N CURE

ur Back Weak?---Have You Rheuma-
ism or Kidney Trouble?---Try Dr.
Sanden's Electric Belt.

L OTHER MEANS HAVE FAILED. BUT
he Thousands who have told of their
by Dr Sanden's Electric Belt give evi-
that after everything else has been tried
it results, this famous Belt will cure if a
possible. It has great electric power, is
ted to last one year, and is applied by a
practicing physician who knows his
ss. Those who use it have the benefit of
nden's wide knowledge and experience
charge.

Here Is a Late Cure.

now a little past one month since I sent
last report. I am Thankful and grateful
me. I feel a steady improvement in gen-
e." GEO. WILSON,
Boundary, Wash., Feb. 25th, 1897.

CTRIC BELT.

derful cures shown by Dr. Sanden's Elec-
until he is sick of drugging. It only costs
reatment, and it can't hurt you—drugs
n.

NDEN,
ington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.
ed to this Province.

USH...

Produces motion. That's the point about
roceries, they are always moving and this
eeps everything FRESH, PRIME and
ACTIVE.

goods are the best you can find or buy for
.

lb. Box Sodas, 20c.
Tins Magnolia Milk, 25c.
pts. Anthony & Kuhn Beer, 25c.
California Roll Butter, 35c.
Finest Dried Apples, 3 lbs. 25c.
Finest Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c.

s, always fresh and reliable.

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J. E. MACFARLANE, Mgr. Tel. 449
RKS CO., LTD.

Mining Machinery a Specialty.

nufacturers of all classes of Machinery
pplies, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods,
er Belting, etc. Estimates for Boilers and
ation.
ster Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
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put forward as a tentative suggestion. This thought casts some light what to most persons must have ed the apparently inexplicable stu- y of the men who built the pyra- the temples of Luxor, the great of Bashan and the countless other ments of prehistoric magnificence. men were not worshippers of the stic images which they set up; they d no value upon the orgies and the ies of the priests. Such things did the ignorant masses. The ruling es were wholly materialistic.

get also a suggestion of this se- ce of events: a Golden Age, an Ice a Materialistic Age, and a Spiritual There is no sharp line of demar- n between the ages. We are living e last named, for it cannot be suc- ully contended that the moral obli- n of individuals towards each other e dominant factor in our modern l organization.

THE TARIFF.

e very brief reports yet received of ariff changes render it not very easy press any opinion about it, except that it favors importers and is to add to the revenue. It will bly crush out one industry, that of rice mills, in which Victoria has interest. There will probably be changes made in the schedule be- t is finally adopted. The instruc- received at the Custom House bear is view. There does not appear on hole to be very much of a depar- from the principle of protection; this point judgment must be re- d. The discrimination in favor of Britain, if it is calculated to have eired effect, will be received very bly both in the Mother Country Canada. Speaking under reserve, hould say that the new schedule to go a long way towards render- e tariff a non-partizan question.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

, I don't, send any stories to the ly Bugle. I sent them some once, ey returned them without reading.' w do you know the stories were not cause they were returned."—Indian- Journal.

ress—Oh, Bridget! Bridget! what an numskull you are. You've put the es on the table with the skins on— n front of our visitors too! You—you t shall I call you?
get (affably)—Call me "Agnes" if ye mum; 'tis me other name.—New World.

(bitterly)—I wonder why it is woman charms for a man after she becomes e? He (more so)—Oh, I fancy she ore comfortable with them off.—De- ournal.

They have a saying now that all the s awheel. She—To be sure it is. And corcher, too, whirling at the rate of than 1,000 miles an hour.—Detroit ress.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY APRIL 29 1897. VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 39.

GREEK MINISTRY FALLS

And There Are Fears That the Country Will Be Rent by Rebellion.

The Mob Breaks Open Gunsmith Shops and Arms Itself With Weapons.

ATHENS, April 27.—(Midnight)—The fall of the ministry is now regarded as a certainty.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Paris says the Greek cabinet has resigned.

Popular feeling points to a revolution in favor of a republic. The citizens are greatly excited at the revelations made by former Minister Ralli as to conduct of the campaign. To-day large meetings were held in Constitution square and other places of public resort, and fiery harangues have been delivered by well known orators in denunciation of those who would betray Greece. This afternoon five hundred men formed themselves into a volunteer body, forced their way into the gunsmiths' shops, armed themselves with rifles and revolvers and paraded the streets in front of M. Ralli's residence. Several deputies addressed them, exhorting them to remain calm and to await the progress of events. Finally they proceeded to the royal palace where, after making a demonstration, they dispersed without further disorder, but the incident has made a great sensation.

LARISSA, April 27.—Headquarters of the Turkish army in Thessaly.—Nobody ever saw more perfect discipline as when the victorious Turks occupied Larissa. The peace was not disturbed in a single quarter of the town. Several cafes are already doing business. Practically the whole Greek population fled the town. One of the few persons who remained says that there was a continual exodus throughout Saturday. Only a number of volunteers remained, who, the moment the regular troops had gone, began pillaging the stores and also liberated the criminals from the jail. The released prisoners joined in the looting and the volunteers afterwards began to shoot the Mussulmans, who throughout the preceding week had been maltreated by Greeks whenever they appeared on the street. The Greek soldiers are furious at the Ethnike Hetairia, the Greek National league. They seized all the members of this organization they could find, saying: "It's you who have brought all this misfortune upon us." The Greek prisoners are well treated by the Turks, and a Greek officer who had been supplied with coffee and cigarettes remarked: "We were always told the Turks were barbarous, but I should like to see more of this sort of barbarity among our own people."

A Greek newspaper published here is full of the most gross misrepresentations. At the moment the Turks were entering the plain of Thessaly, it announced that the Turks were in full retreat and declared the Greeks would die to the last man before they would allow a single Turk to enter Greece. The Turks have sealed up all the banks, business houses, and other places containing money or other valuables, and have placed armed guards over them.

LARISSA, April 26 (delayed in transmission.)—Perfect order prevails here, the town is patrolled by Turkish soldiers and both life and property are in complete security. The shops, therefore, are reopening.

It is stated that before the Greeks fled Prince Constantine, the Greek commander-in-chief, begged them to remain and face the enemy, but they refused, and a regular sauve qui peut ensued.

PARIS, April 27.—The correspondent of the Temps telegraphs: Prince Constantine will remain with the troops in Thessaly, but he will do so merely as a matter of form and will not have further influence in the councils of war. The correspondent does not believe King George will go to the front.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—As to the campaign in Epirus, it is not thought here Jannina is now in danger of being attacked by the mutinous Albanians, as, owing to the efforts of the palace officials here, combined with the efforts of the Albanian chiefs, the mutineers are said to have submitted, although the outbreak at first caused serious apprehension at the Yildiz Kiosk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The Turkish government, acting on the recommendations of the ambassadors of the powers, has authorized the Greeks in the service of the consulates, hospitals, foreign missions and post offices to remain in Turkey. All other Greeks, however, are ordered to leave the empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—In political circles pleasure is expressed at the Greek defeat, as it is looked upon as calculated to avert dangerous complications in the Balkans, which might have jeopardized the peace of Europe.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, addressed a large and important meeting of Liberal electors to-night. Discussing Cretan affairs he declared that Great Britain had never before occupied the position of which she had so much reason to be ashamed.

"The union of Crete and Greece," he said, "is the proper solution of the difficulties. If that had been permitted, there would have been no war. The powers are only anxious to preserve Turkish integrity as long as it suits themselves. The integrity formula is a sham. It has been said that a ukase has gone forth to let Greece perish. If that is the decision of England and if the concert of Europe results in the doom of freedom, it will raise sentiments of the sternest indignation in the breasts of all Englishmen."

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles E. H. Vincent, Conservative and fair-trader member of the central division of Sheffield, announced that he would move the following resolution a month hence: "The house expresses grateful and fraternal recognition to the government and people of the Dominion of Canada for generous fiscal changes in favor of British trade and labor, announced on Friday by the parliament of Ottawa and already in force, and hopes this first step towards a commercial federation of the Empire will be followed by Australasia, South Africa and the other colonies."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying, said the government cordially appreciated the friendly spirit shown by the tariff action of Canada. "But," he added, "I understand the proposals do not depend upon any alteration of the system of free trade established in the United Kingdom."

The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question of Mr. Henry Labouchere, advanced Liberal member for Northampton, said no agreement had been reached relative to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete. A majority of the powers, he added, were of the opinion that the Greeks must leave first. (Cheers.) Continuing, Mr. Curzon informed the house that the admirals for the foreign fleets in Cretan waters had decided that the deportation of the Turks would imperil 49,000 Cretan Mussulmans in Candia alone. In conclusion, Mr. Curzon remarked that the powers had no intention of occupying any portion of Greek territory and declaring it neutral.

A SCORCHER.

Shipping, Grain Elevators and Merchandize Burned at Newport News.

Nearly Two Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in a Short Time.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 27.—Fire broke out at pier 5 of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company to-day, and before the flames were gotten under control piers 5 and 6 were crowded with valuable merchandise, had gone up in smoke, and the Chesapeake & Ohio tug Wanderer and the half loaded German bark J. D. Bischoff were burned to the water's edge. The Norwegian steamship Solveig was badly damaged and the British steamship Clintonia completely destroyed by the flames. Several other steamers which had steam up were able to get out of harm's way. Scores of sailors suffered burns. The flames meanwhile made their way towards the immense grain elevator, notwithstanding the efforts put forth to stay the flames. The grain elevators leading from pier 5 to the elevator took fire and burned fiercely. Finally a locomotive engine succeeded in jerking the supports from under the conveyors and they came to the ground with a smash, none too soon to save the elevator. The total loss is estimated at between one and a half to two million dollars, partly covered by insurance.

CRUSHED IN THE ICE.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., April 26.—Four steamers, the Ranger, with 3,400 seals, the Hope, with 1,700, the Panther, with 600, and the Kite, with 1,000, arrived from the seal fishery to-day. All composing the fleet are now in port excepting the Walrus and the Mastiff. The Kite went ashore at Torbay, ten miles off this place, last night in a thick fog, but she floated again at high tide with but little damage.

The schooner Annie was crushed in an icefloe off St. Johns on Friday. The crew of 25 men barely escaped with their lives. They travelled three miles over tossing fragments of ice until they reached another vessel, by which they were brought to port.

THEY ARE "IN ON IT."

MONTREAL, April 27.—(Special)—Montreal consuls who represent governments having treaties with Great Britain containing the most favored nation clauses, are jubilant, notwithstanding Laurier's statement in reply to Foster that the government does not intend the preferential clause to apply to Germany and countries other than Great Britain. The consuls take the ground that if the Canadian government offer special privileges of that nature to Great Britain they must be extended to these other nations.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

PORTLAND, April 27.—An electric car of the Mount Tabor line jumped the track this morning at East Morrison and Eighth streets, and plunged through a bridge into a slough twenty-five feet deep below. Three bodies have been recovered. There were thirty-four in the car when the accident occurred, three of whom were killed and the others badly bruised and cut by window glass.

BALSAMO WINS.

LONDON, April 28.—At the Epsom races to-day the City and Suburban handicap of 2,000 sovereigns was won by the Duke of Devonshire's Balsamo.

JUST TO COIN MONEY.

Senator McInnes Will Move for the Establishment of a Canadian Mint.

Iron and Tobacco Men Protesting Against the Changes in the Tariff.

OTTAWA, April 27.—An extra of the Canada Gazette was issued to-night containing a proclamation fixing June 22 as the day for celebrating the Jubilee.

The Senate resumed this afternoon after three weeks' adjournment. Senator McInnes, of British Columbia, gave notice of motion that it is desirable and expedient that the government should at the earliest possible moment establish a mint in Canada for the purpose of coining all the gold, silver and copper currency necessary to meet the commercial requirements of the country.

In the house to-day Controller Paterson said that the only country he had decided as coming within the scope of the reciprocal clause is Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Reid introduced a bill to-day which is a copy of the United States interstate commerce law.

Representatives of iron and tobacco industries had a further interview with the government to-day, protesting against the tariff.

Col. Prior moved for papers relating to the dismissal of Dr. Duncan as quarantine superintendent at William head.

At a Conservative caucus held to-day it was agreed that the tariff meant destruction to Canadian industries, and rendered it impossible to obtain preferential trade with Great Britain. No amendment will be introduced, but the bill will be resolutely fought in committee.

OTTAWA, April 28.—(Special)—Senator Power to-day wanted it to be made a criminal offence for people divorced in the States remarrying again and taking up residence in Canada.

The British Empire trade league had a most successful meeting to-day. Resolutions urging government to ask Chamberlain to call a conference to discuss preferential trade and endorsing the fast Atlantic steamship project were unanimously passed. Col. Denison, Toronto, was elected president, and Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, president for Seven Outlying Districts. Prior, Bostock and C. E. Wolley are members of the council.

Sir McKenzie Bowell points out that if the Imperial government disallows the present tariff it will leave the old Conservative tariff in force. The tariff debate was continued in the commons but there were no speeches of interest.

In the government caucus there is great diversity of opinion over the tariff, Sir Richard Cartwright having hard work to get the members into line.

Col. Prior had a number of questions on the order paper to-day. Mr. Laurier told him the government intended to cause surveys to be made to discover the best route to the Yukon. The government are considering the best way to stop smuggling into that country. Mr. Davies informed Col. Prior that a special officer had been detailed to investigate the American poaching in Hecate straits.

A light is to be placed on Brotchie ledge this year, though legislation may be necessary before work can be commenced.

Mr. Davies says the government would allow fish traps in Canadian waters in the same manner as last year. He has declined to allow additional fish traps in Boundary bay.

A number of British Columbia bills were introduced to-day, including one to incorporate the Kaslo and Lardo Railway Co., and Landerkin's bill respecting the British Columbia Southern.

The British Yukon Chartered Company is seeking enormous powers by a bill now before the house. Besides authorizing the construction of railways, to run steamers and to carry on mining, etc., it seeks to do postal and police service for the Dominion government, compensation therefor to be paid by royalty in precious metals mined in Yukon territory. The capital of the company is to be a million pounds in shares of a pound each, of which 750,000 will be preference shares. These preference shares are to rank first for dividends up to 5 per cent. If the profits do not reach that figure, the 250,000 ordinary shares receive no dividend. The company also seeks power to issue bonds to the amount of £10,000 to the mile on its railway as previously stated. The company wants a guarantee from the government on a million and a quarter dollars at 3 per cent.

APPARENTLY A HOPELESS CASE.

A Kincardine Banker Who Suffered Distressingly From Indigestion—Apparently a Hopeless Case of Stomach Trouble Until South American Nervine Was Used—His Words are: "It Cured Me Absolutely."

What this wonderful remedy for all forms of stomach trouble can do is best told in the words of John Boyer, banker, Kincardine, Ont. "About a year ago, as a result of heavy work, no doubt, I became very much troubled with indigestion; associated with it were those terribly distressing feelings that can hardly be described in any language. I had tried various methods of ridding myself of the trouble, but without success, until I was influenced by the South American Nervine. The result, and I gladly say it for the benefit of others, this remedy cured me, and I never hesitate to commend it to any friend suffering with any form of stomach trouble."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

☞The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

LARISSA RETREAT.

Graphic Description by a War Correspondent of the Flight From the City.

Dead and Dying Strewed the Roads—People Killed by Stampeding Fugitives.

ATHENS, April 28.—Describing the Greek retreat from Larissa the correspondent of the Associated Press says:

"The road was strewn over with dead and dying animals, men, women, and with ammunition boxes, broken carts, and furniture, the bedding of soldiers, blankets and tin pannicans. The latter rattled under the horses feet, blankets became entangled in them, and the animals, frantic with alarm, galloped about among the flying crowds, many of them riderless and deserted. Guns and ammunition waggons and carts added to obstruction. Their traces were cut in order to enable the riders to mount the horses attached to them and seek safety in flight. There were many struggles between the fugitives for the possession of horses, and in this manner the frightened crowd struggled on for several miles, presenting a most vivid picture of disaster and fear. Some of the Greek officers, it is true, did their duty. They ordered the bugles and trumpeters to sound "cease firing," and rode about calling upon the fleeing soldiers to halt; but others of the Greek officers lost their heads and fled onward as terror stricken as the soldiers. One brave officer tried to bring his men to their senses by presenting a revolver at them and shouting "Stop!" but he might as well have called upon a whirlwind to stop.

"General Mavromichaelis, who had evidently reached Larissa some time before, rode back some distance in order to arrest the stampede. Two miles from the Larissa road is situated an embankment, where the general succeeded in inducing a company of footsore infantry to fall in. But thousands continued the pell mell rush for Larissa. There was a block at the bridge across the Salambria river at the entrance of Larissa. Another terrific scene was there presented. Guns, men and horses struggling in a fearful mass.

"In the streets of Larissa was indescribable confusion. Troops of all arms were mixed together and threw themselves down in utter exhaustion, heedless of the calls of trumpets and bugles summoning them to fall in. The inhabitants, rushing about the streets, augmented the confusion. Mere mention of Turks was sufficient to create a frenzied rush. Some estimates of the number of deaths which occurred during the stampede and indiscriminate firing say that from 500 to 600 persons were killed. But your correspondent thinks these figures are exaggerated, though people declare they have seen many wagons bearing dead to Larissa.

"The first hours of daylight were spent by the Greek officers in assembling their scattered troops and sending them to Pharsalos. The troops continued the march without any refreshment, and it is alleged that many of them had not tasted food since Friday morning. When it became known that Larissa was to be abandoned there was another panic. The women, and even the children, went about drawing their hands across their throats, showing what they expected of the Turks, and in an incredibly short time the roads leading to Pharsalos and Volo were crowded with people, vehicles and animals, the latter bearing all kinds of household effects. A special train of trucks took to Volo about 4,000 people of every degree, the passengers hanging to the roofs and platforms like a swarm of bees. But the majority trudged along on foot and many of the refugees threw anxious looks behind at Larissa fearing every moment a rush from the Circassian cavalry. By 1:30 p.m. Larissa was emptied. Instead of following the troops to Pharsalos the correspondent, in order to get off his dispatches, pushed on to Volo, where there was a panic almost equalling the one at Larissa. Fugitives were arriving at Volo every few minutes and they spread the rumors that the Turks would enter the place in a few hours. In the absence of steamers there was a general rush for caiques, on board of which the well-to-do classes went to Euboea or other islands. Your correspondent hired a caique and went on board of it with another newspaper companion, Mr. Holdhall. In a minute there was a great commotion, crowds of people shouting to us to come out of the boat. Then a number of men made a rush on board of her, threw Mr. Holdhall out and pushed your correspondent ashore. It seems that the lower classes, panic stricken, determined that if they could not escape from Volo no one else should do so, and they cried, "We must all die together." To such an extent did this feeling of panic spread that a government steamer, which was embarking soldiers for the Piræus, was obliged to leave Volo harbor, owing to the fact that the frantic population threatened to make a rush on board the steamship, which would probably have resulted in great loss of life. As it was, the wounded soldiers were taken on board the steamer in small boats and the vessel sailed for the Piræus in a hurry, leaving two English nurses and six wounded Greek soldiers on the quay. The nurses and wounded men were taken to the British consulate. The excitement continued all day, but I secured a caique on the following day and proceeded to the island of Euboea, whence, by caiqueing and driving, your correspondent reached Athens to-day, having been five days without removing shoes or clothing."

Stub's Vegetable Blood Purifier—the best remedy.

GRANT'S MONUMENT.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Never before in the history of the United States has such a tribute been paid to the noble dead as when to-day the nation paid a tribute to General Grant. The greatest of our citizens, our soldiers and our sailors to-day stood side by side with the men of fame from almost every nation on earth and paid the last and long-delayed honor of the living to the dead. The solemn service of dedication of the Gray monument to General Grant seemed to throw a strange hush over the vast throng which met to witness the imposing ceremonies. The President stood bareheaded in the wind and addressed them, his voice ringing through the air and heard by every one of the vast concourse. The programme of exercises at the tomb was as follows: Hymn: "My country 'tis of thee"; prayer by Bishop J. P. Newman; hymn of thanks; "Old Netherland Folks Song"; address by the President of the United States; "Star Spangled Banner"; oration by General Horace Porter; acceptance of the monument by Mayor William L. Strong; Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah"; doxology by the Damrosch chorus and the public. Mayor Strong formally accepted from the nation the trust of the tomb.

SENT SKY HIGH.

LONDON, April 26.—A tremendous explosion occurred on the underground railway to-day as a train filled with men from the city was making its usual stop at the Alderegate station. The glass roof of the station was blown out and the platform was strewn with debris. Many of the gas-lights in the waiting room and on the platform were extinguished, and the station was left in a state of semi-darkness. A general panic ensued. When comparative quiet had been restored it was found that a first class coach had been completely wrecked and that its occupants were lying around maimed and bleeding. Ten of the injured were found to be in a precarious condition and were removed to the hospitals. A number of persons who were standing on the platform were also hurt. Much of the wreckage was hurled across the station. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is believed to have been the result of a collection of gas which became ignited in some way. Many persons, however, believe that the disaster was not due to accident, but was caused by the explosion of a bomb which had been placed in the station with the intention of wrecking it.

HUNDREDS DROWNED.

Frightful Flood Engulfs the People of West Guthrie in Oklahoma.

River Bursts Its Banks and Sweeps Away All Before It With Appalling Results.

GUTHRIE, O.T., April 28.—A terrible flood in the Cottonwood reserve, suddenly engulfed West Guthrie shortly after sunrise. About 6 o'clock this morning the river began to rise, jumping four feet in 30 minutes. At West Guthrie, which is thickly populated, mostly by negroes, the river burst from the banks and the raging waters for half a mile swept across the valley, carrying houses, barns and fences before it. Reports of appalling loss of life as the result of the flood are in circulation, some placing the number at from one to two hundred. The property loss is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $500,000. The main residences and business portions of Guthrie proper were unharmed.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

WINNIPEG, April 28.—(Special)—The relief steamer Assiniboine returned this morning from up the river points. Yesterday above Morris there were several applications for supplies from people living in the flooded districts. Many stories of hardship were told. One man and his family had lived for two days in their one story house with two feet of water on the floor. They had not been able to escape owing to the high winds. In a house in which three to five families were living together sickness had broken out among the children, and on account of there being so many mouths to feed provisions had run short. It was to people in such circumstances that most of the supplies were given. The water is stationary here to-day.

WINNIPEG, April 28.—(Special)—The correct majority for Jameson, the Liberal member for Winnipeg, is 1,117, and the total vote was 3,595.

The majority for Dr. Rutherford, Liberal, in Macdonald, is 467, with one or two small polls to hear from.

THREE RIVERS, April 28.—(Special)—The bridge across the Batiscan river, St. Stanislas, Champlain, was carried away by the ice this morning, and one man, named Gideon Trudel was drowned.

TORONTO, April 27.—(Special)—At the Canadian Cricket Association meeting last evening D. W. Saunders, of Vancouver, was present and was elected vice president for British Columbia.

CARLSRUHE, April 27.—Prince Louis William August, of Baden, a brother of the Grand Duke of Baden, died to-day.

Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of temperature and other insalubrities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Dynamite Used to Raise a Drowned Boy's Body at Nanaimo.

River Ganges Placed in the Fraser—Mill for the Athabaska.

VANCOUVER, April 27.—(Special)—A week ago the snow in the mountains about Harrison lake was nine feet deep. A prospector arrived in town yesterday who says the snow is now but four feet deep, having melted five feet in six days.

There was a violent wind storm in Vancouver all day yesterday. Little damage, however, was done on sea or land. The telegraph wires went in some directions but were quickly repaired.

The C.P.R. are to run a market train between Agassiz, New Westminster and Vancouver every Saturday until further notice.

R. Hill has been committed for trial for attempted murder. Mrs. Hill has entirely recovered from her injuries. Nothing obtained at the trial that has not already been chronicled.

A meeting has been called of the shareholders of the Orphan Boy company to consider the legality of the sale of the Orphan Boy property.

At a meeting of the Oro Fino Company, J. R. Seymour was elected president.

Mr. A. E. Rand was in town to-day, and says that 260 feet of tunnelling has been done on the Athabasca mine, Nelson, and at that depth assays have been made of the ore dumped, the three certificates showing $127.80, $164.07 and $192.75 in free gold. The high standard of the ore is consistent throughout, and Mr. Rand says a mill will be erected in from 36 to 60 days.

A party of mining men have visited the Silver Tip mine, Texada island. The shaft is down 90 feet, showing four feet of high grade ore. The ore runs from 9 to 15 per cent nickle, besides high values in gold. The party, after visiting the Silver Tip, walked over to the Van Anda, and are full of praise for that property.

According to the plans submitted for the addition to the hospital—the women's ward—$1,200 will have to be appropriated. The aldermen think this is toe much, and have referred the plans back to the architect for revision. In the course of a lengthy discussion on the subject Colonel Tracey, the city engineer, stated that the builders were figuring from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. higher this year in anticipation of their having all the work they can attend to. In fact buildings of the better class are being erected throughout the city, and several handsome brick business blocks are being projected.

An amendment to the trades license by-law was introduced at the council last night. When passed it will be illegal to have music in any building where liquor is sold.

NANAIMO.

Mr. Malcolm McDonald's 5-year-old son, Hector, was drowned in the millstream above the second falls while trying to cross on a plank on Saturday. From early morning yesterday a large rescue corps was at work and relays of over fifty men continued the search till the body was found. It was thought that the body had not come to the surface sufficiently to go over the falls, and accordingly a dam was built above the falls and a trench to allow the water to go off in another direction was dug some distance to lower ground. The work of building the dam and a temporary aqueduct was proceeding rapidly and the water had been lowered sufficiently to allow a more careful search in the pools above the falls when the work was stopped. Meanwhile every yard of the stream was being dragged and dynamite was being exploded in all the pools. The crevice in the rocks where the body was afterwards found was thoroughly dragged, but without success until the lowering of the water enabled a shot to be effectively fired, which dislodged it from its inaccessible position, so that it was shortly afterwards secured by the drag.—Free Press.

A meeting of the Twelfth of July celebration committee was held on Saturday evening. Brother Wm. Craig was appointed chairman of the committee, and Brother Daniel McLellan treasurer. The celebration will be held in this city on the 12th of July, when excursions are expected from all sections of the province, and probably from Washington state.—Free Press.

[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, April 27.]

ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Fire and Explosion Complete the Destruction of the Sealing Schooner "Sapphire."

Schooner "Mary Taylor" the First Sealer to Return From Her '97 Cruise.

E. B. Marvin & Co., the owners of the sealing schooner Sapphire, got a great surprise yesterday in the shape of a telegram from Alberni announcing the complete destruction by explosion and fire of the vessel and her entire sealing equipment. The news spread very rapidly along the water-front, and there were many enquiries for the welfare of Capt. Wm. Cox and crew, who manned the schooner. The telegrams, however, reported them safe, but did not give many additional particulars. These came later in the day in a press dispatch, which stated that the vessel's destruction was the work of but very few minutes on the morning of Friday last. It was 8:30 o'clock, and the schooner at the time was 20 miles off Uchulet. Captain Cox and two of the crew were in the hold handling some skins, and the only other man aboard was asleep in the cabin; all others were out sealing. Capt. Cox was the first to discover the fire. He was thunderstruck when going on deck and lost no time in notifying the others aboard. He saw at an instant that the flames had gained great headway, and that they were rapidly reaching the powder in the forecastle. All accordingly beat a hasty retreat, taking nothing in their boats save some clothing. In about five minutes afterwards the worst expected had come, and the vessel, one mass of flame, sent forth an explosion that could be heard miles and miles away. The crew in some way got down to Clayoquot and from there conveyed the news of the disaster to Alberni to be telegraphed here. How the fire originated is not stated, but it is supposed that it started somewhere in the galley. The Sapphire is one of the very largest of the Victoria sealing fleet, her registered tonnage being 109; and she is, besides, a craft highly valued by her owners. Last year they expended in improving her nearly $2,000, and at this time the vessel was practically rebuilt. She was originally built in Nova Scotia, in 1884, and in the third year following that date her advent to this coast came, with Captain J. G. Cox in command. A number of parties were then interested in her ownership, but the stock of these subsequently was bought over by the above mentioned firm. As a sealer the schooner has been one of the most successful running out of port and what her loss now means to her owners can hardly be estimated. It is not known exactly what number of skins she had aboard at the time of her accident, but report has it that she had over 100. Her captain was fortunate in sending one shipment of 68 to Victoria some weeks ago. A part of the loss will be covered by insurance. Hardly had the full news received arrived before Messrs. E. B. Marvin had the steamer Tees chartered to go down the coast to bring back the crew and see what could be saved of the vessel. The Tees is expected to return this evening.

THE "MARY TAYLOR" RETURNS.

On Sunday the sealing schooner Mary Taylor, Capt. W. E. Baker, which was reported on the coast last week, returned from her annual spring cruise, being the first of the fleet back in port. She has, as reported, 602 skins, the largest catch of any yet heard of. The schooner was the first to sail this year, and a big percentage of her catch was obtained off the Southern California coast, whither she went immediately after leaving here. The sealing season closes on the 30th of this month, and it is probable that many of the fleet will follow the schooner into port. Several, however, will stay on the coast, an advantage in this being in the keeping of the Indian crews under a kind of permanent engagement for the Behring sea season.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR THE YUKON.

Moran Brothers Co., of Seattle, have concluded a contract with the North American Transportation and Trading Company for service on the Yukon from St. Michaels up the river, says the Juneau Mining Record. The steamer is to be a sternwheeler, 190 feet long. The engines will have 20-inch cylinders, with a 7-foot stroke. The machinery will be built at the foundry, and the lumber for the hull and house must be collected and prepared for shipment. The contract limits Moran Brothers to 60 days in getting the boat ready in Juneau and 45 days for putting it together at St. Michaels. It is probable that the new boat will get up the river this season.

THE "OREALLA'S" MISFORTUNE.

An exchange says regarding the accident which befel the ship, chronicled some weeks ago in the COLONIST that "the British ship Orealla, which arrived in London April 19, reports that when off Cape Horn on January 15 a tremendous sea broke on board, washing overboard the chief mate and one seaman, and also carried away stanchions, smashed the chart house and did other damage. The Orealla sailed from Fraser river on November 9 with a cargo of salmon."

MARINE NOTES.

For a few days until repairs to the Charmer are completed the Princess Louise, which has only been withdrawn from the Fraser river route, will run to Vancouver.

After an extensive overhauling the steam schooner Thistle is again in service, but as yet she has been assigned no special route. She sailed for Departure Bay last evening to load coke for Comox.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Company have two large ships on the way to this port from Yokohama, one the Olympia, having sailed on Thursday last, and the Pelican, under special charter, having started on the voyage three days previously. The former carries 200 Chinese passengers, and her freight includes 100 bales of raw silk. On Friday the N. P. liner Victoria, now on the Sound, will be here on her outward trip.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

THE CITY.

A SILVER tape measure, handsomely engraved, was presented to Professor T. G. Stark, the phrenologist, by the members of the local association of that cult at the Brunswick hotel last evening.

BISHOP and Miss Perrin started for England last night, expecting to travel via New York and to stay a few days in Ottawa. During the Bishop's absence Archdeacon Scriven will act for him. Mr. T. R. Smith is now acting treasurer of the diocese vice Mr. W. C. Ward, who has resigned.

NOMINATIONS to fill the vacancy for Chilliwack in the local legislature, caused by the death of Mr. T. Kitchen, will take place on the 4th day of May, and the election will follow on May 7. The candidates spoken of are Mr. S. Cawley, who ran against the late Mr. Kitchen at the last election, Messrs. Ashwell, McGillivray and Vedder.

THE members of the Arion Club returned from Vancouver on Sunday's boat. The concert they gave was thoroughly enjoyed by music lovers in the Terminal City, not a few of whom were down on the wharf on Sunday afternoon to see the last of their Victoria friends. As the vessel cast off the club gave a farewell song, and while on board the Charmer enlivened the afternoon with well rendered selections.

THE funeral of the late George Kirsop, an old and respected resident who died suddenly on Friday last, took place yesterday afternoon, services being held at the R. E. church and the grave by Rev. Bishop Cridge. The funeral was a large one and the following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. James Andrews, John Bray, Jonathan Bullen, John Pearse, William McDonald, James Smith, Crespin Taylor and Eli Harrison.

FRED. BEAUMONT, of Maple Bay, met with an exceedingly painful accident while splitting rails on his farm near that place on Saturday afternoon. The young man was using a wedge which he at the time was driving with a hammer, when a small portion of the steel flew off and lodged in the pupil of the eye. The sufferer took Sunday's train for this city, and at the Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon Dr. O. M. Jones found that the injured eye would require to be removed, which operation was accordingly done.

THE case of the Italian Reda has been postponed until Thursday morning, when Magistrate Macrae, the prisoner and his counsel, together with the pomp and circumstance of the court, will visit the Jubilee hospital at 10:30 to examine Pelousa, the other Italian whose taking-off came so nearly being consumated by the bare bodkin in the hands of the aforesaid Reda. Having taken the post mortem or anti-mortem statement of the invalid, the court will again hie itself to the sacred precincts of the city hall, where justice will finally be done.

VINCENT CAVE died very suddenly of paralysis of the heart at the Jubilee hospital yesterday morning. The deceased was born in Newbery, Berks, Eng., in 1863, and came to this country in 1890. He was employed by the N. E. Tramway Company for two and a half years, which position he left to work as bookkeeper for Mr. Jensen at the Dallas. He remained about three years, and since that time has been in the employ of Mr. Walter Porter of the Occidental hotel. Mr. Cave was well known and respected by all who knew him, and his sudden death will be a shock to all his acquaintances. Deceased leaves a brother and sister residing in Victoria, the remaining members of his family being in Reading, Berks, Eng. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow from St. John's church.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

On Broughton street, opposite the Transfer Company's stables, a brick building has been erected which will in a few days be the scene of the installation of the first complete concentrating plant in these parts. Mr. W. J. R. Cowell, the assayer, of Broad street, recently returned from San Francisco, where he purchased the machinery for the works, which is the most modern of its kind that money can buy, and all will be ready for erection in the new building in the course of a week or so. As the outlay for this plant ran well up into the thousands, Mr. Cowell's enterprise is to be commended, he having undertaken this work single handed. The success of his venture means a great deal to Victoria.

The plant will be capable of handling twenty tons of ore a day, and will place at the disposal of mine owners and others a most convenient and expeditious method of giving their ores a thorough test without the expense and trouble of sending all the way to San Francisco. Until this plant was put up the only metallurgical works on the Pacific coast were located at San Francisco. Mr. Cowell states that he proposes to treat all grades of ore from $15, and already he has made arrangements to purchase 100 tons of ore from the Great Expectation claim at Uchucleset. There are large quantities of this lower grade ore which Mr. Cowell thinks it will pay owners to ship to him, as, with his plant, the ore can be turned to account and a revenue derived from what is now waste material. The capacity of this little mill will be nearly three times as large as any other metallurgical works in San Francisco, and it is proposed to add chlorination works to the establishment in the course of a short time so that the treatment of sulphide ores may be undertaken.

A Difficult Problem Satisfactorily Settled.

In the past the ladies have had thousands of dollars worth of valuable goods ruined through the use of inferior and adulterated dyes prepared for home dyeing. The greatest loss that we can point to is in the coloring of mixed goods—fabrics composed of cotton and wool, cotton and silk, and silk and wool.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes put up special dyes for the coloring of all mixed goods, giving colors that are fast to soap and sunlight. Diamond Dyes for mixed goods are the only reliable dyes in the world, and are all guaranteed to do perfect work.

Every druggist and dealer of all standing in Canada can supply you with Diamond Dyes for mixed goods. Do not accept imitations or substitutes; compel your dealer to give you the "Diamond."

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Bulk of Trade Still Goes Alaskawards as Shown by the "Topeka" Arriving Yesterday.

Steamer "Mexico" Sails on Sunday With a Full Load of Passengers.

Some forty passengers and a very small freight were aboard the City of Topeka on her return at noon yesterday from Alaska, a showing that contrasted strongly with her loads carried North. Captain James Carroll, the popular skipper of the excursion steamer Queen, was aboard on his way to the Sound from a short visit to Alaska, and among others were Marshal D. L. Williams and two deputies, F. Knowles, and H. V. Burnes, president of the Knowles Gold Mining Co. Marshal Williams and his two deputies have a couple of lunatics from Sitka in charge for Washington, D.C., there being no provision for the keep and care of such men in Alaska. Mr. Burner belongs to the Millmore mining company, which is developing a good free milling quartz property on Baranoff island. A tunnel is down 163 feet on the mine and 28 men are employed keeping work "agoing." The company, if present prospects materialize, will erect a 30-stamp mill. The Topeka's trip was very disagreeable in point of weather, rains and high winds prevailing from the time of leaving Sitka, and a delay of one night through stress of weather being necessitated in a port this side of River's Inlet. On the Friday prior to the ship's departure from Juneau, says the Juneau Mining Recorder, "Hugh Day, with 2,250 letters, composing the last consignment of Yukon mail under his contract, left on his long round trip to Circle City and return. He will travel with the utmost speed, and on his return will outfit for another season in the placers of the interior." The same paper says:

"There are at the post office in this city two sacks of mail intended and addressed for the post office at Forty-Mile. One of these sacks came on the steamer arriving March 29, the other on the Mexico arriving last Wednesday. The red tape of the post office department does not permit Postmaster Nelson to open these sacks in order that their contents may be forwarded. He cannot forward them by the American mail contractor nor can he deliver them to the Canadian contractor for delivery at their destination."

The steamer Albion, which is now on her way to Cook's inlet from San Francisco, is under charter to the Alaska Gold Syndicate, which own extensive properties on the inlet. There are four miles of pipe, and all necessary tools on board. The company will hydraulic on 2,000 acres at Nenilchik, and mine coal at Coal bay, thirty-five miles from Nenilchik. Reports from Dyea state that numbers of miners are daily going over the passes into the Yukon. The snow is now nearly all gone, save from the highest points. This will make the carrying of supplies very difficult, as now that the snow has gone, sleighing will be impracticable and men going in will be forced, for the most part, to carry their outfits on their backs. The ice has not as yet broken upon the lakes, although there is nearly two feet of water on most of them. There are very few men coming out at the present time.

Early on Sunday morning the steamer Mexico arrived from the Sound on her way to Alaska. Upwards of twenty miners boarded her here destined for the Yukon gold fields, eleven of these, who come from Wellington, having been in the city for nearly a week past. They outfitted in Victoria, and determined on giving the Northern mining land a fair trial.

STRAUB HANGED.

Straub, the Blakeley island murderer, was hanged at Friday Harbor, San Juan county, to-day (Friday) at 11:15 o'clock. Sheriff Newton Jones had made minute preparations for the event, but awaited the arrival of the mail steamer for Seattle to give the condemned man a last chance, but as no reprieve was received, the death penalty was paid

R. H. Straub was convicted of the murder of Leone Lanterman on Blakely island, August 30, 1895. The participants in the tragedy were Straub and Irving Parberry, and Lanterman, Mrs. J. C. Burns and R. H. Blythe. The place of the killing was at the Burns farm, where Lanterman and Mrs. Burns, who were brother and sister, and Blythe, who is their half-brother, were at work. They were in the field digging potatoes, when Parberry appeared and began abusing them and using indecent language. Lanterman and Blythe started toward Parberry, but after they had gone a short distance Straub jumped up from behind a log, drew sight with his rifle and said: "I'll fix you." At this he fired, the ball penetrating Lanterman's waist and the lower part of the stomach. Straub then saw Blythe who had been not far behind and to one side of Lanterman, and a shot was fired at him. Blythe fell, but was unhurt, although it is probable that Straub thought he had hit his mark, as he turned on Mrs. Burns, and, chasing her, fired several shots, one taking effect in her shoulder. Blythe had regained his feet during the confusion, and was making for the brush, when Straub opened fire on him with a rifle and young Parberry emptied a revolver at him, but he reached the brush without injury and escaped, Mrs. Burns also escaping. While Mrs. Burns and Blythe were being pursued Lanterman attempted to get away. He reached and crawled over a fence, but fell exhausted.

On his return Straub noticed Lanterman's disappearance, and from the footprints in the earth it was evident that he trailed him to the fence, and, standing on the opposite side to where Lanterman lay, shot him twice in the head. Mrs. Burns, suffering from the painful wound in the shoulder, made her way more than a mile through the timber to the home of a neighbor, Theodore Spencer, and gave the alarm.—P.I.

H. M. S. "POWERFUL."

Greatest Cruiser in the World in Size, Power or in Speed.

Can Do Twenty-Three Knots and Catch Any Big Ship Afloat.

There has just been added to the royal navy a ship which is the largest and most powerful afloat, and well named the Powerful, of 14,200 tons. Her only rival is her sister ship, the Terrible. Both are similar in all respects. The nearest approach to these two great ships are the Italian Lepanto, 13,852 tons, which is lightly armored, and is variously described as a battle ship or an armored cruiser. The Russian Ruvik, 10,900 tons, and the Russia, 12,200 tons, which, at present, is stuck in the sand at Cronstadt, and has not passed her steam trials. Russia is meditating one, if not two, 14,000-ton cruisers. The French have begun the armored cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, of 11,000 tons; and the German Leipzig (Ersatz), 11,000 tons, is making good progress, but for the present our two new cruisers are unrivalled. Like the newer ships of the Royal Navy, they are extremely handsome in appearance. The days of the squat ships, which old salts disgustedly termed "tea kettles," are over. The Powerful is 500 feet between perpendiculars, and has an over-all length of 538 feet—getting on for 200 yards. She is 71 feet in beam and when at her normal draught draws 27 feet. Looking at the Powerful broadside on, she represents a surface of over 500 feet long by 40 feet wide. She has the appearance of being flush decked. The stem is "ram" shaped, and the stern projects beyond the perpendicular like a ram-stem all out of the water. Well forward is the conning tower, heavily armored, above which are the bridge, chart house, etc. Just aft is the foremast, 170 feet high, with two military tops. Then come the four huge funnels, the middle pair being close together, but separated by some distance from the other two. Again, at a considerable distance aft of the last funnel, is the mainmast, similar to the foremast, but with light signalling yards; and just aft of the mainmast is the after conning tower. Both masts are provided with immense derricks for hoisting the boats in and out. The enormous cowls which disfigure so many warships are more widely distributed, and do not strike the eye so aggressively. Built especially for ocean-keeping qualities, she stands well out of the water, the bows being 40 feet above the water line, about the height of the old three-decker. Looking at the broadside, the eye is struck by six white spots, which stand out against the sombre black of the hull. These are the white tompions or wooden stoppers of the 6-inch quick-firing guns, which throw a shot weighing 100 lb. at the rate of 6 per minute, and capable of piercing nearly 21 inches of wrought iron at the muzzle. The broadside battery is arranged as follows: Eight on the main deck, four aside, four on the upper deck, two aside, those on the upper deck being exactly on the foremast, and aftermost guns on the main deck. The battery extends from aft of the foremast to aft of the mainmast, a space of about 250 feet, and the guns being widely distributed means less chance of disablement, as a shell penetrating near one gun will not damage the next or its crew. Each of these guns is within a casement of 6-inch steel hardened by the Harvey process, and capable of keeping out any but the heaviest shells. This great battery of 6-inch quick firing guns is the chief offensive strength of the cruiser. Besides these guns, there are nine 2-inch (new pattern) breachloaders, protected by steel shields, one in the bow, the other right aft. These weigh 23 tons apiece, and are 33 feet long, and in appearance resemble the two great guns on the Orlando, only longer, but the Powerful's guns are 50 per cent. more efficient. They can throw a shot weighing 380 lbs. at about the rate of one per minute, and are capable of penetrating some 28 inches of wrought iron at the muzzle. In addition, there are 16 12-pounder and 22 3-pounder quick-firing guns, all protected by steel shields. These are distributed at advantageous points, the smaller ones being mostly in the fighting tops. There are also 9 machine and 2 boat or field guns. The torpedo tubes are four in number, all under water. A steel deck from end to end protects the ship's vitals and is from 6 to 3 inches thick, and is intended to give greater protection. The method of stowing the coal affords additional protection to the engines, etc. The vessel is wood-sheathed and coppered, which will enable her to keep the sea longer without a diminution of speed, and this sheathing also strengthens the ship's structure. Her bunkers will hold 1,500 tons of coal, and another 1,500 tons can be stored, and with this total the Powerful can steam 25,000 miles, or round the world, at the rate of ten knots. She marks a new departure in having water tube boilers, being the first great warship so provided. They are 48 in number, and are equal to developing 25,000 horse power, which will drive the ship at 22¼ knots an-hour. On her trials, running with and against a gale, the Powerful made a mean speed of 21.8 knots, and in smooth water, when the engines settle down, should do 23 knots. As it is, she can catch any mail boat or cruiser afloat, and is capable of making a short end of any cruiser. Another point is her remarkable freedom from vibration. Again, the engine room and stoke hole are remarkably cool, the temperature never rising to 90 deg. Fahr. What this means in efficiency any engineer can tell, and her 281 engineers and stokers will be fresh when an enemy's engine room complement will be quickly exhausted from working in an atmosphere rising to 110 deg. Fahr. or more. In her 30 hours' trial the Powerful did an average of 20.8 knots per hour and used 372 tons of coal in 24 hours, and so is more economical than the great mail steamers which approach her speed. Her complement will be 894 officers and men. Of her 6-inch guns, four can be fired right ahead and four right astern. All the guns together can throw 363 shots per minute, with a total weight of 8,734 lbs., nearly four tons. The propellers work inwards, and at 18,000 i.h.p., one revolution of the screw drives the ship 20 feet at a cost of one penny. Altogether, the Powerful well deserves her name, and will worthily uphold the honor of the flag. Long may it be before she is called upon to prove herself in deadly earnest upon her enemies.—Exchange.

HITS BACK AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having read the war-cry of M. G. in yesterday's (Sunday) COLONIST, "Down with the monopoly of man," would it not be well to telegraph Her Majesty's Secretary of State, for the information of the Lords and Commons, that it would be a graceful act on their part, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, to celebrate the event by passing an act to give the few millions of the women of Great Britain and Ireland the franchise, "and so absolve and remove from Her Majesty's sex the stigma which has been so long upon them and allow them the right to go to the polls with their husband and brothers to cast a ballot." The idea of thus adding political amnesty to a celebration is not new. It will be as well, however, to let those few millions of women of England learn that although they are ignorant thereof, nevertheless they are laboring under the stigma, and so it will, perhaps, be advisable for M. G. to become a missionary to enlighten those few ignorant women, and as the time of the celebration is close at hand, M. G. had better be quick about it and ask for assistance, pecuniary or other, from "the monopolist, horrid man! It will perhaps be more advisable still to ask that most urbane, gallant and polite man, Mr. Laurier, to be sure to put into the Dominion Act a section giving the right to the women of British Columbia, or at all events two thousand four hundred and ten of them, to go with their husbands and brothers to the polls and thus celebrate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee instead of sending soldiers as a tribute to Her Majesty, "and so say by their legislation, whatever the women of the rest of Canada may be, the women of British Columbia are sufficiently intelligent and capable, and ought to be allowed to use the franchise!" Notwithstanding the frightful thraldom of the 2,410 women—probably of hot-house growth—the remainder, more sturdy, seem very well to do, very happy, beloved and honored, the pride and glory of our country, whether at home or abroad. That the reign of Her Majesty has been great and glorious; that the people have progressed; that the disabilities of women have been removed, and numberless other discoveries made and utilized is patent to all. "Thy choicest gifts in store, on her be pleased to pour, long may she reign." Doubtless commerce has increased amazingly, but, please, to whom is all this owing—to wise men, the advisers of the crown. Why does M. G. instance Hanover as non-progressive? Take Germany—there, a man, an Emperor reigns. Has not her progress been wonderful? Take Russia—a man rules there also, is she at a standstill? Take Japan—a rapidly rising—but this is tabooed! In all these instances it matters not who may be on the throne, the progress is in a great measure attributable to wise men. Say what you please, men rule the world, and will continue to do so—it is their sphere. Rely on it, men ever have been, are and will continue to be the best friends, the protectors, the lovers of women whilst nature holds her sway. Whatever will benefit the country and women, will come, but let me ask what benefit will accrue to the country by the enfranchisement of women? What benefit will arise by bartering—giving away great value for the sake of "a graceful compliment." To give hospitals or other monuments is a mere matter of money, which can be regained and yet the monuments continue; but once give away the franchise to women, it cannot be recovered. It is better to suffer the ills we bear than fly to others we know not of. The clergy, very exclusive as to their own domain of man rule, seem to favor woman suffrage, for they know themselves to be worshipped, and so will have an undue influence over their devotees at elections. By this means their rule would be extended—civil and religious liberty endangered. Government is comparatively very little concerned with education. This has been handed over in a great measure to boards, of which women do form a part, and whose recommendations are attended to by the legislature. But the women's petition gives this very angmatical praise, "that no evil effects seem to have followed the granting of school suffrage to properly qualified women." Perhaps they might as well have added "as yet," for the granting of the suffrage to women, whether in New Zealand or anywhere else, is an experiment. Time, perhaps a long time, will elapse before the effects thereof, whether good or bad, will become prominent. It is very improbable that the two thousand four hundred and ten women—presumably collected not from Victoria only—but the whole of British Columbia, can be more wise than the millions of women elsewhere. J. S. H.

THE steamship Danube, Capt. Meyers, returned from the North on Sunday evening, bringing news of an unfortunate accident which happened to Findlay, Durham & Brodie's new tug Edith, which was built in Victoria by W. J. Stephens last winter. The tug had only nicely commenced work at River's Inlet when bad luck overtook her. In a receding tide one day when towing a boom of logs in the Inlet she ran on some rocks and would have proved a total loss were it not for the support received from some floating trees. Scows were used in extricating her from her dangerous position, but before the steamer was free again several holes were pounded in her bottom. When the Danube left the Inlet those managing her were considering how best to repair the damage sufficiently to send the vessel down to Victoria. The Danube brought down as a passenger a man named Riley who had broken his leg while jumping from one wharf to another at River's Inlet, and who is now a patient at the Jubilee hospital.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nauses, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

MORE POLICE WANTED

In Consequence of the Developement of the Province Following Our Mineral Discoveries.

So Says Supt. Hussey in His Annual Report Presented to the Legislature.

The annual report of Mr. F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, was presented to the legislature yesterday. It states that the influx of all sorts and conditions of people consequent upon the mineral discoveries has necessitated the appointment of more police officers at Rossland, Trail, Revelstoke, Nelson, Sandon, Slocan City, Greenwood City, Grand Forks and Quesnelle Mouth. But during the present year, adds the Superintendent, a greater number of constables will be required to meet the exigencies of the situation. He suggested that provision be made in the estimates for the twelve months ending June 30, 1898, for 15 additional men. During the year under review Supt. Hussey visited the interior, especially mining points, and reports that law and order were as well maintained as could possibly be expected in a new country, and adds: "The magistrates and officers in each locality appear to use every effort to demonstrate to visitors from the American side that breathes of the law in Canada are not overlooked or lightly dealt with, and to this energetic action in regard to the prevention and detection of crime, and to the innate fear of British justice which almost all disorderly characters from the United States seem to possess, may be attributed the orderly and law-abiding condition of our mining towns and villages. This condition of affairs is fully appreciated by Americans who have made their homes in this province, and are spending a large amount of capital in the development of the mining resources of the province. Expressions of satisfaction are frequently heard regarding the administration of justice, and the protection afforded to individuals in British Columbia." The force at present consists of the superintendent, sergeant and 78 constables, besides which specials are constantly employed. The conduct of these men has, with one or two exceptions, been very good.

THREE MYSTIC LINKS.

To the strains of the music of the Fifth Regiment band the members of the Odd Fellows lodges marched from their hall on Douglas street to the Centennial Methodist church on Sunday, in time for the morning service, where the Rev. J. F. Betts preached an appropriate sermon to the brethren of the three links. The members of the Canton Militant were present in full uniform, and their uniforms added picturesqueness to the long line of the procession. Many members of the Sisters of Rebekah followed in hacks, Past Grand Bragg acting as marshal. This display was in commemoration of the 78th anniversary of the order. Last evening the celebration was brought to a close by a grand concert and dance in A.O.U.W. hall, when the immense attendance proved the popularity and strength of the Odd Fellows in this city. All the arrangements were perfect, and after the concert had given pleasure to all, the floor was cleared, and to the music of the Bantly orchestra several hours were passed by old and young alike in the enjoyments of the dance. Supper, which was provided at midnight, was of a character thoroughly in keeping with the reputation of the I. O. O. F. as entertainers of the first order.

POISONED BLOOD.

Dreadful Death-Draught Comes From Diseased Kidneys.

When Uric Acid Flows in the Veins, Life Looks out of Darkened Windows Expecting Soon the Close of Day.

The fashionable Italian poison of the XVI century was *Aqua Torfana*. It was used by the medicis and all the first families of Rome, Genoa and Naples. In five years historians tell us, over 600 wives used it to make widows of themselves.

In these modern days a more terrible and more prevalent poison is decimating the human family, and men have asked in vain for an antidote. It is the uræmic poisoning of the blood, caused by diseased kidneys. The poison which these useful organs should filer from the blood, is allowed to remain in the circulation and courses through the body, like

"Accursed Hebenon.....whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man.
That with a sudden vigor it doth posset
and curd
Like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood."

To-day there is a remedy. Science has discovered a sure cure. All may have and apply it. It is sold under the name of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

It is a specific for all kidney ailments It cures by restoring the kidneys, so that they properly perform their natural functions. It is the *only known cure* for Diabetes, and Bright's Disease. For sale by druggists everywhere, and the Dodd's Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MR. VERNON BROMLEY, Trenton, Ont., says: "For a number of years have suffered severely from Rheumatism and Sciatica. Was induced to procure a half dozen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which I have used, and from being a cripple I am a well man."

MR. THOS. HARRISON, St. Mary's, N. B., says: "In spite of all other treatment I suffered for nearly a year with Stone of the Bladder. I was relieved by passing the same, after using one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and completely cured by a few boxes."

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PROVINCIAL LEGI
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MORE POLICE WANTED

In Consequence of the Developement of the Province Following Our Mineral Discoveries.

So Says Supt. Hussey in His Annual Report Presented to the Legislature.

The annual report of Mr. F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, was presented to the legislature yesterday. It states that the influx of all sorts and conditions of people consequent upon the mineral discoveries has necessitated the appointment of more police officers at Rossland, Trail, Revelstoke, Nelson, Sandon, Slocan City, Greenwood City, Grand Forks and Quesnelle Mouth. But during the present year, adds the Superintendent, a greater number of constables will be required to meet the exigencies of the situation. He suggested that provision be made in the estimates for the twelve months ending June 30, 1898, for 15 additional men. During the year under review Supt. Hussey visited the interior, especially mining points, and reports that law and order were as well maintained as could possibly be expected in a new country, and adds: "The magistrates and officers in each locality appear to use every effort to demonstrate to visitors from the American side that breathes of the law in Canada are not overlooked or lightly dealt with, and to this energetic action in regard to the prevention and detection of crime, and to the innate fear of British justice which almost all disorderly characters from the United States seem to possess, may be attributed the orderly and law-abiding condition of our mining towns and villages. This condition of affairs is fully appreciated by Americans who have made their homes in this province, and are spending a large amount of capital in the development of the mining resources of the province. Expressions of satisfaction are frequently heard regarding the administration of justice, and the protection afforded to individuals in British Columbia." The force at present consists of the superintendent, sergeant and 78 constables, besides which specials are constantly employed. The conduct of these men has, with one or two exceptions, been very good.

THREE MYSTIC LINKS.

To the strains of the music of the Fifth Regiment band the members of the Odd Fellows lodges marched from their hall on Douglas street to the Centennial Methodist church on Sunday, in time for the morning service, where the Rev. J. F. Betts preached an appropriate sermon to the brethren of the three links. The members of the Canton Militant were present in full uniform, and their uniforms added picturesqueness to the long line of the procession. Many members of the Sisters of Rebekah followed in hacks, Past Grand Bragg acting as marshal. This display was in commemoration of the 78th anniversary of the order. Last evening the celebration was brought to a close by a grand concert and dance in A.O.U.W. hall, when the immense attendance proved the popularity and strength of the Odd Fellows in this city. All the arrangements were perfect, and after the concert had given pleasure to all, the floor was cleared, and to the music of the Bantly orchestra several hours were passed by old and young alike in the enjoyments of the dance. Supper, which was provided at midnight, was of a character thoroughly in keeping with the reputation of the I. O. O. F. as entertainers of the first order.

POISONED BLOOD.

Dreadful Death-Draught Comes From Diseased Kidneys.

When Uric Acid Flows in the Veins, Life Looks out of Darkened Windows Expecting Soon the Close of Day.

The fashionable Italian poison of the XVI century was *Aqua Torfana*. It was used by the medicis and all the first families of Rome, Genoa and Naples. In five years historians tell us, over 600 wives used it to make widows of themselves.

In these modern days a more terrible and more prevalent poison is decimating the human family, and men have asked in vain for an antidote. It is the uræmic poisoning of the blood, caused by diseased kidneys. The poison which these useful organs should filer from the blood, is allowed to remain in the circulation and courses through the body, like

"Accursed Hebenon.....whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That with a sudden vigor it doth posset
and curd
Like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood."

To-day there is a remedy. Science has discovered a sure cure. All may have and apply it. It is sold under the name of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

It is a specific for all kidney ailments It cures by restoring the kidneys, so that they properly perform their natural functions. It is the *only known cure* for Diabetes, and Bright's Disease. For sale by druggists everywhere, and the Dodd's Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

MONDAY, April 26, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers were read by Rev. D. Macrae.

Mr. Hume moved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, praying him to cause to be laid before this house any and all correspondence with his government, or any member thereof, or government official thereof, in regard or in any way appertaining to the application of any company, person or persons, for record of water of the Salmon river (and its tributaries), Beaver creek (and its tributaries), and the Pend d'Oreille river (and its tributaries), since the 1st January, 1890; also, any and all correspondence referring to the reservation of any of the above named waters; also, any and all correspondence referring to the cancellation of the above named reservations.

The motion was agreed to without debate.

Mr. Helmcken moved for a return showing:

(a.) The number of Chinamen who are tenants of the crown;

(b.) Particulars of property occupied, together with the area thereof and nature of tenure;

(c.) Amount of rent, and when paid.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Williams moved "That the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company have been allowed to survey and take up their land grant in a manner not contemplated by the act."

Regarding his motion Mr. Williams said he was having a map prepared showing this land, and he therefore asked that the debate be adjourned.

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Helmcken moved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before the house a copy of the order-in-council relative to the grievances of the sealers referred to in the answer of the honorable the Attorney-General on the 12th day of February last.

The motion was agreed to.

Dr. Walkem, in Mr. Forster's absence, asked the Minister of Mines: What steps have been taken to prevent the further employment of Chinese in the mines of the Union Colliery Co., Comox.

Hon. Col. Baker in reply said: The government inspector of coal mines has been instructed to carry out section 4 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, as amended in 1890. Instructions have been given to see that the law is properly enforced.

The house again went into committee on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway bill, which was again reported complete without amendment.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Sword asked on what day the ten years began during which the company's land is to be exempt from taxation.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he would inform the hon. gentleman of the date before the bill went through.

The house went into committee on the Small Debts Amendment Act, 1895, Captain Irving in the chair. The six clauses were all passed.

The bill was reported complete without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented the reports of the superintendent of provincial police and the warden of Victoria gaol.

Major Mutter presented a report from the printing committee.

Mr. Booth reported the preambles proved of the bills to incorporate the Fairview Power, Water and Telephone Co., the Cumberland and Union Water Works Co., and the Kootenay Electric Co.

The house went into committee on the Revelstoke Water Works Bill, Major Mutter in the chair. A few amendments were inserted, and the committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The house next went into committee on the Grand Forks Power and Light Co.'s bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair. The bill was also reported complete with amendments.

The house went into committee on the Trustees and Executors bill, Mr. Macpherson in the chair. Progress was reported.

Mr. Helmcken asked the Attorney-General: "Has the government taken any steps (and if so, what) to relieve the estates of persons owning property in the Province of British Columbia, but dying in the United Kingdom, from the necessity of paying the Imperial death duties in respect of such property?

Hon. D. M. Eberts replied: "Yes. A request was made to the Imperial government, through the customary channels, to obtain the benefit of section 20 of the Imperial Finance Act, 1894, and as a result an order in council applying that section to the province of British Columbia was passed by Her Majesty in council on October 26, 1896." The Attorney-General read the order in council.

The Kootenay Power & Light Co.'s bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Premier Turner brought down a message from the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill to amend the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Subsidy Act, 1892. After formalities the bill was read a first time.

Hon. Premier Turner, in explanation, said the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company had built their line and carried out all the requirements of the act. They had, however, found it quite impossible, owing to severe weather and other causes, to complete their survey of lands, and this act gave them six months to do so.

The second reading was set down for to-morrow.

The house went into committee on the Pend d'Oreille Power and Light Company's bill, Major Mutter in the chair. Progress was reported.

The house rose at 4:45 p.m.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, April 27, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Rev. D. Macrae.

Mr. Huff asked the Minister of Mines: Have any negotiations taken place between the government and the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, with reference to the acquisition by miners of the right to mine and acquire titles in what is known as the "E. & N. railway belt," on Vancouver island? If so, has any conclusion been arrived at, and what is the tenor of the same?

Hon. Col Baker in reply said: "Mr. James Dunsmuir states that he will make most favorable terms with any free miners who may apply to him for the surface rights and mineral rights, coal excepted. The price he names at present for all surface and mineral rights is $3 per acre and 20 cents per ton on all ore extracted, and time will be given for payment."

The report on the Nelson & Fort Sheppart railway bill was adopted.

Mr. Sword asked the Attorney-General if the bill would extend the time exempting certain lands of the company from taxation?

Hon. D. M. Eberts said section 3 of the company's 1895 act exempted selected lands from taxation for ten years, and that term was to commence one year after the selection, while the selection had to be made within one year from the passage of the act. So far as the selected lands were concerned this bill would give no further exemption from taxation.

Mr. Williams, as a question of privilege, stated that the election in Chilliwack was to take place four days after nomination day. It seemed to him that that was undue and, he might almost say, indecent haste.

Mr. Semlin remarked that by the bogus writ—if he might be excused for using that term—there were eight days between nomination and election. What reason could the government give for reducing that?

Hon. Mr. Turner—The election is not to be at an earlier day than before.

The matter was dropped.

Hon. Premier Turner presented a return of special warrants signed by the Lieutenant-Governor between April 8, 1896, and April 21, 1897.

Hon Premier Turner brought down a message from the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting a bill for the redemption of certain debentures issued for the construction of dyking works, and subject thereto to authorize the expenditure of additional money for constructing, extending and repairing certain dykes. After formalities the bill was read a first time.

The Metalliferous mines bill was considered in committee, Mr. Macpherson in the chair.

Hon. Col. Baker introduced amendment, including rules and regulations. He said they were mostly the rules that governed the working of the Cornish mines. One of these rules reads: "No boy under the age of twelve years of age, and no woman or girl of any age, shall be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this act applies below ground."

Dr. Walkem secured an amendment to this, providing that no "Chinese or Japanese person" shall be employed below ground.

Another rule reads: "The person in charge of the machinery for raising or lowering men must be a male of at least eighteen years of age."

Dr. Walkem moved as an addition to this: "In no case shall the person in charge be of the Chinese of Japanese race."

This was carried.

The committe rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Hon. D. M. Eberts, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting the revised statutes, said that the house was to be congratulated in being placed in a position of having before it a bill of this nature, which had for its object the giving the force of law to the revision of the statutes. When this act was passed, it would be followed by the publication of the statutes and their distribution throughout the province. The bill, as drawn, had been submitted to the commissioners, who were at present consolidating the statutes, and they were unanimous in recommending the introduction of it, which was a guarantee that the work that had been entrusted to them by the legislature would be carried out at a very early date. He hoped that during the present year the work of the commissioners would be finished, and the revised statutes of British Columbia would then be in a position to be distributed. When they called to mind that this was not merely a consolidation and revision of the provincial statutes, but also of the entire body of the English statute law applicable to the province within the power of the legislature to enact, dating from Magna Charter down to the present date, he could confidently say that this revision contained as much matter as the Dominion revision or the Ontario revision. The statutes had been thoroughly revised and in many cases endrafted, and he was satisfied they would be completed at about half the cost of either of the other revisions he had mentioned. He felt that it was a matter of congratulation that the house should find itself in a position to pass this bill, thus taking the necessary steps to give the force of law to the consolidation. The aim of the work and scope of the revision was to adhere strictly to the spirit of existing laws, departing from its letter only to that extent which might be requisite to rectify apparent inaccuracies and cure ambiguities, and to consolidate and revise the law and bring it up to the present date. But the work would go further than that. The commissioners had considered it expedient to place in the report before the government acts passed since 1858 or amended since then, and not applicable here, as, for instance, the Factors' Act and the Pawnbrokers' Act. These acts had been improved in the parent land, and when the consolidators returned the roll to the government those acts which were not the law of the land by statute would be found embodied in the revision. This act authorized the government to proclaim such of the statutes reported by the commissioners as were a mere reproduction of existing laws, while at the next session of the legislature a bill would be introduced making the additional acts bound up in the revision the law of the land. That was done in order to make the revision uniform and complete. He felt that the house and the country was to be congratulated on this revision, and when it was finally complete British Columbia would be able to boast of having at least as good, if not a better revision than the Dominion or any other province.

Mr. Williams could not take so roseate a view of the act as the Attorney General. They all agreed that the revision of the statutes was necessary, but at present no revision had really taken place. There were no draft statutes as the bill said, but only two reports by one commissioner, which had to be revised by two others. Thus a bill had been brought down to make law a revision which had not yet been made. The commissioners were revising the revision, and when they got through with it what would they have? They did not know! Yet they were asked, without ever seeing the revised revision, to make it law! He did not want to say anything against the revision, and he had no doubt it would be quite satisfactory.

Mr. Semlin:—Hear, hear.

Mr. Williams, continuing, said he was anxious that the revision should be made law as soon as possible, but he found fault with the government for the way they had handled the matter. He thought that in trying to pass this bill when the revision had not yet been made, the government was a little premature.

Dr. Walkem was satisfied that when the statutes were revised by the revisers that the work would be satisfactory and could be accepted by the whole country. He would be happy to support the second reading.

Mr. Semlin said he would not oppose the second reading of the bill, but from a business point of view he thought the matter had been very badly managed indeed.

Hon. Mr. Pooley could not allow Mr. Semlin's statement to pass without remark. This had been a most difficult work. The statutes as they appeared in the ten volumes presented to hon. members had emanated from the learned Chief Justice. It was not considered that members of the house could devote the time to examine thoroughly into their correctness, and it was thought advisable to place that matter in the hands of the two learned gentlemen who were now doing it. These gentlemen were competent and had the time at their disposal to make a further examination of these statutes to see that no errors had crept in and to give the finishing touch to them. He was sure that the whole of the province would have confidence when the revision was finished that the laws had been thoroughly well looked into and were made suit as the circumstances of the province required. The volumes so thoroughly prepared by the learned Chief Justice had been recently overlooked by the other revisers and the new volume which would come down would not be the volume already issued. It would be a new roll entirely. The hon. gentleman complained that the two volumes had been issued. That had been done so that all parties interested could look well through them and make any suggestions they thought fit to the commissioners. The government had not been extravagant in the matter. At the last Dominion revision in 1886 the same thing was done. Two volumes were sent out to all the lawyers in the province for them to overlook them. The volumes were again revised the following year and amendments made to them. Then, and not till then were they declared law. They could not do these things in a hurry. He again asserted that the government could not be accused of extravagance in this matter, but on the contrary claimed that they had taken every precaution to see that the work was thoroughly well done.

Mr. Kennedy had noticed a defect in the two volumes issued to hon. members and had found a mistake about the poisons' act, therefore he had not much faith in the revision.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, while he wanted it distinctly understood that he had every confidence in the sole commissioner, yet he felt that at the outset a work of this importance should have been entrusted to more than one commissioner. Now that they had the assurance of the Attorney-General that the revisors had taken this matter thoroughly well in hand, he would be able to give his support to the bill.

Mr. Sword could not support the second reading, because they were asked to declare that a work not yet printed should be the law.

The second reading was agreed to.

On the motion to go into committee of the whole on the Canadian Western Central Railway bill, Mr. Sword moved as an instruction to the committee to consider the insertion of the following amendment: To amend section 1 by adding as a sub-section: "This section is passed upon the express condition that no cash subsidy, under the provisions of the 'British Columbia Public Works Act, 1897,' shall be paid to the company whose time for the construction of such railway is herein extended." The object of the amendment was to prevent the subsidy of $4,000 per mile being granted to the Bute Inlet-Quesnelle road.

Hon. Premier Turner had hoped the hon. member for Dewdney (Mr. Sword) would have rested on his laurels. He had done more harm this session than any other hon. member in trying to stop railway construction in the province. He (the Premier) could not help thinking that gentlemen of this house would see that it is of the utmost importance to the province to make as strong an attempt as possible to get railways constructed for opening up and developing British Columbia. Such resolutions as the one just moved, if carried, would have the effect of stopping the financing of gigantic operations and important schemes that are now before the province.

The amendment was lost by 15 votes to 12 on the following division:

Ayes—Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Smith, Kennedy, Hume, Sword, Kidd, Macpherson, Stoddart, Walkem—12.

Nays—Turner, Baker, Eberts, Pooley, Martin, Adams, Booth, Bryden, Rogers, Huff, Helmcken, Mutter, McGregor, Braden, Irving—15.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the act giving the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Co. an extension of six months to complete the selection and survey of their lands. As he had said yesterday, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, it was found impossible by the company to carry out that portion of their undertaking, but they had carried out what was of supreme importance to the province—the construction of the line. That line was likely to prove of immense benefit to the province.

Mr. Semlin would not oppose the second reading, but he claimed that the law had not been carried out in this survey. The company's act said that the company could take 16 miles on each side of the railway, but the company had taken considerably more land to the south of its line than to the north.

Hon. Premier Turner could not see how that would in any way prejudice the province. There might be good reasons why there should be a larger extent reserved on the south side than the north. Possibly also when the land was reserved they did not know the precise course of the line.

The second reading was agreed to and the house went into commitee on the bill, Mr. Kennedy in the chair.

Mr. Sword moved the insertion of a new clause which enacted that nothing in this act contained shall be held to extend the time for exemption of taxation of lands selected more than at the most 10 years from 8th April, 1893, the furthest date in which by the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Act, 1892, section 3, the lands were to be selected.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

The report was adopted and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Pend d'Oreille Power & Light Co.'s bill was further considered in committee, and was reported complete with amendments.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Williams resumed the debate on his motion, as follows: "That the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company have been allowed to survey and take up their land grant in a manner not contemplated by the act." He claimed that land was reserved for this company six months before the plan of the railway was filed, which was a violation of the act. Moreover, the company had not gone 16 miles back from their road, as their act said, and had not taken alternate blocks. The law had been administered to the disadvantage of the province, and the company had been allowed to take lands wherever they thought fit. That was not the intention of the act.

Hon. Premier Turner noticed that Mr. Williams had taken quite a different line of argument to-day to the one he took on formally moving his resolution. He supposed his hon. friend had seen the error of his ways. The other day his hon. friend argued that the railway company was not entitled to the 10,240 acres per mile unless it took the land along its line. He did not know whether he had backed out of that position. For himself he held that when the act said that the company could take 10,240 acres per mile of railway constructed the company was entitled to that quantity. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman said that those lands were worth at least $1 an acre. Supposing then that the legislature, instead of giving the land, had decided to assist the railway company in dollars to the extent of $10,240 per mile, was it to be supposed that they would back out of their promised aid? The hon. gentleman said that, in consequence of the line being devious and winding and thereby preventing the company from getting, along with it, the land it was entitled to, the government should not give it the full grant. That was an ungenerous proposition and one that they could all see the fallacy of. (Hear, hear.) It would be a most dishonest proceeding to promise the company so many acres a mile, and then say that if it could not get all the land along its line it should not have it at all. As to the alternate blocks, that matter was explained the other day. It was then clearly shown that it was thought to be in the interests of the province that instead of the company travelling all over the district of West Kootenay to select its land the government should step in and define the plan in the alternate blocks where the company could place its selections. He still held that that was the better policy than allowing the company to wander freely over the whole district, and perhaps taking up the best part of the country to rest its claims on. As a matter of fact, it was argued very strongly in the house—and no one could dispute it—that the land along the line of railway—the land the company had taken—was virtually valueless. Further away from the line the land was thought to be more valuable. It was now that owing to the fact of the railway running through the country and the discovery of minerals, the land on either side had become very valuable. They really had to thank the railway for the rapid development of the country and the great increase in the worth of the land. It seemed to him that it was open to question whether the hon. gentleman (Mr. Williams) was right in urging that the government should allow the company to travel all over the country to get its selection of land, in place of giving it alternate sections. (Cheers.)

Mr. Williams said he did not say that.

Mr. Semlin remarked that the hon. leader of the government had put words into the mouth of his learned friend that he had not uttered, and moreover Mr. Turner had not given one reason why the resolution should not pass, and he did not suppose he could. He could not see where the thanks to Mr. Corbin and his friends came in, nor could he see how any hon. member who valued his veracity could help voting for the resolution.

Mr. Sword said that the government had no right whatever to grant land to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway except under the terms of that company's act, and in deviating from those terms they had exceeded their powers. The government had not been able to contravert that statement. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

This was agreed to, and the house rose at 6 p. m.

Is the light that will bring a great big glow of Happiness to you. By it you will see how strong and vigorous your new weak body can be made. Hudyan is for man. The great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

Strengthens and invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the backs, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2000 private indorsements.

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TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood, due to serious private disorders, carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, California.

A LOYAL ADDRESS.

The Mayor and Aldermen Offer Their Congratulation to Her Majesty.

The Bicycle By-Law Receives Many Amendments—Ald. Stewart's Resolution Thrown Out.

"Scortching," "coasting," "tandem," "pedals," in fact everything except "crack-a-jack," gave quite a sporty character to the deliberation of the city council for a very considerable time last night. The debate arose when the mayor brought in the luckless little bicycle by-law for amendment, for Ald. Partridge, to show that he still took a keen interest in the silent steed, took occasion to propose six different amendments, and then his worship bethought himself and evolved still another amendment from his inner consciousness. The jocularity which this measure brought up served to quiet the nerves of some of the aldermen, which had been unduly disturbed by the resolution anent railways which Ald. Stewart fathered, which was incontinently thrown out, much to the disgust of the introducer. The work of the evening was taken in hand when his worship read the following address, which will be handed over to Mr. Jorgensen for artistic treatment before being forwarded:

"*To Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., &c.*

"May it please your Majesty:

"The citizens of Victoria, capital of the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, beg most respectfully to offer to your Majesty their sincere and heartfelt congratulations upon the completion of the sixtieth year of your Majesty's great and prosperous reign.

"Although we live at the extreme western limits of your Majesty's dominions, we yield to none in loyalty and devotion to your Majesty, and we rejoice that the name of our city, being that of our beloved Queen, will be a perpetual reminder to its citizens of the most glorious era in British history.

"In comparing the condition of the British Empire now, with what it was when your Majesty ascended the throne, we feel that the thanks of all your Majesty's loving subjects are due for the noble example of your Majesty's life, and the policy of your Majesty's government, the benign influence of which has been diffused to the remotest boundaries of the Empire, and has ever tended to promote the highest interests and the material welfare of all your Majesty's subjects.

"To this cause we attribute the Empire's continued progress and prosperity throughout Your Majesty's prolonged reign, and the proud position it occupies to-day among the nations of the world.

"We trust that Your Majesty may be long spared to be our Queen, and pray that the Almighty may be pleased to bless the remainder of Your Majesty's reign with peace, happiness and prosperity."

In a letter from Ottawa Lt.-Col. Prior, M. P., acknowledged the receipt of the council's resolution re Darcy island leper station, passed a few weeks ago, asking for government aid; and from the secretary of the Fruit Grower's Association came a reply accepting the offer of the council in respect to the use of the rooms in the market hall, both favors being received and filed.

John Teague called attention to the sidewalk on Wharf street, and complaining of a fence that had been erected by the street inspector, and this matter went to the street committee and engineer with power to act.

Mr. Salt favored the board with a communication quite unique in its way, and complaining that he was still out of work, although single men had work all the time at the corporation's expense. He asked that in default of having his fare paid out of the country he be allowed to help himself from some shopkeeper's window. Not only will the writer consult His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the premises, but Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will, in view of the Jubilee year, be complained to if the prayer of this petition be not granted.

Most of the aldermen expressed sympathy with the hard position of Mr. Salt, but as Ald. Hall stated, the city unfortunately is not a charitable institution, however much the aldermen may be inclined to help the needy. Ald. Hall's motion to file found no seconder, and Ald. Vigelius moved that the street committee look into the matter, upon which Ald. Harrison rose to make some remarks, when Ald. Partridge called the latter to order, and here arose considerable irregular discussion as to who was in order and who was not, Ald. Partridge claiming that he had the floor, and Mayor Redfern had to insist upon his taking his seat, which he did, at the same time insisting that his worship was wrong. Ald. Wilson seconded Ald. Vigelius' motion, and the matter was referred to the street committee.

In a "letter without prejudice" Messrs. Walkely, King & Casey through their lawyers wrote to say that it was not their intention to do anything further in connection with the works at Elk lake, and also referring to the change which was made in the manner of carrying out the works, and stating that the change in question was made in compliance with the instruction of the engineer. Mr. Walkeley repudiated certain remarks of his, which he understood his worship had reported to the council, at the same time giving it as his (Mr. Walkeley's) idea, that the mayor had got a wrong impression of what had been intended. This matter was laid on the table, as the board thought it would be advisable to hold a special meeting to look into the question, while the mayor intimated that counsels opinion would, first of all, be in order. The water commissioner and purchasing agent reported recommending that the contract for meters be awarded to Messrs. Spratt & Gray at $1,150 for the lot, and that the supply of the required brass goods be awarded to J. H. Warner for the sum of $836. Adopted.

The water commissioner also reported in favor of laying certain water pipes on Superior street during next month, which will be acted upon.

The fire chief forwarded an offer received from the municipality of Richmond for the purchase of the old Tiger fire engine for the sum of $500, provided eight feet of hose and two feed pipes, together with sundry spanners, etc., be thrown in. As these additional properties will cost but little the board agreed to accept the offer.

A petition to the Governor-General was then read from the people of all the province of the broad Dominion (recited at full length) to the end that the Royal Artillery band be allowed to visit Canada during the jubilee year, and pointing out the immense increase of loyalty which would undoubtedly result from their visit.

Ald. Hall—"Is this band for our park?"

As the prayer of this petition was, in the terms of the document, to be forwarded to "the Queen of England," the members of the council thought it might bear future consideration, so it was respectfully laid on the table.

The electric light committee asked for power to purchase two new commutators, at a cost of $150—arising from the fact that the old ones had been worn out. Adopted.

The cemetery committee proposed to build a new road from the old portion of the grounds to the new, and that one hundred and fifty feet additional water pipes be laid; also that an old fence be removed, the whole to cost $150. Agreed to.

Some minor repairs, etc., suggested by the street committee were also considered favorably, and the finance committee's request for $3,749.50 out of current revenue was voted without comment.

Ald. Stewart's railway resolution was then read, and the mover explained that his only idea in making the move was that he thought it time the road was started. The people at Boundary Creek were more anxious to have this end of the road built than they were to have the Boundary-Penticton part of the line. He had every confidence in the government in carrying out what it had promised in connection with the former resolutions, and he was satisfied that they would pay due attention to this one if it were passed. Ald. Vigelius seconded, but Ald. McCandless was sorry he had to go back on Ald. Stewart. They had received a lot at the hands of the government, and he did not think it would be advisable to try to tie their hands with any resolution just now. Ald. Partridge, while giving the mover every credit for trying to do good to the city, recognized that others must be considered. The government had to look out for the interests of British Columbia as a whole, and so far they had done well by Victoria, and the matter could be safely left in their hands. This was also the opinion of Ald. Kinsman, and while Ald. Hall didn't wish to prolong the sitting, he could give many arguments why the resolution should not pass. His worship as well pointed out that the resolution asked too much, and on the question being put it was killed by 6 to 4.

His Worship, despite the fact that Ald. Partridge is the recognized sponsor, introduced his amendment to the bicycle by-law which forbids a greater speed than eight miles an hour within the corporate limits. Ald. Partridge wanted riders to decrease their "clip" to five miles an hour when rounding corners, that scorching and coasting should be tabooed, and that riders must sound a bell when approaching crossings, etc., all of which ideas were duly incorporated, as well as a provision that lamps must be used at night. The final consideration of the by-law was laid over for one week to permit of any more amendments that may suggest themselves to the aldermanic minds in the meantime.

Just before adjournment Ald. McCandless called attention to the matter of the small graveyard on Dallas road, and would like the council to take in hand the matter of doing away with the same.

DR WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

THE MOST PROMPT, Pleasant and Perfect Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the Norway Pine are combined in this medicine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.

Price - 25c. and 50c.

E. C. PRIOR & CO., LD. LY.

Will be pleased to forward their new Catalogue to those interested upon application. ap12

To Farmers, Market Gardeners, Etc.

The Victoria Chemical Co. Ltd., offer fertilizers at the following prices, in ton lots:

Muriatic of Potash	2¾c. per lb.
Sulphate of Potash	2½c. "
Kainite	1¼c. "
Nitre (Nitrate of Soda)	2¼c. "
Bone Superphosphate	1½c. "

Smaller quantities at slight advance.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

[From The Daily Colonist, April 28.]

YELLOW FLAG AT MAST

The Steamship "Empress of China" Reaches Quarantine With Two Smallpox Cases Aboard.

All Passengers and Crew to Be Detained Fourteen Days—Lack of Accommodation.

William Head is to-day a village of a population of over 1,000 people, with at least two doctors and the Marquis of Breadalbane, besides several hundred Chinese, all living in an atmosphere laden with fumes of a sulphurous character. The place became populated very suddenly yesterday on the arrival from the Orient of the R.M.S. Empress of China with smallpox aboard. The ship arrived early, and at 11 o'clock the C.P.N. steamer Maude, having the usual contingent of C.P.R. officials, expectant baggage men and hotel rustlers, went out to the quarantine station to convey all coming on her back to the city. At 3 o'clock she returned, but instead of being crowded with new Oriental arrivals, the same party who went out to William Head, minus Mr. J. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R., still held sway on deck. Mr. Fullerton, with Dr. Watt, Dominion quarantine officer, boarded the big white liner soon after her arrival, and from them those on the Maude learned that two cases of smallpox were on board the Empress. The letters for passengers and crew, taken out by the Maude, were then transferred to a rock to the windward of the ship, from where they afterwards found delivery.

At 8 o'clock the Maude returned to the station for the mails, which Victonians will be able to get to-day. She took out with her at the same time a big quantity of supplies for those who are liable to be detained in quarantine. These will include everyone who arrived on the China, as also those who had been in contact with her in any way. Dr. Watt stated by telephone last night that he would hold the crew of the steamer, as also her saloon passengers, in quarantine for the full period, 14 days. The Empress herself, he said, he would have to detain at least two or three days, and if she left then it would be under control of another crew. When it is stated that the Empresses carry nearly 200 of a crew and that they are entrusted to none other than the most capable navigators and engineers it can easily be imagined to what expense her owners necessarily will have to be put. It is seldom that one of the line get caught with smallpox on board, and if the rule was vice versa the C.P.R. would not be in the business for long. The cost of the maintenance of the passengers in quarantine will not, it is said, be all borne by the C.P.R., for specified on every first class ticket is a clause not leaving the ship liable in such emergencies. There are 110 saloon passengers on the China, and there are besides between six and eight hundred Chinese, of whom 120 are for Victoria. For such a crowd, even with the improvements which have recently been made at the quarantine station by the Dominion government, there is not adequate accommodation. This at least appears to be the case, for, after the Maude returned from her first trip out to the quarantine, an endeavor was being made to charter the C.P.N. steamship Islander, now idle in port, to afford better provision for the first-class passengers on the Empress. At a late hour last evening the negotiations were not completed, but if the Islander is not brought into requisition, it is believed another steamer will, if possible, be engaged.

The China brings as cargo a very big freight, and if detained for long in quarantine through inability of the C.P.R. to replace her crew on so short notice, the shipping interests of merchants in nearly every city of the Coast, as well as those of a great many points inland, will be more or less affected. Very little is know of the two smallpox cases aboard, but they are not believed to be serious. The disease developed on the voyage in a couple of Chinese passengers.

PROMISING PROSPECTS.

Discovery of Large Bodies of Pyrrhotite Ores at Gordon River.

Messrs. A. Deacon and Julius West have located a number of mineral claims near Port Renfrew, San Juan harbor, Vancouver Island, which have remarkable surface showings. The claims, seven in number, are on a ledge forty feet in width, which is traceable for three miles, and are between two and three miles from navigable water on San Juan harbor. Surface ore assayed $12 in gold and silver. The owners now have four men at work on the Corbett claim, and intend making a shipment to the Everett smelter by the first of May. The ore is pronounced by experts to be of excellent quality, and as promising as the ore on the surface of the best mines at Rossland.

J. J. Baird, of Port Renfrew, has also located a number of well-situated claims in the same district. In fact, it is said that mineral is being found in every direction, and that the district gives promise of being a second Trail Creek. The ledge walls are diorite and limestone.

The mineral being so near to navigable water, and distant only fifty miles from Victoria, makes the field a specially attractive one. It may soon be proved that Victoria capital need not journey far to find profitable mining investments, the numerous discoveries adjacent to it, and all along the coasts of Vancouver Island, offering a large and, so far as known, as profitable a field as the much advertised mines of Kootenay.

10 YEARS A SUFFERER

From Kidney Disease—Gravel and Stricture—An Absolute Cure Found in South American Kidney Cure—A Remedy That Never Fails in the Most Distressing Cases.

The solid evidence of experience is behind South American Kidney Cure. Mr. Wilbur Goff, of Chippewa, Ont., is simply one of hundreds who have spoken in equally strong terms. He says: "After taking six bottles of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel, having suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I found great relief after taking one bottle but continued the remedy until I was perfectly cured and I am now enjoying the best of health."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

THE CITY

In the case of Mann vs. Campbell, before Judge Walkem, a non suit with costs was entered and judgment on counter-claim for $310 and costs and possession of the property in dispute. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, Q. C., for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. B. Gregory for defendant.

The following officers were elected at the Easter vestry of Christ Church cathedral: People's warden, Mr. Archer Martin; rector's warden, Mr. Percy Wollaston, jr.; church committee, Messrs. J. Ward, Galletly, Woolley, L. Crease, Elworthy, Kent, Lettice, Hiscocks and Dallain; sidesmen, Messrs. Ward, Goward, Hiscocks and Dallain.

There would appear to be an error in the despatch sent from Winnipeg last night stating that 250 additional imperial troops were en route for Esquimalt. Lt. Col. Wheeler, whose name is mentioned, is the officer who comes out to relieve Col. Shakespeare, of H.M.S. Imperieuse, who went East a few weeks ago.

The Victoria branch of the British Columbia society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has issued a neat little pamphlet containing the act of incorporation, the constitution of the society, its by-laws, the Canadian law for the prevention of cruelty, suggestions to individuals who see or hear of acts of cruelty, and the municipal by-laws on the subject. It is a handy little pamphlet and its distribution will do much good.

A big blaze in the vicinity of Race rocks yesterday morning gave to many Victorians the impression that the Dominion quarantine station at William head was on fire. They were, however, a little astray. It was at Albert head where the fire was, and instead of the quarantine buildings now serving a purpose being demolished, it was those which formerly stood for a similar duty. Capt. Berry, on instructions, it is understood, of the Dominion government, touched the match which completely obliterated the landmark of bygone years.

The congregational reunion in the lecture-room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening was most enthusiastic and enjoyable, thanks to the Ladies' Aid Society and the several artists who provided entertainment to the large gathering present. The programme rendered was as follows: Piano duet, Mr. and Miss Burnett; recitation, Miss Macfarlane; song, Miss Jamieson; recitation, Mr. MacNeil; song, Miss Duffie; remarks by the chairman; piano duet, Miss Barron and Miss Gardiner; reading, Miss Cameron; song, Mr. Pilling; recitation, Miss Black.

J. J. Palmer, who own 800 acres surrounding Sturt bay, Texada island, and 400 acres more in the same vicinity, is having a townsite located on the south side of the bay, and has let a contract for a wharf to be built at once. He has also engaged Mr. Maxwell Muir, architect, of this city, to prepare the plans for a hotel with 20 bedrooms, and the building will be put up as soon as possible. Sturt bay is practically the only harbor on Texada. It is on the northeast of the island. The great Van Anda mine is close at hand. The townsite will be in the heart of the copper belt, a large portion of Mr. Palmer's being staked off by miners. In all, about 600 mining locations have been made on Texada, and the season starts with the brightest prospects.

TWO LONE GRAVES.

Victims of a Smallpox Visitation so Long Ago That Dates and Names Are Forgotten.

The subject brought up by Ald. McCandless at the close of the council meeting on Monday night is one of great interest to residents of Dallas road and vicinity. The two lone graves, which for the last thirty-five years have marked the resting place of two victims of the smallpox epidemic of the early days of the city, are decidedly out of place in a public park, and still to remove them will be to destroy a land mark which old-timers have learned to cherish as a reminder of the good old days of yore.

It was probably early in 1862 that the two graves were dug, and the body first of a young girl and, a few days later, that of a woman were laid side by side—both victims to that loathsome disease, smallpox, which at that time was sweeping over the province and decimating the then powerful Indian tribes of the Coast. The old files of the Colonist contain many references to the plague, which in 1862 was a perfect epidemic; for instance, on 19th June, 1862, appears an item stating that "the ravages of the disease still continue, and ten whites and many siwashes" are down with the disease in the city limits. Then the writer goes on to state that the body of a victim had been found in the woods near town by some children picking flowers, and makes the assertion that "fresh victims are reported every day and the woods contain many decaying bodies." On the 25th of June a policeman who had been detailed to bury the dead bodies of Indians who had died of the smallpox was discovered to be suffering from the same disease, "and was taken to the pest house," but the locality of the latter is not given. Early in July the Indians at Euculet are reported as dying in scores, and in the same paper it is asserted that the Indians at Cadboro Bay and Ogden Point had thrown the bodies of many victims into the water. Towards the middle of that month the scourge seems to have abated, but an item says, "the Northern Indians as tribes have been practically exterminated."

Sailor Bay was at one time the regular quarantine grounds, but an old building which stood close to Dallas road and near the site of the two graves was for years occupied as a pest house whenever smallpox visited these shores. Early in the '70's the old building was, one dark and stormy night, burned to the ground as the result, as was then supposed, of a match applied by residents in the neighborhood who objected to having the pest house so near. This was a sign that Victoria was growing.

As to the proposal to remove the bodies, it may be pointed out that the experience of Montreal in a precisely similar case should prevent any step of the kind being taken. The fences about the graves have been recently renewed and it cannot be said that they are in any way neglected.

Dandruff, which causes so much itching of the scalp, can be cured by Hall's Hair Renewer, because it is a corrective tonic for the glands producing dandruff.

HELPING THE SETTLERS

The Government Introduces a Bill to Save Settlers From Excessive Dyking Tax.

Dykes Already in Existence to Be Strengthened, Extended and Repaired.

In the legislature yesterday Hon. Premier Turner introduced a bill to authorize the redemption of certain debentures issued for the construction of dyking works, and subject thereto to authorize the expenditure of additional moneys in the strengthening, extending and repair of certain dykes. The bill reads as follows:

Whereas, under the authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894," certain debentures were issued, to the amount of three hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, for the prosecution of dyking works in the municipalities and districts at the respective dates, and according to the particulars mentioned in the schedule to this act; and such respective debentures bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, guaranteed as to 4 per cent. of such interest (but not as to principal or any part thereof) by the government of British Columbia:

And whereas the moneys arising from the issuing of such debentures were applied in the construction and erection of dykes for the purpose of reclaiming certain lands within the municipalities and districts affected by the issue of such debentures, but the dykes so constructed and erected have in many instances proved insufficient for reclaiming the lands, and additional moneys, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, are required for strengthening, extending and repairing the same, and without the expenditure of such additional moneys there is danger that the moneys already expended, or a large portion thereof, will be lost and thrown away:

And whereas, to provide interest and a sinking fund for redemption of principal, as well upon the moneys already borrowed as upon the said additional sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will not, if borrowed on the credit of the government, require a yearly outlay in excess of the interest moneys now guaranteed by the government, and an excessive amount of interest will thereby be saved to the settlers, and the danger will be avoided of the moneys already expended being thrown away, if the government should make provision for the raising of the necessary moneys, limited to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to strengthen, extend and repair the dykes:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to purchase all or any of the debentures specified in the schedule to this act, and for the purpose of such purchase to borrow or raise at discretion, in addition to all other moneys authorized to be raised or borrowed by any other act of the province, any sum of money not exceeding $324,000 by the sale of debentures or otherwise.

2. The debentures to be issued under this act may be disposed of either by issue and sale, and the moneys arising therefrom be paid to the finance minister to form part of the consolidated revenue of the province, and be applied in redemption of the debentures specified in the schedule, or may be exchanged in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may agree for the debentures specified in the schedule, or partly in one way and partly in another.

3. Any of the debentures specified in the schedule to this act, so purchased as aforesaid under the authority of this act, shall be vested in the Minister of Finance, for the time being, in right of the province, and he shall be deemed to be the holder of the same, and as such shall have and be possessed of all necessary powers and authorities for collection and recovery of interest moneys and principal, and shall account for all moneys so collected or recovered as part of the consolidated revenue fund of the province.

4. In addition to the moneys mentioned in the first paragraph of this act, the Lieutenant-Governor may expend any sum of money not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in strengthening, repairing or extending the several dyking works mentioned in the said schedule to this act, and may borrow the necessary moneys, limited to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the sale of debentures or otherwise.

5. Such works shall be carried on under the "Public Works Act," and under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

6. Before the undertaking of any such works of strengthening, repair or extension, the repayment of the moneys to be expended, together with all expenses to which the government may have been put owing to supervision, inspection or otherwise, shall be secured upon the land affected, and by assessment upon the owners, together with interest at such rate as shall be designated by the Lientenant-Governor-in-Council as a debt due to the government of British Columbia, in such form and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall prescribe, and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may also make and prescribe regulations whereunder the interest moneys payable under the debentures to be purchased by the government under authority of this act may be reduced as to the rate, and a uniform rate imposed for recouping the government the interest and sinking fund payable by them, including any moneys already expended by the government in pursuance of their guarantee.

7. This act may be cited as the "Debenture Purchase Act, 1897."

SCHEDULE.

MUNICIPALITY DISTRICT OF MAPLE RIDGE.

Bonds No. 1 to 80, $1,000 each—$80,000. Dated 1st June, 1894, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly for twenty years, on the 15th day of December and 15th day of June each year. The first payment due 15th December, 1894. Bonds issued under authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894." Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: W. J. Harris, C. E. Woods, Wm. Manson.

DISTRICT OF MAPLE RIDGE.

Bonds No. 1 to 46, $1,000 each—$46,000. Dated 1st March, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, for twenty years, on the 15th day of December and 15th day of June in each year. Bonds issued under authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894." Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: W. N. Bole, W. J. Harris, Wm. Manson, James Cunningham, C. C. Major.

DISTRICT OF SUMAS.

Bonds No. 1 to 36, $500 each—$18,000. Dated 22nd February, 1895, and payable in forty years from the 15th day of January, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th day of July and 15th day of January in each year. The first payment due 15th July, 1895. Bonds issued under authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894," and "Amendment Act, 1895." Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: J. L. Atkinson, Donald McGillivray, Wm. Maher, Asa Ackerman.

DISTRICT OF COQUITLAM.

Bonds No. 1 to 70, $1,000—$70,000. Dated 15th January, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum for forty years, half-yearly, on the 15th day of July and 15th day of January each year. Bonds issued under authority of the "Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894." Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: W. H. Keary, T. Dunn, R. B. Kelly.

PITT MEADOWS DYKING DISTRICT.

Bonds No. 1 to 60, $1,000 each—$60,000. Dated 1st May, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum for 40 years, half-yearly, on the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November each year. Bonds issued under authority of the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894. Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: David Oppenheimer, James Ford Garden, John Wesley Sexsmith.

DISTRICT OF MATSQUI.

Bonds No. 1 to 100, $500 each—$50,000. Dated 1st January, 1896, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum for 40 years, payable annually on 1st of January at the Bank of British Columbia, Vancouver. Bonds issued under authority of the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894. Government guarantee 4 per cent. interest. Commissioners: Albert Hawkins, Charles J. Sim, Herbert F. Page.

"SAPPHIRE'S" CREW ARRIVE.

Steamer "Tees" Returns Last Evening With Capt. Wm. Cox and Seven of His Crew.

Capt. Wm. Cox and crew of seven, who manned the sealing schooner Sapphire, which was burned on the Coast on Friday last, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock last evening, the C. P. N. steamer Tees, which made a special trip to bring all home, arriving within two hours of the time calculated on by Capt. J. G. Cox, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., when leaving here on Monday at noon. They found all the shipwrecked crew enjoying the hospitality of Stockom Dawley, the storekeeper at Clayoquot, but of the Sapphire herself there was nothing to bring back, everything save what the crew escaped in having been destroyed. Capt. Wm. Cox had little to tell of the wreck in addition to that told in yesterday's Colonist. He and his men were ten hours in getting ashore, but none suffered any privations or hardships other than in the loss of the schooner. She, when last seen, was burned to the water's edge and about 25 miles off Clayoquot. In the way of a catch she had aboard 70 sealskins, and these have all been destroyed. The only way in which Capt. Cox can account for the fire originating is in the possible igniting of the woodwork about the chimney of a cooking stove, which flue passed through two partitions. His Indian crew all turned up ashore after the disaster, the big blaze at sea together with the explosion which followed telling them, though miles away from the vessel, of what had happened her.

The loss sustained by the fire Capt. Cox is not yet able to state. Speaking generally of his cruise, he says the weather has been extremely rough. He reports having sighted sealers in recent date.

The sum of $1,175 represents the total now in the new instrument fund of the Fifth Regiment band. This amount includes $433 subscription received up to date and the balance is made up of the proceeds of the minstrel show, the Webbling concerts and the two extra band concerts recently given on Wednesday nights. It is well for the public to bear in mind that the proceeds of the Saturday night concerts are not devoted to the new instrument fund, but a percentage is paid to the men as wages and the balance goes towards the purchase of new music and the providing of various fittings, such as seats, etc., and extras for the concerts. The first concerts of the season, as well as some given during the winter, were very slimly attended, and the admissions amounted to a mere bagatelle, so that on the average the proceeds have not amounted to much more than would pay wages. However a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures will be published in due course by the commanding officer, so that the public will see exactly how the funds have been applied. The total represented by the purchase of the new instruments will be $1,600, so that $425 are still required to make up the necessary amount, and an extra band concert with special attractions will be given on the 5th of May to assist in making up that sum.

Is Consumption Contagious?

The question of isolation for those afflicted with consumption is being widely discussed by the health boards of the great cities. Many leading scientists believe this method of checking the disease impracticable and that the pharmacopoeia must furnish the means of eradication. The discovery of Dr. Stevens of "Cammabis Sativa" the East Indian Consumption Cure, is the greatest step of medical science towards conquering this dread disease. Thousands of cases, pronounced hopeless, have been entirely cured, and there is no longer any question of the remarkable efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing all diseases of the lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and nervous diseases. To any one suffering from any of these diseases, who will enclose a stamp and mention this paper, the recipe will be mailed free. Address W. A. Noyes, Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

WILL REGISTER HERE.

Collier "Bristol" Arrives for an Overhaul and Will Make Victoria Her Home Port.

Vessels For and From Victoria Spoken at Sea—The "Samaria's" Fate.

In addition to the life-buoy found last week on the coast of Washington there has since been found near the same locality some wreckage consisting of the greater portion of the deck work of the lost British bark Samaria. The timbers are broken, says the Post-Intelligencer, and show that the bark foundered in a heavy gale. There is not the slightest chance for the safety of those on board. One of the Samaria's life boats, her sides broken in by the seas, drifted upon the beach this morning. The boat was positively identified by the letters "Samar—" on the demolished bow. At the mouth of the Nehalem river nearly the whole of a ship's cabin drifted ashore, and while there was nothing to show from whence it came, it is probably part of the ill-fated coal ship. It is the general belief of local shipping men that the vessel was lost north of Flattery, and that she went down at sea. If the crew took to the boats there is not the slightest chance of any reaching shore alive, as the demolished boat, which now lies on the beach, was strongly constructed. The loss of the Samaria has a parallel in the mysterious disappearance of the Cadzow forest, and it is likely both vessels went to the bottom at about the same place.

GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS.

A bigger ship than was ever before built has now been ordered. She will be launched within a year, and will run on the White Star line between New York and Liverpool. This leviathan will be called the Oceanic and she will be thirteen feet longer than the Great Eastern, the biggest boat that ever was constructed. The enormous size of this vessel will make the question of docking her at the end of every voyage a serious one. Swung across the North river, says the New York Telegram, she will be so long as to almost close it up, yet the docks of the White Star line are ample for her accommodations, once she has been backed into her place. Turning her in the river will require the assistance of dozens of tugs. The ordinary tug will look like a mere toy beside this monster. An army of stewards, engineers and sailors will make up the crew of this enormous vessel. With her crew and passengers she will carry more people than make up the population of the average American village. The Oceanic will be over a block long. If her stern were at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, her bow would rest more than 100 feet east of Broadway, on the south side of Madison Square. This monster ship could carry the entire audience of the Metropolitan opera house across the ocean. The Oceanic will have a beam of 70 feet. She will burn less than half the coal the famous Great Eastern consumed, and will cross the ocean in less than half the time the Eastern required. The Oceanic is intended to cross the Atlantic in less than seven days and land passengers in Liverpool or New York every Wednesday. She will be fitted with quadruple expansion engines of not less than 30,000 horse-power. It is expected that the Oceanic will be launched in January next at the yard of Harland & Wolff, her builders.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

One more of the '96-'97 salmon fleet which sailed for England has recently been reported. The British ship Drumlanrig, Capt. Farren, which sailed from Victoria for Liverpool on November 22, was spoken on the 23rd of February in lat. 49 S., long. 56 W. On the 8th of this month the British ship Drumrock, which loaded at Tacoma for Liverpool after discharging a partial cargo of English freight at the outer wharf, was spoken in lat. 41 N., long. 39 W. Two coal ships from Cardiff for Esquimalt were also sighted this month. The British ship Lodore, Capt. Lee, which sailed on the 30th of last month, was one of these, she having been seen a week after starting in lat. 46 N., long. 8 W. The other was the British North Riding, Capt. McGee, which sailed on January 23 and which was spoken on April 25 in lat. 16 S., long. 35 W.

FOR CANNERY SUPPLIES.

The steamer Angeles came in yesterday for 500 boxes of tin and 40 barrels of coal tar for Messrs. Munn, Holland & Co.'s cannery, at Lumby island. While on her way across the straits on Friday night, says the Port Townsend Leader, the Angeles had her shaft suddenly broken about midnight. She managed to keep in the course of the Kingston, and was reported by that steamer yesterday morning, when Castain Hastings sent the Enterprise out after the disabled steamer and had her brought here.

TO BE REGISTERED HERE.

The well known steam collier Costa Rica, or Bristol, as she is now called, which has for years sailed under the Nicaraguan flag, entered Esquimalt yesterday from San Francisco. She is going on the marine railroad there for cleaning and painting, and before leaving will make Victoria her new port of adoption. Her registration at the local customs means an increase of 1,274 tons in the tonnage of the port.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

YUKON PROSPECTORS.

"Alaska Miner" Gives Good Advice to Those Bound for the Gold Fields.

It Is by No Means a Pleasure Trip, But Toilsome and Rough.

"A careful examination of the crowd on the deck of an incoming steamer will reveal the fact that there are many amongst them who have no idea of the magnitude of the journey that awaits them before their eyes rest upon the district for which they are bound.

"We have from time to time warned those who intend to make the trip that there was nothing to be gained by starting too early, and it is with a knowledge of the suffering it will entail if these suggestions, given in good faith, are disregarded, that at the risk of repetition we will traverse the matter again.

"At the present time the Yukon from its source to the Behring sea is frozen up solid, for a distance of 2,500 miles, and as the ice must find an outlet before the river is susceptible to navigation, it is a self-evident proposition that, allowing time for the ice to travel down the river after it first breaks up, the opening of navigation dates from the time the river breaks up in Behring sea.

"Experience of the past few years proves that by about May 15 Lake Linderman, the first lake across the summit, is open for navigation. It will take a few hours to make the trip to Lake Bennett, about nine miles, at which place it is necessary to make a portage, there is a small stream between Linderman and Bennett, but as it is filled with boulders navigation is unsafe. Competent boat-builders with the experience necessary to build boats suitable for Yukon navigation are established there. The outfit can be put on board, and then assisted by a current of from two to ten miles an hour the journey to the Klondike commences.

"What will be the experience of those who have started now? This experience is being obtained at this very moment by a thousand men who are toiling over the trail from Dyea to Lake Linderman. As far as we can learn a large proportion of those who came from below, total strangers to the country, and some of whom who have never known what it is to cross a mountain range in the winter, have only taken supplies to last for two or three months.

"What position will these men find themselves in when travel over the ice becomes impossible, and they are compelled to suspend their journey until such time as the river is free from slush ice? In the first place the delay occasioned in crossing the summit will make great inroads in their slender outfit, but this will not be a circumstance to the enforced idleness of several weeks when their mode of travel will be changed from a winter sled to a summer boat or raft.

"How many of the men who are now on their way know anything at all about this? We venture to say that there are hundreds who think that they can go marching down the river to the Klondike on the ice, and be comfortably encamped on some gold-bearing stream before the winter breaks up. This is all a delusion, and if they had spent a little time in conversation with men here who have made the journey many times, both in winter and summer, this illusion would have been dispelled.

"Then, again, what provision have they made for building boats or rafts? They cannot tell at what moment they may be compelled to abandon their sleds. When the Yukon commences to break up it breaks up very quickly, and experienced men who know the country, and who prefer to start early over the ice, know just where they will make a camp during the interim between the closing of winter traffic and the opening of summer traffic. By this we mean that there are certain places on the river where good timber may be had, and it is such spots that these old-timers make for when they get over the summit."—Alaska Miner.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia will be held at New Westminster, in St. Andrew's church, May 5. All the presbyteries in British Columbia as well as that of Calgary are included in this synod.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills or sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Rev. D. Macrae.

Major Mutter presented the twelfth report of the printing committee regarding documents ordered to be printed.

The report was received.

Hon. Premier Turner presented the fifth report of the department of agriculture.

Mr. Cotton moved, and Mr. Semlin seconded the following: "Whereas Her Majesty's government have entered into a treaty with the Empire of Japan whereby, among other articles, it is provided that any of Her Majesty's colonies may become parties to the said treaty on applying to do so within a specified period; and whereas this province from its geographical position is more immediately brought face to face with the question of Asiatic immigration than other provinces of the Dominion; and whereas the legislature have repeatedly expressed their opinion that such immigration should be restricted: Resolved, that a respectful address be presented to the Lieut.-Governor praying him to convey to the Dominion government the respectful request of this house, that should His Excellency's government decide to become parties to the aforesaid treaty, they will make such stipulations as will prevent the unrestricted immigration of Japanese into Canada."

Mr. Cotton said that before next session the question would have to be settled whether Canada would come within the scope of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. There were, he believed, a good many persons in Canada who believed that it would be of advantage to Canada to come under the treaty, because then Canadian merchants would be able to engage in business anywhere in Japan, and Canadians would be able to move about the country as freely as the Japanese themselves. But he desired to point out that to obtain that privilege unlimited scope had to be given for Japanese enterprise and labor to come here. The majority of the members of this house felt that to do that would be prejudicial to British Columbia. Japanese competition had already been severely felt in some branches of industry in this province, and if Canada entered into this treaty he felt that the interests of British Columbia would suffer. He had, however, reason to believe that the Japanese government recognized the objection of many of the people of Canada to the unrestricted immigration of the lower class of Japs—of course there was no objection to Japanese merchants coming in—and that government, it was thought, would be willing to allow of some restrictions being put in the treaty regarding this immigration. Therefore he thought the Provincial government should communicate with the Dominion government and point out that if it was intended to bring Canada within the scope of the treaty these restrictions on common Japanese labor should be introduced.

Hon. Premier Turner said at once that he fully agreed with this resolution. It was very carefully worded, and was of such a nature that it might prove to be of advantage to the province. The resolution proposed that the Dominion government should make such stipulations as would prevent the unrestricted immigration of Japanese into this country. Of course, as had been pointed out by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cotton), it was not proposed to restrict the immigration of all Japanese into this province. There were merchants and men of business in Japan who he imagined would be provided for in any restrictions that might be imposed. He felt that there was likely to be greater difficulty arising from a flood of the lower Japanese into this country than from a flood of Chinese. Of course in some respects the Japanese were much more go-ahead than the Chinese, but they were not to be so depended upon. He must not be taken as defending Chinese immigration in saying that. He simply desired to point out that if there was a flood of cheap Japanese labor British Columbia would be in a worse position than if the province was flooded with Chinese. The resolution was so carefully worded that he thought it could do no harm and it might prove to be of much good, as it would strengthen the hands of the Dominion in effecting such regulations restricting immigration of the character complained of as would prove useful to the province. He might also say that he had reason to believe, from communications he had had with Japanese merchants and officials, that they themselves appreciated the situation. They felt that emigration from their country to Canada could be regulated by themselves, so that if this was done and regulations were made the province would not have to face the difficulty of being flooded with the lower elements of Japanese labor. He gladly and willingly supported the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Selmin moved, seconded by Mr. Williams, that an order of the house be granted for the production of

(a). A copy of all provincial tenders for furnishing hardware for parliament buildings, said hardware to be procured by the tenderer from the Yale-Towne Manufacturing Co.

(b.) The name of the successful tenderer.

This was agreed to without debate.

Mr. Hume moved that the Hon. Minister of Mines, in granting a record of 1,200 inches of water on Beaver Creek to A. F. Heinze, acted without any legislative authority, and such grant should not have been made until the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" had become law, and then only in accordance with the provisions of that act. He moved the adjournment of the debate until the return dealing with this matter was printed and in the hands of hon. members. The adjournment was agreed to.

The Revelstoke Waterworks bill (Mr. Kellie), and the Grand Forks Power and Light Company's bill (Mr. Helmcken) were read a third time and passed.

The Greenwood City Water Company's bill, and the Cumberland and Union Water bill were read a second time and passed through committee and reported complete.

The Kootenay Electric Company's bill was read a second time and partially considered in committee.

The Fairview Power, Water and Telephone Company's bill (Mr. Graham) was read a second time and considered in committee, Mr. Macgregor in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendment, and the report was adopted.

On the third reading of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard bill being called, Mr. Cotton moved as a new section: "Nothing in this act contained shall be held to extend the time for exemption from taxation of the land selected more than, at most, ten years from April 8, 1893, the furthest date at which, by the 'Nelson and Fort Sheppard Subsidy Act, 1892,' section 3, the lands were to be selected."

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill "for securing the safety and good health of workmen engaged in or about the metalliferous mines in the province of British Columbia by the appointment of an inspector of metalliferous mines," was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on the Revised Statutes bill, Mr. Sword in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The report on the Canadian Western railway bill was adopted and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Speaker called 6 o'clock.

After Recess.

The report on the Small Debts Act Amendment bill was adopted.

Hon. Premier Turner moved the second reading of the Dyking Works Aid bill. He said the position of the various dyking schemes in the province was pretty well known. Under the Dyking Act the province guaranteed certain debentures to the extent of 4 per cent. The debentures bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and 2 per cent. had to be raised by the parts affected by the various dykes, so that the government was only responsible for 4 per cent. It was well known that the amount of money raised under these various debentures had not proved sufficient to carry out the works. From reports of expert engineers who had examined these dykes very carefully it had been found that they required approximately $100,000 for certain improvements to the dykes, and in some cases for raising them to a higher level. Some of the work had proved very efficient, but it had been found that in cases of exceptional high water the dykes were not high enough to keep out the water. It was said that some required to be raised about 2 feet. When they were made as high as that they would perfectly keep out the water and put the land inside them in a position suitable for crops. The land behind these dykes was as rich as any land in the world, and was most admirably adapted for cultivation, and especially to supply the wants of the neighboring cities. If, therefore, this land could be saved by the means of proper dyking, the settlers on them would be in an admirable position to make more than a good living. Under present circumstances, however, the farms had become virtually worse than useless because of the uncertainty of floods. Under present conditions the province was in the position that it was bound to pay out somewhere about $13,000 a year for a large number of years and it virtually had nothing for it. By the plan proposed under this bill the government guaranteed not the interest only but the interest and principle of these debentures. That was to say, they would issue new debentures, taking up the old ones with the new ones, and in addition to that they would want to complete the dykes something like $100,000. It gave power here for $150,000. That amount would not be required unless contingencies quite unforseen arise; $100,000 to $120,000 would probably be sufficient for the purpose. The plan suggested would cost the province something like $3,000 a year more than was now paid. The difference would be that the province would get something in return under the new conditions, whereas under the old they got nothing. Under this plan they would have 38,000 acres fit for cultivation, and there would be no trouble in getting more settlers on that land. The $3,000 more that the province would have to pay would, besides opening up the land, be the means of paying back both interest and principal. Under this bill the net cost will be approximately $450,000. Taking the interest at 3½ per cent. would be $15,750 a year. They now paid over $12,000. The total land reclaimed would be 38,500 acres, so that will average less than $12 per acre. An assessment of 5 per cent. on that average land value of $12 would give $23,100 a year, and the average rate per acre would be about 60 cents. That left a considerable margin. He thought 60 cents an acre very low. In some cases now they paid $2 per acre. The total cost, including the original cost of the debentures, would be about $450,000. Some hon. members might think it strange that a measure so important as this was not considered earlier in the session. The bill was ready as far as the government could possibly go at the beginning of the session, but owing to certain conditions with respect to the holders of this debenture it was unwise to publish the ideas of the government. In one case an option was held on some of the debentures. It was held up to April 10, but had not been taken advantage of, and now they were in a position to place the bill before the house. He thought it was a bill that would effect its purpose and I commend it to the house.

Mr. Kidd thought the bill was in the right direction and gave the government credit for introducing it. Unless the government stepped in as contemplated the money already expended would have been lost. He regretted that the government had not done the same thing in regard to municipality dyking works. The works in Delta had been successful, but in Surrey they had not been successful, and the government in introducing a bill of this kind should have seen if anything could be done for Surrey. He supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Cotton would also support the bill, but he reminded the government that it was along the lines suggested by himself in 1894. The measure which the government had introduced at that time has proved to be a failure. This bill, however, was in the right direction, and he would give it his cordial support.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the amount provided by this bill would pay everything in connection with the dykes.

Mr. Sword fully endorsed Mr. Kidd's remarks. The case of Surrey was a very hard one and should have received the consideration of the government. The case of Dewdney was still harder. Those schemes of great extent should not be allowed to be undertaken by municipalities. The municipality of Dewdney was practically bankrupt because of its dyking scheme, and he hoped that the government would take the matter into its consideration.

Mr. Smith feared the scheme would lead the government into deep water. The government should make up their minds to abandon dyking schemes or go into a scheme that would benefit all portions of the province. The farmers of the upper country suffered as much from want of water as the farmers on Lower Fraser suffered from too much water. It was then as consistent for the government to undertake irrigation schemes as it was to undertake dyking schemes.

Mr. R. P. Rithet was sure this bill would meet with approval, but he wished to be satisfied that this sum of $150,000 would be sufficient to accomplish the object which the government had in view in bringing the matter before the house. The object of the measure was a very admirable one. He thought that the hon. member who had just spoken (Mr. Smith) instead of bringing the irrigation question in the interior before the house as a side issue should formulate some plan and lay it before the government for consideration.

Mr. Adams agreed with Mr. Smith as to the importance of the irrigation question. He cordially supported the bill.

Mr. Booth emphasized the point of the hon. member for Victoria (Mr. R. P. Rithet) as to seeing that $150,000 would cover the objects of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Martin said the hon. members for Lillooet and Cariboo (Messrs. Smith and Adams) had asked why the government had not introduced a bill to help irrigate the arid regions of the interior. The reason was that they had never been asked to do so. If the hon. members would formulate a scheme and would bring it before the government, he could assure them that the government would give it their most sympathetic consideration. The government was just as anxious as any hon. member to help forward any scheme of this sort. He had much pleasure in supporting the bill.

Major Mutter supported the bill.

The second reading was passed unanimously.

The house went into committee on the Cassiar Central Railway Company aid bill. Mr. Booth in the chair.

Mr. Higgins, on the floor of the house, announced that he was going to exercise his right and discuss the bill.

On the motion that sub-section (a) of clause 1 be adopted,

Mr. Higgins said it would be the means of creating a most extraordinary monopoly and free miners would become bondslaves. The charter was worse than the charter of the South African country.

Hon. Premier Turner said the hon. member (Mr. Higgins) could not have seen the South African charter. That gave the company control over the whole country while here the Cassiar Company was given 750,000 acres out of 140,000,000. That left one hundred and thirty million for free miners and they would, moreover, have the advantage of getting into the country by this railway. There was no comparison between this company and the South African Company.

After some further discussion, the committee rose and reported progress in order to allow amendments to be introduced by the government to be printed for the convience of members.

On the motion to go into committee on the Mineral Act Amendment Bill, Mr. Braden moved that section 8 be struck out and the following section adopted in lien thereof:

"8: Every person over eighteen years of age, and being a British subject, or being an alien, upon his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject before any person authorized to take affidavits or affirmations under the Oaths Act, 1892, or before the gold commissioner or mining recorder, which declaration shall be in the form U in the schedule of this act, and upon his filing the same with the mining recorder, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner, and shall be considered a free miner, upon taking out a free miner's certificate. A minor who shall become a free miner shall, as regards his mining property and liabilities contracted in connection therewith, be treated as of full age. A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company shall be issued in its corporate name. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable."

Mr. Smith said such a clause would very much hamper the mining industry.

Hon. Col. Baker opposed the proposed section as being directed against Americans, who had done so much to open up and develop the mines.

Hon. Mr. Martin agreed with the remarks of the Provincial Secretary. American citizens had shown great enterprise in prospecting and taking up claims. If the United States had adopted an alien labor law it would be a very small policy on our part to follow their example.

After some further debate,

Mr. Semlin saw in the amendment no hostility to anyone, but only a desire to make those who came here British subjects. If such an amendment was to be introduced at some time or other the sooner the better. The amendment was a move in the right direction, and he was in sympathy with the mover's object. He would support the amendment.

The amendment was carried by 19 votes to 10 on the following division:

Ayes—Turner, Eberts, Kennedy, Macpherson, Kidd, Huff, Williams, Semlin, Graham, Kellie, Mutter, Helmcken, Stoddart, Walkem, Bryden, Rogers, Irving, Braden, McGregor—19.

Nays—Hume, Sword, Cotton, Baker, Martin, Rithet, Adams, Booth, Smith, Pooley—10.

The house went into committee on the Mineral Act amendment bill, Mr. Huff in the chair. Progress was reported.

The house rose at ten minutes to 11 p. m.

WHERE RHEUMATISM IS UNKNOWN.

No Matter How Intense the Pain South American Rheumatic Cure Will Remove it Quickly—A Lady of Highgate Tells What it Did for Her—Permanent Cure of a Case of Years Standing.

It has been declared by scientists that every disease has a remedy. The difficulty is to always find the remedy. In rheumatism South American Rheumatic Cure has been found a certain antidote for this painful disease. It is always effective. Mrs. N. Ferris, wife of a well known manufacturer of Highgate, Ont., says: "I was seriously affected with rheumatic pains in my ankles, and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. I was induced to use South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight, the first dose gave me more relief than I had had for years, and two bottles have completely cured me."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

THE CITY.

THE managing committee of the Victoria Stock Exchange of British Columbia held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and after expressing regrets at the untimely death of Gustave Leiser, who was a member of the committee, elected Mr. G. A. Kirk to fill the vacancy.

THE veteran volunteer firemen of San Francisco will visit Victoria during the summer. It is expected that one hundred and fifty pioneers, with their families, will comprise the party. They will leave San Francisco about the end of July and will spend several days in this city. A band and "the old machine" will accompany the veterans.

THE funeral of Frederick Ferguson, whose death occurred from an attack of tuberculosis of the lungs on Monday last, takes place to-morrow afternoon. The deceased was generally known as Frederick Nelson. He was a seaman by profession and served in that capacity on the steamship Miowera. He was 35 years of age and a native of Norway.

THE chairman of the park committee takes great pride in attending to the city's pleasure grounds and the addition of a dozen new swings for the amusement of children is an evidence of his thoughtfulness; but some unruly urchins have already broken one of these swings. A full life-size rack for the benefit of cyclers, together with some more seats which are being constructed, will prove a welcome accommodation to frequenters of the park.

G. D. SCOTT, 42 Fort street, received an order Saturday from an outside point for 25,000 shares of Kokanee Mining and Milling stock. The Victoria allotment of 30,000 is being rapidly taken. This stock at 3 cents is really a bonanza, and better than many 25 cent stocks offered to the public. The company guarantee to offer only 100,000 at less than 10 cents. The capital stock is only $250,000, and they have four claims with pay ore outcropping, all situated in the Slocan.

REV. DR. CAMPBELL last evening officiated at a very pretty ceremony, which united in marriage, at the residence of the bride's mother, 71 Discovery street, Mr. R. M. Higham and Miss Lottie Clark. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. George Gardiner, and the bridesmaid was Miss Barbara A. Muir. After the marriage a large number of friends sat down to supper. The presents to the bride were numerous and useful. The happy couple will make their home in the city.

AN enjoyable Japanese "at home" was held last evening at "Mount Adelaide," the pretty residence of Mr. Henry Croft on the Esquimalt road. A large number were in attendance and a choice programme, principally of instrumental and vocal music, was rendered. The programmes were artistically arranged in Japanese style. Besides the choruses the following took part: Misses L. Harvey and L. Loewen; Miss N. Prior, Miss L. Harvey, R. Powell, Mr. H. Abbot, Miss L. Loewen and Miss Davie.

THE city health authorities are just now having a hunt for two supposed Chinese lepers. These gentry are credited to the Fraser river and are thought to have arrived in town a few months ago. It is understood that another Chinaman gave what little information the health authorities have in their possession, but with their well known dread of this terrible disease it seems hardly likely that even the friends of a supposed victim would harbor a leper about their premises. One of the suspects is reported to have been employed on a farm at Saanich until quite recently, and it is said that the malady has shown itself quite plainly upon one of his hands.

THE late Vincent Cave's funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended, the Rev. Percival Jenns conducting the services at St. John's church and at the grave side. Messrs. V. Ground, W. Johnston, W. Duncalfe, R. Nicholson, L. Russell and S. Waldron, of the street railway company's employes, acted as pall-bearers. The floral offerings, which were very handsome, were received from the following: E. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Poulton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Porter, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Truran, O. A. Rastad, W. J. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. H. and L. Gibson, Frank Higgins, H. D. Helmcken, Miss Mackley, Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, Miss O. Truran, Miss J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron, and several bouquets with no name.

Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

WILSON THE WINNER.

The Hall Challenge Cup Becomes His Property for the Present Year.

Entries for This Season's Rifle League Matches—The Leafs' Annual Meeting.

Only three competitors toed the scratch for the race at Caledonia park yesterday evening, which was to decide who should be the holder this year of the pretty challenge cup presented by Mr. T. B. Hall. The cup has to be won twice before becoming the property of the successful competitor, and last year it became the prize of Mr. J. Byrn. Yesterday's was the second contest held for it and indications pointed at first to a strong field competing. When the race was called there was a very small number in attendance and the former holder was not in evidence. Charles Wilson, C. Gamble and F. Daniels entered. The dash was a quarter of a mile and all started out well together, but before the contest was half finished Wilson's long strides were in the fore leading easily home. Sir Henry Crease made the presentation of the cup and the spectators as Wilson left the grounds cheered lustily.

THE RIFLE.

ENTRIES FOR THE LEAGUE MATCHES.

The Victoria Garrison Artillery Rifle Association have entered six teams for the Dominion Rifle League shoots this year. The matches will be shot on Saturday afternoons—the 15th and 24th of May and 12th and 26th of June. Teams must be composed of ten bona fide members each, so that it will require a very material addition to the present membership of the association to enable the complete numbers to be made up. There will be two series of prizes: first for Martini-Henry or Lee-Metford rifles, and, second, for carbines. Each regiment or association may enter any number of teams, and it is not necessary to have the same men on a team in each match. The names must be handed to the range officer before commencing to fire. The usual arrangements have been made with respect to telegraphing the scores to headquarters immediately after the shooting.

BASKET BALL.

Y. M. C. A. VS. NO. 2 COMPANY.

The basket ball team of the Y. M. C. A. are anxious to try conclusions with the crack team from No. 2 Company of the volunteers, and to that end have issued a challenge for a match for tomorrow evening at the drill hall, which challenge has been accepted with becoming alacrity on the part of the soldier boys. The Y. M. C. A. players are as follows: A. Reid, W. Wrigglesworth, W. Kinsman, A. E. Wilson, J. Hemsworth, H. Erskine and W. Peden, with J. Noot and F. Humber as reserves.

THE TURF.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

With six certain starters in the members' challenge cup and as many in the ladies' plate, besides large fields in both pony races, the gentleman who handles the starting flag on Saturday next at the club spring race meeting will have a by no means easy task, but the greater the number of runners the greater the interest taken by the spectators, and with good fields it only requires a free close finishes to make the best day's racing seen in the province for some time past. The critics assert that Cruiser has the best in the members' cup, and Riley in the ladies' plate, but, as usual, the stable are willing to back Messina for the double event, though why they should put any faith in this sulking mare after her performances in the past, it is difficult to say. The following riding colors have also been registered: Mr. H. B. Rogers, blue, yellow sleeve and cap; Mr. A. J. Dallain, blue, old gold sleeves and cap.

LACROSSE.

MAPLE LEAVES PREPARED.

This year the Maple Leaves, of New Westminster, are determined on sharing honors with their rivals. They have already started in to practise, and commence this season with a presentable financial sheet. At their annual meeting held some days ago they elected A. W. Gray as delegate to the Junior Lacrosse Association, which meets either in Victoria or Nanaimo before many weeks. The officers of the club this year are as follows: Hon. president, Mr. J. C. Whyte; president, Mr. R. Jardine; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Mahony and F. Broad; secretary-treasurer, N. W. Clarke; executive committee, A. Gray, T. Rankin, J. Lusier, A. E. Eickhoff, F. Kelly; field captain, Geo. McMurphy.

HERE AND THERE.

The Y.M.C.A. Rowing Club will reorganize for the season at a meeting called for May 4, when the advisability of purchasing a four-oared racing shell will be considered.

SIWASH MINE OWNERS.

Even the Indians have become imbued with the restless fever of gold mine promotion, and some of them are rapidly developing considerable ability as such. The "hias cloosh stone," in the provincial vernacular, is found on the Saanich reservation, and now the more progressive bucks each has his little sample of rock in his pocket, which is brought forth with a knowing look and a promptitude that would do infinite credit to the oldest operator among the palefaces. The specimens taken from the outcroppings of the vein assay all the way from $12 per ton, and in some cases have caused no little excitement to the white men to whom they have been shown, but the alluring prospects of sudden wealth from these finds are quickly dissipated when it is learned that the lead is situated on an Indian reserve, as, owing to the law as it stands at present, the work of development would be surrounded with too much risk to warrant the outlay. Yesterday afternoon on Johnson street one of these would-be native mine owners insisted that everything was "hias clooch," as he had seen the Indian Commissioner and straightened out the difficulty, and if tenas chickaman was duly potlached he would cloosh-nannich plenty of the valuable ore. British Columbia has already Indians who own and operate sealing schooners, and if the Saanich tribe can only form themselves in a joint stock company they should be able to handle the new industry of mining.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the ... the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared ... Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

THE INDIAN RESERVE.

There is not a ratepayer in Victoria who would not hold up both hands in favor of a resolution given below, which Ald. McCandless proposes to bring before the council at its next meeting, and notice of which was posted at the city hall yesterday afternoon. The presence of the remnant of the Songhees Indians on their reservation inside the city limits has for years been an eyesore and an offence to citizens and tourists alike, and it is high time that in the interests of the city the nuisance be done away with:

"Whereas the Indian reservation located near the centre of our city is in our opinion detrimental to the progress of the city; and whereas the time has now arrived when the interests of the Indians and the city demand the removal of the Indians from its immediate proximity; and it is the unanimous wish of our citizens that the Indians be removed and the reserve thrown open for public purposes; therefore be it resolved that the Dominion and Provincial governments be requested to take such steps as will guarantee the speedy removal of the Indians to a more suitable location."

ATE THEIR COMRADES.

Dreadful End of the Crew of the French Fishing Vessel "Vaillant."

She Set Sail With Seventy Aboard but All Are Gone but Three.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 27.—The French fishing vessel Vaillant, Capt. Pierre, bound from St. Malo for Miquelon, struck an iceberg on the Grand banks on the 16th inst. and almost immediately foundered. She had 73 fishermen on board and all took to the boats. Only one of these has thus far been heard from. When she left the vessel her complement was seven men, but three of them perished from exposure and hunger. The bodies of the first two were thrown overboard, but the survivors in their desperation were driven to cannibalism and ate the dead. The boat was picked up yesterday by the schooner Victor Eugene, which arrived at St. Pierre to-day. The survivors are in a shocking condition, and so badly frost-bitten that their arms must be amputated.

MR. MUNRO MILLER and his daughter and son were violently thrown out of a rig in a runaway on the Saanich road yesterday morning. All three were more or less scratched and bruised, but not seriously injured. The horse and buggy fared worst in the episode.

THE only business transacted by the directors of the Jubilee hospital at their meeting last night was the passing of the regular routine report of the resident physician, including last month's salaries.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

Cures all Blood Diseases, from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BIRTH.

McNIVEN—In this city, on the 28th inst., at No. 20 Kingston street, the wife of J. D. McNiven, of a son.

MARRIED.

HOY LE VINE—On Wednesday, 28th, inst., at Centennial Methodist Church, by Rev. J. F. Betts, Jas. A. Hoy, of Cobble Hill, to Lottie A. Le Vine, of New York.

DIED.

KIRSOP—On Friday, the 23rd inst., at his residence, 161 Chatham street, George Kirsop, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the age of 77.

CHROW—At 18 Scorseby street, Victoria, on Saturday, April 24, 1897, John Gordon, infant son of J. and E. M. B. Chrow, aged 8 months and 10 days.

CAVE—In this city, on the 26th inst., of cardiac paralysis, Howard Vincent Cave, a native of Berkshire, England, aged 33 years.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1897.

A FACTIOUS OPPOSITION.

Rarely has a more unreasonable or disgracefully factious opposition been exhibited in a legislative assembly than is being shown in that of this Province towards the railway policy of the government. It has not succeeded so far, and it will not succeed so far as the few expiring kicks of a moribund faction are concerned; but the venom of the motive is apparent and wholly discreditable to those whom it animates. The government decided upon a railway policy. It did not extend as far as some of the friends of the government wished, but it embraced as much as a majority of the legislature seemed willing to concede, and doubtless in point of fact goes as far as the government was warranted in asking the house to grant at this time. It was predicated upon the position that in the railway development of the Province both the Provincial and the Federal governments ought to assist. It was fought through the house on principle, and the principle was affirmed. This having been accomplished it straightway became the duty of the opposition to cease from their attacks upon the measure and use their best efforts to make it a success. Loyal men would have done this; broad-minded men would have done it; men fitted for the responsibilities of legislation would have done it. But, with a very few exceptions, the members of the opposition are neither loyal, broad-minded, nor fitted for the responsibilities of legislation. They are fit for nothing but to peck and carp at the government. They are astute to discover little tricks that annoy, while accomplishing nothing. Their hostility is easily accounted for. They know that the Federal government is at this time considering how it shall supplement what the Provincial legislature has done. They know that if a plan of doing this can be reached, a period of active railway construction will be begun this year and every industrial interest in the Province will be thereby promoted. This would redound to the credit of the local government, and it is for this reason and this only that the opposition hope to thwart the ministerial policy. The subsidy bill has passed, but not until an amendment was inserted that may delay the building of the Penticton-Boundary road. It is now sought to cripple the Coast-Cariboo road. They are fighting the Cassiar railway. They do this not because they hope to succeed in the house, but because they hope they will frustrate any efforts which may be made at Ottawa to secure recognition of the just claims of this Province. They know that it will militate against the presentation of those claims somewhat if it is made to appear that there is local opposition to the projects for which aid has been asked.

We have spoken of the opposition as a whole in this connection, but more for convenience than anything else, for we are yet unconvinced that none of the gentlemen on that side the house will rise to an appreciation of their duty and strengthen the hands of the government when it shall ask recognition at Ottawa by withdrawing their opposition to the carrying out of a policy the principles of which the house has approved and the whole country has endorsed.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Conflicting reports have been received from the Nile Valley, but they all agree on one point, namely, that the Anglo-Egyptian expedition must go as far as Khartoum. At present the need of a railway to forward supplies from the base of operations delays the advance, but work of construction is proceeding rapidly and it is hoped that by fall the line will be completed to Abu Hamed, from which point navigation is uninterrupted up to and beyond Khartoum. What the Khalifa is doing appears to be open to doubt. One report says that he has abandoned both Khartoum and Omdurman; another is to the effect that he is still there, but, taking warning by the fate of Dongola, has entrenched his troops at some distance from the river, so as to be safe from the gunboats. It will be remembered that the great success of the operations, which led to the capture of Dongola, was due in a large measure to the work of the gunboats. The quality of the Egyptian soldiery, that is the Fellaheen regiments, in an engagement unsupported by a flotilla has yet to be tested. They have proved themselves to be much better soldiers than was expected, but whether they are equal to a prolonged battle and the carrying of a position by assault remains to be seen. The black soldiers who have been enrolled in the Egyptian army are superb fighters. There is no mistaking their capacity for any sort of campaign work. They are remarkably amenable to discipline, and, when well led, will go anywhere and attempt anything. The only difficulty about them is that there is not enough of them. They are nothing else but fighters, knowing or caring for no other life. They are expensive fellows to maintain, for their wives go with them and bring up their families in the camp, or rather immediately in the rear of it. These families furnish most of the recruits to the black regiments. If General Kitchener had enough of these soldiers, the conquest of the Soudan would be the work of a summer holiday, but as it is, the general opinion is that he will have to be reinforced by at least 5,000 regular British troops or Sikhs and Goorkas from India before he will be in a position to smash the Kalifa for good.

A report is in circulation that the French have pushed an expedition through to the Upper Nile with the view of cutting off the British advance, and preventing the extension of British territory from Southern Egypt to the Cape. For two or three years desultory reports of such an expedition, which was said to be going in by way of Lake Tchad, have been published; but no one seems to be quite sure that it has any existence, and the story now told about its having reached the Nile may be the invention of some correspondent. It is stated in the dispatches more as a suggestion than as a fact. It is to be remembered in this connection that the chain of Soudanese states extending from the Niger to the Nile are of some political importance, and would probably not recognize the suzerainty of France simply because a French expedition had traversed their territory. Reports from the Upper Nile valley are to the effect that the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian force is awaited by the people with much anxiety, for they will welcome anything that will relieve them from the yoke of the Khalifa.

The first sixty miles of the proposed Coast-Kootenay railway will pass through one of the finest agricultural sections of the Province. Perhaps, all things considered, it may be said to be the best farming section. Certainly nowhere else in British Columbia, and in very few, if any, places in the Pacific Northwest, can an area of fully 400,000 acres be found, so much of which is of the very highest quality. Very much of this land is now held in large tracts, but our information regarding it and our knowledge of conditions prevailing elsewhere suggest that, taking it altogether, it could be used to best advantage if it were divided up into small holdings, say an average of 40 acres, and this is likely to be the manner in which it will be ultimately dealt with. As a basis of calculation let us assume it to be so divided. This would give 10,000 farms and a resident farming population of more than 50,000 people. This would call for an urban population, meaning thereby the people who would reside in towns, villages and hamlets, who would be engaged in the various mechanical, mercantile, transportation and professional occupations needed by such a community, of fully 25,000, thus making an approximate population for this small portion of the Province of 75,000. This is a matter of very great interest, and must play an important part in bringing about the early construction of the railway mentioned. The whole line, in fact, except the 35 or 40 miles through the mountains, will support population engaged in other industries than mining. Even the mountain section has been described by Mr. Harper, who rode on horseback through from Hope to Similkameen in 1862, as possessing many districts admirably adapted for sheep and cattle raising. East of the mountains it is generally known that extensive fertile valleys are found, and that climatic conditions prevail that are highly favorable to all kinds of farming.

The resignation of F. C. Gamble, C.E., for many years resident Dominion engineer in British Columbia, will be unwelcome news to the public. Mr. Gamble, in his long experience here, has proved himself to be a highly capable officer, and has a knowledge of the conditions existing on the Coast possessed by no one else. He declines to give the reasons for his resignation, but we hope they are such as can be removed by the Department so that his invaluable services can be retained. Whether the removal of the office from Victoria to New Westminster has anything to do with the resignation we can only surmise, but it may have something to do with it. There is a report current that in arranging for work on the Fraser the Department of Public Works has clothed Mr. Roy, C. E., with authority which would clash with the powers heretofore exercised by Mr. Gamble without relieving him of the responsibility. We mention these matters because they are the only reasons that appear to occur to anyone, and Mr. Gamble himself is strictly non-committal. Whatever may be the actual cause that have led up to his resignation it is greatly to be regretted, and Mr. Tarte will make a great mistake if he does not enquire very fully into the matter before accepting the resignation. There is a local grit coterie here who have their knives out for every Conservative in office, and if the Minister of Public Works plays into their hands he will do the public service an injury. Mr. Gamble must have some good cause for the step he has taken, and Mr. Tarte cannot afford not to investigate it. As for the removal of the office from Victoria, it is not a very great matter of itself, but no good reason can be given for the change. If it has been done for the purpose of making Mr. Gamble resign, it is a very small piece of business, but quite worthy of those who seem to have the ear of the ministry in the matter of patronage.

It is said that $1,500 are being sent out of the Province every day for butter. This is a remarkable state of things in view of the exceptionally favorable conditions for dairying existing here. This is over half a million dollars a year. All this money and more, too, might be saved if our ranchers would exercise co-operation or otherwise consider by how to supply the home market with butter. It is not to the point to say that it does not pay to make butter. Good butter will readily sell for 25 cents a pound. It would probably bring more than this, but we want to be on the safe side by naming a figure which would not be much, if any, cut by imported butter from California. It would not cost many to make ten pounds of butter a week and spend a day with a team in marketing it; but it would pay handsomely to establish co-operative dairies and manufacture butter at this figure. But it is not only the profit on the dairying that would make this line of action advantageous to the ranchers. The by-products of dairy farming are sometimes as valuable as the direct output. We urge this question upon the attention of Colonist readers and invite them to use our columns freely to discuss it. We feel safe in saying that if the ranchers of this Province would make an effort to supply the home demand for butter, the sales of this commodity and of the other products which would result from an increase in dairy farming would before the expiration of two years add more than half a million dollars to their income. "There's millions in it."

The people of Seattle want Admiral Pallisier to send over a man-of-war to take part in the three days' celebration which is being planned there, beginning July 4. We do not know how the suggestion will strike the Admiral, but from a landsman's point of view our neighbors could strengthen their case by sending over one of the white squadron, if there is a ship available, to take part in our Diamond Jubilee demonstration, June 22. Not being advised as to the movements of the United States vessels on the North Pacific station, we do not know if one will be in these waters at that time. Can any of our Seattle contemporaries give the necessary information?

We reprint a paragraph from the Toronto Globe in regard to the halibut fishing. To this the Globe added the flippant comment: "Cannot some one devise a new taxation for their special benefit?" The halibut fishermen are not asking for a special tax, but the people of British Columbia would like the Globe or some one else to tell them why the Federal authorities permit American fishermen to catch halibut in Canadian waters?

The Times has reviewed the Colonist's partial exposition of the excellent record of the local government, and finds the only subject of criticism to be the omission of the officer having the matter in hand to get the Speaker's signature to the warrant before issuing the writ for the election in Chilliwack. This is not a very serious matter, and was a mere oversight that hurt no one.

There is a good deal of comment in the Eastern and American press about the alleged intention of British Columbia to deprive aliens of the right to file on mining claims. Generally speaking, of course, the idea is condemned, and in severe language. It will be interesting to these papers to learn that there is no such measure before the legislature.

Some of our interior contemporaries continue to discuss the question of redistribution. The only objection to this is that it is premature. Next year—that is before the general election—the whole subject of redistribution will have to be considered, and it would be folly to do now what might have to be changed next year.

While there is a difference of opinion as to the navigability of Hudson's Strait, the fact remains that very few vessels have ever been lost in the strait since the organization of the Hudson Bay Company. American steam whalers use the strait early and late every year with perfect safety.

Just before the Easter recess the Minister of Railways announced that the whole subject of aiding railway construction was receiving the attention of the Ministry, and that it was impossible to say what policy would be adopted.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

She: "I am going to test your love. Is there anything you will give up for me?" He: "Certainly, dear; all the other girls."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Don't look so glum, Hilkerton; use cheery words—they cost nothing." "Cost nothing? If I speak ten cheery words to my wife she asks me for some money."—Chicago Record.

"Why under the sun does Whimperly want a divorce? His wife had a great deal of money when he married her." "And she has it yet. That's the whole trouble."—Detroit Free Press.

Jackie: "What does it mean by 'seeing the humorous side of things?'" Father: "Well, my son, take a banana-peel, for example. How many sides has it?" Jackie: "Why, two, of course." Father: "Exactly; and when some other man steps on that banana-peel, he sees the serious side of it and you see the humorous side."—Truth.

New Westminster, April 27—(Special)—Mr. Fraser, of the government survey party, is having gauges put in the river at Wharnock and Quesnelle Forks, so that the rise and fall of the river can be accurately tested. The readings will be made public for the convenience of river pilots.

WHITEWATER STRIKE.

J. C. Eaton, of the Whitewater mine, in the Slocan, who is spending a few days in the city, received a telegram from his foreman yesterday stating that a new strike of four feeet of ore had been made in the No. 1 tunnel. This tunnel was the first work ever done on the mine. In the early days of its development the showing was not regarded highly, and but little work had been done.

"So far as the Whitewater is concerned," said Mr. Eaton, "the question of depth of ore bodies has been satisfactorily answered. At the bottom of the 35-foot winze in No. 4 tunnel we have still ore of high grade, and at a depth of over 400 feet from the surface. We have ore in six tunnels on the property, and there is no reason why it should disappear in the seventh.

"The Whitewater has paid its owners $42,000 in dividends within the past few months. Most of the ore which has been shipped has been taken out in development, and but little stoping has been done. We shipped seventeen cars of ore last month."—Spokesman-Review.

TAKEN FROM VICTORIA.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, who for the past sixteen or eighteen years has filled the important position of resident engineer of the Dominion public works department, looking after every phase of the work with the care and good judgment of skill and experience, has handed in his resignation. His resignation takes effect on June 30, and with it comes also the startling information that the Dominion government had decided to take away from Victoria and place at Westminster the office of the local engineer. This change has been ordered to take effect at the end of June. Why this is being done Mr. Gamble is not inclined to say, nor why he had decided to send in his resignation. His successor is Mr. Jos. R. Roy, of Montreal, who, as will be remembered, was sent out to the coast by the Dominion government to survey the Fraser river for the purpose of ascertaining if it is possible to prevent the yearly inundations of the farm lands of the valley.

Prior to Mr. Gamble's taking the position the office was known as that of the Dominion government agent, a position which Sir Joseph Trutch occupied for some years. Mr. Gamble then acted as assistant.

CANADIAN INVENTORS.

Below will be found the full list of American patents granted this week to Canadian inventors. This information is furnished us by M. M. Marion & Marion, international patent solicitors, Temple building, Montreal:

580,360—Chas. H. Bachy, furnace for burning hydro-carbon.
580,363—Jos. Berron, Jackmantown, Me., oar for rowboats.
580,446—Dixon Best, Peterborough, Canada, petroleum engine.
580,597—Arthur H. Desand, Montreal, Canada, fire extinguisher.
580,698—Clarence G. Labert, Bloomington, Ill., cornhopper.
580,464—Melville J. Ovirell, ready calculator.
580,503—Thomas Paterson, Peterborough, Canada, laundry case.
580,639—Leon A. Renaud, Chicago, Ill., stopper extractor.
580,684—Gedeon M. Granger, Alleghany, Pa., ear fenter.

SIR HENRY TURNED PHOTOGRAPHER.

London, April 26.—Sir Henry Thompson has just equipped the Royal Observatory at Greenwich with the finest instrument or combination of instruments in existence for the prosecution of astronomical researches by means of photography.

JOLY TO RESIGN

Montreal, April 26.—Considerable excitement is caused here by a bulletin from Ottawa announcing that Joly will resign and Dobell succeed Sir Donald A. Smith in London, also that Mowat and Mulock are candidates for lieutenant-governorships.

"PAINE'S."

The Name and Reputation Imply Much.

Paine's Celery Compound Establishes Safety, Health and Strength.

Never Allow Any Dealer to Persuade You to Take Something Else.

"Paine's!" Glorious talismanic name that speaks a wealth of hope and health to the thousands of disease-burdened men and women!

"Paine's!" Marvellous healer that cures when all other medicines fail.

"Paine's!" Thou bright loadstar of the despondent that bringest a world of joy and new life after the doctors have declared the case to be incurable.

Now is the time to use Paine's Celery Compound if you would be well happy and hearty.

The heart, kidneys, liver, stomach—all these great organs with the majority of people are out of order in the spring time, and call for aid and repairing so that their work may be properly done.

If you have any of these organs out of repair your whole nervous system is out of gear and your life is in peril.

Paine's Celery Compound gives perfect action to the heart and other important organs; it makes pure blood, gives perfect digestion, sweet sleep, and puts you in a condition of vigor and strength that enables you to battle against the heat of summer and all the epidemics that may arise.

Remember that "Paine's" is the kind that cures. Refuse the something just as good that some dealers would offer you. Ask for Paine's Celery Compound and see that you are supplied with it.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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The Vigor Of Youth.

You never know how highly you prize it until you begin to see indications of its loss. How much it has to do with your happiness, confidence in yourself, your peace of mind and your ambition for the future. We all like to feel young—like to be young in the vigor of brain and other vital powers.

The weakness and disease which ages people before their time is not the result of accumulated years, it is the effect of wrong living, excess and dissipation. The vital power is drained from the nerves; the foundation of manly vigor is gone. The animal magnetism—the electricity—is wasted.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

Is a sterling remedy for these symptoms. It restores youthful energy. It cannot bring back the years when they are gone, but it can restore vigor that should never have been lost. The thousands of men who feel old at thirty-five and forty, when they should be at their best, can be made to feel as good as nature intended them at that age. Scientific men now recognize the worth of Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt as a tonic for weak nerves, and it enjoys a wonderful sale. Read "Three Classes of Men," Dr. Sanden's book. It will be sent closely sealed free. Address

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255 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.

☞ Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

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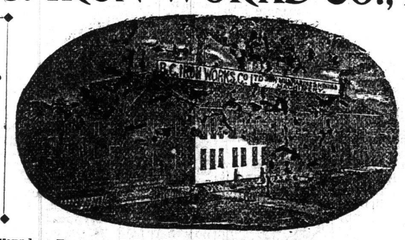

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General Founders, Engineers, Boiler Makers and Manufacturers of all classes of Machinery. Keep in stock a full supply of Engineers' and Mill Supplies; Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, Steam Fittings, Wood-Split Pulleys, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, etc. Estimates for Boilers and Engines on application.

Corner Alexander Street and Westminster Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
P.O. Drawer 754. Telephone 316. Cable address, "Co' c.

BURIED AT SEA.

Halifax, April 26.—(Special.)—The Allan steamer Laurentian arrived from Liverpool yesterday after a boisterous voyage. On Wednesday last one of the passengers, Elizabeth Hayes, who was on her way to Winnipeg, accompanied by her husband, suddenly became ill and on Thursday died. She was consigned to the deep next day.

NOTICE.

STOCK CERTIFICATES
STOCK LEDGERS,
STOCK JOURNALS
MINERS' PAY SHEETS,
MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS
MINING REPORTS,
MINING MAPS AND PLANS
SEALS.

LITHOGRAPHED LETTER PRESS

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA

SUCCESSFUL GROWERS USE The STEELE, BRIGGS SEEDS SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA CATALOGUES FREE The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate at Harrison Lake, New Westminster District:—

1. Commencing at a post on lake shore, north side of Black Creek; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake shore.

2. Commencing at a post on lake shore, about half a mile from Black Creek; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains, thence north to shore of lake and along shore to place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post on the lake shore, about one mile down from what is known as the Narrows; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north to lake shore and following the shore to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post on the lake shore one and one-half miles south of Six-Mile Creek; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north to lake shore and following shore to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post on the shore at the northeast corner of the lake; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake; thence south along shore to place of commencement.

JAMES & ARTHUR TRETHEWAY.
ap15-sw

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher.
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

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JAMES & ARTHUR TRETHEWAY.
ap18-sw

TURKEY GOBBLED THEM

Poor Little Greece Has Met With a Heavy Defeat at Larissa.

Hope Is Not Given Up—Battle Will Be Waged at Pharsalos.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY, Larissa, April 23.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The development of the Greek position in front of Tyronovos continues. Colonel Audenonitz, with a brigade of the second division, arrived from the West yesterday evening and took up a position south of Deliler, with the right wing, which is now 8,000 strong and commanded by General Mavrenichalis. The left wing is under command of General Mastropas, and is composed of 5,000 infantry and six batteries of artillery, 36 guns. It occupies a position from the Mati road to Delier. On the extreme right is the cavalry brigade, composed of five squadrons. The plan of the Greek commander is evidently not to press attacks until reinforcements arrive from Athens. The Turks have not less than 9,000 infantry, three squadrons of cavalry and 22 guns.

During Thursday night a battalion of Evsones was entrenched on a hill in the centre of the Greek position, and the whole of the Greek line had advanced. The foreign legation was held in reserve. From dawn until 10 o'clock a fierce artillery battle raged, and then a battalion of Greek infantry and a mounted battery opened fire from the left of Mati on the Turkish line, along the ridge above Mati and the mouth of the pass. The Turks retired under a galling fire and for a time the Turkish artillery poured in shells, but they were harmless, bursting too high. At midday firing ceased until one o'clock, when the Turks made a furious assault upon the Greeks with three battalions of infantry, supported by two batteries of artillery, pushing forward from Critizovali towards Kutavi, which was held by Mavromichael's infantry and the mountain batteries. The latter pour a hot fire on the advancing Turks, while both attacking and defending infantry engaged in rapid fire. Then the Turks again tried shells, but without avail. Reinforcements soon came to the aid of the Greeks and the engagement was continued until nightfall, the Greeks stubbornly contesting the Turkish advance, though the Turks succeeded in gaining two kilometres during the course of the day. Although four desperate attacks were made upon the Greek left by the Turkish batteries, the Greeks cannon thundered fast and furious, while the Greek infantry extended on the mountain side poured rapid volleys into the Turkish lines, repelled each advance, and at nightfall the Greek left had gained ground.

ATHENS, April 26.—Advices from the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Turks at Larissa say a quantity of military stores abandoned by the Greeks at Tyrnavos and other places proves they did not retreat, but fled precipitately. The Greek government has demanded of the directors of Thessian railroads that they continue the service of the Volo-Larissa railroad. If the directors refuse, the government will occupy the line with troops. Three steamers have been sent from here to Volo to bring away women and children who sought refuge there. In official circles here it is not believed Volo is in danger at present, and the Greek fleet is relied upon to protect the port in case of necessity.

NOTE.—This apparently shows that the Turks have forced the Greeks to evacuate their quarters at Larissa, and that the Turks have not taken the offensive in invading Greece, and that Edhem Pasha has been able to redeem his promise that he would be in Larissa by Sunday.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Turkish army near Tyrnovos, Thessaly, published today, says: "I have just received from Edhem Pasha confirmation of the disorderly retreat of the Greeks. Seated in a captured Greek tent he said: 'It is finished, no one, however, understands why the Greeks abandoned a position strong and well fortified.' Edhem Pasha believes the Turks would speedily have crushed the Greeks, but it is said the Greek commander was warned of the arrival of the Turks by a priest belonging to a Greek village, who heard Albanian soldiers singing. The Greeks fled southward, destroying bridges, and leaving vast quantities of stores of barley, maize and, above all, brandy. A Turkish officer jokingly remarked to me: 'Greek officers must live on brandy.'"

LONDON, April 26.—The Greek government has decided, according to a dispatch from Athens, that if the Greeks are defeated at Pharasolos the army is to retire.

Special dispatches from Salonica says Edhem Pasha, Turkish commander in Thessaly, will probably attack the port of Volo, which is crowded with panic-stricken refugees from Tyrnovos and Larissa.

The Daily Graphic to-day publishes a dispatch from Larissa dated Thursday, saying General Macris, virtual commander-in-chief of the Greek forces, has resigned and been succeeded by General Mavromichaelis.

Later—The corresponeent of the Times at Larrisa, telegraphing from that point on Sunday evening, says: "The town was occupied by the Turkish cavalry at six this morning after a short skirmish. The Greek troops fled in panic and most of the civilians abandoned their residences. The Turks captured six large guns in the fort and a mountain battery with several prisoners, among whom were officers and all the military stores. Edhem Pasha prohibited any pillaging, and there has been neither massacres nor outrages, though some of the Greeks burned their houses. The dead are not numerous. The Turks maintained excellent discipline. The Greek army fled to the mountain sides. Many of the inhabitants are already returning. At this moment the Ottoman troops are entering the town in triumph, trumpets playing and banners waving. Mustapha Matik Bey has been constituted commandant of the town. He has taken possession of the bank with the money it contains. The town will be held by a small garrison. Military operations in this quarter are for the time concluded.

The cautious policy of Edhem Pasha is fully justified, and deserves every congratulation as a skilful and humane general.

ATHENS, April 25.—Midnight.—The spirits of the Athenians are rallying from the shock they experienced on receipt of the news of the retreat of the Greek army from Larissa to Pharaslos. Newspaper comments as a rule are more hopeful, and are beginning to recognize that the situation is not as critical as was at first supposed. A detachment of 2,000 Garibaldians has left for Epirus, but Ricetti Garibaldi remains to organize Italian volunteers, who are constantly arriving. Colonel Manos, commander of the Greek troops operating against the Turks in Epirus, is leaving Arta, and will resume his march upon Janina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—(Delayed in transmission)—News sent from Janina, Epirus, by foreign consuls shows the situation there to be precarious. Consuls have barricaded their houses and troops have been dispatched from Monastiri against mutinous Albanians.

ROME, April 26.—The Messager to-day published a dispatch from Salonica saying that the bombardment of that place to-day by the Greek fleet is believed probable.

PARIS, April 26.—A Berlin correspondent of the Figaro telegraphs that it is officially announced that Greece will neither solicit or accept intervention of the powers, and is preparing to negotiate direct with Turkey.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Tyronovos says it is rumored there that the Crown Prince Constantine has fled to Volo. As this is from Turkish sources it should be accepted with reserve.

LATEST.

ATHENS, April 26.—It is reported here that the Trikkala has been evacuated, and that the Turks are constructing temporary forts at Larissa. The latest dispatches from Epirus show that the Greeks have occupied all the positions around Pentepigadia.

NOT MUCH SATISFACTION.

LONDON, April 26.—The House of Commons reassembled to-day after the Easter recess. The Liberal leader, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, asked the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, whether the government would make a statement in relation to the Turkish-Greek war and the policy of the government relations thereto, and whether a British force was still engaged in the blockade of the island of Crete. Mr. Balfour replied that Her Majesty's government, like the governments of the rest of the powers, had agreed upon an attitude of neutrality. Of course, he added, the government was desirous so soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself to do what it can to offer its good offices as a mediator. Referring to Crete, Mr. Balfour said the powers having assumed the occupation of Crete before the war, had determined that the island should be considered neutral and the blockade maintained, in order to prevent opposition to their security. The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question regarding the treatment of prisoners on either side in the war between Turkey and Greece, said the foreign office had no information corroborating or denying reports of Turkish ill-treatment of Greek prisoners or of Greek ill-treatment of Turkish prisoners.

A GAME OF CARDS.

LONDON, April 24.—A sudden revival of interest in the Transvaal is noticeable here. Lord Rosemead, the retiring governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner in British South Africa, has left Captown for England, and Cecil Rhodes is taking full advantage of his absence. Yesterday, in a speech replying to an address welcoming him back to Capetown, Mr. Rhodes described his conflict with President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, as a game of cards that had been quite fairly played. Mr. Alfred Milner, the new governor and British high commissioner, who sailed from England a few days ago, has not arrived in Cape Town, and there is consequently nobody there to watch and control Mr. Rhodes. The return of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, to London yesterday from his Easter holidays and the appearance of a British squadron in Delagoa Bay are associated with the South African complications. It is thought here that Mr. Rhodes is prepared to resume his game of cards, playing his hand independently of the British government.

DRUNK WITH ARMENIAN BLOOD.

LONDON, April 24.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Speaker says: "The Turkish armies ought to be in Athens within a month. For the Turks this is strictly a religious war. They are full of fanaticism and drunk with the blood of the Armenians. The idea that the Sultan, even if he should be victorious, will come out of war readier than now to abdicate his power, comes from a mistaken view of his character and his policy. It does not follow from his fear of assassination and his apparent vacalliation in dealing with the ambassadors, that he is a weak man without a fixed policy. On the contrary, he is a very strong man, with the indomitable purpose to restore the power and glory of the Caliphat. Success in this war will make him stronger and more defiant than ever. It will arouse the courage and fanaticism of the Moslems throughout the world. Already the Fellaheen, as well as the Pasha of Egypt are contributing money for the war against the infidels and Mecca has appealed to India to come to the Sultan's aid."

STRENGTHENING ESQUIMALT.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—(Special)—Lieut.-Col. Wheeler, of the Imperial army, who is to have charge of the work at the new docks at Esquimalt, B. C., passed through the city yesterday en route West. He spent several days at Ottawa conferring with the Canadian military authorities. The garrison at Esquimalt is to be strengthened with an addition of 250 troops of the Imperial army. They will pass through Winnipeg in a special train early next week.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Arions Captured the Hearts of the Music Lovers of the Terminal City.

Indians Say That Bad Whites Fired Their Belongings at Sechelt—Wharnock Mines.

VANCOUVER, April 26.—(Special)—A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is sadly needed in Vancouver. Not considering the feelings of humane people, it is not an elevating sight for children to see the city pound keeper, a big, burly fellow, dragging a howling half choked cur through the public streets with a string tied tightly around its neck. This is becoming an every day occurrence, with the accompanying tableau made up of crying children and irate owners.

The Arion Club played to a fair-sized audience at the Vancouver opera house last night. They won an immediate and lasting triumph, for the performance stands near the top of artistic successes, amateur or professional, that have been achieved at Vancouver, and the company were perhaps more enthusiastically received than any similar organization ever visiting the Terminal City. Vancouver theatre-goers had, of course, heard of the Arion Club and the high merit of their performances, but praises wafted across the Gulf did not do them justice, and consequently last night's rare musical treat was a most agreeable surprise. The violin solos by Dr. Nash were highly praised by the many musical people in the audience, and Dr. Nash was enthusiastically encored at the conclusion of each number. "On the Mountains" brought out the full company in their initial effort. They captured the audience. The audience smiled, whispered to each other "Isn't that splendid!" and settled themselves for a long evening's enjoyment, and they were not disappointed. The "Happiest Land" followed, the soloists being R. R. Monro and F. Wollaston. The rendition of this was so pleasing that the company was obliged to repeat. "On the Sea" followed, and the audience again insisted on the repetition of the last verse. Mr. Greig, the very able conductor of the Arion Club, was good-natured and always consented, and Mr. Russell, the able accompanist, seemed never tired of manipulating the piano board. "On the Water" followed, W. S. Goodwin's fine tenor voice being heard to advantage in the solo. "At Sea" concluded the first part of the performance. The full company in this piece again showed their marvellous talent in descriptive work. As Little John, in Robin Hood, Mr. Kent was heard to advantage, and Mr. Russell's unusually sweet tenor voice in "The Image of the Rose" was much admired by the audience. The entire company were obliged to repeat the Swedish Folk song and the "Soldiers' Chorus."

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 26.—(Special)—May Day will be on the 14th of May this year, and Miss Maggie Gifford has been chosed as May Queen. The affair, as usual, is to be conducted by the city band.

Indians from Sechelt have notified the authorities that whites have set fire to their houses and destroyed them with their tools. Their loss, which they could ill afford, and represented the savings of years, was $500.

The Second Battalion paraded to Holy Trinity yesterday, the Westminster band and Vancouver bugle band leading the parade.

WHARNOCK.

WHARNOCK, April 24.—Recent discoveries at Wharnock show that we have a good mineral district; claims are being located daily, and assays run from traces up to $150 in gold and silver—mostly gold. One group of three claims has changed hands at a price of $2,600. The owners of the Yellow Jacket group are commencing development work to-day. The Kanaka claim, owned by George and William Walden, is to be opened up in a few days. Quartz from this claim shows free gold.

NEW DENVER.

Last Saturday the boiler for the steamer Slocan arrived at Rosebery, and Sunday a large force of men was at work putting the enormous piece of tubing into position. The new boat is presenting a splendid appearance as work progresses. The hull is painted and the upper and lower decks are finished ready for the painter. It is said the boat will make her initial trip on May 24, but it is highly probable she will be launched and making regular trips on the lake before that date.—Ledge.

LIKE THE WEST.

QUEBEC, April 26.—(Special)—The Montmorency and Charlevoix railway bridge at Montmorency Falls gave way last night. The recent rains have caused the rivers in the district to overflow their banks, and the country is inundated in several places.

THE BIG FOUR.

MONTREAL, April 26.—(Special)—The executive of the Senior Lacrosse League has decided that the Torontos, Cornwalls, Shamrocks and Capitals shall compose the Senior Lacrosse League. Applications of the Tecumsehs, Nationals and Quebecs have been rejected.

40 GEMS, 20 CENTS

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Cure All Troubles

Arising from Torpor of the Liver.

Easy and Quick—Banish Sick Headache—Purify the Blood and Eradicate All Impurities From the System.

The demand is big. The pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain. 40 in a vial, and 20 cents at all druggists.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Sir Richard Cartwright Defends the Government on the Reciprocal Clause.

Sir Charles Tupper Says It Violates a Treaty and Cannot Stand.

OTTAWA, April 17.—The two military organizations—the Dominion Riflemen and the Dominion Artillerymen—have held their annual meetings this week. The most notable speech at the rifle meeting was that of Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in the absence of Dr. Borden, is acting minister of militia. The old knight was in great form; indeed, it was the opinion of many that he had never been heard to better advantage. After disarming his audience by claiming that he did not know anything of military affairs and asking their forgiveness if he committed any faux pas, Sir Richard proceeded to discuss military affairs in a way which delighted all those who heard him. Only a few years ago it was the custom of the politicians, on both sides, to cut down the militia estimates to the last cent, and it is gratifying now to learn that a new era has dawned. It was inaugurated by the Conservatives, and the Liberals are determined to carry it on. Fancy Sir Richard, two or three years ago, expressing himself in favor of the organization of a Canadian contingent to lend a hand in fighting the battles of the empire, no matter where the field of conflict might be.

It will be gratifying news to your readers who are connected with the artillery of British Columbia to learn that the government purposes devoting more attention to this arm of the service. It was announced at the meeting that the 5th Regiment was now armed with modern weapons, but as regards some of the garrison artillery in Eastern Canada this is not the case. One commandant of a garrison company in Ontario said that the gun which his men handled was nearly 100 years old, and yet they managed to take the prize for efficiency in the province. Sir Donald Smith at this meeting related an incident which occurred when he was a young man. There were six old brass cannon at Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, which were supposed to have been brought over by Jacques Cartier. They had grown into disuse, were rusty, and required a good deal of burnishing up. Sir Donald paid a man to clean them, and then he thought he would like to fire one himself. The cannon was duly loaded and Sir Donald was about to apply the match when a gentleman of more experience than himself insisted that the gun should be fired with a slow match. He made Sir Donald retire with him to a safe distance, and fortunate it was for the Canadian people and their "first citizen" that he did, as the cannon burst into a thousand pieces. "And," said Sir Donald, "had I not been reluctantly dragged away that day, I am afraid I should not have been here to-day to relate this incident."

Quite a little talk has been created by the recent pamphlet by Mr. Edward Farrar on the bonding question. It is an able defence of the Canadian roads from the proposed attempts to deprive them of a privilege which they now enjoy. There is sitting at Washington a special committee, the object of which is to seek an excuse to squeeze the Canadian railways by preventing them from carrying freight from one point in the United States to another point in the same country via the Canadian route. If the bonding privilege is withdrawn it will mean a considerable loss to the Canadian railways. Thirty per cent. of the traffic of the Grand Trunk is of the character indicated, while 10 per cent. of the C.P.R. traffic comes within the same category. Sir William Van Horne and Mr. Hays have both asked to be heard before this congressional committee, as they realize that the welfare of their roads is bound up in the maintenance of the present condition of things.

The prohibition plebiscite, it is now stated, will be in effect a prohibitory law supposing the majority of the people declare themselves in favor of it. The newspaper organs of the government intimate that the falling off in revenue amounting to seven or eight million dollars, which the adoption of prohibition would involve, will be met by a direct tax of $1.50 per head. At the very outset, therefore, the people are to be made to realize, that is, the advocates of prohibition as well as those opposed to it, that all classes of the community must pay the bill. Direct taxation has long been talked of, but this is the first time in which it has been seriously suggested as a federal tax. It is absurd, however, to suppose that the government could run the business of the country with the present revenue reduced by seven or eight million. It has been suggested that the liquor tax might be collected by the municipal authorities, each municipality to remit to its provincial government, which would retain the money. The federal authorities would deduct the amount from the annual subsidy.

OTTAWA, April 26.—(Special)—Two speeches only were delivered on the tariff debate. Sir Richard Cartwright is the first minister to explain the government's position regarding the favored nation clauses. He contends that Canada being a self-governing colony, she is fully independent; hence in a matter of a reciprocal clause there is not likely to be interference. Sir Charles Tupper in reply, claimed that the government had violated solemn treaty obligations of Great Britain, and the bill assuredly will be disallowed. Moreover, they had put it out of their power to secure preferential trade with the Mother Country, as they had given away every concession.

An order-in-council has been passed appointing Charles Moss the new judge of appeals for Ontario.

The department of militia recognizes the force of objections that were laid down for the selection of men for the jubilee battalion that they must have certificates of qualification from one of the schools of military instruction. Had it been insisted upon certain of the best men could not have been chosen. Commanding officers of different corps asked to furnish men have now been notified that the order is withdrawn, and they can use their own discretion in the matter.

There is sad news for mayors of leading Canadian cities who expect knighthood on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. It is authoratively announced that no honors of this class are to be conferred, as great difficulty would arise. It was felt under the circumstances that the best plan to avoid jealousy would be to confer titles on no chief magistrate of Canadian cities.

Work on the Bisley building has commenced. The site is said to be the best in the camp.

A NOVEL VIEW.

The Toronto Globe meets the proposal of the McKinley administration that the Pacific sealing question be re-opened with a counter proposition that, if the Americans seek to abolish pelagic sealing in order that the herd may be preserved for killing on the Pribyloff Islands for their sole profit, this profit be shared with the Canadians. This goes to the bottom of the matter at one thrust. The fact is that, apart from international regulations mutually agreed upon, the Canadian sealer has just as much natural right to kill the seal in the open sea as the American monopolist, who has leased the Pribyloff islands, has to kill it at the breeding ground. In the interest of the preservation of seal life, we have waived much of that right. A zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff islands has been declared sacred, and the Canadian sealers have been forbidden to use firearms in hunting their prey. Now it seems that this is not enough. The life of the seal herd, we are told, is still in danger, and more stringent regulations must be laid down. Prof. Jordan, head of the American Behring sea commission for 1896, has a pessimistic article in the Forum, in which he contends that "if existing forms of international law fail to protect a noble and valuable animal to its migrations or its feeding excursions at sea, then more international law must be written, and the actual habits of the animal must determine the nature of such law." Failing this, he recommends the branding of the fur of female pups so as to destroy its commercial value, and the herding of the males during August, which he thinks will put an end to pelagic sealing.

Now no one would regard the destruction of the seal with anything but sorrow—not even the people who wiped out the buffalo. But, as the Globe insists, why should all the other nations give up their rights to hunt in the open sea, while the United States reaps all the benefit? "Are the sacrifices to be all on the one side," asks the Globe, "while our American friends go on reaping their fat rentals and dividends, at the same time sticking their tongues in their cheeks at the good-natured simplicity of their northern neighbors? There would be no difficulty of coming to an agreement about regulations calculated to perpetuate seal life provided Canada is allowed a fair share of the results of her abnegation. A fair division of the rentals should be the basis of her abandonment of the right to pelagic sealing."

There may or may not be official inspiration behind this proposal; but it forces into the problem a feature worth considering. There would not be much enthusiasm in British Columbia over a suggestion that the Canadian sealing industry consent to commit suicide. Hampered as they are now, they find the hunting of the seal profitable. It is true that their catch comes into competition with the skins secured by the American company on the Pribyloff islands; but that is hardly a reason for condemning them to commit hari-kari. But if we are all to make sacrifices that seal life may be saved to the world, it is not out of order to ask at this stage of the negotiations what sacrifice the Americans propose to lay on the altar of humanity.—Montreal Star.

GETTING READY.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—(Special)—The Winnipeg crew which is to visit Henley this summer to try to wrest from the English the Steward's cup, is practising conscientiously every evening. About 6 p.m. the crew leaves the boathouse and takes a spin on the Red River, their work giving satisfaction. It is early to make predictions as to their chances at Henley, and public opinion is divided on the issue. The two styles of rowing are widely different, and it is said that if the Winnipeg four win, it may be the means of revolutionizing the rowing system now in vogue in England.

CAUGHT BY THE ICE.

MURRAY BAY, April 26—(Special)—Never have the floods caused so much damage here as this spring. On Saturday the ice broke up and came down in great quantities, inundating a large extent of land on the lower parts of this village above the iron bridge. It completely flooded the houses, sheds and stables, some of which carried away. Fortunately the ice gorges near the iron bridge held, thus saving the factories and a great number of houses below from destruction.

WHAT IT MEANS.

MONTREAL, April 26.—(Special)—Your correspondent saw the president of the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company to-day, and he confirmed the report that their barbed wire branch was closing down as a result of the new tariff. About 200 men were thrown out of employment and probably more. He said the wire works at London, Hamilton and Winnipeg will also be compelled to close down.

A WHOLE MILLION.

It has been calculated that the telegraph company cleared a cool million on the fight at Carson, while the railroads raked in $750,000 additional. This is rather startling, but if so, it may be asked why the railroad and telegraph companies do not pool issues and bring off a championship go themselves. They might offer $500,000 for Jim and Bob to fight the thing over. The railroad and telegraph might also run their own kinetescope.—S. F. Call.

Health and vigor are essential for success. There ore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part IV., And Amending Acts.

"The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Seattle, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

1st. The mining, milling, smelting, or working ores by any process, or for any and all purposes:

2nd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge, and mortgage mining claims and mill-sites, whether patented or unpatented, granted or ungranted:

3rd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge and mortgage any other species of property, whether real or personal, not only for the purpose of mining, but for any other purpose whatever, and for the carrying out of any business for the acquisition of gain:

4th. To appropriate or locate waters in public streams, to dig canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, reservoirs, dykes, dams, and bridges, not only to facilitate mining, but for any other operation of business whatever, and to buy, sell, lease, own, and mortgage any of such property for any purpose whatever:

5th. To develop mining and other kinds of property, both upon the Company's own land and upon that of others, to build roads, trails, tunnels, drifts, shafts and cross-cuts:

6th. To build, buy, sell, lease, operate, pledge, or mortgage mills, furnaces, smelters and reduction works, and all kinds of machinery, either for mining operations or for any other kinds of business whatsoever:

7th. To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate steam and sailing boats and river crafts of all kinds, and steam or electric railways, with their rolling stock, telephone and telegraph lines, electric light lines; to erect machinery for the developing of electricity for the use of railway, telephone, telegraph and electric light lines, and for use in the mines, either for light or power, and to collect tolls or compensation for the use of same:

8th. To buy, sell, and traffic in merchandise of all kinds for all purposes; to build, buy, sell, lease and operate stores and merchandise:

9th. To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate and generally to act as brokers in and to deal in mining stocks and bonds, or any other kind of stocks or bonds for any and all purposes:

10th. To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage ores, bullion, concentrates, and sulphurets or any kind and all kinds and for all purposes:

11th. To operate in any and all of the aforesaid capacities in the Province of British Columbia, in so far as the laws of that Province may allow, and in conformity with the statutes respecting foreign corporations:

12th. To do any and all of the aforesaid acts and business either in the State of Washington or Province of British Columbia, or in any other State, Province, or country whatsoever:

The capital stock of the said Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of March, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
ap8 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts.

"The Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 2nd day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Buffalo, State of New York, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

For the purpose of prospecting, locating, procuring, holding, leasing, developing, selling and operating mineral claims, and of carrying on the business of mining and of the milling, smelting, reducing ores, and of obtaining from ores all that they may contain, and from river beds, bars and sands all of minerals, that they may contain by means of any process, and of purchasing ores for that purpose, and of prospecting, locating, procuring, holding, buying, leasing, selling, developing and operating mineral claims in river beds and bars and sands, and of mining river beds and bars and sands, and of engaging in quartz, placer and hydraulic mining, and of smelting, reducing, working, marketing and selling minerals obtained therefrom, and of acquiring, holding and leasing mineral lands by gift, purchase, lease, or as mortgagees, or otherwise as fully and freely as private individuals, and of selling, leasing, mortgaging and alienating the same.

The capital stock of the said Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 2nd day of April, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
ap10 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of pasture land in Lillooet District, commencing at a stake marked M.L.M., thence N. 40 chains to south line of Lot 13, thence W. along sea line 40 chains; thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains to initial post.

MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Leesser Dog Creek,
Lillooet District, B.C.
March 17th, 1897. ap8

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, sixty days after date, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the eastern shore of Tofino Inlet, near the mouth of Kennedy River, Clayoquot District, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island; commencing at the northwest corner post of W. J. Sutton's, Lot No. 82; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the shore of Tofino Inlet; thence easterly along the shoreline to the place of beginning.

CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO.
March 2, 1897. mr18

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR $1.00
J. W. MELLOR
Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plate Glass. Fort St., above Douglas. VICTORIA.
se10-1y

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.
e30-1ydaw

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

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

W. H. Ellis, Manager. | A. G. Sargison, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Published Every Day except Monday

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada $10 00
Paris of a year at the same rate.
Per week, if delivered 20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States $1 50
Six months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Regular Commercial Advertising, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 25 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

Weekly Advertisements—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Transient Advertising—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, $1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be all metal—not mounted on wood.

THE YUKON.

The Board of Trade is preparing a map showing the Yukon country and emphasizing the fact that the great placers are in Canada. Its publication will not come an hour too soon. The American papers on the Coast have very much to say of the Klondyke diggings, and they always speak of them so as to convey the impression that they are in Alaska. This is good policy on their part. If they advertised these wonderful deposits [illegible] ing in Canada the miners would come to British Columbia to outfit; but nine out of ten of those who go into the Yukon valley are under the impression that they are going into American territory. Hence it has come about that Seattle is the great outfitting point for mining territory in Canada. One of the Seattle papers prophesies a rush to the Yukon next year fully equal to that to California in the great days now nearly half a century past. It is not at all improbable. Indeed the only thing which prevents just such an inrush now is the lack of facilities for transportation for men and merchandize. When these have been provided people from all parts of the world will go into the Yukon, and one of the richest provinces of Canada will be erected there. One principal thing to be done now is to impress upon the public the fact that the Yukon gold mines are not in United States territory but in Canada.

LET ALL UNITE.

The Colonist can assure the Times that it does not pretend for one moment that the fact of the Columbia and Western being barred from accepting the $4,000 a mile subsidy for the Penticton-Boundary road will prevent the Dominion government from granting aid to railway development in this Province. What it does maintain, however, is this, that the constant obstruction on the part of the opposition to every suggested railway project may be used against the Province at Ottawa. The Times knows perfectly well that this may be the case. If this obstruction fails to produce what we must believe is its intended result, it will be because the British Columbia case is so strong and is so thoroughly a Canadian case that the tactics of the malcontents will come to naught. Our contemporary dwells upon what it alleges to be a fact, that the Colonist alone supported the subsidy bill which passed through the house. We shall not make the obvious comment upon this, for we are not concerned with what has happened. There is work to be done, and we draw the attention of the Times to the fact that the Colonist is the only paper that has urged and is now urging the claims of this Province upon the Dominion. The Colonist is quite content to take all the responsibility which attaches to it for its support of the subsidy bill, and it hopes that its contemporaries, by and bye, when Dominion aid has been secured and the work of railway development has been begun, will not forget that it has been left to stand almost alone in this battle for the interests of the Province. We once more appeal to the opposition to show themselves inspired by the instincts of patriotism in this matter and to take some occasion before the house rises to place themselves on record as favoring the just claims of the Province. Surely it is time to lay aside such mere partizanship and for once give a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether for British Columbia. Let us forget to be partizans and remember that we are fellow-provincialists, interested alike in promoting the welfare of our magnificent heritage. Some months ago the Colonist said that it mattered little to it who held the government offices, so long as the policy of the provincial administration was one for the material advancement of British Columbia. It believes that this spirit inspires every member of the provincial cabinet. The railway question is now out of the way, so far as the local house is concerned, for we assume that the Cassiar bill will pass. Why not treat it as having been lifted out of the domain of party politics? Everyone has not had his way, for that was impossible; but this is no reason why everyone should not unite to make the policy, which a majority of the legislature has ratified, a complete success.

THE DYKING BILL.

The bill to authorize the redemption of certain outstanding dyking debentures and the expenditure of $150,000 additional in improving the works already made, calls for very little comment, for its exceedingly desirable character is apparent from the preambles. As will be seen therefrom the debentures issued in pursuance of the act of 1894 entail an annual charge upon the Province of $12,960. The expenditure represented by these debentures has not been sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, so that a sum which will probably exceed $100,000 and be less than $150,000, must be laid out before the dykes are equal to the purpose for which they were intended and the work of reclaiming the lands is completed. It is proposed to take this matter out of the hands of the commissioners and deal with it as an ordinary public work. For this purpose the bill authorizes the government to make two loans, one of $324,000, to be used in retiring the guaranteed debentures, and the other of $150,000, to make the necessary improvements, in all $474,000. These bonds will create an annual charge for interest and sinking fund some $3,000 or so in excess of the payment which the Province now has to make on account of the guarantee of 4 per cent. interest. On the other hand, the Provincial treasury will be recouped for this outlay by the dyking tax, which will apply to a large area of reclaimed land, so that, in point of fact, the tax can be reduced and the Province be made whole in the matter. The plan is thoroughly a business one and must commend itself to business people. Nominally the Province assumes a greater responsibility than it is now under, but, as a matter of fact, it reduces its liability, because the new expenditure will create taxable value, which will contribute the interest and sinking fund. If something of this kind is not done the outlay on the dykes will be almost wholly lost, but the Province will have to go on paying close on to $13,000 a year for a long time to come without receiving any compensating benefit or without the least probability of ever receiving one cent of the money back again. This measure will receive the support of the house and be endorsed not only by the people of this district directly affected, but by the Province at large.

A GREAT WATERWAY.

The two hundred and thirty miles of railway which will connect Bute Inlet with the Fraser River at Quesnelle will tap a very fine waterway. The Fraser at Quesnelle is a very important river and drains a great lake system. It is navigable for the most part, so much so that there is good authority for the statement that an expenditure of $50,000 would make 600 miles of lakes and rivers accessible to steamers from Quesnelle. Indeed a short line of railway, not more than ten miles, from Stewart Lake to Babine Lake, would increase the water mileage to 700 miles, not including the country that may be reached via the Nechaco and Francois Lake. The head of Babine Lake is about midway between Hazelton on the Skeena and the head waters of the Omineca. It is well known that all the streams tributary to the Fraser carry gold, and the existence of old auriferous river channels has been demonstrated over and over again, while there is good reason to look for the discovery of extensive quartz deposits. The shores of the lakes above mentioned and the valleys of the most of the rivers are very well adapted for farming. In his report to the provincial government, made in 1893, D. T. Thompson, P.L.S., speaks of "the most fertile belt" drained by the Nechaco, and says "the climate is all that could be wished for. No extremes. . . . The snowfall is light." He adds that the Indians told him that "they never thought of feeding their cattle until Christmas, and that in March they could as a rule be turned out again." Mr. Strathern, P.L.S., in the same year estimated that $10,000 would make the Fraser navigable from Soda Creek to the Upper Nechaco. A. L. Poudrier, P.L.S., in his report speaks of this region in the highest terms. He compares the climate to that of Quebec without the snowfall. He tells of finding well ripened wheat growing where seeds were dropped from pack trains, and says that a chain of settlements could be established from the Fraser to the Skeena. Here is a sentence from his report, taken from page 997 of the sessional papers of 189 , which we commend to the maligners of Central British Columbia: "For stock raising purposes the valleys of the Enkado and the Bulkley offer more advantages than the Nechaco proper; but this last, with its level plains, rich white silts where a stone cannot be found, offers certainly the greatest advantage to farmers, and it is now well known that the largest extent of farming land in British Columbia is to be found there." This splendid section can be reached readily from the Coast after the railway from Bute Inlet has been constructed and a comparatively trivial expenditure is made upon the Fraser. This great river will play an important part in the near future of Central British Columbia.

THOSE CONCESSIONS TO BRITAIN.

A delicate question may arise as to the right of Germany, France, Belgium and some other countries to any abatement in duties which Canada may make in favor of Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster are alleged to have expressed an opinion favorable to such a right, but it is well to wait for a fuller report of their remarks than the press dispatches give before setting them down as committed to such a position, for the proposition is wholly a novel one. If this right does exist the discriminating feature of the tariff is worse than useless, for under the color of increasing our trade with the Mother Country Canada will take a long step in the direction of free trade. While this would be quite in harmony with the platform of the Liberal party, it is not what the public has been led to expect or what we have been told the ministry intended.

The real question involved is wider than Canadian politics, for it goes to the very root of the relations between the different parts of the Empire. The contention of the foreign consuls, as we understand it, is that so far as the tariff is concerned Great Britain and Canada are foreign countries, wholly independent of each other. This, indeed, seems to be the position taken by Sir Richard Cartwright. But while they are independent of each other in this respect it is claimed that "the most favored nation" clause in British treaties binds Canada not only so far as foreign countries are concerned, but in respect to her trade with Great Britain. That is to say, the component parts of the British Empire cannot foster trade between themselves to the exclusion, in any degree, of other countries, for they are bound as well within the Empire as without by the "most favored nation" clause in British treaties.

The point is a nice one, and there is no precedent for it that we are aware of. On one phase of the question it is interesting to note that the Marquis of Lorne asked the advice of the Colonial Office as to whether or not he should assent to the National Policy tariff, and was directed to follow the advice of his ministers. This was, so far as it went, a recognition of Canadian independence of the Mother Country in respect to the tariff, from which it would seem to be deducible that the Canadian parliament is at liberty to grant such concessions as it pleases in trade matters. Everything would be plain sailing if the treaty obligations of Great Britain did not come in. Can it be held that if Canada should make a concession to, say, France, every country having a commercial treaty with Great Britain, with a "most favored nation" clause in it, could claim similar concessions? If this is admitted, does it follow that if Canada makes a concession to Great Britain or Australia any such foreign countries would have a right to participate in the concession? It will readily be seen that such a question passes out of the domain of Canadian politics and becomes a matter of imperial concern. It is quite apart from the effect of the contemplated concessions upon Canadian trade. We think there will hardly be two opinions as to the expediency of permitting foreign nations to have any veto power over the trade relations between the different parts of the Empire. If it shall appear that the alleged concessions to Great Britain must extend to the nations of Continental Europe as well, there is no point in making them, but on the contrary they would injure Canadian industries and needlessly provoke hostility on the part of our Southern neighbors.

THE CHILLIWACK ELECTION.

The friends of the provincial government have decided to nominate Mr. T. C. Higginson for the vacancy in the local legislature created by the death of Mr. Kitchen. Mr. Higginson is very highly spoken of and will poll a large vote on personal grounds. With the excellent record made by the government to assist him, he ought to be able to redeem Chilliwack. The campaign will not be a long one, but there is enough time to instruct the electors in the truth regarding provincial issues, and we look for a very satisfactory result.

An attempt has been made to make capital against the government because of the terms on which the E. & N. Railway Company is willing to sell surface rights on the railway belt to miners. It is a matter with which the government has absolutely nothing whatever to do. The lands of the E. & N. Company passed out of the control of the government some time ago. They were handed over to the Dominion government, which made the bargain with the E. & N. Company, and the Provincial government had nothing to say in the matter. It is true that Hon. Mr. Turner interested himself to obtain as favorable terms as possible for miners, and the company have agreed to sell the surface rights with the timber to all miners for $3 an acre, with a royalty of 20 cents a ton on all ore raised. This is purely a voluntary agreement on the part of the company, and the miners regard it as liberal. It was mentioned in the house by Mr. Turner for the sake of giving it as great publicity as possible, but not because officially he had anything to do with the matter. As a matter of fact, while the company will deal with any one on this basis, it has in some cases given the surface rights outright to applicants. The land is private property, and the owners may do just what they like with it. They have no disposition to exact harsh terms from miners, and have not done so.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"It must be pretty tough to have a high-wayman order you to stand, eh?"

"I suppose so, but it's nothing to having a policeman tell you to move on."—Truth.

"What is your profession?"

"I write—poems, novels, romances, plays, etc."

"And what do you live on?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Willie is a remarkable boy," said the lad's mother to the eminent musician. "He remembers every tune he hears."

"Indeed."

"Isn't that a valuable faculty?"

"Well—it may enable him to become a successful composer."—Washington Star.

White—Did old Green recover from that railroad accident yet?

Black—No: but his wife did—to the tune of ten thousand.—Twinkles.

Dolly—I wish Willie Weakwitz would mind his own business and let me alone.

Polly—But he can't, Dolly—Why not?

Polly—Because he hasn't any mind and he hasn't any business.—New York Evening World.

Teacher—Give an example of the use of the word "contagious." Pupil—Street cars are not contagious. They are hard to catch.—Boston Transcript.

"What is the difference between an up-to-date young woman on a bicycle and a dog which follows her?"

"One wears trousers and the other pants."

Robert—So you were not accepted by Miss Vellum? What did she say? Did she tell you how sudden it was? Richard—Oh, dear no. She's literary, you know. She merely replied that she was very sorry, but I was not available.—Boston Transcript.

"So he praised my singing, did he?"

"Yes, he said it was heavenly."

"Did he really say that?"

"Well, not exactly, but he probably meant that. He said it was unearthly."

He (salesman)—Dear little hand (absentmindedly); I wonder if it will wash?

She (con spirito)—No, sir, it won't; nor it won't scrub, either: but if you want it to play the piano, it's yours, George.

A Dangerous Season.

NATURE REQUIRES AID IN THROWING OFF THE POISONS OF WINTER.

Close Confinement Leaves Old and Young Weak, Nervous and Often Despondent—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Only Reliable Tonic.

At this season of the year young and old feel the need of some assistance from the medical world to help nature in her work of renewing and rebuilding the system after the trying months of winter. Teachers and students especially feel the effects of long months of mental toil that have been rendered more dangerous to health by hours of study in close, ill-ventilated rooms, and exposure to cold and storm, and chills from wet and bedraggled shirts. The following letter from a well known lady teacher in the west tells how she made use of one of the most wonderful medical discoveries of the age, with happy results.

"Every spring for the last eight years I have suffered from attacks of what the doctors called nervous prostration. The attacks were generally heralded by nervous headaches which lasted for three or four days, causing untold agony, palpitation and pain at the heart, loss of appetite and a general feeling that life was not worth living. Only those who have suffered in this way can imagine what I endured or how great has been my joy to find that I have learned of a means of escape from all those horrors. This wondrous medicine, which doctors acknowledge to be a good tonic and of great benefit to weak people, was brought to my attention by a niece who had herself been cured of a dangerous malady by this remedy. She had become weak and unable to continue her studies, her blood turned to water and her face lost every trace of its once fresh healthy color, and a general "breaking up" of her system caused her friends to fear that she was in the first stages of consumption. She became tired of hearing thoughtless people tell her how pale she looked, and seeing an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People she bought some in the hope that they might restore a little color to her cheeks. She was surprised and delighted to find that after using them for a few weeks her face regained its bright healthy color and her strength and vitality also returned and to-day she is perfectly strong and healthy. Knowing how I had suffered she strongly advised me to try them. I did so and instead of feeling "worn out" as usual at this season I feel stronger and better in every way than I have done for years. Those dreadful headaches and other distressing symptoms have entirely disappeared and I feel years younger than I did a year ago, and my friends say I look ten years younger. I feel so happy that I can perform my duties with zeal and pleasure that I wish to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all teachers and students who wish to escape what I have suffered.

"Gratefully yours,

"H. S. Ker."

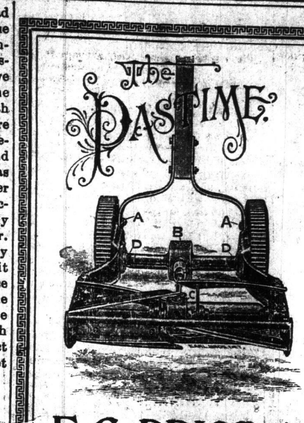
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Will be found an excellent remedy for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of testimonials from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.



LAWN MOWERS.

THE FIRST GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN 20 YEARS.

The "Pastime" cuts grass within 1-16 of an inch of a tree or fence. The old style mowers will not cut within 2½ inches, and thus necessitates trimming.

The "Pastime" drive wheels are inside line of the cutting knives, therefore they NEVER GO OVER UNMOWN GRASS.

The "Pastime" is the only mower that can be sharpened by a novice. There is no need to employ an expert.

It is built of the very best materials and has oiling holes covered by escutcheons, thus keeping out all grit and dirt.

Sizes made, 12, 14 and 16 inch.

NO BICYCLE at same price CAN COMPETE WITH THE MASSEY-HARRIS, which is as High-Grade as can be MADE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BUSINESS SUITS

$ 5.00	$ 6.75	$ 7.75	$ 8.50
10.00	12.00	12.50	13.00
14.00	15.00	16.00	16.50

In fact any price you like. Best assortment and values in the province

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Hatters and Clothiers, 97 Johnson St.

THE CITY MARKETS.

New Tariff Does Not Affect Market Quotations—Getting Hay From California.

The merchants have become reconciled to the new tariff and do not appear to be in a complaining mood in any one direction this week. Market quotations have not been in the least affected by the changes in duty, but there is one benefit that will be derived from them, and that is in the manufacture of cornmeal at home instead of abroad. On flour this week wholesale prices have advanced something like 10 cents per barrel, while the Victoria XXX brand, the product of the Victoria Roller Flour and Rice Mills, has gone up 25 cents on the barrel. As for the hay market, the stringency that has characterized it for several weeks past still exists, only to a greater extent. The Sound country is now having to get its hay from California.

The retail quotations are appended:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl	$6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Victoria XXX	5.25
Lion	5.25
Portland roller	5.25
Salem	5.50
Snowflake	5.50
Premier	5.50
Three Star	5.50
Superfine	5.25
Hungarian (Armstrong)	5.50
XXXX "	5.25
Strong Bakers "	5.00
Graham, per 10 lbs	40
Wheat, per ton	35.00
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs	50
Oats, per ton	25.00@30.00
Barley, per ton	20.00@32.00
Middlings, per ton	22.00@25.00
Bran, per ton	18.00@20.00
Ground feed, per ton	25.00
" " California per ton	25.00@30.00
Corn, whole, per ton	26.00@28.00
" cracked, per ton	28.00@30.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	45@50
Rolled oats, per lb	4
Potatoes, per lb	1½
" sweet, per lb	5
Cabbages, per lb	2½@3
Hay, baled, per ton	16 00
Straw, per bale	50@75
Onions, per lb	8
Rhubarb, per lb	2½
Asparagus, per bunch	12½
Cheese, per lb	15
" American, per lb	20
Eggs, Island, per doz	17@20
" imported, per doz	17
Butter, fresh, per lb	25
" Creamery, per lb	30
" Dairy, per lb	25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb	30
" California, per sq	40@45
" " per roll	40
Honey (Chilliwack) per lb	25
Hams, American, per lb	17@18
" Canadian, "	16
" Boneless, "	15
" Glasgow beef, per lb	20
Bacon, American, per lb	16@18
" Rolled "	14@16
" Long clear "	10
" Canadian "	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb	12½
Lard, per lb	12½
Golden Cottolene, per lb	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb	5@15
Sides, per lb	7½@9
Veal "	10@15
Mutton, "	5@15
" " carcass, per lb	10
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	15@20
Chickens, each	65@75
Pigeons, per brace	50@60
Fruits—	
Eastern apples, per lb	8
Lemons, California, per doz	25
Bananas, per doz	35
Cranberries, Eastern, per lb	20
Oranges, Navel, per doz	35@50
Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb	10@12
Halibut, per lb	10@12
Rock Cod, per lb	8@10
Smoked Salmon, per lb	12@15
Herring, per lb	12@15
Kippered Herring, per lb	12½
Bloaters, per lb	15
Eastern oysters, per tin	75
Oolachans (smoked), per lb	10

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering spells, Pain in the Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. This is the only remedy known to the medical world that will relieve in a few moments, and cure absolutely. The ingredients of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure are essentially liquid, and hence neither it nor anything like it can be prepared in pill form.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Price 50 cents per Box, or 6 for $2.50. At Druggists, or Mailed on Receipt of Price by T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto.

PRIVATE.

Doctor Ratcliffe.

MEDICAL AND Surgical Offices for the cure of all Special Diseases, Female Complaints, Men's Ailments, Nervous Debility, Acute Drains, Stricture, Blood Taints, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and other Organs; a life-long study and practice. Perfect cures guaranteed. Office hours 9 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m. only.

FREE BOOK on special diseases to all describing their troubles. If you cannot call, write to the well known and reliable specialist, DR. RATCLIFFE, 713 First Avenue, Union Block, Seattle.

FOR CATARRH,

Colds, Sores and Burns.

Pure Eucalyptus Oil..... 35c.
Eucalyptus Salve..... 15c. } Post Free.

Stamps Taken.

FLITTON Prop., Vancouver. ja9

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. sep 7

WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE ..... One Star / PINK ..... Two Star / GOLD ..... Three Star

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON mr15

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