries were wringing up to a high pitch of excitement. Several times later in the day during the naval bill discussion whenever the Cuban matter was broached the members of the senate and the galleries cheered.

In the senate permission was granted for the foreign relations committee to sit during the session of the senate. Following this action the resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, introduced yesterday by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, was at the request of Mr. Fry, of Maine, referred to the foreign relations committee without debate. Beyond these two points no reference was made by the senate to the Cuban question.

Many Republicans went to the White House to-day and conferred with the President, expressing their hope that something might be promised which would relieve the strained situation. The assurance of the President was given to the effect that the plan for the day of the latest something definite could be expected.

The foreign relations committee held an afternoon session at which Capt. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment for the navy, presented his knowledge of the relative strength of the Spanish and United States navies. This proved only incidental to the main subject under discussion, which was the value of the island of St. Thomas or some other point in the West Indies for a naval station. The situation at the capital is one of expectancy. Senators and representatives are willing to give the President a chance to carry out his plans but there is impatience to have some information regarding those plans and some assurance that they will not delay action too long. It was stated today in a high diplomatic quarter that the Spanish government has addressed a note to the powers of Europe fully setting forth the grave aspect of the controversy with the United States, and suggesting that the time was now opportune for European influence to be exerted. It is said that this note led to the utterance of Premier Lammont in the French chamber of deputies last Saturday, and has been the cause of the activity at European capitals within the last few days.

YUKON BILL REJECTED

Mackenzie & Mann Contract Fails to Receive the Endorsement of the Senate.

Two Liberals Deserted Their Party and Two Conservatives Recorded for the Measure.

Hon. David Mills Made Supplemental Offer and Uttered Warning Without Effect.

Ottawa, March 30.—The Senate by an overwhelming majority has rejected the Yukon railway bill and the government must set about securing a new Yukon transportation policy. The scene in the upper house to-night will long be remembered. The galleries were crowded, while the space beyond the bar was taken up by members of the Commons, who were there in full force, as the lower house had adjourned early. Hon. David Mills closed the debate and certainly made the best presentation of the government's case heard in either house. He said that if the government bill were accepted the government would be prepared to build a wagon road from some Pacific Coast point, and if the contract were accepted to continue the railway through to the coast. He affirmed that Mackenzie & Mann have spent half a million in arranging for the construction of the line, a conclusion he warned the Senate of the tremendous responsibility which would rest on the government if they rejected the warning however, had no effect. The six months' hoist being carried by 82 to 14, a majority vote was secured by the government, but Sir Frank Smith was paired for the bill. Two Liberal members of the Commons voted against the government. There was no secret when the result was announced, the proceedings being sensational and dignified.

THE "GLOBE'S" CONTENTION.

What Will Happen in the Yukon Unless Mackenzie & Mann Build that Railway.

Toronto, March 30.—The Globe this morning devotes over three pages to special matter in connection with the Yukon bill in the way of cartoons and other illustrations, editorials and articles, some in large type, one each from Montreal, Winnipeg, Victoria and other places, giving interviews with leading members of the press and the general public by the senate. The editorials on the whole are naturally in strong condemnation of the course being pursued by the government. The Toronto Monitor especially who speak in opposition to the bill. The Toronto interviews are practically unanimous in condemnation of the course of the senate and advocating the construction of the railway. The Globe says: "It means that the older Canada must pay tens of thousands of dollars of cash for the foreign treasury to create some satisfactory means of communication with the Yukon. It means that hundreds of thousands of dollars more than necessary under the policy of the government must be spent in policing, in preserving order, in getting in supplies, and in the general administration of the affairs of the Klondike. It means that for the present, through difficulties and other causes which may be written on the log and snow of that far-off country; and that the results may be a blow to Canada from which we may not recover at a generation. It means that the British flag will be imperiled and Canadian authority set at defiance by the general administration of the great mines in that region and inaccessible land."

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Sir Charles Dilke Gives Notice of a Motion Bearing on Lord Salisbury's Conduct of Affairs.

London, March 30.—Sir Chas. Dilke, Radical, gave notice in the House of Commons today of a notice to the effect that the conduct of foreign affairs during the past twelve months has shown that it is not in the interest of the country to have the premiership and the foreign secretaryship combined in one person; and asked the government to fix a date to debate the motion.

CRUSHED IN THE ICE.

Vessel Demolished Off Newfoundland—Terrible Sufferings of the Crew.

St. John's Nfld. March 29.—The steamer Algernine which has just arrived here, reports that the steamer Mastiff was crushed in the ice on the night of March 15. The vessel sank. Her crew were adrift on the ice floes for 18 hours. There was no loss of life, though many were fearfully frostbitten. Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

WAR AT ANY PRICE.

Continental Opinion That That is What the United States Seeks—Madrid is for Peace.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the World from Brussels says: M. Graux, former minister of finance and an illustrious authority on international law, takes a graver view of the Spanish situation than heretofore. He says: "The absence of participation by the Spanish government in the destruction of the Maine in nowise relieves them of responsibility in the matter traced to a Spanish subject, but it does reduce the question to one of mere damage, which can be settled by arbitration. The real danger lies in the intention of the United States to send financial assistance to the Cubans. No state should aid another in such interference under the cloak of humanitarian motives which do not exist. Under the rule of war as defined by arbitration, the United States are dealing with the insurgents, to render them any assistance, financial or otherwise, constitutes a casus belli." Count Goblet adds: "The universal opinion here is that America wants war at any price. The present action of the American people is merely a pretext to force the hand of the president."

HOPE FOR CORBIN BILL.

Minister of Railways Speaks for it Before the Committee of the Commons.

He Desires to Give the Grand Trunk an Entry Even Over American Roads. Export Duty on Ore Announced to Accompany Grant of This Charter.

Ottawa, March 29.—The Kettle River Railway bill is still on tenter hooks but from present appearance it will pass the Commons, although so quickly. Changes come it is not safe to predict what may happen on Thursday, when the final trial of strength comes. The change since last week is due entirely to Mr. Blair's attitude in throwing his whole strength with Mr. Corbin. Previous to the minister's speech Mr. Boslock to-day spoke in favor of the measure and Mr. Maxwell against it. The latter in the course of his speech censured the committee when by a majority of 10 he voted against the C.P.R. The minister of railways dwelt upon the immense value of the Bounding Creek tract and collecting by corporations in Havana by theatrical performances, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government of the United States that Spain is in no need of charity from another state, thus constituting the most humiliating intervention."

THE C. P. N. FLAGSHIPS.

A Tribute to "Islander" and Her Gallant Commander from a Mining Company.

The following letter written on behalf of the Belleville Klondike Trading and Mining Company, is self-explanatory: "Dear Mr. Maxwell—We arrived here at 2 p.m. to-day, without having to suffer any inconvenience or mishap. No doubt you will think this extraordinary considering the very large number of passengers, horses, dogs and cargo our good ship 'Islander' had on board when she sailed from your port. She was berthed to the utmost of her sustaining power. We have been treated with kindness and courtesy by all those connected with the boat from the Commodore down to the steward. Captain Irving in his large-hearted way, acceded to the reasonable requests of all. The careful and skilful manner in which he navigated the ship, no matter how critical the circumstances evoked the admiration of all the passengers. We fully realized that our lives day and night were depending on his skill as a navigator and the care he exercised. The purser, Mr. Bishop, deserves special mention. He was very kind and untiring in his efforts to accommodate or meet the requirements of all without showing the slightest partiality. We believe there was not a kicker on board, if there was he ought to be kicked. Only two of the passengers, Mr. and Mrs. W. were unwell and unaccommodated to travel. We are in excellent condition. Permit us again to thank you for the great kindness which you bestowed upon us while in Vancouver."

ARRESTED AT SEA.

An American Schooner Lodges a Complaint Against a Spanish Gunboat.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 29.—The American schooner Hester of Pensacola, Fla., loaded with lumber, has arrived here, and her captain reports that while on the voyage he was stopped by a Spanish gunboat, which ordered the schooner into Casa Iñola and detained her there for three days. The captain has returned the matter to the United States consul here.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

When dead bodies are entered as a cargo on a ship they are often recorded on the invoices as "statuary" or "natural history specimens," to allay the superstitious fears of the crew.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

HOPE FOR CORBIN BILL

THE C. P. N. FLAGSHIPS

ARRESTED AT SEA

CRUSHED IN THE ICE

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

CUBA MUST BE FREED

CO. WRITERS... H. ROSS & CO. GLENLIVET... MASON'S... INK... MORTRAL... NEWS

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Opening of the Budget Debate—The Premier Outlines Financial Affairs.

Afternoon and Evening Arguments of Government and Opposition.

Victoria, March 28.—The budget debate occupied this afternoon and evening sessions at the legislature. Beyond the matter in question little was done. A few preliminary interpellations were answered when the house opened in the afternoon, and Mr. S. Wood and Mr. Williams attempted to raise an question of privilege motions which Mr. Speaker ruled would require the customary two days' notice. As an experiment, the press gallery since Friday's sitting of the house had been moved to a temporary tribune slightly elevated above the level of the Speaker's chair, and just within the doors to the left of the Speaker's dais. Should this prove satisfactory, it is to be replaced by a permanent one, with let into one of the panels of the side wall, Mr. E. C. Howell having made a design for the proposed gallery, which will bring it quite into keeping with the architecture of the chamber and will not spoil its beauty of outline or design.

The house was opened with prayers by Mr. O. E. Kendall, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist church.

PETITION.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from the residents of Westminister, with reference to amendments to the Land Registry act. This petition was received.

Hon. Col. Baker, in answer to Mr. Graham, stated that two companies—the Cascade Development Co. and the Cascade Water, Power & Light Co.—had applied for a permit to take water from Cascade Falls, Kettle river. The application of the former had been granted. The application of the latter was under consideration.

Pre Premier, replying to Mr. Vedder, said that \$1,365 was the total commission paid to the Cassiar Central Railway Company had not yet designated the route under the Cassiar Central Railway Aid act.

OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. S. Wood said he had a question of privilege to bring before the house. It was that no return had been made by the government of the sums paid out by special warrant. This return, he contended, should have been brought down as early as possible in the session, and would therefore move that, whereas section 42 of chap. 196 of the Revised Statutes provides that the auditor shall present to the legislature as early as possible in the session a statement of all expenditures made by special warrant, and that the house be informed of the same, that the government be ordered to bring down such a statement as early as possible in the session.

Mr. S. Wood said that as it was a question dealing with the control of the expenditure it was one of privilege of the whole house and therefore of any member of the house.

Hon. Mr. Turner said there was no necessity for the return. It could quite easily be understood that the government had a great number of returns asked for since the session began, the auditor, whose duty it was to prepare a return, had not had time to make it out. However, he had just had a note from the auditor to the effect that the statement would be ready in a few days. He would therefore move that the statement be ordered to be brought down before the house.

Mr. S. Wood said that the statement was not in order, and that the government had a right to be brought down by notice as in the case of any other motion.

Mr. Cotton and the leader of the opposition both took the ground that Mr. S. Wood was in the right, and that the return should have been brought down before the estimates were offered for consideration.

The Premier read from the act showing that the auditor shall present a statement of the warrants issued as early as possible in the session, and that the act did not say that the statement must be down before the estimates. Supposing the government had brought the estimates to the house on the 30th of June, and that the auditor had not had time to make it out, would that be a sufficient reason for not presenting it? The Premier already knew what the warrants amounted to and all that Mr. S. Wood wanted apparently was the details.

Mr. Speaker held to his ruling, and the matter terminated.

Mr. Williams rose, saying that he had a question of privilege. He would move that as an order had been passed asking the Lieutenant-Governor to lay before the house all bills in council relating to the land grant to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway company, and whereas the papers therein referred to must contain information as to the land granted in the country, and the country and the house had a right to be placed in possession thereof without delay; and whereas the said papers are all now in the hands of a large tract of public land to the company; and whereas a notice of motion has been given charging the government with exceeding the powers conferred upon them by the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway subsidy act of 1882 in granting said land to the company, and whereas the terms of the order had not as yet been complied with; and whereas said neglect is retarding the business of the house by preventing a motion of which notice has been given as aforesaid from being submitted to the house; and whereas it is the duty of the government to place the house without delay in possession of all facts bearing upon their administration of the affairs of the country, especially so when their conduct is to be questioned by a motion of which notice has been given; be it resolved that Messrs. Higgins, Hunter and the members of the committee with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the cause of such neglect, and to ascertain the name or names of the person or persons who are responsible for the gross delay in complying with the terms of the said order

and other government officers, increasing our police force, particularly in what is the province of the North and East, and this expenditure in order to be effective had to be undertaken at once; but it is of such a nature that in the year 1893 the revenue of the province will feel the benefit and be largely augmented by it.

It is evident that the sections of the province to the North and East are going to be rapidly developed, and in order to encourage this it will be necessary to take energetic steps to open them up by the construction of roads, trails and other works of development in all sections of the province. I feel, sir, that this is the opportunity for such works, and that we must seize the opportunity. It is evident that expenditures in the lines indicated will prove reproductive, and with this end in view it will be found that the estimates for the coming year, commencing on the 1st July, will provide largely for public works.

If we turn now to these estimates we see on the side of receipts that we are expected to amount to \$1,453,389, an increase of about \$165,000 over the estimate of the current year, the largest increase for the province ever had. I may say, is a very careful calculation; it may be considerably exceeded, as a very large number of members of the house may take place, and my friend from Vancouver may again be annoyed—if he appears amongst us again—by seeing his name amongst the estimates. For my part I hope it will be.

The expenditure for next year we find to be put down in the total at \$1,618,994, an increase of \$242,994, over the expenditure for the current year. The opposition may say it is to catch votes for any thing the government does is put down by them to a desire to catch votes. Because the government rise to a realization of the necessities and conditions of the country, certainly they will by their actions always produce votes, but not by bribing the electors with their own money as the opposition do. I would like to make a remark that is the greatest insult that can be given. The opposition do not seem to care for the province, but they care for the voters. The country likes it though, and the voters are going to show they like it at the coming elections.

There is an increase of \$250,000 arising from public works. It is considered that a determined effort should be made to carry on these important works at once. On investigating the details of this large expenditure it will be found to be carefully made with a view to doing as much as possible with the least expenditure. It is considered that a determined effort should be made to carry on these important works at once. On investigating the details of this large expenditure it will be found to be carefully made with a view to doing as much as possible with the least expenditure. It is considered that a determined effort should be made to carry on these important works at once. On investigating the details of this large expenditure it will be found to be carefully made with a view to doing as much as possible with the least expenditure.

There is an increase of \$24,000 under civil government salaries, principally arising from the increased business of the province, necessitating new offices in different sections. Slight increases have been made in salaries of deserving employees in long time services, and in cases that have hitherto been paid under the temporary vote have been placed on the permanent list. Administrative salaries are increased by \$68,000. Of this \$18,000 arises from the necessity of adding largely to the police force, particularly for the new districts of the province. A new jail has been opened at Nelson, and the jail at Kamloops largely increased in size. Lockups have been provided for in Cassiar on the Stikine river, and on Lake Bennett. The great increase under this head is absolutely necessary in order to meet the change in the province. Public institutions maintenance appears for \$16,000 more than in 1893, this is particularly accounted for by the increase of the hospital for the insane. There is an increase of \$38,000 under education, which shows rather more than the normal rate. It appears that there are some 3,000 more children in the province than in 1893. Under miscellaneous appears an increase of \$14,000, arising from increased business of the province. Larger grants to agricultural societies than in 1893 are provided for. I do not propose to go into every detail of expenditure, as when we get into committee every line has to be considered and voted separately. I will, however, mention, particularly to the large vote in the estimates for public works, that the amount of \$250,000 more than has ever before been voted, is only the confidence I have that such an expenditure will not only tend greatly to increase the progress of the province and add to the advantages it will possess, but also be reproductive and pay for itself that makes up the balance of the sum. I am confident, sir, that it will prove to be a great benefit to the province, and that the expenditure in facilitating the development of mines, and will also be one of the best and most consistent methods of helping our farmers, not only by way of good roads, but by providing a ready and better market through the development of the progress that has been made and how the opening up of districts, roads and trails benefits both the miner and the farmer.

The great increase in the expenditure required under the administration of justice salaries is abnormal, arising from conditions already explained. It is not probable that in succeeding years such additions will be required. In fact, all the fixed expenditures are provided in these estimates, and that the government will have to live, be for some years little to live. I might add that a very large part of the expenditure is fixed, and that for example, such sums as those devoted to agriculture and agricultural societies, hospitals, physicians, etc., are all directly for the comfort of the people and advancement of the province. They amount to at least \$100,000 more. In this form we find that our fixed charges for running the machinery of the province amount to \$1,270,000, while our revenue is \$1,453,389; and as I said before, these charges are abnormal, high at the present time, much beyond what they will be in an average of succeeding years. While the revenue is increasing it will within the next five years be about \$1,600,000, and in a quarter million, or at least two millions and a half.

Now, sir, it will be seen as a result of this the special appropriations for public works for the coming year, exclusive of an expenditure over revenue of nearly \$840,000. To this has to be added the expenditure on the account of the government allowing for revenue to come in will amount to about \$260,000. This will have to be provided for by loan, but owing to the high position of the revenue of the province, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the money necessary at a reasonable rate and small interest.

This points to the great value of the policy that was introduced by the government of 1891 with respect to the public debt, and that we have a credit; in fact British Columbia was little known, and in the ordinary course of the province, could not have borrowed the money then required under at least four per cent, and very probably four and one-half per cent; but it was then the subject of a confidence vote, and a large amount of opposition and ridicule to adopt a new method which would place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

There was only one way to effect this, and that was to place the province on a sound financial basis of London; and would secure it a position that would gradually improve.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Leader of the Opposition States His Policy in the Debate on the Budget.

Aid Announced for Northern Trail from Queenella—Mr. Martin Answers Criticism.

Victoria, March 29.—The budget debate was continued in the legislature today and occupied both afternoon and evening. There were few spectators in the galleries and very little interruption by the opposing forces.

Mr. O. E. Kendall opened the house with prayer. The Premier presented a return of expending by special warrants. It was explained, presented about a month earlier than last year.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Stoddart in resuming the budget debate expressed his satisfaction at the business-like statement that the Premier had made of the provincial finances. He spoke approvingly of the reference to cold storage in the budget speech, and was quite sure that if such a system of cold storage was introduced it would be of great benefit to the stock growing districts.

Mr. Stoddart felt that the government had pursued a business policy in regard to the objections of the opposition on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard grant. Mr. Stoddart supported the government strongly, saying he did not believe in repudiation and no other meaning could be taken out of the opposition arguments than that they favored repudiation.

Mr. Stoddart said that the government had been very fair in the matter of the tax on miners was not a just one, but as two-thirds of the men who worked in metalliferous mines were aliens, Mr. Stoddart wanted to know how it was possible to get any revenue out of them without such a tax.

Mr. Smith thought that the government had acted in the best interests of the province. He would not be surprised after the remarks of the opposition when they got into committee to supply some of their own ideas to have the amounts set apart for the districts enlarged. (Laughter.)

assistance to farmers could be members for Westminster district have the assurance to get up and say the government were treating them unjustly. Mr. Smith was not objecting to the expenditures but only wanted to show that the opposition did not give the government their just due.

Mr. Hunter—"Is that the Westminster platform which the gentleman is reading from the extra edition of the paper?" Mr. Semlin went on reading his pamphlet, one of the sentences being the disclosure of the political situation in the province.

Mr. Semlin went on to say that the government had very much increased the burdens of the people. Their platform would contain that no doubt as a result of the political situation in the province.

Mr. Semlin was only comparing that particular district and districts where the government had been very fair in the matter of the tax on miners was not a just one, but as two-thirds of the men who worked in metalliferous mines were aliens, Mr. Stoddart wanted to know how it was possible to get any revenue out of them without such a tax.

There were a number of smaller matters he wished to speak of. He had the return regarding the Sayward mill, which showed the company still owing the government \$150,000.

Mr. Semlin, continuing, said if the money had not been spent on the parliament buildings, it might have been used for a normal school. The tax on cordwood, Mr. Semlin said, was a hardship on the settler and should be abolished.

abolished. The opposition had been accused of having no platform, but last night the political situation in the province was such that the government were treating them unjustly.

Mr. Hunter—"Is that the Westminster platform which the gentleman is reading from the extra edition of the paper?" Mr. Semlin went on reading his pamphlet, one of the sentences being the disclosure of the political situation in the province.

Mr. Semlin went on to say that the government had very much increased the burdens of the people. Their platform would contain that no doubt as a result of the political situation in the province.

Mr. Semlin was only comparing that particular district and districts where the government had been very fair in the matter of the tax on miners was not a just one, but as two-thirds of the men who worked in metalliferous mines were aliens, Mr. Stoddart wanted to know how it was possible to get any revenue out of them without such a tax.

There were a number of smaller matters he wished to speak of. He had the return regarding the Sayward mill, which showed the company still owing the government \$150,000.

Mr. Semlin, continuing, said if the money had not been spent on the parliament buildings, it might have been used for a normal school. The tax on cordwood, Mr. Semlin said, was a hardship on the settler and should be abolished.

abolished. The opposition had been accused of having no platform, but last night the political situation in the province was such that the government were treating them unjustly.

Works had said that the government were courageous in their policy, but were not so in the case of "Fool's rush in where angels fear to tread."

The Premier here rose to say it was true that the government were not so in the case of "Fool's rush in where angels fear to tread."

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

ICEBERGS THREATEN.

The Steamer "Scotia" Has a Close Call in the Waters of the Taku Inlet.

"Hermosa" Breaks Her Shaft on Her Initial Trip—"South Coast" Reported Lost.

The early spring in the north, hailed with great delight by the eager Klondiker, has set the iceberg fleet in motion sooner than usual.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

ALASKA'S GOVERNMENT.

At Washington.

Alaska's Government.

The next standing in through to have among the Klondiker, has set the iceberg fleet in motion sooner than usual.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

Mr. Macpherson said he drew this meaning from the Premier's speech. He thought the government had on the whole done a good deal for the province.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost relieved to those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

MILK AND A FORK FOR ONE COW. A rather unusual thing occurred up at our town one day recently. B. F. Davis, a well known and reputable merchant of Elk, Ky.

A GREAT BOOK FREE. When Dr. R. W. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., published his first edition of his great work, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," he announced that 680,000 copies would be given away.

ALBERNI. Among the present mill stage last evening of Alberni, who was with a few collectors several Alberni miners.

HEART SPASMS. DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART. A WONDERFUL LIFE-SAVER. No organ in the human anatomy is so liable to disease as the heart.

CREAM. Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART. A WONDERFUL LIFE-SAVER.

HIDING THE WHISKEY.

Alaska's Governor Says That Any Future Supplies Must Be Smuggled In.

At Washington He Will Ask Abolition of Fees of Office and Other Reforms.

The next steamer from the north going through to Puget Sound is expected to have among her passengers Governor Brady, of Alaska, who after officially acquainting himself with the conditions and necessities of Juneau, Dyea, Skagway and Wrangle, is now to visit the national capital.

His mission are disclosed in an interview given by him to the Skagway News during his stay in the place of his publication.

Of course the first question asked him was: "Are the saloons to be closed?" On this subject the chief executive of the district was not slow in answering:

"The saloons will be closed," he said, "if I am able to have it done. Not that that will stop the sale and use of intoxicating liquors in the district, but the law must be observed, and it is very certain that the saloons and if they have any influence they will do so at once."

"Of course I know that the liquor will continue to come in. Prohibition cannot be made a success here. I am in favor of high license myself, and shall try to bring about a code of laws for Alaska, which will allow the sale of liquor, but keep it confined to as narrow limits as possible. Four saloons will be enough for Skagway and a \$1,000 license would reduce the number to that figure. Then the sale can be controlled and a very nice revenue be derived from the licenses."

"I came to this district as a missionary and I speak from the standpoint of one who has seen the high license and the solution of our liquor problem. The breweries have been closed already. One brewer down at Sumdum, with tears in his eyes, begged me to help him close up from closing his business down. He said that everything he had in the world was invested in that brewery and it would simply ruin him if it was closed. The brewery will remain idle and British Columbia liquor will be smuggled in to meet the demand. As long as the traffic must go ahead the government ought to get a revenue out of it. Instead of letting this foreign stuff come in free."

"Has your trip done the capital any special significance?" was asked. "Yes, it has. I am going to try and effect several things in Alaska while I am in Wash. First, I am going to make a strong effort to get the general land laws of the United States extended to Alaska. This will require a simple act, entailing less than a dozen words, but very important to the people of the district. It will give them the impossibility to secure titles to land in Alaska has done more than anything else to retard its growth. Immediate help in that regard is needed. All the departments of business and commercial development are paralyzed and the wheels of justice clogged by the want of land titles."

"I shall try, too, while in Washington to expose the many defects of the present bill before Congress. My hope is that to Alaska, especially that proposing three judges—no one to sit at St. Michael's, one at Sitka and one at Wrangle. The first named place is a military reservation, and the latter is almost deserted now. The measure has too many defects to enumerate. In my last report I recommended the appointment of a commission who should sit in Alaska and with the help of the people interested arrange a code of laws for the government."

"All fees of offices should be abolished, and nothing but the salary system employed here. The fee system is extremely vicious, especially when applied to the judiciary. My hope is that means have been found of inspectors of steam vessels in Alaska. Events of recent months emphasize that fact. Up on the Yukon there will soon be a large fleet of steamboats none of which will ever be inspected."

"We need laws that will give us the right to govern ourselves. We need roads and schools. We cannot expect people to come here to make their homes until they can acquire titles to their homes, nor can we expect people to bring their children here without schools and some sort of order. Why I have lived here for twenty years and have never been able to get a legal road from the sawmill to my house, a distance of five miles, and we are getting a fine lot of men coming to Alaska, and if we had a good code of laws many of them would not doubt stay here, and we could soon have a fine colony. I did apply for admission as a state."

"The Oregon people, its senators and representatives are to blame for the deplorable condition in which we find ourselves. They must have been asleep to have slighted this district, when it was given the measure laws it has and have lost the immense business it had from our people. As an illustration of the absence of laws which we suffer from, there is no place to take care of an insane person, unless he is a criminal."

ALBERNI MINING. Larger Number Than Ever Out Prospecting and the Outlook Favorable. Among the passengers by the Alberni mail stage last evening was Mr. H. S. Law, of Alberni, who was in route to Victoria with a fine collection of specimens from several Alberni mineral prospects. To the National Free Press he stated that there is a marked improvement in the confidence felt in the mineral prospects of Alberni and there is a larger number out prospecting now than at any time during the past several months. Mr. Law had with him several rock specimens from the Raven group of claims, in the West 8 feet respectively, 1 1/2 inches and 3 feet 6 inches in width, the ore showing 24 per cent copper and 12 per cent iron. He also had samples from the Violet claim near the Alberni Consolidated. This rock is almost identical in appearance with the Enterprise, Copper Queen and Pansy Blossom, (the latter being near Alberni).

Several mining men from Seattle, Tacoma and other places in the Sound have obtained options on several groups of claims, making a cash deposit in each instance.

IT IS A GOOD THING.

Proposals for a Klondike Navigation Company Recently Placed on the London Market.

"A trading company with a practical monopoly" is the modest claim of the Klondike Navigation Company, Limited, recently offered to the British public in a prospectus printed in the London Times. The capital is placed at £150,000. The objects of the company as set forth are to acquire contracts entered into with certain companies and individuals for the machinery and hulls of three stern-wheel steamers, which are to run on Lake Bennett, for the transportation of 50,000 pounds of machinery, etc., from Victoria to Lake Bennett; and also for the sawmill of a capacity of 2,000 feet sawmill per day. The promoters estimate that 40,000 people will go over the White and Chilcot passes to Lake Bennett, and that as they are likely to have the only steamers on the route they will have a monopoly of the passenger and freight traffic by means of the aforesaid three stern-wheel steamers. Various grants and privileges are expected to be acquired from the local and federal governments, and all these with the contracts above mentioned and the two hundred feet capacity sawmill are to form the collateral to be surrendered to the company for the modest sum of £100,000, £15,000 of which is to be in cash, £50,000 in paid-up stock, and the balance in cash or shares, of all either at the option of the directors.

It is proposed to earn £58,750 per month, or £235,000 for the season with the three steamers, one above and two below the White Horse Rapids, by carrying passengers and freight from Lake Bennett to Dawson. The above earnings are based upon a charge for passengers of £25 and 6d per pound for freight, which is quite in line with the other modest proposals of the company.

The promoter of the company, Francis Mawson Rattenbury, of Victoria, who has entered into contracts with the Albion Iron Works, W. J. Stephen, A. M. Bannerman and James Bryce (the two latter being described as "the well-known transportation contractors of Victoria") and with the Klondike Gold Reef Exploration Co.

The London directors are comprised as follows: Right Hon. Edward D. Durnmore, F.R.G.S., chairman; R. Byron Johnson, Henry McDowell, Arthur J. Sanderson and The O'Clery, of London, Eng. The advisory board in Victoria are: Walton Edward Dowling, M.P., B.C., managing director, Victoria, late government survey and mineralogical departments, British Columbia, (whether as a surveyor-general or minister of mines is not stated); Hon. David W. Higgins, M.P., speaker, legislative assembly, British Columbia; and I. W. Powell, late superintendent of Indian affairs, all of Victoria, B.C.

News has yet to be received as to whether any accidents occurred during the rush to acquire stock in a company which was selling to the British public such a sure thing in the way of a profit-earner.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

A Very Buoyant Day Follows the Publication of the Maine Report. New York, March 28.—The familiar spectacle was presented on the stock exchange of a violent reaction upon the culmination of an event which has been long anticipated and correspondingly discounted. The facts in today's market that the Maine board of inquiry were presented to congress, and were proved to be greatly as forecasted in the public newspapers for many days past. Yet the actual publication of the report set in a rebound in prices which at the high point of the day had wiped out a large proportion of the losses which accrued since the explosion in Havana harbor. This was brought about by the movement of the traders to take their profits. Having been industriously selling stocks for weeks in anticipation of the harm to values to be done by the Maine report, they were warned by the imminence of the actual publication that the lowest prices to be looked for on that account had been reached, and they therefore set about to buy stocks to fill their contracts.

HIS SECURITY WORTHLESS.

A Dishonest Bank Manager Makes Way With a Fortune. Philadelphia, March 28.—Richard F. Loper, vice-president and general manager of the guarantee Finance Company, was placed under arrest to-day charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the People's Bank. The warrant was sworn out by Albert Taylor, receiving teller of the People's Bank. When the bank closed its doors on March 25, Loper was said to be indebted to that institution to the extent of about \$800,000, and he had given security which is practically worthless.

THE LADIES APPRECIATE THE BLESSING.

A Great Discovery Peculiar to Diamond Dyes. As stated in previous newspaper articles it is an impossibility to dye cotton or any mixed goods with a fast and durable color with a dye prepared for wool goods.

Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods are amongst the most important discoveries of the day. These special dyes for cotton and mixed goods have been given to ladies only after the most severe and crucial tests which proved them to be far ahead of all other cotton dyes. These cotton dyes are perfectly fast to light and soot; and water; of no other dyes is this true.

Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods should be used by all carpet makers, and by those who dye rugs for mats and rugs. At the country fairs, all prize winners for rugs, mats and carpets owe their success to Diamond Dyes. When you are buying dyes take no substitutes for any dealer; ask for and insist upon getting the "Diamond" every time.

HE USES A HAMMER.

A Drunken Carpenter Attacks the Mate of the "Cleveland."

Latest Instances of Lawlessness at the Lynn Canal Neighborhood.

Two shooting affrays and two fights that sent the participants to the hospital just before the City of Seattle sailed, testify to the fact that Skagway is not yet a model town. This was on the night of the 24th, while 48 hours before a fracas had occurred on board the steamship Cleveland, while laying at the People's wharf, resulting in so serious injury to First Officer Sears that some of the Seattle's people declare he has since died.

John Spencer, the ship's carpenter, had been continually drunk from the time the steamer left Seattle, and on the way up had had several quarrels with his officers and messmates. On the evening of the 22nd he became involved in a dispute with Archie Sears, the first officer, over some trivial matter, and was told that he must sober up and keep sober, or leave the ship. He went immediately to Captain Hall and demanded the few dollars due him, the captain putting him off on noting his condition. Spencer then applied to Judge Osterlander for a libel against the ship, the case being appraised at its true value, however, the application was refused. From the judge's office the carpenter returned to the ship, vowing vengeance, and at once renewed his quarrel with the first officer. The climax came very quickly, Spencer seizing a heavy ship hammer and instrument very like an adze—and with it striking Sears on the head, inflicting a terrible wound and crushing in the skull.

He was disarmed by the members of the crew, taken into custody by Marshal Staley, and lodged in jail to await trial. For Sears was taken to St. Ann's hospital, where on the 23rd Dr. Bogert, Dr. Deschamps a well man will bestow the same gift—good health—to others.

H. T. Ferguson, of Portland, who came down on the Seattle, says that he called on the 24th to inquire how the patient was doing, and was told that he had just died. Whether this report was correct or not correct the officers of the Seattle cannot say.

Another example of Skagway lawlessness developed early Friday morning, when Harry McCarthy, a longshoreman, was mysteriously shot and fatally wounded by a Portland man, known as Ryan, who was promptly jailed. The trouble in this instance arose over a card game at the Manhattan, in which the longshoreman is said to have played crooked. Five shots were exchanged, three of which came from Ryan's gun. McCarthy received one bullet in the groin and a second in the knee.

THE "STRANGER" ENTERTAINS.

Hort Sends His First Original Company to British Columbia in One of His Latest Comedies. Those who witnessed the first of Hort's original productions to be presented in this city, "A Stranger in New York," which was seen at the Victoria theatre last night in the fervent hope that others will follow soon. The play was funnier than a lecture on temperance by Phil Chalk, and the comedy has not a weak or ineffectual member in it. In setting, costuming, and in fact every detail, last evening's performance was admirable and most satisfying to all save the dyspeptic who did not want to enjoy themselves.

The story of "A Stranger in New York" lacks the improbability that is generally the backbone of modern comedy; it is a good, substantial frame work with rather more in it than is usual for a Hoyt show. And it offers limitless opportunities for fun, all of which are accepted. The result is a comedy that makes you laugh and laugh you think of a Hoyt show. And it offers limitless opportunities for fun, all of which are accepted.

Mr. Joseph Coyle is the resourceful and fortunate "stranger" who is the part; Miss Anna Boyd is "Hattie," the fair divorcee and "best fellow" of them all; Miss Camille Cleveland had an unpoplar part as the female who does the work required of her in a conscientious manner; and artistically, the play is a masterpiece. The play has the mishap of slipping on a tripod at the conclusion of her dance, but changing the apparent confusion into a little triumph. Miss Minnie Bridge is the only lady of the company who dons tight shoes, and she has the best excuse for her so doing. Mr. Harry Rogers is a thoroughly good actor as the genuine I. Collier Downe—and there are others who are equally talented.

It was a treat to see such a company in such a fun-maker—and luckily still another of the Hoyt companies follows soon—the celebrated "Texas Steer."

Mahara's well-known minstrel will be at the Victoria theatre to-morrow night. Included in the company are such assets as Billy Young and Chas. Gas, whose appearance is a guarantee of something real funny. Another on the list is Leroy Glundy, a male soprano and singer of a voice of wonderful sweetness and tone and a phenomenal compass. Ruben Brown, the cleverest of dancers and the most popular, is also in the company. The programme all through varies slightly from the ordinary minstrelsy, and the variety is calculated to make the show more pleasing.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND SAVES A LIFE After Doctors and Hospitals Fail.

The Man's Limbs Were Lifeless and Useless and He Could Not Stand Alone—A Most Critical Case of Nervous Prostration and Extreme Weakness—Had Little Hope of Being Cured.

Mr. Deschamps Says: "After the Use of Six Bottles of Paine's Celery Compound I am a Cured Man."

THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

At the present there are many thousands of men and women in Canada who are suffering much the same as did Mr. Deschamps, of 248 Atwater Avenue, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Such sufferers may now rest assured that the same medicine that made Mr. Deschamps a well man will bestow the same gift—good health—to others. Mr. Deschamps' marvelous cure by Paine's Celery Compound after the failures of doctors and hospitals is already well known to many hundreds in St. Gabriel ward, Montreal, for the cured man has never ceased to sing the praises of the remedy that restored him to health.

"Having been a great sufferer for four years from nervousness and weakness, and having been completely cured by Paine's Celery Compound after failure after failure, I desire to make the following statement: I had become so lost from nervousness and nervous prostration that I was unable to sleep or assist myself in any way. My limbs were numb and useless, for a long time I was not able to stand alone. I was under the care of several doctors in Ottawa city, but their treatment did not better my condition. After coming to Montreal I was a patient in the Western Hospital, but after three months' treatment I left there no better. I thank Heaven that I was advised to use Paine's Celery Compound. This great medicine commenced to do its good work from the time I used the first bottle, and now, after having used six bottles, I am a cured man."

AGAINST AMERICAN APPLES. Cider Making Industry in Germany Demands That They Be Excluded Instead of Inspected. Berlin, March 29.—During the discussion of the agricultural estimates in the lower house of the diet to-day Herr Knobel, national Liberal, asked that more stringent regulations be enforced for the exclusion of the San Jose scale. In doing so, Herr Knobel stated that the cider manufacturers' interests demanded the complete prohibition of the import of American apples. It would be impossible to avoid eventually such a prohibition. The industry was in such a flourishing condition that the moment was particularly favorable. Moreover, he insisted on the complete exclusion of American apples would be less burdensome than the present costly examination at the entry ports.

The Minister of Agriculture in reply said that if more stringent provisions were found necessary, he would make further recommendations to the imperial government. The announcement was greeted with applause. Bottles are now being made of paper under a German patent. They are for use particularly in the shipping trade, where heavy weather works havoc on the glass receptacles.

DEAD. NOTY—At the Jubilee Hospital on the 10th inst. Minute, beloved daughter of Robert J. and Jane Nott, aged 9 years and 9 months. HOLLAND—At the family residence No. 6 Eglar road, on the 28th inst. the late Frederick of Frederic and Mena Holland, aged three months. MARDEN—At the family residence, No. 75 South Turner street, Victoria, on the 18th inst., James Marden, 70 years old, the late of Cape Breton, and father of Hon. K. G. Prior and H. K. Prior of this city, aged 81. VAN VOLENBURGH—In this city on the 25th inst., Annie, the beloved wife of R. Van Vollenburgh, a native of Lower Canada, whose husband was a native of Lower Canada, aged 59 years. SCHWENGER—At the family residence, No. 2 Niagara st., on the 25th inst., Peter J. A. Schwenger, a native of Urdinger, Germany, aged 51. TIPPINS—At the family residence, Carey Road, on the 23rd inst. William Jonathan Tippins, aged 67 years and a native of Kingsland Road, Eng. BAILEY—At the family residence, 14 Alfred St., on the 23rd inst. Benjamin Bailey, a native of Massachusetts, in the 71st year of his age. FROD—At Leeds, England, on the 24th inst., Rev. Henry Frod, late Vicar of Siston, Lincolnshire, and father of Hon. K. G. Prior and H. K. Prior of this city, aged 81. DOCHERTY—At No. 129 Yates St., on the 24th inst., Katherine Burke, widow of the late Henry W. Docherty, a native of Glasgow, Ireland, aged 65 years. Indignant Wife—Here, sir, is the photograph of a strange woman I find you are in the habit of carrying around in your pocket. I demand an explanation. "Husband—Why, please, my dear, I fell in love with that girl long before our marriage—Harriet Life. "Johnny—Mr. Newich, you and sister must have had a pretty bit quarrel. "Johnny—What makes you think so, Johnny? "Johnny—Cause I heard mamma say you'd been makin' up to her for the last two or three weeks—Brooklyn Life. "New Arrival (Baltimore City)—You seem the only happy man in town. "Native of New York—My dear dyspepsia so bad I can't eat anything—What do you think anything of enlisting for the war? "I rather think I shall. I have been refused for life insurance, so I guess it would be a safe bet for me to make it. "Olla Journal. "The children wish me to ask you to tell them some fairy stories," said the politician's wife. "My wife," was the reply, "I can't do it. I have been talking to a great many voters to-day, and must have some relaxation from the routine of business."—Washington Star.

NOTICE is hereby given that I. W. E. Baines, on the 24th inst. after due notice, made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and remove timber for fuel, building and cordwood purposes on the following described land situate in the District of Cassiar, British Columbia, to-wit: Commencing at a post placed about three miles south of Hazelton, thence south 120 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence north 120 chains, thence east 120 chains to the pole of the section, containing 1,000 acres more or less. Dated at Hazelton, 15th March, 1898. J. R. BAINES.

ENGLAND IN AFRICA. (Salt Lake City Tribune.) The British navy, which was started in to own a line of commerce from the Mediterranean to Good Hope, which will include the taking of Central Africa. One expedition is pressing up the Nile, and an unpoplar part as the female who does the work required of her in a conscientious manner; and artistically, the play is a masterpiece.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS. Mrs. Mary Low Dickenson, editor of The Silver Cross, the official organ of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, and general secretary of the order, has just published a pamphlet on "Suffering women and children of Cuba," and the order has opened workrooms at 17 Market street, where the sufferer and sewers are busily engaged in making summer clothing for the poorer sufferers. The quantity of cotton goods, gingham, etc., has been donated by dry goods dealers, but the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand. Contributions of new or old summer clothing or, better still, materials are asked for. The relief committee thinks that the relief of suffering women and children of Cuba is a matter of the most urgent importance, and stands to secure prompt and warlike response.

THE ISLANDER RETURNS. The steamer Islander, in command of Commodore Irving, reached Victoria from the North at 1 o'clock this morning, having made two lengthy stoppages on the route, one at Nanaimo for coals, and one at Port Simpson. She had several interesting "brushes" with the City of Seattle on her way down and the latter's crew declare that the Seattle could not begin to hold her own with the Canadian craft when all the latter's machinery was in use. Capt. Irving says he experienced no trouble whatever with the customs officers at Skagway, but on the other hand they treated him with every courtesy. On the voyage home the passengers presented him with a testimonial, which is but one of many such documents the genial skipper has of late received. The Islander's complete list of passengers is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Frackton, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Troy, Mrs. Denton, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. J. Plewin, Mr. and Mrs. McInnis, Mrs. Watts, A. F. Smith, J. Sallaboy, E. J. Elkins, W. Gensham, J. Mohan, O. Klougert, W. Jacobs, W. McLennan, P. Frank, L. Wyman, D. Reese, J. Lawson, W. Blaret, A. Heller, M. Thomas, V. A. Blongray, E. Markel, H. H. Hines, Ransford, P. S. Cook, R. McVeigh, R. Gunnell, J. Burns, J. Porter, J. Leavelle, J. Dewick, J. Shepherd, E. Holden, R. Dreyfus. One of the passengers, who departed at Nanaimo, is the discoverer of some valuable quartz property. Theo. R. Needham, proprietor of the Stikine River Journal, was one of the arrivals on the Islander.

INDIAN CURRENCY. Reopening Mints to Silver Declared Quite Out of the Question by Lord George Hamilton. London, March 29.—The House of Commons was occupied for some time to-day in the debate on the Indian currency. Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, admitted that it would be impossible to re-open the mints without some international arrangement, which seemed quite out of the question. He pointed out that nobody had blamed the government for re-opening the mints, and that in negotiations to reopen the mints. As matters now stood, he believed it was impossible to re-open the mints. He said that because France would not accept a less ratio than 15 to 1, which could not be secured. To this view it seemed impossible that any nation by its own unaided efforts should re-open the mints. America had made a great effort but had not succeeded. He commented upon the policy introduced in India in 1885, which he said had fully justified itself, and to attempt to re-open the mints would be a financial disaster. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the house, congratulated Lord George Hamilton upon his "momentous speech," which he hoped would carry conviction to the Indian government, and an eminent board (Mr. Henry Chalmers) and the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Arthur Balfour. The house then adjourned. Lord George Hamilton's motion appointing a committee, which will have practically all the powers of a royal commission to inquire into the practicality of the Indian government's proposals for a gold standard.

THE COPPER RIVER CODE

An Interesting Presentation of the Law in This Northern Camp.

Only Three Crimes Are Recognized Grand Larceny on the Level of Murder.

A letter brought to Victoria by the Ningchow from a Seattleite who went into the Copper River country in November last, bears the date of Feb. 10, and left there two days after that. It makes mention of the impending starvation that the P.-I. correspondent says is staring the residents of the Copper River district in the face—

Principal interest to the public in the contents of the letter, are portions dealing with the progress of mining operations, and particulars of the formation of the Law and Order League, which has now taken in hand the direction of the affairs of the territory. The writer says good results are being constantly obtained, pans of as high as \$2.10 having been saved on Valdez Glacier, and 60 cents being nothing at all uncommon.

"We have not got a Klondike here," the correspondent proceeds, "but we have a very good mining country just the same."

The code of laws under which the Law and Order League is to act for the good of the commonwealth, is perhaps the most unique document of its kind that has ever been drawn. It was adopted at a mass meeting on Feb. 10, 1891, and is to be operative over the entire Copper River country; and it provides for three crimes only, murder, theft and assault. Everything else is to be dealt with by executive officers.

Executive officers have been chosen and have already entered upon their duties, and other duties are to be chosen by ballot of the residents as new camp may spring up throughout the country. The largest cabin at Copper City has been dignified with the name of "court house," and here the three officers of the district government have their offices and headquarters.

C. A. King, who at one time had experience as a notary public in Nebraska, is the unanimous choice for judge; Dalbert Stevens is sheriff; and Frank P. Reed district clerk. They assumed office on February 9.

The manner in which the new code is prepared is almost as interesting as are the pains and penalties which it provides. The constitution of the camp reads as follows:

"Whereas the citizens of the United States on their way into the Copper River country, Alaska, realizing that we have no protection under the laws of the land, deem it necessary to enact a code of laws to govern our conduct during our sojourn to and our stay in Alaska;

"Therefore be it resolved: That any person guilty of murder shall be punished as a jury of twelve men may decide; That any person guilty of assault, battery or other assault with intent to kill, shall be punished as a jury of twelve men may decide;

"That any person stealing any property whatever shall be tried by a jury of twelve men, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to restore the property stolen and to pay the injured party all damages sustained directly or indirectly in consequence of the theft. In case the guilty party shall not restore or make good all damages as aforesaid, the injured party may take sufficient property of the defendant to satisfy damages, and dispose of it in any way he may deem fit and proper."

"The offenders elected to enforce these laws shall consist of a judge, a sheriff, and a clerk of the court."

This completes the remarkable document, which was immediately signed by the three officers chosen by vote of the meeting. It is very evident that no lawyer had any part in the compilation of the code, but it is more probable that it will meet the necessities of the country, and prove more capable of effective administration than any cumbersome machinery of laws drawn up from the pen of the best lawyer of the land.

A PRISONER IN SIGHT OF HOME.

The Mystery of Irene Lynch's Disappearance Solved at Last—A Peculiar Story.

Irene Lynch, the San Francisco musical prodigy, who disappeared mysteriously from her home at 524 Geary street on the afternoon of the 23d inst., has been found after two weeks' search, and restored to her distracted parents. Incidentally the tale of her adventures unfolds a dark chapter illustrative of the dangers of city life for a young girl, that is appalling, while the case possesses a local interest by reason of the fact that Irene was first supposed to have come to this city by the Pacific, which was a morning's ride here by rail only to be disappointed.

The child was found eventually at a cheap lodging house known as the Glenbrook, at 116 Sixth street, where she had been practically a prisoner of a woman styling herself "Mrs. Gay Thomas, during the fortnight which the search of relatives and police extended. The discovery of the child's whereabouts was not due to the skill of any of the searchers—Irene herself succeeded in smuggling out a message to her mother with the assistance of a cheap district messenger, and Mrs. Lynch lost no time in claiming her at the address communicated.

The story that Irene subsequently told to the police was in effect that she had met the Thomas woman, with whom she had had a speaking acquaintance, and had been induced to accompany her home for a few moments. She was then invited to take a cup of tea, and having done so, lost consciousness—

THEIR DAY IS DONE.

Klondike Dogs Have Had Their Hour of Glory, But This Past-Outfitting Continues.

About the last hope of being able to dispose of dogs trained for the Klondike transportation business has gone. Reports from the north are to the effect that dogs of unclaimed dogs are running down the trails eating up the carcasses of dead horses. There is, however, a large surplus of canines still in the city, and owners are puzzled to know how to get rid of them. No one seems to want them as presents, and the only thing left to do now appears to be to slaughter them. A large wagon load was taken out to the beach yesterday morning and put quietly out of existence.

Geo. Brimston, who left Victoria for the Klondike about two years ago, and who came out last January after accumulating considerable wealth and went on East, is again in the city transacting business with the outfitters. Mr. Brimston leaves for the north in a few days, and will be accompanied by Alex. Calder, of Victoria. They are registered at the Dominion.

Stephen Brown, of Clearwater, and J. L. Williams, of Clearwater, Ont., W. O. Manley, of Klamath, and Marville, Ohio, are registered at the Klondike, and have come to Victoria to purchase their necessary supplies.

A QUESTION OF WAGES.

Employees of the Humbert Yukon Expedition Declare That the Spectre Refuses to Walk.

J. A. Goodale, of Skagway, and W. J. Elliott, of this city, called at the Colonist yesterday with the object, as they put it, of "warning everybody against entering the employ of the Humbert Yukon Expedition" now in the city. They claim the Humbert Yukon people are not paying the wages their men according to contract, and declare that sixty men have been deprived of amounts varying from \$150 to \$200 each.

The majority of these, according to their story, had signed for \$40 a month for the first two months, and for \$50 a month thereafter. When they asked for their wages, Mr. Humbert, it is told them that as they were prospectors and had as yet found nothing they would have to wait. Being pressed for funds, he denied that he was responsible for payment of wages, advising them to look to Col. Alberger, of San Francisco, the party who had engaged them.

Later on Mr. Humbert personally offered all hands half-pay, which nine of the company accepted in order to get back to civilization by the Ningchow.

A MATTER FOR PIONEERS.

Information Wanted of James Barrett, Who Left for New World Years Ago.

"The following letter of inquiry to the public" has been sent to this paper: "Forty-three years ago, my father, James Barrett, of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, left his wife and child for parts unknown. He sailed with one Mr. Holden, bound for Victoria (British Columbia or Australia). I have had scanty information that my father was in the United States, Ontario or British Columbia, and that he was a prospector near Alberta; also a half-breed daughter who knows of his whereabouts. I heard by way of rumor that my father died about five or six years ago."

"He was short, dark (tinged with gray or leaving hollow) dark eyes, scar on cheek, growth on thumb nail resembling tiny thumb with nail-toed in walking—jolly, pleasant, fine singer, fond of drink. Assumed different names at Bradford, Sam, Joe, etc. The half-breed daughter was tall, dark, pleasant, wavy curls, fine singer."

"If any one alone in the world, mother dying many years ago, broken-hearted, and I am without means and a stranger in Vancouver. If anyone can assist me in my search I will be most happy to remunerate them if ever I have the power. Address: J. H. Barrett, Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., rear of Cement Works."

THE LATE MR. HAMLIN.

He Was One of the Best Known Engineers in the West.

Mr. Hamlin, news of whose tragic death is given by Mr. Collyer in today's Colonist, is one of the best known members of the engineering profession in the west. He was a native of New Brunswick, whence he came to the Coast with the Canadian Pacific surveyors employed on the Oudebank contract, some time about 1850 or 1851. On the completion of the Canadian continental line he retired from the active practice of his profession, living a retired and uneventful life for several years. From this well-earned rest after a busy career in office and afield he was induced to depart by Francis Boucherier, with whom he was for a short time associated in the real estate business, the partnership resulting in the absorption of practically his entire fortune.

Long after Mr. Hamlin resumed the practice of engineering, being almost continually employed by the provincial government in the Fortification of Peter Leech, he was placed in charge of the work of the Bella Coila colony; afterwards being employed as to the most effective protective works on the Cowichan river to prevent overflow and damage by floods. His northern mission for the government, which took him into the Yukon country, was undertaken only about the close of last summer, and at last word from him he was very sanguine of success in the new field of enterprise.

BECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Disturbance of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Blisters on the Throat, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Nightmares and all Nervous and Debilitating Sensations.

THE FIRST THAT WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or fermentations in the system and cure sick Headache. For Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Becham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Family Medicine in the World. At all Drug Stores.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of the "Canadian Development Company, Limited." Capital, \$300,000.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Canadian Development Company, Limited," a company with a capital of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The registered office of the Company will be situated in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:— (a) To acquire all the rights, properties, assets and privileges acquired and now held by E. C. Platt, of the City, County and State of New York, as agent and upon trust for the incorporation of the Company.

(b) To purchase from Francis M. York and Samuel Horace Davis, both of Victoria, B.C., of all the properties and assets of the firm carrying on business in British Columbia, as the Feslin and Yukon Transportation Company, for the price of \$60,000, in full and in cash.

(c) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(d) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(e) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(f) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(g) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(h) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(i) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(j) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(k) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(l) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(m) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of the "Canadian Development Company, Limited." Capital, \$300,000.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Canadian Development Company, Limited," a company with a capital of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The registered office of the Company will be situated in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:— (a) To acquire all the rights, properties, assets and privileges acquired and now held by E. C. Platt, of the City, County and State of New York, as agent and upon trust for the incorporation of the Company.

(b) To purchase from Francis M. York and Samuel Horace Davis, both of Victoria, B.C., of all the properties and assets of the firm carrying on business in British Columbia, as the Feslin and Yukon Transportation Company, for the price of \$60,000, in full and in cash.

(c) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(d) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(e) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(f) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(g) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(h) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(i) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(j) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(k) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(l) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

(m) To purchase, build, charter, equip, outfit and operate a steamship, to be named "The Star," to ply between Victoria, B.C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897." CANADA: PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, No. 70.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Dominion Mining, Development and Agency Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated at 6 Great Winchester Street, in the City of London.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1.

The head office of the Company in this Province, is situated at Nelson, and Charles Kingsley Millbourne, Esquire, whose address is Nelson aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:— (a) To establish, enter into, promote, carry on, or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial, mining, manufacturing and other businesses, works, contracts, undertakings, and financial operations in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

(b) To acquire, deal in, sell or develop any mines, mining property, mining water, and other rights, grants, leases, concessions, and interests of every kind of working or otherwise, stocks and shares, leases, mortgages, and deeds of mining property.

(c) To develop and turn to account any such property, business undertaking or interest, in such manner as the Company shall think fit.

(d) To carry on as owners or agents, the business of mining, milling, smelting, refining and assaying in all its branches, and to prospect and develop mining properties generally.

(e) To construct, maintain and work, and to own, lease or operate, all railways and tram roads, piers, wharves, docks, and warehouses.

(f) To develop the resources of such lands, estates, or property, as may from time to time be acquired or leased by the Company by clearing, draining, farming, grazing, and building thereon, and to act as builders and contractors, farmers and graziers, stock raisers, ship owners, and stockbreeds.

(g) To carry on, either as principal or agents, any other business or employment pertaining to mining that the Company may deem conducive to the objects of the Company, and to perform all business matters and things relating to the promotion of other companies in connection with mining property and business, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Company.

(h) To carry on, either as principal or agents, any other business or employment pertaining to mining that the Company may deem conducive to the objects of the Company, and to perform all business matters and things relating to the promotion of other companies in connection with mining property and business, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Company.

(i) To carry on, either as principal or agents, any other business or employment pertaining to mining that the Company may deem conducive to the objects of the Company, and to perform all business matters and things relating to the promotion of other companies in connection with mining property and business, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Company.

(j) To carry on, either as principal or agents, any other business or employment pertaining to mining that the Company may deem conducive to the objects of the Company, and to perform all business matters and things relating to the promotion of other companies in connection with mining property and business, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Company.

(k) To carry on, either as principal or agents, any other business or employment pertaining to mining that the Company may deem conducive to the objects of the Company, and to perform all business matters and things relating to the promotion of other companies in connection with mining property and business, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Company.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land at Bella Coila, described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the range R, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

March 9, 1892. JOHN CLAYTON, m10

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at a post on the east side of Kitimat Inner Harbor about one mile west of the beach, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

March 9th, 1892. D. R. IRVINE, m10

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the range R, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

December 15th, 1891. ALFRED MAGSESON, m7

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the range R, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

December 15th, 1891. WM. A. MATHESON, m7

NOTICE—Two months after date, we, J. W. Patterson, C. K. Hosmer, C. W. Farley, and W. F. Madden, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District: Commencing at a post marked J. W. Patterson, C. K. Hosmer, C. W. Farley, and W. F. Madden, S.W. corner said post being situated on the shore of Kitimat Arm, and at the S.E. corner of land applied for by Anderson, Robinson, and Aveling; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1892. J. W. PATTERSON, C. K. HOSMER, C. W. FARLEY, W. F. MADDEN, m3

NOTICE—Two months after date, we, Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, Geo. Robinson, and N. C. Aveling, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District: Commencing at a post marked Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, Geo. Robinson, and N. C. Aveling, southeast corner, situated on the shore of Kitimat Arm, and at the S.E. corner of land applied for by Anderson, Robinson, and Aveling; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1892. WM. ANDERSON, T. G. HOLT, GEO. ROBINSON, N. C. AVELING, m3

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Coast District: British Columbia:—Commencing at a post 19 chains distant from the beach to the point of commencement, on the shore of Kitimat Arm, on English Lake; thence east 100 miles; thence at right angles east 1 1/2 miles; thence at right angles north 1 1/2 miles; thence at right angles west to the east side of Windy Arm; thence forty chains south; thence south the south end of Windy Arm to a post on the southwest side of Windy Arm; thence west to the point of commencement, containing 940 acres of land, more or less.

Dated the 3rd day of March, 1892. m7 W. M. MCKENZIE, GEO. ROBINSON, N. C. AVELING, m3

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS. "Companies Act, 1897." CANADA: PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, No. 68.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Cowichan Timber and Development Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated in the Village of Robertsport, Province of Ontario. The amount of the capital of the Company is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The head office of the Company in this Province is situated in the District of Cowichan, Vancouver Island, and William Gidley, Foreman of the Company, whose address is Gowes, aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land at Bella Coila, described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the range R, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

March 9, 1892. JOHN CLAYTON, m10

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the range R, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

March 9th, 1892. D. R. IRVINE, m10

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the range R, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

December 15th, 1891. ALFRED MAGSESON, m7

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the range R, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

December 15th, 1891. WM. A. MATHESON, m7

NOTICE—Two months after date, we, J. W. Patterson, C. K. Hosmer, C. W. Farley, and W. F. Madden, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District: Commencing at a post marked J. W. Patterson, C. K. Hosmer, C. W. Farley, and W. F. Madden, S.W. corner said post being situated on the shore of Kitimat Arm, and at the S.E. corner of land applied for by Anderson, Robinson, and Aveling; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1892. J. W. PATTERSON, C. K. HOSMER, C. W. FARLEY, W. F. MADDEN, m3

NOTICE—Two months after date, we, Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, Geo. Robinson, and N. C. Aveling, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District: Commencing at a post marked Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, Geo. Robinson, and N. C. Aveling, southeast corner, situated on the shore of Kitimat Arm, and at the S.E. corner of land applied for by Anderson, Robinson, and Aveling; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1892. WM. ANDERSON, T. G. HOLT, GEO. ROBINSON, N. C. AVELING, m3

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Coast District: British Columbia:—Commencing at a post 19 chains distant from the beach to the point of commencement, on the shore of Kitimat Arm, on English Lake; thence east 100 miles; thence at right angles east 1 1/2 miles; thence at right angles north 1 1/2 miles; thence at right angles west to the east side of Windy Arm; thence forty chains south; thence south the south end of Windy Arm to a post on the southwest side of Windy Arm; thence west to the point of commencement, containing 940 acres of land, more or less.

Dated the 3rd day of March, 1892. m7 W. M. MCKENZIE, GEO. ROBINSON, N. C. AVELING, m3

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS. "Companies Act, 1897." CANADA: PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, No. 68.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Cowichan Timber and Development Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated in the Village of Robertsport, Province of Ontario. The amount of the capital of the Company is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The head office of the Company in this Province is situated in the District of Cowichan, Vancouver Island, and William Gidley, Foreman of the Company, whose address is Gowes, aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

NOTICE

All shareholders of Murgwin Gold Mining Company; stock is requested to send their tickets at once to the Secretary to have them registered in the new books of the Company. Montreal, E. C. EDWARD BAILLE, Secretary.

THE ONLY... ER... ON... SHOES... andless... ERI... work is done?... strength was to stand... age seem to still young in... en's Belts... uilds up you... send for the... O... rs... RITERS

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The public will wait with great interest the presentation of the plans which the government have formed for advancing the development of the province.

Steps must be taken to open this province. We do not half know its resources. Every day a cry goes up that Kootenay is the milk cow of British Columbia, which means that this exceedingly prosperous and progressive portion of the province is contributing very largely to the revenue.

The British Columbia, Seattle and Pacific Coast railway company is the title of an organization that is seeking a right of way from the international boundary to Portland.

THE ROUTE TO THE YUKON.

Captain John Irving telegraphs to the Colonist that the Stikine river is all right and that people are going up in fine shape.

We do not dissent from Mr. Blair's proposition that there is no implied agreement that lines shall not be built from the United States to compete with the Canadian Pacific or any other domestic railway.

Whether or not it is true that American lobbyists have succeeded in working the Canadian senate up to the point of this we are certain, that if the measure is thrown out there will be rejoicing in every city that has been competing with British Columbia and other parts of Canada for the trade of the Yukon.

A resolution has been introduced into the United States senate recognizing

do not know how far down the Yukon river it would be possible to keep such a road open during the winter, but believe the only question is as to food and shelter, and that if these are provided a stage line can be kept going all winter.

This is a subject of very great importance, or it will be of very great importance next winter provided the railway is built. It will be of even greater importance if the railway is not built.

A correspondent sends us a letter concerning what the Colonist said on Sunday as to the "monstrous life" of Catherine de Medici.

The Minister of Railways said in committee that, if Mr. Corbin gets his railway charter to build into Boundary Creek, he would propose an amendment that would make it impossible for one to be taken out of the province for treatment.

THE KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

The Minister of Railways said in committee that, if Mr. Corbin gets his railway charter to build into Boundary Creek, he would propose an amendment that would make it impossible for one to be taken out of the province for treatment.

We do not dissent from Mr. Blair's proposition that there is no implied agreement that lines shall not be built from the United States to compete with the Canadian Pacific or any other domestic railway.

Whether or not it is true that American lobbyists have succeeded in working the Canadian senate up to the point of this we are certain, that if the measure is thrown out there will be rejoicing in every city that has been competing with British Columbia and other parts of Canada for the trade of the Yukon.

A resolution has been introduced into the United States senate recognizing

wise policy to permit an American road to head off Canadian lines in competition with the United States first chance.

The time-worn claim that in asking the house to vote liberal sum for public works, the government is seeking to bribe the voters with their own money, was justly characterized by the Premier as an insult to the intelligence of the country.

Somebody has been telling the Tacoma News that profanity and disorder prevailed in our legislature during a debate on the Corbin railway.

While holding this view we find ourselves utterly unable to assent to the proposition laid down by Mr. Blair in regard to the new Corbin line.

AN UNBIASED VIEW.

Mr. H. P. Hall, of St. Paul, one of the Executive of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association, lately visited the Coast for the purpose of looking into the Klondike question, and in an interview with the Evening Wisconsin, of Milwaukee, he gives his ideas concerning the routes. Mr. Hall has no interest in the booming one place over another.

Mr. Sword is a pleasant mannered gentleman with a fondness for figures. He takes a positive delight in talking about millions, and percentages, and brokerage and commissions and things like that.

Great Britain's share of China in the new deal is said to be 10,000 square miles. That will do for a beginning. The conditions over that 10,000 square miles, if the report is true, will soon be so different to that of other parts of China that the adjoining semi-independent mandarinate will seek British control.

Whether or not it is true that American lobbyists have succeeded in working the Canadian senate up to the point of this we are certain, that if the measure is thrown out there will be rejoicing in every city that has been competing with British Columbia and other parts of Canada for the trade of the Yukon.

Unban independence and declaring war against Spain. Another resolution similar to that of the United States and the trade of the district in question.

The Post-Intelligencer thinks it is to be regretted that the United States authorities have not taken care to see that the agreement with Canada as to the transit of goods at Skagway was carried out in good faith.

It is evident that a great deal of the repose of manner, with which our United States contemporaries are treating the Spanish question, is due to their inability to know what suggestions to make.

The much discussed question of an export duty on ore has been brought to the front again by Hon. Mr. Blair's remarks in regard to Mr. Corbin's railway.

While holding this view we find ourselves utterly unable to assent to the proposition laid down by Mr. Blair in regard to the new Corbin line.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

His idea—"Davy, what's the use of calendars?" "So's we won't miss the Fourth of July."

Impure Bacon—Is the water you get at your boarding-house pure and clean? There seems to be a lot of milk in it.

What He Would Give—"Well," said the young man with the long hair, after the editor had handed him back his spring poem, "what would you be willing to give me for it?"

Thousands of freed slaves tell the story—don't suffer an hour longer.



NERVOUS DEBILITY

Is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion or some form of abuse. When you abuse yourself you begin to decline. Now just stop it and get cured with the great Remedy.

HUDYAN This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, falling or lost manhood. It has been used by over 10,000 men on the Pacific Coast, and these men are now cured men.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

A Cold Wave

You can make yourself comfortable if you have good food at low prices. Our mission is the best for the least outlay.

- Cheers, but does not inebriate; a cup of Golden Blend Tea at 40c. Pot Roast and White Corn Meal, made by the Ralston Health Club. California Roll Butter 40c. Large Naval Oranges 35c. Doc.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

To the Editor:—The people in Australia and New Zealand are unable to obtain accurate and reliable information about British Columbia or the Klondike.

Notwithstanding that the G.P.R. Co. has, in conjunction with Hudson & Parker, been doing all they can to popularize this route, the fact remains that two-thirds of the mail passengers and freight comes across the Pacific not to British Columbia, but to San Francisco.

An interesting-entertainment is promised for the people at an early date, when F. Marion Crawford, the well known and justly celebrated author, will lecture in the institute hall.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man.

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and cured so many men as the FOREMOST MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:— They will send you a costly and marvellously effective medicine, positively free on trial without expense to any honest man.

Write to the ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and be sure to specify the name of your office in this paper.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK.

For boarding or day prospectus, apply Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

President McKinley Moderation British

Washington, March 30.—The urgent request of the cabinet for the great members of the house to be restrained.

Spain Asked to Millions and

After calling attention to the fact that Cuba, he said that he would support the Cuban people's demand for their freedom.

Mr. Allen's speech, which was heard by a large audience, was a masterpiece of oratory.

Mr. Allen's "company" is being organized by getting dirty and leaving never to return.

In sharp contrast with the usual Senate routine, Senator Johnson's speech was a masterpiece of oratory.

Mr. Allen's "company" is being organized by getting dirty and leaving never to return.

Mr. Allen's "company" is being organized by getting dirty and leaving never to return.

Mr. Allen's "company" is being organized by getting dirty and leaving never to return.

Mr. Allen's "company" is being organized by getting dirty and leaving never to return.