so long, and looks so well, as is no paint like it for beauty my and satisfaction

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have in the house at all times in case of expected visitors, etc., are the Potte ats and Canned Fruits we handle. The ne of our business enables us to car nplete stock, always fresh and new.

adian Port Wine, 35c., 3 for \$1.00. ifornia Claret, 25c. a bottle. ifornia Claret, 35c., 3 for \$1.00. st Malt Extract and Vin Mariana for a sprin

st Salmon, IDc. a tin, II for \$1.00.

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ria. Agents.

the boat service to and from Victoria advisability of starting a creamer and other local matters. A committee our was appointed, viz: Messrs. Leeson gram, H. Drinkwater and C. Reeve compile a register of public and pr te lands for sale in the neighborhoo the convenience of intending settle also to inspect the assessment ropermission of the assessor, and evidence against any parties four

r suspected of evading the provisions of the Wild Land tax, Among others the following resolution tas carried: "Whereas the farmers of alberni are suffering from the want of cal market for their produce and the velopment of agricultural land is r rded for want of local whereas, there is in this distri 6,000 acres of good timber land leas apacity of not less than 400 feet pe lay of ten hours for every 100 acres of imber land held by them, and seein hat this timber land was leased si ears ago under these terms, which a till unfulfilled; the Farmers' Institu dvance the interests of this place ave this syndicate fulfill its contract therefore, we humbly petition our representatives to lay our grievances before the local legislature and do their utmost have it redressed." have it redressed. The next meeting will be held on Sa

rday, April 4th. JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD. Expression of Sympathy for the Rel-tives of the Late Chief Justice.

The directors of the Jubilee Hospit oard at their meeting last evening unan by Mr. H. D. Helmcken, Q.

"That this board has learned with de egret of the death of the late Hon. The ore Davie, Chief Justice of British Colur a, a warm friend of the hospital, and wh one, a warm rriend of the hospital, and warm life-time, while premier, placed the hospital in the receipt of material assistance enabling it to be of the greatest benefind advantage to the province, and this board desires to tender to the friends of the deceased and to Dr. J. C. Dayle its hear felt sorrow and sympathy in their sad be reavement."

On the general business being proceede

On the general business being pr on the general maintess being process, it the usual monthly report of the recent medical health officer was read. The port showed that during February fort wo patients were admitted to the mospits were discharged, one had died and emained under treatment, being two leans on February 1st. Free patients to tumber of 31 were treated during the number of 31 were treated during the month, twelve coming from outside the city. The patients from whom pay was receive included 28 from the city, 17 contributing \$15 a week, ten \$10 and one \$7. From the city of the city of the contribution of the contribution of the city of the contribution of the city o patible a week, ten \$10 and one \$7. From this de 16 paying patients were unde treatment, ten at \$15 and six at \$10 week. Accounts amounting to \$1,355.8 were passed for payment. Communication were received as follows: City clerk, pronising repairs to Cadboro Bay road and Richmond road; matron informing the boar that Mrs. A. S. Swainton had joined the probationer's staff and that the ladies of the Angenorian Society would hold a formal opening of the two new recovery room when completed. Votes of thanks were passed to the members of the society and also to the Cowichan branch of the King Daughters for the gift of tray covers. aughters for the gift of tray covers.

"I can say one thing for Chamberlain Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and that is that it excels any proprietar medicine I have seen on the market, an and the drug business for the past fort years," writes J. M. Jackson, M. D. Bronson, Fla. Physicians like Chamber edy because it is a scientific preparati and because it always gives quick relie Get a bottle at Langley & Henders Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria an Vancouver, drug store.

UPRISING IN INDIA.

London, March 10.—A special dispate from Allahabad says: The Kachins, Burmese hill tribe, have risen and ma-sacred five military policemen, capturin

SIR GEORGE LAWSON DEAD. London, March 10.—Sir George Lav son, K.C.B., asistant under secretar of state for war, is dead. He was bot in 1838 and entered the war office 1838 and entered the war

\$1.50 ANNUM \$1.50 ., ......

# Mictoria Times.

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VOL. 17.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 17 1898

They Have a Definite Understanding and Are Acting in Harmony.

Marquis Ito Interviewed-Japan Not in a Position to Sell Warships.

New York, March 14.- A dispatch to the Herald from Tokio says: The Herald correspondent visited the Marquis Ito to-day (Sunday), and asked him

whether the Japanese government would sell the cruisers Kasagi and Chitose to the United States. The premier hesitated a moment and replied: of think that I may state that Japan pro

fers to get possession of all the ships building for her as soon as possible. Officers have already been ordered to bring the Kasagi and Chitose to Japan, and the builders have been requested to hasten their completion. However, I wish to have the United States understand that Japan retains the Kasagi and Chitose, not from lack of willingness to oblige her, but because Japan needs them herself.

"In case of war between the United States and Spain, Japan will allow the war-ships of both belligerents to take coal at Japanese ports, or refuse it to both. Whether war is declared between two or more powers, Japan, if neutral, will bear in mind the deciding of the coal question in a manner by which her decision will affect all belligerents and her own inter-

The Herald correspondent learns on un questionable authority that Japan is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and so that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have a definite understanding and are acting in harmony. A high diplomatic officer said to the cor-

You may say positively that Japan will. back up England against Russia, and if England maintains a firm attitude, all immediate danger of war is past, unless Rus-

London, March 14.—The Daily News commenting this morning on its Washington correspondent's report that President McKinley's intimates believe him favorable to the waiving of all questions of

Monroe doctrine, is the source of the American feeling against Spain. There will be no disgrace or discredit in accepting the friendly mediation of a power with no ambitions or designs of its own to gratify. If President McKinley can find a way out of the embroglio he will earn the gratitude of the United States, Spain, Cuba and mankind.

Davitt March 1 separated. For a moment he seemed stunned. Then he arose to his feet, felt himself all over and hobbled away, disappearing in the midst of the crowd.

The firemen worked inside the building until the heat and smoke forced them out one by one; the scaling ladders and the life nets were then resorted to.

Water was poured into the life of the crowd. her own colonies, they must be managed

Davitt Wants Information. London, March 14.—Mr. Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite member for South ers were carried down the ladders. These Mayo, will question the government in the House of Commons to-night, as to whether Great Britain has offered loan men-of-war to the United States the event of a conflict between the United States and a European power. He will also put a series of questions with a view of eliciting whether there have been any regotiations for an alliance between England and the United States, or whether England has offered to mediate in the

Movements of U.S. Warships. Lisbon, March 14.-The United States warships Helena and Bancroft sailed to-day, going in a southwesterly direction,

Spanish Squadron Sails. London, March 14.—A special dispatch from Cadiz, Spain, announces that the Spanish squadron has sailed from that port. It is understood that the Spanish warships are going to Porto Rico, where they will await the orders of Captain Geenral Blanco. At Cadiz enthusiastic crowds gathered to bid furewell to the Spanish warships.

Spanish Securities Depressed London, March 14.—Spanish fours on the stock exchange opened to-day at 531 against 55, the closing quotations on

THEY FOLLOW CANADA. Australian Federal Tariff to Give Preference to British Products.,

Melbourne, March 11.-At the conference of the colonial premiers to-day it was resolved that if Great Britain and Canada contributed two-thirds of the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, Australia should contribute the remainder. It was resolved also that the proposed federal tariff should give preference to British products and in default of an early federal tariff, that the individual colonies should be recommended to give

BELIEVE WAR IS INEVITABLE. English Newspapers Make Preparations to View the Conflict.

New York, March 12.—The Mail and Express to-day has the following cablegram from London:

"The acute crisis between the United States and Spain is the uppermost topic everywhere in London. No one seems seriously to believe war can be averted.

"The great newspapers are making elaborate preparations for correspondents. I am told by admirally officials that two or three British war vessels with a complete school of naval officers on board will be detailed to cruise in the vicinity of the Spanish and American fleets so as to be able to take every possible observation.

ble observation.

"The war between Japan and China was a revelation of the extraordinary powers of modern marine warfare and it si firmly believed in London that the American authorities possess some wonderful new discoveries in the way of engines of destruction.

are in the main sympathetic with the Americans. The destruction of the Maine, whether by accident or design, seems to have settled that. It is believed here if Spain goes to war she will be in a condition of utter desolation. The only country which would give her moral sup-port would perhaps be Austria."

## MAD FIGHT FOR LIFE

Forty Persons Burned to Death in a Mission House Fire-Lodgers in a Panic.

Many Inmates Jump to Ground From Fifth Story Windows -Battle With the Police.

New York, March 13 .- (3 a.m.)-Just before 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Bowery Mission, at 105 Bowery.

of England's great superiority, she being in possession of all the available coal at eastern points, Russia will probably take a conciliatory tone for the present.'

The Herald correspondent learns that Japan has received an offer from England for all the warships building for her in English private yards, consisting of three 15,000 ton battleships and three first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each.

The offer has been refused.

able to the waiving of all questions of the window and to indemnity provided that Spain will accept fames came out of the window and to at London, Lieutenant-Colonel Weil, american friendly mediation in Cuba, singed his hands that he was compelled to had almost completed the negotiations they cried to him to hold on. But the

let go. "Such a solution would be best for all . A cry of horror went up from the crowd parties. If Spain is not able to manage below. The man, before letting go, threw har own colonies they must be managed himself outward, and as he fell the crowd

in fury, and it looked as if the entire building would be a wreck. Many of the lodgwere almost in every instance rescued just as they were about to jump to the street from the windows on the upper floor. At 3 o'clock, when the flames were under

ontrol, one of the firemen who had made a tour of the entire building emerged and shouted to Chief Bonner that he had seen at least 40 dead bodies. His report was that he had discovered two bodies on the first floor, five on the second, eight on the third, twelve on the fourth, and thirteen on the fifth floor.

NATIVES FAVOR ANNEXATION.

San Francisco, March 14.—Benjamin Cluff, jr., president of the Brigham Young academy at Provo, Utah. has returned from a visit to the Hawaiian the sales of the Hawaiian than the sales of the sales of the Hawaiian than the sales of the Hawaiian than the sales of the Hawaiian than the sales of the sales o

"As a result of my investigation I would say that probably one-half of the intelligent natives of the islands are pronounced advocates of annexation. Of the remaining half I would say that the great majority are principally in favor of the restoration of the monarchy and secondly they would much prefer annex-ation to the United States to a continuation of the present government."

Yorkville Fire Station, Toronto, March 3rd, 1897. Dear Sirs,—Having used Dr. Chase's Pills for costiveness, I am pleased to say that I consider them superior to any pill I ever used, as they have perfectly cured me of this trouble.

THOS. J. WALLACE, Fireman. Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill, Small dose. Small price.

S. Officials Do Not Expect War, but are Preparing for It-Three New Battle Ships Ordered.

Army Department of Texas Abolished and New One Located at Atlanta, Ga.

Washington, March 11.-Hoping for the best and prepared for the worst

The officials still profess confidence that there is to be a peaceful outcome of the present threatening differences, but

selves otherwise. The most important and significant deof the house naval committee to place in the naval appropriation bill a provision for three new battleships and a conclusion on the part of the secretary of war to issue to-morrow an order creating a new military department, including within its confines that portion of the country which would be in all likelihood nearest the field of hostilities in case it should come to that.

should come to that.

The order will cause a commotion in the south. The present department of Texas is abolished, and the headquarters. which have been at San Antonio, Texas, for so many years are abandoned. In the place of the old department is created a new one, the department of the South. General Graham, at present commander of the department of Texas, will command the new department.

will command the new department.

This department will include the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. All of these states except the last are at present attached to the department of the East under the com-The building, which is a five-story structure, contained about 175 lodgers, and while the majority of them escaped it is positively known that at least 40 men who had gone to sleep there for the night lost their lives

the flames were soon beyond coated. Some one shouted fire from a window and several armored crusters of about 10,000 tons each the offer has been refused.

SPAIN MAKES READY

SPAIN MAKES READY

The offer has been refused.

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The Torpedo Sprayron and a Piett of Warshings Headed for Guba.

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The Headed for Guba.

The Torpedo Sprayron and a Piett of Warshings Headed for Guba.

The Headed for Gub bring them to the streets in safety.

While the firemen and police were fighting with those in the hallways, a man made his appearance at the window on the third floor. He threw his feet out on the ledge and hung for a few moments to the coping. A crowd had gathered in the street and they cried to him to hold on. But the

for the sale. So far, however, final no-tification from him that his offer has been accepted has not yet reached the navy department.

The day passed again without a word from the court of inquiry, according to the strtement of Secretary Long, who says that he has received nothing whater from the court itself or from Judge dvocate Marix.

The secretary has determined that there shall be no wasteful extravagance in his department in the expenditure of the funds so generously provided by congress, and to this end he has ad-dressed the following letter to the as-sistant secretary of the navy, and the commandant of the marine corps, and ment:

Sir: Under the emergency appropria-tion of \$50,000,000, made Wednesday, you will incur no expense or liability, except after written statements and esexcept after written statements and estimates made by you are approved by the president and secretary, all in writing. A special record must be kept of every such requisition. If any such liability or expense has been incurred by you by oral direction, make such written statement and estimate and submit it at once for such approval.

By order of the president.

Very respectfully, JOHN D. LONG, Secretary. In a ticipation of a rupture between the United States and Spain, many naval officers on the retired list have notified the secretary of the navy of their willingness and readiness to perform any duty in the line of their profession that he may deem suitable for them. There seems to considerable apprehension on the part of the general public as to the availability of officers on the retired list for active duty in times of war. Section 1,462 of the revised statutes, bearing on this subject, provides as follows: tion 1,462 of the revised statutes, bearing on this subject, provides as follows:

"No officers on the retired list of the navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war."

Under this section it is apparent that if war should break out all the officers on the retired list competent to serve, will be subject to the orders of the secretary of the navy. Another statute bearing on the subject contained in sections 1,463 and 1,464, is as follows:

"In time of war the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, may detail officers on the retired list of the command and single ships, when he believes that the good of the

when he believes that the good of the service requires that they shall be so placed in command. In making said details, the president may select any officer not below the rank of commander and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of

"flag officer," and any officer so assigned shall have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships of his squadron holding comissions of an older date that he will be entitled to receive if his commission was the oldest."

It thus appears that the president has the power to assign any retired officer of the navy to duty during the progress of war, but that he can only assign him to the command of squadrons or ships by and with the advice and consent of the senate. There are many officers on the retired list in the full enjoyment of health and mental vigor, despite the fact that they are now 62 years of age, whose abilty and experience would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the nation in case it proved necessary to go to war in defense of its honor and dignity. Notable among these is Rear Admiral John G. Walker, recently retired for age, and was president of the Nilsans.

RAPID FIRING GUNS ORDERED.

Washington, March 11. Secretary Alvelopments of the day were the decision ger has authorized General Flagler, chief of the house naval committee to place in of ordnance, to make arrangements at

> that directions have been given to the various arsenals and armories controlled by the government to increase the working force to the fullest practicable extent, with a view to hurrying the com-pletion of existing projects. Likewise all firms having contracts to supply the government with ordnance

have been required to work night and day in order to finish the work in hand and acreased orders. As to small arms, extra ammunition orders have been already placed with the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Winchester Arms Company. Negetiations for the supply of a large number of small arms, army equipments

and accountrements are now in progress.
Fort McHenry, in Bultimore harbor, will be selected as the headquarters of one of the new regiments of artillery, instead of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., as originally proposed. The selection of Fort Slocum as the herdquarters of one of the General Greely, chief signal officer, has been given authority by the secretary of war to proceed without regard to ordinary restrictions, in establishing rapid tele-

graphic connections between coast fortifications.

Watertown, Mass., March 11.—The United States arsenal here, which for many years has been exclusively a factory for the production of gun-carriages and their equipment and for gun implements and of sen coast projectiles, has gone into gun manufactures. Work on the first forged gun ever ordered at Watertown was begun yesterday.

WILL DEMAND INDEMNITY. Ten Million Dollars Is What Spain Will Be Asked to Pay.

St. Paul, Minn., March 14-The Globe's. Washington special says:
The president and his cabinet know unofficially, the result of the Maine in-

They are prepared to act.

They have canvassed the course of events so far as they can foresee them and have formulated a policy to meet the emergency. Along its lines the administration expects to move unless it is swept off its feet by a wave of popular

The Globe's special correspondent is able to present the forecast of events as viewed by the president and his cabinet. It can be outlined thus: 1. The board of enquiry will report this week that the explosion was exter-2. The president will immediately, through Minister Woodford, demand from Spain an indemnification of \$10,-

ing her willingness to pay if she is responsible, but maintaining that her own investigation shows that the explosion was internal and purely accidental. She will therefore suggest reference to an international board of arbitration.

4. In such an event the administration would be disposed to compally with the

would be disposed to comply with the suggestion unless there is an emeute in Havana or an irresistable demand for war sweeps through congress.

5. If congress acquieses in the suggestion the attempt will be made to adjourn the bedy and to are the whole matter. the body and leave the whole matter in the president's hands. f. It is expected that a large majority

of congressmen will claim that such a matter of honor cannot be arbitrated. It is further expected that the leaders of both houses, including Senator Davis, of Minnesota, will favor arbitration. BELLIGERENCY FAVORED.

Tuscon, Ari., March 14.—The Arizona Press association has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba by the United States government. The resolution also declares that President McKinley will be loyally sustained in any measure he may adopt to maintain the honor and dignity and rights of the republic both at home and abroad.

It is ecoromy to profit by the experience of others. Thousands have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, why not

## TWO OUESTIONS

-The Ship was Blown Up.

duing the Rebellion-Her Powers гагацузец.

from Havana says

between the two governments, subject to the usual course when an international meanwhile prepare with serenity to meet their duty if events should shape them—

Latest Improved Armament, phase is the military and political conmanders of the Montgomery and the Spanish ships. These courtesies do not

tive evidence of an external explosion.

Maine.
The belief is that the Maine the inquiry. This brings the naval court to the most difficult part of its

task.
Under Admiral Sicard's instructions the board is to report what persons, not connected with the navy, are responsible for the loss of the Maine. With what is conclusive evidence to the due to foul play, they are still without conclusive proof of the identity of the

That the explosion was not the work a single faratic is pretty well estab-shed. Beyond this the board may not be able to go, because the co-operation of the Spanish government cannot be

since Captain Peral, the president of the Spanish board, gave out his interview, that is accepted as the Spanish official view, no help could be expected from the authorities in discovering the conspirators while they are claiming the there could have been no conspiracy, because the Maine explosion was due to a mysterious accident.

An analysis of Captain Peral's theory

wreck which the board thought necessary. The perfunctory labors of the Spanish divers have not prevented them from finding unexploded ammunition in parts of the ship while an internal explosion could hardly have left it intact, turret was blown from port to starboard, along with other incidental evidence of an external explision. Nevertheless no admission of the possibility of foul play will come from the Spanish board.

leagues in the senate.

Two months ago the decision of the conservative party to take part in the elections might have had influence. Now it is of little consequence, because, while at that time the prospect existed that autonomy might last till after the election of a Cuban congress, its possibility no longer exists. The government proposition was that it should have two-

The autonimist cabinet with its inter-nal dissensions has sunk completely out

The political and military condition of

caya gives an opportunity for an exhibi-tion of loyalty as intense as that shown by the populace when the ships arrived. The press censorship does not interfere with the Weyler and other papers exhort-

Shall Diplomacy Govern the Maine Inquiry?—How About Intervention?

Spain is Making No Progress in Sub-

New York, March 14,-A dispatch Two distinct phases of the Cuban

people. One is whether the Maine in- ing quiry shall become a diplomatic incident against the Americans and to forestall the blow which they say the United

by prolonging the investigation for weeks, might find much further cumula-The comparatively narrow space in which the divers are now working continues to furnish proof of an exposion from without, but this leading fact was established two weeks ago. The clearing away of the debris had added little to the knowledge of the disaster of the Maine.

blown up by a torpedo is held by experts who have watched the progress of

ninds of the members that the loss was insiprators.

The matter as now presented is that the American court, while probably not feeling justified in indicating suspicion as to the parties to the conspiracy, have eifted the evidence which its workers. sifted the evidence which its members are ready to submit to the world in sup-

are ready to submit to the world in support of the claim that the Maine was destroyed by foul play.

When that evidence shall be made public can be judged better in Washington than in Havana.

General Blanco's autonomist government, so far as an autonomist government exists, is refecting the instructions from Madrid in encouraging the resistance of American intervention on the grounds laid down in the president's message. An abstract of Minister Moret's speech is published here and one and all classes are exhorted to unit. No

ret's speech is published here and one and all classes are exhorted to unite. No result follows, because while Spain might be deceived by the colonial minister's pretensions, the people of Cuba cannot be misled.

The claim that the Spanish arms are making progress only draws attention to the failure of the miliary operations and to the knowledge that in what little fighting is now going on the insurgents are ing is now going on the insurgents are generally successful. Senator Proctor carried back some clear ideas regarding the military campaign. They may be useful administration and to his col-

thirds of the congress, and the conservatives one-third. Notwithstanding the action of their central committee the mass of the intransigeants bitterly resent the scheme and exhort one another to refuse all par-

and exhort one another to reruse all participation in the government so long as
autonomy is not repudiated. They denounce Apezteguia and his followers as
traitors to the Spanish government.

The intransigeant newspapers complain
of the press censorship and ask General
Blanco to modify it so that the questions
supposed to be at fisne in the elections
may be freely discussed. They will not
be granted.

The political and military condition of the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba to-day is described in a single word. It is a condition of paralysis and the United States is feeding its starving inhabitants.

Knowledge of a desperate situation apparently is nerving the official classes to excite feeling against the United States as a means of covering up their internal weakness. The presence of the Spanish warships serve this purpose.

The ball at the Spanish casino in honor of the officers of the Oquendo and Vizcaya gives an opportunity for an exhibi-

NO. 5.

States intends to strike in the Philippines phase is the military and political condition of the island, with reference to intervention.

Captain Sampson and his associates, by prolonging the investigation for

gomery shore leave. The question has been raised whether when the consular reports are transmitt-ed to congress, a demonstration may not be made against the consuls. This is not thought likely. One reason is that some time may elapse before the Spanish popu-lace is allowed to know their full pur-port. The press censorship sees to that. The Lee incident was handled by permitting the publication of a few lines including Sagasta's denial that a "demand" had been made for Lee's recall.

Senatorial Action Postponed. Washington, D. C. March 15 .- The senate committee on naval affairs has under consideration to-day a resolution instructing it to make an investigation of the Maine disaster, and decided by a vote of six to five to postpone action for the present.

Spain Orders Projectiles. Birmingham, March 15.—The Kynochs Company has already dispatched part of a large Spanish order for special pro-jectiles standing 41 feet high, the larg-est ever made by the Kynochs.

To Purchase the Aquidaban. London, March 15 .- The United States government is negotiating here for the purchase of the Brazilian battleship, for-merly the Aquidaham, the flagship of Admiral Melor, which has lately been reconstructed in England.

Who Has the Ohiggins?

London, March 15.—It is reasserted here to day that the Spanish government has secured the Chillan battleship Ohig-

to sell the Ohiggins, as the sale might cause an outbreak throughout the country against the government. As evidence that Chile does not intend to sell any ships, it was said that Colsa Rica tried to buy the old wooden corvette Pincomayo, offering \$50,000 for her. To Convoy the Amazonas. Washington, March 15.-It was stated at the navy department that the cruiser San Francisco had been ordered to Great Britain, where she will make up a crew for the Amazonas, the Brazilian cruiser purchased by the United States. It is the present intention to have the San Franciso convoy the Amazonas across the Atlantic.

Germany Was Not Consulted Berlin, March 15 .- The North German Gazette this afternoon denies that Germany has received an inquiry from the United States in regard to her attitude

QUIET DAY AT WASHINGTON.

in the event of war.

Naval Officials Spend the Time in Giving Washington, March 14.-Conditions appear quieter on the surface at the navy department to-day. Probably this was because Secretary Long, Captain Crowinshield, chief of the navigation bureau. Engineer-in-Chief Melville and other leading bureau officials of the department, were called to the capitol during the forenoon to inform the appropriations committee of the needs of the naval service in the matter of legislation. In the various bureaus, however, there was a hum of industry and the work progressed

two weeks. Enlisting Hundreds of Men. New York, March 14.—Admiral Bunce and his senior aide Captain Gilmore, exand his senior ande Captain Glimore, expressed great satisfaction when informed of the purchase by this government of the Brazilian cruisers, which are about completed in England. Just what arrangements will be made for manning the vessels could not be definitely ascertained, but the general impression is the navy out the general impression is the navy department will asign two captains, two deck officers, two navigators and a sufficient number of engineers together with seamen, firemen and coal passers, who will go over to Europe and bring the vessels here.

incessantly and steadily as for the past

vessels here.

Work on the Dolphin is being rapidly pushed along, while workmen on the Chicago and Aalanta are also very busy.

Orders were received to-day by officers in charge of the United States marine recruiting station to applied 450 mars.

"I can say one thing for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and that is that it excels any proprietar and that is that it excels any proprietary medicine I have seen on the market, and I have been in the practice of medicine and the drug business for the past forty years," writes J. M. Jackson, M. D. Bronson, Fia. Physicians like Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remain's College and Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver, drug store.

If anyone has any doubts as to the strong wish of a large number of the whatever may be seized for the United States in the Yukon region, he must be very hard to convince. The Hansborough bill which was discussed the other day in the Dominion house is only one of the mary proofs that the Americans are dethey can in regard to entrance to the Klondike gold fields. The assurance of they may make a little more the said article was indited. the premier that the aforementioned bill, money. Those gentlemen surely which was conceived as a direct blow to Canada, does not affect the all-Canadian route, is certainly reassuring, but they would be expected to do their duty, with whom we have conversed lately we does not remove the unpleasant feeling that Canada is now dealing with a neighbor determined to take full advantage of every opportunity to embarrass her and grasp and hold what may be seized. The tacties of the opposition are downright traitorous to Canada; they would actually give the United States an advantage over Canada for the miserable satisfaction of getting in a blow at their opponents. Fortunately they are dealing with a government incomparably the strongest and sanest Canada ever had, and they for their "knavish tricks" will be confounded. Even the orators of the opposition, and they were supposed to have the brightest speakers in the Dominion among them, are cutting a sorry figure compared with the splendid work of the government speakers. The opposition," it was thought would be very strong; it has turned out pitifully weak; and certainly its latest bid for attention—playing into the hands of the Yankees-will not win the affections of the people of Canada to any alarming extent. We learn from a private source that Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann are ready on the spot to tear up quent grumbling on the part of a certain the earth so soon as the bill passes the house, and that the greatest feat of rail-road building on record will be accom-plished when they get to work. The en-venomed opposition has done its worst; more than the pull' just now. And yet this is the gentleman who sets up to

thing to the contrary. publish to-day have of course no bear- pany-mongering questions. ing on the main issue. That is merely a passing phase entirely due to climatic

tract have been found the best available,

and nothing that has appeared in the

the opposition orators has proved any-

### A JOURNALISTIC CAT-FIT.

this morning's Colonist did not burst a an "article" on ruffian journalism by the little tricks of trappers' therapeutics by blood vessel after the ebullition it was greatest authority on that subject in means of which the hardy hunters of the because "Heaven lies about him in his British Columbia, a gentleman who has north "doctor" themselves when necesincoherency." And he may thank his proved himself without an equal as an sary. Beyond question all a northern stars it is only Heaven that lies about exponent of "toughness" in newspaper prospector's knowledge should not consist him. We have seen the Colonist foam writing. He opens his "article" in this of acquaintance with geological formaat the mouth before and shout for war, characteristic fashion: "We had imagin- tions and the art of assaying, but should but never saw it so "horribly stuff'd ed the days of ruffianly journalism were be supplemented by some skill in salves with epithets of war" as it is, this plea- over in British Columbia." That is, on and simples and field surgery, for his the Armstrongs for the Chillian government, sant March morning. The Colonist's ex- the face of it a ridiculous thing to say; own and for his comrades' sake. What but the Chillan charge d'affaires does not hibition of itself, which has set all Vic- for how can it be possible for ruffianly good will the richest "strike" do to a confirm the report. He says the crew for toria laughing, is the worst case of fly- journalism to be a thing of the past in man slowly dying of frest-bite, or what the vessel is expected here next week to Columbia journalism. Its attempts to give a representation of Homeric wrath have ended in rant and melodrama. Our office statistician and "langwidge" of checker says the Colonist's article is the richest in adjectiferous colors he ever saw, and submits the following report. on the epithets employed by the Colonist to say how much it disesteems the

Adjectives more or less abusive-"gross, unjust (twice), disgraceful, low, insulting, coarse, vulgar (twice), guilty, Billingsgate, quasi-representative, discreditable."

Nouns of an uncomplimentary complexion-"disgrace, insult, attack (six times), vituperation, invective, contempt (langwidge?) coarseness, vulgarity, enormity, offence, indecency."

Whew! It reminds one of Milton's line: "thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Vallombrosa." What a murderous state of fury the gentlemar must have been in to commit himself to such an article. This is the month of March, to be sure, and maybe that accounts for the hare-brained nature of the screed. But all the same, we are mightily sorry for Messrs. Prior and Earle, for having such a lefthanded champion; for just as he did yesterday he falls to-day into the most ridiculous blunder in his attempt to exonerate the deserting representatives. It is almost incredible that any newspaper writer in his sober senses would commit blunders so egregious. The Colonist first of all gives us a sample of what it can do in the way of a "roast," then itself attacks Messrs. Earle and Prior on their railway policy, and follows that up by attempting the most miserable, lame and halting excuse for their desertion of public duty the public of this city have ever had the pain of reading.

We can quote from the Colonist's own report of the meeting when Hon, Mr. Sifton addressed the Board of Trade last November, in which Mr. Earle said he would do all in his power to help forward any schemes for the benefit of British Columbia; that the government would have no opposition from him in its policy of development, etc., etc. Yet what has Mr. Earle done? He has broken every one of those promises, ne has woted against the policy of development; he has offered very strong opposition to the greatest scheme to benefit British Columbia that was ever formulated in the Dominion house, and, worse than all, he is flying from the field of duty after having done his worst.

We need not stop here to refute the puerile attempt of the Colonist to twist our charge against the derelict representatives into a personal charge. It was not so in any particular, and it is dishonest and unjournalistic of the Colonist to state the contrary. What we wish to impress upon the electors of Victoria is that they elected Messre. Prior and Earle to represent them in the Dominion house, and if those gentlemen see fit to neglect their duty and set aside their pledges to the electors of Victoria, it is well that the public here should know it. We have considered it

1111

when they accepted office; they knew From several old Hudson Bay men not shirk it whenever trade got better. have learned a few of the secrets which We say they are shirking their duty, have enabled these hardy pioneers of the and the Colonist has not yet, in spite north country to withstand the rigors of of its cataracts of nonsensical scolding the winter climate in these desolate resucceeded in proving that they are not. gions of the Canadian sub-arctics. No The Colonist "thinks they have made a ordinary man can wrap himself in a fur mistake in throwing their influence robe and lie down to sleep under the stars against the Yukon Railway Bill." on the northern prairies with the ther-Humph! A very pleasant euphemism, mometer registering between sixty and

AN AUTHORITY TALKING.

slaked his thirst ton spring water. The tisement, it breathes potheen in every word. The World writer then goes on in the bows, and two at the stern, and to defend the Colonist's shabby trick in the vessels will form part of the auxiliattempting to put a speech in Premier any fleet of cruisers to assist in time of Turner's mouth he never uttered. The World says:

"We do not grant, because we know nothing whatever of the circumstances that the reporter in question was ex-hilarated (sic) on the occasion referred to, but surely his brother craftsmen ought to be the last to herald the fact abroad to the world."

And the World seems to take the heralding as a covert reproach to itself.

The World then goes on to have a few more fits of hysteria, and talks about the goodfellowship and camaraderie existing among newspapermen of Vancouver. Well, this is news, indeed. We have heard different stories. The article winds up thus:

"We are confident that the individual to suffer most from this affair will be its author, for hereafter newspaper men who have any sense of the konorableness of their calling and the camaraderie which should prevail among them will look askance at him, and pass by on the other side."

The World seems to think the "author"

new vigor in our physical systems. As the fresh sap carries life into the trees, so our blood should give us renewed strength and vigor. In its impure state it cannot do this, and the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla is imperatively needed.

It will purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and with this solid, correct foundation, it will build up good health, create a good appetite, tone your stomach and digestive organs, strengthen your nerves and overcome or prevent that tired feeling: This has been the experience of thou-

sands. It will be yours if you take

THE TRAITOROUS OPPOSITION. our duty to lay these charges against will be in some mysterious way much Messrs, Prior and Earle, and as the Col- dismayed by this askanceness and passonist (their self-elected defender), has ing by on the other side; the World nothing relevant to say in reply, the jus- seems strangely uninformed in regard to American members of congress to seize tice of our charges is established. The certain facts. The whole trouble about place for Messrs. Earle and Prior, if the World's article is due to the same they be true to their constituents and to brand of Yukon-blend that has so often their conscience, is in the Dominion tripped up the excellent Colonist and house until the end of the session. It caused it to see through a glass darkly. is inexpressibly silly, as' well as vul- The World also has a pass key to the gar, of the Colonist to say that Messrs. Tupper-mix .cask, and the article from ter ned to hamper Canada in every way Prior and Earle should be allowed to which we have quoted amply proves that neglect their public duty that that eask got a horrible punishing before

### HINTS TO GOLD SEEKERS.

indeed. We have another name for it. seventy degrees below zero and expect to Now we come to the kernel of the wake from that sleep in this world; nor whole thing as regards the March hare can any ordinary man cope with frostvagaries of the Colonist writer. The bite as it takes hold of human flesh in public may worder what motive could those high latitudes. Nor can any but lead him to such a sudden flood of mu- the trained and experienced woodsman tiny; we shall briefly relate the cause. forage successfully for his breakfast in He is in the same box exactly with cold so excessive that even the Arctic Messrs. Earle and Prior; he has strong birds and animals freeze to death on their private interests as well as public duty to perches and in their lairs. Now, it is look after. Being a director of a cer- quite certain that a very large proportion tain lucrative Klondike company (lucrative employed advisedly and specially) something must suffer, hence (perhaps), prospecting in the wilderness around the Yukon and Stewart, are physically unfit the consumptive character of the mat-ter appearing lately on page four of our ter appearing lately on page four of our esteemed contemporary, and the consesustained by Captain Henry J. Woodwell known gentleman who is said to be side, of the Royal Manitoba Dragoons, the wish of the country is strongly for this is the gentleman who sets up to northern Canada who has spent years in the road; for some kind of expeditious criticize Senator Templeman and who the great lone land, and endured all the communication between civilization and attacks the Times for doing its plain hardships incident to winter life there, the diggings; the Stikine route and conduty to the public of the city. When and it is his opinion that many of the one understands the motive one is no men now going north will have a bad longer mystified. In this instance com- time of it, to say the least, owing to opposition press, or has been uttered by munity of interest led the writer of the ignorance of how to take care of them-Colonist leader to make such an ex- selves. Just as in the old days many a hibition of himself. We shall have more fine soldier perished miserably on the The reports from the Stikine which we to say on the duty desertion and com- battlefield of insignificant wounds because he did not know how to apply the simple remedies now taught in the ambulance classes, and with which all sol-Really the Vancouver World as a com- diers, policemen and railway servants are ic journal is quite distancing its mate, familiar, so many of the prospectors are the Colonist. In the Vancouver evening likely to perish in the north, especially in If the writer of the leading article in screamer of Friday, March 11th, appears winter, through not knowing the various British Columbia so long as the World value the most extensive knowledge of take the Chiggins to Chili.

by a vulgarity and spleen that bodes no good for the profession in this province, whose magnificent scenery and grand future opening up before it ought to inspire lofty thoughts and noble impulses."

The fast Canadian liners to be put on the route between Canada and the United Kingdom by Messrs, Petersen, Tate & Co., are to be magnificent vessels, We are not so uncharitable as to sup- twin-screw, bottle-neck design and very pose that the person who wrote that had fast. Rows of cabins are to be built on the upper and spar decks the whole closing sentence is like a distillery adver- length of the ships; two rapid-fire guns of the latest design are to be mounted

arming rapidity and commits woful ha-

### COMMUNISTS DISBAND.

Toledo, O., March 14.- To-day marks the end of a communistic society of one of the most remarkable experiments in this regard that has ever been tried. "The Separatists of Zoar," as they term themselves, on March 10, decided to dis-

band and to place the entire belongings of the society in the hands of three disinterested men for distribution. These commissioners are Samuel Foltz, of New Philadelphia; Henry S. Kline, of Bolivar, and M. Bocker, of Stark county. The society owns over 7,000 acres of the fine bloods acres of the fine bloods.

ne bloded cattle.
Since the original colony of 500 members came to this country many years ago, the affairs of the society have prospered mightily and the Zoarites have been noted for the excellence of their

work as farmers.

Now, however, there are less than 100 of the original colonists and for several years the younger members have been years the younger members have been drifting out into the world.

Trouble came Trouble came to the community through a desire on the part of those who left the society to be reimbursed for their respective shares of land, etc., relinquished. The property, at a low valuation, aggregates \$3,000,000.

HEART MIRACLES. Suffication - Fluttering - Palpitation-Acute Pains — Certain Signs of the Heart's Sickness — Dr. Ag-new's Cure for the Heart Re-lieves in 30 Minutes.



seeking that which it may fearsome an-tagonist to fight. Illfight. Ill-health is a much more ways easier and better to avoid it. It comes in fling indiges-tion or a slight

attack of

follow loss of appetite, or headache, or nervousness and sleeplessness, or stupor. These are the advance heralds of consumption, malaria, nervous exhaustion and prostra-

malaria, nervous exhaustion and prostra-tion, and a multitude of other ills.

There is an easy way to avoid, and a sure way to escape from, ill-health. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives edge to the appetite, invigorates the liver, makes the digestion perfect and the blood pure. It is the great appetite-sharpener, blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve-tonic. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption. It per cent. of all cases of consumption. does not make flabby flesh like cod-liver oil, but firm, healthy tissue, without corpulency. Honest dealers don't urge substi-tutes for a little extra profit.

tutes for a little extra profit.

"I canuot praise Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery too highly," writes Mrs. Mary A. Seay, of Andersonville, Buckingham Co., Va. "My friends gave me up as dying of consumption. I tried everything, but grew worse, until I became so weak I gave up all my housework. I tried four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and have now no more need to take medicine of any kind. I recommend your medicines—the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets'—to my friends with a full belief in their efficiency."

When any member of the family is sick or hurt, look in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, and there you will find the remedy It used to cost \$1.50; now it's FREE. 1008 pages. Over 300 illustrations. Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N&Y., for paper-covered copy. Cloth binding, 50 stamps.

## WARSHIPS ARE SOLD

Brazil Sells Two to the United States -Spain Unsuccessful in Her Various Attempts.

Neither Chile or Argentine Bepublic Will Dispose of Their Cruisers to that Country.

London, March 14.-The Brazilian minister confirms the report that the warships Amazonas and Admiral Breu have been sold to the United States. The contract is to be signed to-day and the Brazilian officers and crew on board the Amazonas will re turn to Brazil by the next mail steamer sailing for that country.

The press association says Spain has purchased the battleship Ohiggins, built by

Washington, March 14.—The big armored oruser Brooklyn arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning direct from La Guayra, Venezuela. She made a fine run up and it is expected will await at Hampton Roads the arrival of the Minneapolis and Columbia, which are now fitting out at Philadelphia. This force will form an excellent nucleus for the projected "flying squadron," in case the department decides to form one. No Offer of British Ships.

length of the ships; two rapid-ine guns of the latest design are to be mounted in the bows, and two at the stern, and the vessels will form part of the auxiliary fleet of cruisers to assist in time of war. The voyage from Montreal to Moville or Strangaer is to occupy seven days, and from Halifax six.

Local fruit growers are warned to keep a special lookout for the champion of all pests—the San Jose scale. This terrible foe of the fruit culturist, once it gets into an orchard, spreads with alarming rapidity and commits woful harming ra To Pre-empt Mail Vessels.

Proctor Sees McKinley.

Washington, March 14.—Senator Proctor called at the war department to-day to see Secretary Alger. He was given the rightof-way over a number of persons waiting for the secretary, and for nearly half an hour he recited to Alger events and observations of his Cuban trip. Later Proctor called at the White House and had quite an extended conference with the president. Given Until First of May.

Given Until First of May.

London, March 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"I am able to assert on the best of authority that United States Minister Woodford originally intimated that the United States hoped and expected that Spain will re-establish peace in Cuba before March 1. Recently, in response to the Spanish representations, the United States extended the time to May 1. Both governments refuse to describe this intimation as an ultimatum to Spain."

Powder Works Running Sunday. Santa Cruz, Cal., March 14.—The powder works were in full blast Sunday making government powder. It is unusual for the force to be at work on Sunday. As extra men are being employed, it is presumed that orders have been received to increase the output. For the past week the mill has been devoted exclusively to the manufacture of government brown powder.

Will Get No Such Aid. Paris, March 14.—The Temps says: Spain does not deceive herself when she counts upon the sympathy, at least latent, of European governments, but it would be a misstake for her to expect any effectual support from either Great Britain or the triple alliance. Before all she must rely upon herself.

Explosion Came From Without. Sarsaparilla The Best the guickest acting remedy in existence. It has stepped in when the victim of heart disease seemed beyond hope in the last gasp—has stayed death's hand, and has proved a never failing and permanent care. It is an honest medicine and Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 31.

Hood's Pills our Liver life, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Explosion Came From Without.

Portsmouth, Va., March 14.—The Merritt Werecking Company's tug Right Arm, having been relieved at the scene of the Maine wreck by the tug I. J. Merritt, left Havana last Monday and reached Norfolk to day. Captain John Magee, who is in command, would not speak of what his divers had seen and the Conclusions he reached from the reports. The crew were more communicative, and every man said it was an open seeret among the divers and officers at Havana that the big magazines were intact and that the Maine had been destroyed by a torpedo mine.

## Provincial News.

VANCOUVER. Vancouver, March 15.-The city coun-

cil has consented to endorse the petition of the city letter carriers to the postmaster-general for an increase of wages and a fortnight holiday each year without suspension of pay. out suspension or pay.

The board of works is considering the question of drainage for Mount Pleasant. Owing to the shallow water in False creek it will be necessary to drain that

Mount Pleasant. G. Patterson, the victim of the shooting affray which took place across the American boundary line at Blaine, recently, is rapidly failing and may only last a few days. Atkinson, his assailant, in the meantime is held by the Canadian authorities at New West-

A solemn requiem high mass was sung at the church of Our Lady of the Rosary yesterday for the repose of the soul of the late Chief Justice Davie. Twelve members of the Pioneer Tradng Corporation, of Klondike, limited, a London concern, are in the city on the way to the north. They are bringing a large steamer from the old country overand in sections for river service. Rev. James Turner, of Clinton, B. has been chosen to represent the Meth-odist church at Dawson City and to pre care the way for other missions in the Canadian Yukon.

Miss Marietta Lougheed, until a few

months ago teacher of the West Burnaby school, died yesterday at her home in New Westminster after an illness of many weeks.

### ROSSLAND.

Rossland, B. C., March 12.-Mainly through the efforts of the deputation appointed by the Rossland city council to interview the provincial government regarding the public needs of West Kootenay, but more particularly the Trail Creek mining division, the district will receive unwards of \$100,000 for public Creek mining division, the district will receive upwards of \$100,000 for public works. There is general rejoicing throughout the district in consequence of this sum Trail Creek will get \$20,000 for reads and trails. 000 for roads and trails, a court house and educational facilities.

and educational facilities.

West Kootenay will have at least five members in the redistribution plan and possibly six. The district will very probably be reorganized on the lines suggested in the Rossland Miner, with the exception that the basin of Kettle River, as far westward as Greenwood, will be added to the trail electoral district, thus including the copper belt of southern including the copper belt of southern British Columbia in one electoral dis-

The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Goldfields, owning the City of Spo-kane mine, near this city, abandoned it last summer to work its properties near Revelstoke. It has, however, decided to reverse the order of things, and, instead of operating in the northern district, will return to this camp. Work on the City of Spokane commences in a few days.

The Le Roi mine shipped 1,111 tons, and the Iron Mask mine 78 tons to the Northport smelter this week. The British America Corporation is

making extensive preparations for the commencement of development work on the 20 mining preperties it owns in this camp. Mr. W. A. Carlyle is expected to arrive early next month intend the operations of the British Am-The appointment of Mr. R. G. Mac-Connell as provincial mineralogist would be well received in Kotenay.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Next month there will be two or three or subsparties leaving here for the gold regions en feet. Although the people in this city have not lost their heads over the Klondike fever, there are a few who are awaiting the time when they can get in quickly, and without the inconvenience attached to those who rush in at the earliest possible moment. The Teslin Lake District will be the favorite one made for by the majority of those who will leave the coast cities, as soon as navigation is opened up on the Stikine giver.

river.

It has been a matter of surprise to a great many why, during the present demand for steamers of all kinds, the steam tug Mystic, which has been tied up to the Ross McLaren Mills on the Fraser river for the last six years, should be allowed to remain idle. Evidently some

Seattle, at which place be able to give a much herself than she has few years.

meeting was held bas Parish room, on the purpose of for Cricket club. A v cricket enthusiasts at liminary arrangemen and there is every strong club being well supported by old game been sadly neglect part of the city either into Burrard inlet at a cost of some \$170,000, or into English bay at nearly as great a cost. The latter alternative, however, is said to be impracticable owing to the slope of Manut Pleasant. during the last four to take the matter i all accounts, a the game, as well and a zealous and I itself sufficient to infi

## DURHAM IS

And Testifies to the W Efficacy of Dodds K Pil!

Hotel Clerk Rauman Teils of The First Dose Gave dim Two Boxes Cured Him k

Durham, Ont., March Durham, and h visit the town period Bauman, the relentless enem he escaped safely

severe backache, ca endured in getting as severe. ing the greater me I tried Dodd's I cured me completely Kidney "Good Fortune knocks by neglecting to rest Take advantage

Dodd's Kidney only cure for Bright's D Dodd's Kidney Pil druggists, at fifty cer \$2.50, or will be sent,

CANADIAN RIVE Toronto March the Grand and Thau serious damage along tions of London, Br In London 1,500 pe Bridges and buildings In Brantford firemen a fought the raging waters all At Galt a heavy l business portion.

## Was There Ever a Greater Victory

Paine's Celery Compound, the World's Facus Disease Banisher, Saves the life of Mr. Church.

## Other Medicines Had Failed Death Was Fully Expected.

As a Spring Medicine for New Blood, New Strengt Sound Health, Paine's Celery Compound B Recommended by Thousands.

Church, of Coldbrook, N.S., and the pro- me into such a condition of his strong letter of testimony not sleep or eat. I was duction of his strong letter of testimony duction of his strong letter of testimony down, had extreme in favor of Paine's Celery Compound and lay for days in are of themselves sufficient to convince state.

every sick person that Paine's Celery After spending all Compound is a medicine honestly prepared and recommended for the curing of all sick people. No other medicine Paine's Celery Compared to medical science can so well to me. I at once prepared to me. I at once prepared to me. and so promptly restore lost strength and derived great rand vitality in the spring months.

It is not the common medicines of the day that physicians prescribe and the best tles I feel like a new physicians prescribe and the best tles I feel like a new physicians prescribe and the Daino's the Paino's the day that physicians prescribe and the best classes of people recommend. It is only a wonderful life restorer like Paine's Celery Compound that can command attention and respect. Mr. Church writes as follows:

Wells & Richardson Co.,
Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I give testimony in favor of your marvellous medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

JOHN A

The complete cure of Mr. John A. I had an attack of la gri

from l manie

was r Blair tion 1 assure not fa to the Ada dirt f

street Hump that t lump the c resolu amend Mrs water to wa J. S

munication to tavish from copy therewif it vish to ere of Ya War laying from pipe to purch use in Chief time of the control of A palla tention roads for the ci form tax t

leading on ear the had state of the care that such the care and afraid walk he state one-take the care and consecution one and consecution on the care the proper a full side since chas form local to the \$5.0 great and count the \$5.0 great and cou

arshal, although in recovering. wn of Bennett has ing burg is now ity. There is a reincil, and an arwhich settles lot jumping and

prominent business as sandbagged in Broadway on Sun-nown footpad. He chase to his assailrertake him. raised \$700 for a cked from Dyea to

n cents a pound. available for pack itherto published at to Skagway. has been organized Sylvester is presi-

70 days to convey ight from Dyea to sail again for the and Vancouver. D HUMOURS.

about 1,700 years date in physiology. posed of four ele and water, so the uman body to conlood, phlegm, black They held a man's lated by the amount several humours. duced the melan

the other of these of them, was, in cient mediciners, the e. Hence their prac-rging and blood-letsense and logic in loctors admit, when

night that the liver

the blood in the one side of the s headquarters nd pain is evident es when medicine priests and surhe barbers. han justice to the t does a tremend loes it amazingly ets anything like en either the own-(or his ancestors d overdrives this only finds he has

d and cranky hum-

ed to Mrs. Hamer, ars ago I began to mplaint. My appe-fter meals I had ss around the chest ating pain from the es. About every attacked with this what I suffered l doctors, who preir medicines af-

espair of ever be read about cases n and determined

ontinued to suffer,

length completely and enjoyed good mmended this re my many friends, by employing it

nedicine. Wishing what has done so ent to the publica-(Signed) (Mrs.) street. Burnthe liver is to exbile pigment (or other materials uct of nerve waste, tagnates, bile sand of the small duets sand grains grow facture the gall correspondent such es it is necessary means to do it. ear in mind is, that om of biliousness commonly a result stomach complaint ia, or indigestion curing this painfu Mother Seigel's ild, at the begin are set right. our attentive ear ordered condition. it, take Mother you won't be bili-

THE FRONT. rtillery Transferred to the South.

M.D., knew of the

March 12.-Or Fort Riley this af-ordering the three it this post to the

urth artillery, Capth, Captain Taylor, and battery F of , to New Orleans. h that it will se batteries to their er than Wednesday

who is in command at Fort Riley, has where. There is ts stating that the - Quartermaster my, department of arrangements to f artillery now at the Atlantic sea-

railroads having ago and St. Louis ties were invited to ransporting batter Fort Riby, Kan., Va., another from rleans, Las, and a to Sanannah, Gazof five officers, sixhorses, four guns forges and camp one Pullman rs, three palace reight cars. e run, men, horses, ether in one train The equipment the initial point m the initial leave the 16th inst.

NCE AND RUSSIA Survivors and Relatives to Get a Year's

Preparing to Confront Great gritain in Force in the Far East.

Mobilizing-Feverish Activity Prevails at all Arsenals.

hip yards, which are working clock at night.

ng, the Aurore says: The squadrons at Cher-

Monster Ocean Liners to Supplant the Present Line of Empresses.

Vessels Will Run to Australia-Fast Atlantic Line.

March 16.-While in New William. Van. Horne is reportave made the following statean interview:

P.R. expects at an early date three big ocean liners about the he Teutonic, and place them on may be necessary." between Vancouver and Yo-When they are leady it is the to utilize the boats now runtween these ports for passenger ght service between Vancouver When this is done a will be established between and Halifax and Liverpool, retime of passage to 3½ days, will be able to take a pasat Euston Station, London, and m at Yokohama without trans-him to any other line. This, Sir says, it will be able to do by

MURDER OF JOEL.

March 16.—The Capetown dent of the Daily Mail, who that the name of the murderer Wolf Joel, the trustee of estate of the late Barnato, was shot in his office on Monday ing last, is Von Voltheim, says:

is reported to be the same man se supposed body was found in the last year, bound with ropes, but erwards turned up serving as a in the Cape Police at Vreyburgi Joel and Mr. Strange, his man-received Von Voltheim in Mr. s room. All three had revolcircumstance explained by their that the meeting was not an orone. The first shot is said to en fired at Von Voltheim by as Von Voltheim tried to seize I's revolver. Von Voltheim then Mr. Joel, the bullet entering the using almost instant death. Sev-lots were afterwards fired. The staff rushed in and Von Voltheim red after a fierce struggle. motive for the crime was failure attempt at blackmail. Von Voltntered Mr. Joel's office and de-£3,500. Being refused he a revolver from a desk and he bullet entered Mr. Joel's d, and he fell to the ground and The murderer attempted to suicide, but failed.

HE RESULT IN QNTARIO.

o, March 16.—All recounts in the lections are now concluded and t is to leave things as before, in expectations aroused for a day hat the Liberals would lose West ad subsequently that the Conservuld lose West Huron or Ottawa ppeals, however, to the high the case of West Elgin, South Vest Huron and Ottawa, but it ly conceded that things will rethey are.

KE OLD DRESSES NEW!

Dia nond Dyes the Simplest and Easiest Way of Home Dying.

Superiority Over All Other Home Dyeing—A Ten Cent Will Color From One to unds of Goods—Colors That ot Wash Out in Strong Soaphome dyeing depends wholkind of dyes used. With

are followed carefully, dyes for cotton are used for woolen, there is abice of failure. are very simple and by using a stick to lift the dye bath, there is the hands. For beauty, instness no other dye-for home use or for the the Diamond. The latest es are used in their are guaranteed the stest of all known dyes, colors will not wash out soapsuds, nor will they exposed to the sunlight. nd Dyes once, and see how make old and faded dresses.

s, coats, etc., look like HTING IN PHILIPPINE. March 15.-An official despatch that 500 insurgents

Washington, March 15-At the opening session of the house to-day the speaker An Awful Conflagration Occurs in a recognized Boutelle, republican, of Maine, chairman of the naval committee, to call un the hill for relief of victims and survivors of the Maine disaster.

The bill provides for the payment to the legal heirs of those who lost their lives equal to 12 months sea pay of the deceased and reimbursement to the survivors to the value of their personal effects lost, not to exceed in amount a sum March 16.—The Aurore to-day, equal to 12 months sea pay.

at the French fleet is being Kond, Republican, of California, objected to the consideration of the bill It was finally agreed to consider the bill after the postoffice appropriation bill has been disposed of.

The Cabinet Meeting. Washington, March 15 .- Nothing of ready for immediate departure. special importance developed at to-day's cabinet meeting. A large part of the time was occupied in general discussion, measured being taken to place the navy on a urest being taken to place the navy on a of their compasses.

inally asserted that enlers are for the processary number of secon fear students are to be midshipmen, and all admirals midshipmen, and all admirals ensured the processary number of the processary number of warships where they could be had and at what price was talked over, but without coming to any definite conclusion on any ensured the process of the government is to the effect. ed midshipmen, and all admirals en instructed to arrange to reach eithin 24 hours after being sumthat up to this time Spain has not consummated the purchase of the Chilian warship O'Higgins. The indications, it is stated, seem that this ship also will be added ultimately to the United States

R'S BIG PLANS are only working now to verify points already suggested by previous discoveries and to take accurate measurements of certain important places of the wrecked cruiser and twisted ram, which, the correspondent asserts, lies in such position as to prove that an outside force destroyed the battleship.

To Press Spanish Claims. Washington, March 15.-The following resolution, to which objection was made a few days ago, has been passed by the

senate without debate:
"That the president of the United
States is hereby empowered to take such
measures in his judgment, as is necessary to obtain the indemnity from the Spanish government for the wrong and injury, suffered by August Bolton and Gustave Richelieu by the wrongful imprisonment by the Spanish in Santiago de Cuba in the year 1895, and to secure this end he is authorized and required to employ such means or exercise such power as

European Nations Alarmed. London, March 15.—Information from a reliable source declares that the Austrian emperor is making a great effort to induce the European powers to present to the United States the danger to Europe of the carrying any further of their interference in Cuban affairs. It is declared that Emperor William of Germany is heartily seconding the efforts of Emperor Francis Joseph, and also that the American government has been informed of the

No New Bonds Needed. Washington, March 15.—The treasury is in good condition to meet the \$50,000,000 appropriation for national defences, and it would be possible to pay out \$25,ars of the Assassination of the 000,000 in addition without seriously affecting the available cush balance. The gold reserve is larger than at any time since 1890, now reaching \$160,000,000, which is \$60,000,000 more than is necessary to a good financial condition of the

treasury. Strengthening Fortifications. New York, March 15.—Representatives of the government visited Fort Wadsworth and have secured valuable land adjoining the new fortifications. Extra gangs of mechanics and laborers are to be put to work with orders to rush the completion of three heavy batteries which, when completed, will mount the heaviest disappearing guns in New York

harbor. Active Relief in Progress Havana, March 15.—Relief Commis-tioner Klopsch is developing great activity in pushing the work of relieving the destitute all over the island. About 465 tons of supplies are expected by the com-missioner this week, and next week he expects about 3,000 tons, which will provide the sufferers with food for about 20

It is further reported that the Span-iards at that place have decided to present the Spanish government with a war-ship the same size as the Vizcaya. Spanish troops to the number of 1,400 arrived to-day from Spain.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

STEEPECHASE. Easter Meeting. At Colwood, on Easter Monday, April 11, the Victoria Hunt club will hold a steplechase meting. An endeavor will be made to have special trains running to allow the public to enjoy the sport. The stewards are Major Dupont, Major Trotter, R.M.A., and G. A. Kirk, Esq. The articles and programme follow:
All entries to reach G. A. Kirk, Esq.,
not later than 6 p.m. April 7th, 1898.
All horses to run in name and colors
of nominator.

All, horses to run in name and colors of nominator.

Owners are requested to register their colors with G. A. Kirk, Esq., Victoria, secretary V. H. C., as soon as possible. Overweight exceeding four pounds to be declared before going to the pest.

I. Colwood Plate—A steeplechase for ponles 14.2 hands and under, the bona gde property at time of entry of members of the W. H. G. Riders, any member of V. H. C. Catch weights; distance, about two miles.

Th. The Ladies Cup—A steeplechase for ponles the bona fide property at time of entry of members of the V. H. C. Riders, any member of the V. H. C. weights, 154 pounds; distance, about two and a half miles. This cup must be won twice in succession by the same horse to become the absolute property of any member. The winner of the previous race for this cup to carry a seven pound penalty.

III. The Hunt Club—A steeplechase for horses the bona fide property at time of entry of members of the V. H. C. Riders, any member of the V. H. C. Weight, 180 puonds; distance, about two and a half miles. This cup must be won twice by the same horse to become the absolute property of any member.

IV. Farmers' Cup—A steeplechase for horses bred in British Columbia the property of bona fide farmers in Victoria district who are not members of the V. H. C. Riders, farmers, their sons, or any member of the V. H. C. Weights, 154 pounds; distance, two miles.

ANOTHER TRAMWAY WORKING.

Portland, Or., March 15:—The Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company, of this city, has received advices from Dyea that their upper framway from Scales to the summit had been completed and that freight is now being transported across the Chilkoot pass. The price of transported porting goods from Dyea to the summit is no wabout 7 cents per pound. The on killed of Balinao. Troops have cable of the tramway is about 3,500 feet in length.

A BATTLE WITH FIRE

Prominent Business Block in Chicago.

Latest Estimates Place the Number of Dead at Fifteen-300 Girls in a Panic.

Chicago, March 16.-It is believed that 60 people lost their lives in a fierce fire which broke out to-day at Wabash were with difficulty restrained from the Queen's hotel. of life occurred among those who did mot even have a chance to get to the windows or decide whether to take the fearful alternative of a jump to the stone sidewalks and street pavements. The entire front of the building was blown out by a terrible explosion, followed by several others in rapid succession, and the entire building was quickly covered with flames. It seemed impossible that anyone in the front part of the building who did not jump from the windows could have escaped.

Later—The, fire was brought under control, shortly, before noon. It seems probable that the fatalities, according to the latest estimates, will not be more

to the latest estimates, will not be more than 15. Estimates as high as 60 were made, but it is believed that these figures have been much exaggerated.

sued. Many unfortunate women were trampled under the feet of their comrades in a frantic effort to escape. Cut off from escape and the stairways, the off from escape and the starrways, the people penned in the building began jumping from windows and though the firemen and others held nets and canvas many persons were crushed on the stone sidewalk. According to an eyewitness as many as ten jumped at once from the top floor while others were seen

Mr. Blair Examined at Length at a Meeting of the Drummond Railway Committee.

Mr. Greenshields Denies that He Gave Mr. Tarte or His Son

Ottawa, March 16 .- At a meeting of the Drummond County railway affair, Mr. Blair was examined at some length. He went over the whole negotiations in connection with the road, showing that they commenced with the Grand Trunks they commenced with the Grand Trunk company, and afterwards with Greenshields. An agreement had been made with the Drummond County railway company that the company would take \$1,600,000 for the road from the government, instead of \$7,000 rental per year. Out of this purchase money the company would spend \$100,000 on the road. Mr. Blair replied in the strongest terms that he had not received nor did he know of any one else receiving one cent know of any one else receiving one cent as a contribution from Greenshields for political or other purposes, Mr. Greenshields was also examined, and gave a most emphatic contradiction that he had given one cent to Mr. Tarte or Mr. Tarte's sons for the purchase of La Patrie. He (Greenshields) gave his cheek for \$20,000 to Mr. Beaugrand at check for \$20,000 to Mr. Beaugrand at the request of Mr. Tarte for fear Beaugrand would withdraw. Of this amount \$5,000 was paid down that night, \$15,000 the next morning and the same day a balance of \$5,000 was given by a check on the Hochelaga bank. He (Greenshields) did not pay one cent of that money, nor did anyone connected with the Drummond County road, A resolution was passed asking the senate. solution was passed asking the senate committee to send any evidence 'they and before the commons committee,
In the house to-day Mr. Fisher introduced a bill to prohibit nursery stock
from being imported from the United
States, Japan or Hawai. This is done so
as to exclude that pest known as San
Jose scale. Jose scale. TROOPS MOVING SOUTH.

Norfolk, Va., March 15.—Upon orders from the war department, the United States regulars stationed at Fortress States regulars stationed at Fortress Monroe proceeded south this morning. Five passenger coaches of the Norfolk & Caroline railroad were chartered to take the troops to their destination. The cars are draped in American colors. Four companies of artillery comprising 60 men each, will go to Fort Caswell, on the Caroline was river. North Caroline. the Cape Fear river, North Carolina; Fort Tybee, near Savannah; Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and to Fort Tampa, Fla. Their places will at once be taken by recruits and by several batteries from

PROBABLY LOST IN THE WOODS. Marinet, Wis., March 15.—As nothing has been heard of the missing evangelist, George F. Fink, of the Moody Bible institute, Superintendent Cafferty, of the Evangelical association for which he was working, has gone north to try to locate him. All the camps have been disbanded and this makes his failure to report all the more mysterious. It is thought that he must have been lost in the woods and in that event probably has perished by this time.

LOCAL NEWS. Gleanings of City and Provincial News

in a Condensed Form. From Monday's Daily. -Rev. J. Gurney officiated at the funeral of Miss Minnie Nott, which took

place at 2 p.m. on Sunday from the par-ents' residence, Jessie street, Victoria West. Much sympathy is felt for the -Mrs. Field, relict of the late Samuel Field, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Samuel Field, 69 North Park street. The deceased was a native of Ashburton, Devonshire, England, and was 84 years of age. The funeral will take place on Wednesday,

—In the report of the police court pro-cedings in the case of Dalton and Kersey avenue and Adams street, across the street from the Wellington hotel in a building occupied by a number of business firms. The guests at the hotel an error, as the theft was committed at

jumping into the street, A number in the burning building did jump and four were killed outright and 15 others were injured in jumping, but the greater loss of life occurred among those who did the occurred among the occurred among the occurred among those who did the occurred among the occu

found in the unks. The two men were figures have been much exaggerated. The dead so far as known are: Will ham Olmstead, president of the Oldstead Scientific Company; Mies A. Smith, salesman, 1236 Wrightwood avenue; Samuel A. Clark, employed by the W. A. Olmstead Scientific Company.

The building and contents are a total loss. In half an hour after the fire broke out; the stracture, which is seven stories high, with an 80 foot front by 159 feet deep, was fevelled to the ground. It was part of what is known as the "Mill Construction" with a front of plate glass and iron columns.

Insurance men at the fire stated that the loss on contents will be in the neighborhood of \$350,000. The elevated rail the loss on contents will be in the neighborhood of \$350,000 for the breaking of plate glass in the store on the opposite side of Wabash avenue. The six story who will remain at Skagway and Dyes building adjoining the north was badly demanded and arraigned in the police court this morning, the case being adjourned until to-morrow to allow of more evidence being procured.

The dead so far as known are: Will be a good that past eight are being adjourned until to-morrow to allow of more evidence being procured.

The San Francisco papers are sending and arraigned in the police court this morning, the case being adjourned until to-morrow to allow of more evidence being procured.

The San Francisco papers are sending and the news of his death arrived last evening about half past eight.

The San Francisco papers are sending and the news of his death arrived last evening about half past eight. Mrs. Hutcheson, accompanied by her daughter, had already started on the lowerry to assistants. The Examiner on the other hand, is sending H. Martin to Dawson with instructions to get back with the result of the season's work before the miners the loss on contents will be in the neighborhood of \$350,000. The elevated rail the loss of the season's work before the miners the loss on contents will be in the neighborhood of \$350,000 for the bre

building adjoining the north was badly damaged and the contents soaked with water and partially burned. The loss here is estimated at \$50,000.

Three hundred girls were employed by the Sweet, Wallace & Co. photo supplies, and when the fire broke out a panic ensured. Many unfortunate women were stationary boilers inspected the same as stated. stationary boilers; inspected the same as marine boilers; and also endorsed Mr, Maxwell's anti-Chinese bill. The resolu-tions of the council will be forwarded to the city members.

The funeral of the late James Andero'clock from Hanna's parkers, Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating. The Woodmen of the World attended in a body. The foltrom the tep floor while others were seen to fall back into the flames.

Miss Kate Kearney, forewoman in the National Music Co., is believed to have perished after helping to save the lives of Torty girls in her part.

The Natural History Society.

night, quite a large number of members being present. Capt. Newcombe gave a very interesting address on the subject of his visit last summer to the West coast of Prince Charlotte island. The eaker found fault with the Admiralty charts of the locality, demonstrating by charts made by Captain Marchand in 1791 and Capt! Vancouver in 1793 that various points, such as Point Hunter, Point Buck and Cape Henry were better ago than in the charts now issued by the department. It was also shown that several sounds which exist are not shown on the maps and others that are shown have no existence. Captain Walbran confirmed the statements made, and at the next meeting Captain Newcombe will go into further detail upon this important mat-

From Wednesday's Daily. -The fishing season has begun. To-day the law ceases to protect the brook trong

and the fisherman is now at liberty to take them from the streams. The sea-son remains open until October 15. -The funeral of the late Mrs. Field —The funeral of the late Mrs. Field took place to day at 2:30 p.m. from the residence of her son, North Park street. Rev. Mr. Swinerton officiated at the house and cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. Bullent Walsh, Parsons, Spencer, Luscombe and Burgess.

-Rev. Mr. Flinton officiated at the funeral of the late Mrs. Coverdale, which took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence and from the Cedar Hill church. The pallbearers were: Messrs. R. H. Swinerton, R. Chapman, C. B. Sewell and S. Rounding.

-It has been suggested that the Do-minion government should turn the old

-Owing to the death of Mr. James Hutcheson, the social announced in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church for this evening has been indefinitely postponed. The late Mr. Hutcheson was one of the organizers of St. Andrew's church, and at the time of his death was a trustee and a member of the board of management.

-Just after the steamer City of Pu ebla, which reached here yesterday, left her wharf at San Francisco, two women stowaways were discovered. Captain Jepsen at once stopped the steamer and landed them. They said they wanted to get to Dyea and, thought if they could only get to Seattle they could stow away on some other steamer and thus reach their destination. Captain Jepsen wasted no time with the two women. It was blowing hard and he wanted to get outside and on his course as quickly as possible. When the boat was in the water and manned the women were put into a sling, one at a time, and lowered into the boat. Before they got away from the steamer's side they were seaking wet and during the pull for the wharf wave after wave broke over them. her wharf at San Francisco, two women

Ornithologists who are interested in the proposal to import into the province a large number of feathered songsters, will learn with pleasure that the plan is being prosecuted with vigor by those who embarked upon the undertaking. Several hundreds of dollars have already been collected to works. been collected towards the necessary amount, and many other subscriptions promised can be collected at any time. Some delay has been experienced in carrying out the plans formulated owing to city and D. G. Macdonell for plaintiff.

opposition having arisen from an nex-pected quarter, and it is likely that the importation will have to be postponed until the spring of next year. The Marquis of Breadalbane's generous offer still holds good and Dr. Crompton, who has the plan very near at heart is not likely, in view of the hearty co-operation promised him by many lovers of bird-life, to allow it to drift into failure if success be by any means possible.

-The Albion Iron Works company finding their existing office accommodation unequal to the necessities of their increased business, are having extensive alterations made, which will have the result of considerably enlarging the available space. In all departments of the works activity is particularly noticeable, and the force of men employed is larger than has been recorded for many months

DIED AWAY FROM HOME.

Mr. James Hutcheson of the "Westside" Succumbs to Pneumonia in Toronto.

The telegraphic advices of the serious illness of Mr. James Hutcheson in Toronto had prepared his friends in a measure for the sad news received last evening of his death in the General hospital of that city from pneumonia. It is exactly two weeks ago that Mr. Hutcheson left Victoria for the east on business connected with the firm of which he was the head, hoping that the trip might result beneficially to his health, which was far from good at that time. Arriving in Toronto a week ago to-day the deceased gentleman contracted a cold which developed into menmonia. Dr. Caven recommended Mr. Hutcheson to enter the General hospital, where he would receive the best treatment, and the news of his illness and its serious nature was wired to Mrs. Hutcheson in Victoria. Subse quent advices were of a more hopeful nature and for a day or two it was thought the deceased gentleman had a good chance of recovery, thut the news re-

tions later on, and in 1880 he returned to Victoria, where he went into the dry goods business in partnership with Mr. Young, under the name of Hutcheson, Young & Co., establishing the White House dry goods store. His connection with this firm continued until 1888, when in partnership with Mr. F. S. Maclure he established the business with which he has since been connected and known as

has since been connected and known as The Westside. Mr. Hutcheson leaves a wife and two children, son and daughter, to whom his death comes as a very great blow. That they have the deep sympathy of the community may be assured, for although Mr. Hutcheson's was ever an unassuming, retiring nature, few enjoyed the esteem of their fellows in a larger share than he. Possessed of many good traits, true charity was a leading characteristic of the deceased gentleman's life, and the deep interest he ever took in charitable organizations, notably the Protestant Orchans' Home, won for him the very sincere admiration and respect of all who had the pleasure of knowing him. The remains will be embalmed and brought to Victoria for interment.

FINALLY SETTLED.

Mrs. Sears Receives Eleven Thousand Dollars From Seattle Railway Co.

Seattle, March 16 .- The final payment n the famous judgment of Mrs. Annie ears against the Seattle Consolidated Railway Company was made yesterday. This damage suit, for personal injuries received in a car collision in 1891, has run through the supreme court, United States court, presided over by Judge Hanford, and twice through the court of appeals. Every decision rendered was favorable to Mrs. Sears, and she has ome through six years of litigation with \$11,000 in cash, slim reward, she thinks, for the injury, which will probably de-prive her permanently of the use of her

lower limbs. In 1891 Mrs. Sears came to Seattle from her home in Victoria to visit her cousins, ex-Mayor and Mrs. W. D. Wood. She is the wife of Frank Sears, formerly editor of the Victoria Daily Times. While riding on an open car near Fremont, on September 16, 1891, a lumber wagon crossed the track ahead, and in the colliston which followed Mrs. Sears was thrown to the ground. She fell flat on her back, and the effect was to partially

paralyze her lower limbs.
Suit was commenced in the Suit was commenced in the superior court, Judge Richard Osborn, for \$25,000. Her attorneys were Thompson, Edsen & Humphiries, and Mrs. Sears claims that they undertook to carry the case to a successful conclusion for one-fourth of the judgment. In addition, on a previous contract with Mrs. Sears' husband, the attorneys were to have \$1,000.

The case was carried to the suprem ourt on appeal by the railway company, and was there decided favorably to the plaintiff, judgment being given for \$16,000, the interest from which was sufficient, in the opinion of the jurous, to support the mained woman. The Seattle Consolidated Company had in the meantime gone into the hands of a receiver and the case was taken up in the United and the case was taken up in the United States court, the bondholders of the road contending that the mortgage existing on the property should be paid before the judgment held by Mrs. Sears. Last November Judge Hanford decided that the judgment had precedence of the mortgage and previous of Mrs. Sears' (alim rage, and payment of Mrs. Sears' claim was begun.

was begun.
Since the case had dragged for so long and involved an amount of legal labor not anticipated in the start, Mrs. Sears' attorneys made a strong fight for a larger fee than was allowed them in the original contract, but this being carried before Judge Hanford, was also decided in favor of Mrs. Sears.

Her home is now in San Francisco, Cal., and having collected the last installment on the payment of her judgment, she will return to her home.

Mr. Justice Drike to-day delivered indement in Goodaere vs. the City of Victoria dismissing the plaintiff's met'on for an injunction restraining the defend-

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TO ALASKAN PORTS

The Steamer Islander Will Sail This Evening With Another 350 Klondikers.

Willapa Goes to Vancouver to Bring Freight to This Port.—Lumber Ships Chartered.

Steamer Islander will sail for Skagway, Dyea, Juneau and Wrangel, this evening, with 350 seekers after the wealth of the frozen north, and a full cargo of provisions, outfits and general freight. The passengers who will sail on her are as follows:

cargo of provisions, outfits and general freight. The passengers who will sail on her are as follows:

E. A. Whinney and party from Winnipeg, W. S. Lawrence and wife, M. Miller, A. W. Thompson, McChesney, Bruce, Boaz, S. R. Hilbert, Thomas Hildebrant, A. Blythe, James Fray, J. Roland, G. Meyerhoffer, G. N. Hoffman, G. Quilt, and, party, the Taylor party of twelve from Illinois, W. K. Meyers, J. McIntyre, J. Brown, W. J. Dutton, T. Riode, R. O'Nell, O'Brien, Cole, J. B. Nozon, F. E. and A. Ambert, J. Thompson, M. Woodside, J. A. Webb, H. Being, J. H. Lees, Dr. Baines, George, F. lou, M. Hicks, J. Allen, D. E. Maston, Endre, J. J. McDonald, H. Dute, P. Ropell, E. L. Sandelin, J. McCulloch, J. Dye, T. Murray, F. Lewere and Darty, A. Williams, G. J. Dorfie, F. J. Stooke, A. and F. A. Miller, T. Tremblay, W. R. H. Gravel, C. H. Dyer, the Crabiree pa M. Handyside, C. Seagreen, D. S. Mor, C. H. and J. Hamilton, A. J. Callendar Carmody, T. Bartlett and wife, H. T. Dlay and wife, McLean, Staple, Thomas, Grey, Geo. Findley, C. E. Brown, J. Thomas, H. Robson, H. Bergford, H. Johnson, D. McInnes, Johnson, F. N. Grant, G. B. Thompson, T. Hinton, J. Glover, the Black party of seven, Baker, A. Irving, H. Fishe, A. Dafley, J. McGuire, P. Thompson, M. Cohen, C. Rosenthal, J. Rothen, Graham, Davidson, Harre, Murray, Bicks (2), J. W. Turpel, H. Mantrews, J. J. Schwartz, J. W. Richards, N. Pelletier, D. Benoit, M. Brocher, Wallace, N. Beaudorn, A. Caller, J. Grayner, Fruze, Baute, Sharpe, Meyer, Sleniki, Andre, Wessell, Koebsch, Tuite, Eudile, Kane, Jaeger, Abel, Werner, A. Rogers, John Kedder, Jas. Vorgt, Savoy, Pind, J. Brown, J. B. Kuhn (4), March (2), Juker, Thompson (2), Pinta, J. Long (2), R. A. Jones, Collin, Ardern, T. W. Neshitt, M. S. Arshill, John Briggs, B. H. Arrison, J. H. Burton, C. Chambers, George Ward, T. Rout, J. Lama, C. Squires, S. Rabey, R. Hashem, H. Hicks, A. George, F. Mc-Pherson, J. H. Holmes, M. A. Cobb, G. T. Fry, John Lade, V. B. Ayers, G. B. Ladd, W. McCloskey, H. McCloskey, F. A. Tunch, D. A. Campbel

Victoria merchants are doing a large amount of busines these days and in con-sequence their importations of merchandise from Eastern Canada and elsewhere are very heavy, so heavy in fact that the Charmer has been unable to handle it fast enough. She is loaded down to the guards every evening, but as fast as she guards every evening, but as tast as she brings the goods more is piled into the sheds and warehouses at Vancouver. There is how thirty car loads of freight in the Terminal city. For the purpose of making quick delivery of the goods to the consignees the C. P. N. Co. have placed extra steamers on the Victoria-Vancouver route. On Sunday last the Yosemite was despatched to Vancouver instead of New Westminster as usual, and last night the Willama sailed for Vancouver to bring a cargo of delayed freight. She and the Yosemite will make occasional trips until the glut is

Steamer Boscowitz returned this morning from Wrangel and the way ports of northern British Columbia. She had few passengers, mostly cannerymen and those employed at the canneries, and one from employed at the canneries, and one from Wrangel, returning "because it was bet-ter to wait in Victoria until navigation opened than at Wrangel." He, as well as the officers of the Boscowitz, says the Stikine route as a winter route is a failure. There is a deep coating of slush on the ice, which it has rotted and made unsafe for man or beast. The Boscowitz will sail north to-morrow evening, but she will call no more at Wrangel, going only as far as Naas, and touching at

and down. The steamer Amur salled for Alaskan ports last night with about forty pasengers. Sixty more will embark at Van-couver. Among those who sailed from Victoria were J. T. Bethune of the owning company, George F. Kyle, J. Porteous, J. S. Romer, J. McCarthy, Thos. Sunderland, J. A. Johnson, A. Barry, J. A. Bullock, W. Synion, W. Marrick, G. Springer, J. N. Sylvester, W. T. Chandler and P. H. Sponer.

ler and P. H. Spencer. Three more large lumber ships have been chartered by Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co. to load lumber at Moodyville for South America and Australia. The Chilean bark Bertha, 1021 tons, will take lumber to the west coast of South Africa, the American schooler M. P. Grace will carry a cargo to Sydney, and the British ship Tamar, a large vessel of 2115 tons, will carry lumber to Melbourne.

ON A TRIP OF INSPECTION. General Manager Whyte of the C. P. R.

Mr. William Whyte, general manager of C.P.R. lines west of Port Arthur, arrived in Victoria this morning from Seattle accompanied by General Superintendent Marpole of Vancouver, Master Mechanic Cross, of Winnipeg, and Capt. I. W. Tropressive street, and the control of the con J. W. Troup, superintendent of steam-boat service on the Pacific coast. Mr. D. P. Coyle, a brother of District Passenger Agent E. J. Coyle, also accompanies Mr. Whyte as private secretary. The party were met liere by District Freight Agent Allan Cameron and his secretary

John Armstrong.
Mr. Whyte's present trip to the coast has no special significance, it being occa-sioned by his desire to satisfy himself by personal inspection of the progress which is being made in the construction of the boats to be employed in the northern river trade, and generaly with the important development of business on the coast, The enormous proportions to which the Yukon travel has attained necessitate never ceasing vigilance upon the part of the responsible heads of the company, and it is likely that even with the appointment of capable officials at the important points on the coast, visits from officials in high positions will be much more frequent in future than they have been hitherto.

business is Captain Hastings, who will command one of the new boats now en route to Victoria for the northern run. for an injunction restraining the defendcut from proceeding to tear down the
cut from proceeding from the northern run.
Captain Hastings returned yesterday
on the Islander from Skagway, whither
he had been on a trin of inspection to
familiarise himself a little with the lay
of the land, or rather with the conditions
to be met with in the navigation of
northern waters, and proceeded to Vancouver to report.

London, March 15 .- Flaste Wenkheim, a stock broker and well known South African financier, committed suicide by Hot Discussions in the House Regarding the Question of Relations Canada and the States.

The Unpatriotic Attitude of the Opposition Glaringly Exposed During the Debates.

Their Conduct is Little Less Than Treasonable and Directly Favorable to the Americans.

The Premier Gives a Clear Exposition of the Law in the Highly Important Matter.

Ottawa, March 8.-The relations between Canada and the United States, the treaty rights of British subjects on the Stickine river, the loyalty and patriotism of political parties and their disa very warm discussion sprung upon the house yesterday atternoon by Sir Charles Tupper, who moved the adjournment for the purpose of alluding to the Hansborough bill now before congress, declaring that it killed the Stikine route completely, and asking the government if it. pletely, and asking the government if it was going to withdraw its Yukon Canadian railway bill. It must have dawned on the Conservative leaders before the discussion had been in progress very long that they had sprung the mine too soon. They had not studied the situation, but so anxious are they to make party capital even out of a critical international complication that they rushed to what free right of navigation, granted will prove their political ruin in this Yukon matter. The bill which Sir Charles Tupper said made the Stikine route an imposible one for Canada does not alter the situation in that regard in the least. It simply says that if Canada will make certain concessions the United States will grant the bonding privileges at Wrangel for Canadian goods going up the Stikine river to Telegraph creek, where the new railway will begin. Now, the bonding privilege might be an acceptable thing applied at the port of Wrangel as a customs regulation, but it is not indispensable to the use of the Stikine river by Canada. Canada does not require goods to be bonded at Wrangel, because in passing up the Stikme river they are not going over United States territory, and no reason therefore exists for giving a bond.
A United States customs offi er might possibly be placed on board the vessel at me mouth and travel with it to Telegraph creek in order to see that no goods are ...erican jurisdiction, and any other simple customs regulations may be made for the protection of the revenue of the United States, but the bonding privilege is altogether aside from the Congress wishes to make it a part of the question, but instead of standing up for our treaty rights Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues call on the government of tries outside of Canada who have failed to obtain from the government what they want, and who have been labbying at Washington to secure the passage of this bill of Mr. Hansborough's, have at the same time been active. Canada to throw up its hands and sursame time been acting in concert with the opposition in the Dominion parliament for the purpose of embarrassing the government, utterly reckless as to what serious interests were imperilled. In England under similar circumstances a member of parliament who would act in collusion with a man who went to France and lobbied for the passage of a bill aiming a blow at England, would be hounded out of public life and buried in obliquy and risgrace. The prime minister the other day charged Sir Charles Tupper with playing a part in Mr. Hamilton Smith's game, and with being shown the copy of Mr. Smith's offer before it was sent to the government. Sir Charles Tupper did not deny it Mr. Smith and Mr. Wilkinson, of the White Pass scheme, had both been at Washington during the progress of this bill through congress and, although it has not yet been finally passed, Sir Charles Tupper undertook yesterday to induce the government of Canada to' withdraw its bill and say to the United "We will relinquish our treaty, rights simply because you may possibly them. One of the mistakes Sir Charles Tupper made was in assuming that without the bonding privilege we cannot use the Stikine river. Another mistake he made was to assume that the government of the United States will ignore its own treaty, and he did not appear to know that if it did its own courts would enforce it, because the treaty of Washington is, as Sir Louis Davies pointed out, a part of the law of the United States. A more disloyal and unpatriotic exhibition has never been seen in any British parliament, and it will do more than anything else to induce the senate to pass this bill without anything more than ordinary criticism.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said of course it was difficult to judge from a telegraph report what was really said, but assuming that the language attributed to Mr. Hansborough was correct, then he would say that there was a serious misappre-hension in the mind of Mr. Hansborough. There had never been negotiations of any kind, official or unofficial, between the two governments except such as took, place when he and Sir Louis Davies visited Washington in November; last. Those negotiations had been already given to the public, but in order to make the matter more certain he would now lay on the table the whole of the correspondence. There was nothing whatever to warrant the statement made by Mr. Hansborough, as what he laid on the table comprised all the negotiations with-

Sir Charles Tupper-"I would draw the attention of the government to this Hans-borough bill at Washington and ask the leader, now that he is aware of the atti-tude of the senate of the United States, whether he proposes to proceed with the bill now before the house. We are now face to face with the fact that the senate of the United States, so far from treating that bill as a violation of the treaty of Washington, have by a majority of fortyfour to sixteen made the Stikine route impracticable." He was anxious that cor-dial relations should prevail with the United States and would do everything consistent with the honor and dignity of Canada to that end. That was the posithought no government in Canada would be sustained in going beyond a certain line in promoting those relations. They looked to this government relations. They be sustained in going beyond a certain line in promoting those relations. They looked to this government or to any other government possessing the confidence of river so as to intercept the right of free parliament to see that the Dominion will never submit to have terms dictated to it American court of 'law ultra vires

try. Under these circumstances the question arose whether the right hon. gentleman proposes to proceed with this bill further, now that it has been proved beyoud possibility of doubt that the Stiking route was futile so far as the objects contemplated by the bill were concerned. The government will be sustained in adopting that manly and independent course, and in devising such measures as would effectually prevent our being subject to the base humiliation of such dictation from Washington. -

The Premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he agreed with everything Sir Charles Tupper had said regarding the dignity of this young nation. We were only a small people, willing to be on most friendly terms with the United States, but nothing could be given away of our national dignity. He could not agree with Sir Charles Tupper upon the conclusion he had come to, and he ventured to hope that when the opposition leader had reflected he would re-turn to his opinion of a short time ago, that the only route to give immediate access to the Yukon was by the Stikine river. What was the position of the government? Two courses were open, to adopt a route from the head of the Lyan canal, or to adopt the Stikine route. If they had chosen to build a railway from Pyramid Harbor, they would have to lay the terminus of this railway upon what is now American territory. Under a correct interpretation of the treaty the head of the Lynn canal is in Canadian territory. the law, and from time immemorial that territory had remained in the possession and occupancy first of Russia and then of the United States, after the purchase of Alaska. This was not the time for recrimination, but no protest had ever been entered against the occupation of that territory by the Americans. Under these circumstances Canada could not have sent a pound of food or of freight over a railway from the head of the Lynn canal. On the other hand, in the Stikine river they had a highway arising in our own territory, and flowing to the sea. Over that highway they had the Lynn canal. On the other hand, in the Stikine river they had a highway arising in our own territory, and flowing to the sea. Over that highway they had the special treaties signed by the United States. That right meant something or nothing. His hon, friend, Sir Charles Tupper, interpreted this right as meaning nothing at all. "I assert," exclaimed the premier, "that, on the contrary, under the treaty of Washington, the Stikine river is a highway which we have the free right to use for commercial purposes without having to pay duty at the Amereican frontier." There was a difference bonding privilege, but no such thing was applicable to the Stikine river, to which we have the right of common use. If securing the right of the free navigation of that river by treaty? It would not be

erican frontier." There was a difference he continued, which Sir Charles had overlooked between the Stikine and Lynn canal route. At the head of the Lynn canal we would have been subject to the we had not the power to send goods over that river, what would be the use of worth the paper on which it was written. If, then, we have the right to use the river, it does not lie in the power of the Americans to ask for duty at the mouth of the river. He granted that they have the right, not to impose bonding, but to impose municipal regulations for their own protection to prevent smuggling and so forth, "but," he added, "I maintain, Mr. Speaker, if in establishing these Mr. Speaker, if in establishing these regulations they were to go the length of defeating rights belonging to us by treaty such regulations would be null and void and would be so declared even by the

rights secured by that treaty.' Recourse for Canada.

He regretted exceedingly the legisla tion introduced at Washington under which we are refused the bonding privileges, but perhaps that had been passed under misapprehension because Mr. Hansborough's statement appears to have had some effect on the senate with reference to the Atlantic fisheries; but even if that bill receives the sanction of the president he did not think it would affect our rights on the Stikine. If, however, undue regulations were imposed we would have to appeal to the American authorities, and say "your laws are null and void as against the Canada had the power to navigate Stikine, and also the right of mooring to the banks, so there was no necessity of discussing the situation made by the leader of the opposition. Neverthe less, he was well aware that we may be less, he was well aware that we may be harassed in the exercise of these rights. The government had thought of that, and in the measure now before parliament, the government had taken the prement, the government had taken the prement. caution to provide for the extension the railway down to an ocean port within Canadian territory, and the government intended at the earliest possible moment to ask an appropriation from parliament to carry out the policy of extending the railway to an ocean port in British Colembia. (Cheers.)

In reply to the question of Sir Charles Pupper, are we going to proceed with the bill? I ask the question again. If we le not proceed with this bill, what would he advise? If we do not we will have to proceed from the head of the Lynn Canal, which would make the proposition ten times worse, because there we would be altogether dependent upon the good will of the Americans. He hoped that the American senate would reconsider its position, though its bill would not affect the work of the control of fect or defeat our rights. There was no other intention on the part of this government or the Canaian people than to have the most friendly relations with the American people, "but, sir," added the premier, "I do not admit that they have American people, but, sir, andeed the premier, "I do not admit that they have the right to dictate to us what will be our domestic policy, and whether or not we have the right to exercise rights conferred upon us by treaty. We do not refuse to bond their fish on the Atlantic corst, because there is nothing to bond. Under the treaty of 1818 American fishment have not the right to land their fish at Halifax. The fault is not ours, but is the simple application of rights

and regulations under a treaty signed by Sir Wilfrid pointed out that when Sir Charles Tupper negotiated the fisheries treaty at Washington, in 1888, all these restrictions on American fishermen were withdrawn, and Sir Charles Tupper was then ready to surrender these restric-tions, but the American senate refused confirm that treaty and thus retained the restrictions imposed on their fisher-men by the treaty of 1818. The modus vivendi agreed upon at that time gave American fishermen all the rights denied to them under the treaty of 1818, and fish are bonded at Halifax and at the present time all American fishermen who choose can land their fish and tranship

with the honor and dignity of that end. That was the posi-Conservative party but there frightened Sir Charles Tupper and which navigation would be declared by any that strike at the independence of parliament and the independence of this countries with the government going to proceed with

thing better to propose? Sir Charles Checkmated

Sproule-Build from Edmonton. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—That would be one thousand five hundred miles over three or four chains of mountains. I say that the line we intend to build from Tolograph Creek and which we from Telegraph Creek, and which we from Telegraph Creek, and which we will build, is not a line competing with Edmonton. There are strong reasons why a line from the interior should be built, but it would not be antagonistic to the Stikine line. We want a line in operation by September next and that urgency is our justification. What better has the hon, gentleman, to offer?

Sir Charles Tupper, said he would tell

ter has the hon, gentleman to offer?

Sir Charles Tupper said he would tell the right honorable gentleman. The only basis for the monstrous contract now before the house was for the purpose of constructing a line immediately that would he in operation by September 1, so as to get communication with Yukon. That was gone. (Cries of no, no!) Inasmuch as the senare of the United States had taken the position they had, it makes it absolutely impossible to accomplish the t absolutely impossible to accomplish the the leader of the government to consider the question "de novo" and take up the the question "de novo and take up the question of a railway to an open port in British Columbia. If he would do that Sir Charles Tupper would undertake, as the urgency had passed by owing to this impossibility, that for far less than is provided in this bill the government could get constructed by contractors of the highest standing a road from Alice the highest standing a road from Alice Arm in British Columbia to Teslin Lake. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Sir, I am de-

to extend the line from Telegraph Creek and if they will not do so others will. The hon, gentleman has no alternative; he simply confirms us in our position. We have anticipated any trouble that might arise with the United States of the character, which has arisen but let the character which has arisen, but let me call attention again to the chief me can attention again to the chief point. Does the hon, gentleman contend that the refusal of the bonding privileges at Wrangel affects our treaty rights? Sir Wilfrid here read the clause in the

contract providing for an extension southward to an ocean port in British Columbia of the Yukon Cauadian railway, such port to be designated by the government, and added that it was the intention of the government to immediately survey the route in order that we shall be absolutely for the content of the cont shall be absolutely free from all pos-sible interference from a foreign power.

American senators get the impression that the present government would concede the fisheries privileges on the Atlantic coast in exchange for the bonding privilege at Wrengel? The premier had recently proposed to take up all vexed questions between the United States and Canada, this among the others, and make a treaty of peace in settlement of them all. Senator Hansborough and others were now looking to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for no very sturdy defence of the rights of Canada. He was glad that the premier, feeling the responsibilities of office, had now given Senator Hansborough to understand the real state of affairs. Only ten days ago three ministers assumed in their speeches that the

Sir Louis Davies deplored the tone and temper of the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster. Landerkin-Paid agents of the

Inited States. Mr. Foster-Mr. Speaker. I rise to order. An hon, gentleman has called us paid agents of the United States.

Mr. Speaker expressed the opinion that the expression should be withdrawn. Dr. Landerkin—I did not think they would do so much without pay. (Liberal

should surrender. The Conservatives had forgotten their patriotism, and for the sake of petty party capital called on the government to surrender the rights of Canada, but the government was not of that stuff. (Loud cheers.) He advised the opposition to ascertain first if there was any danger. Sir Charles Tupper had assumed, and so had Mr. Fos-ter, that the Hansborough bill aimed at certain treaty rights. Sir Louis chalenged them to point out a line in the ill which affected our rights to the free navigation of the Stikine river. The bill did not even mention the word "transshipment" and the bonding privilege was miles.

miles.

Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed the belief that not one that applied to Wrangel at all. Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed the belief that The hon, gentleman had jumped before those who negotiated the treaty of Wash-he came to the stile. (Hear, hear.) ington were absolutely ignorant of the Rus-Transshipment was necessarily incident-sian treaty. Under this treaty, Canada had

this Yukon bill? In reply Sir Wilfrid standing in the unpatriotic position of Britain, he said, was sufficient to maintain asked Sir Charles Tupper if he had any trying to destroy that trade and turn it our rights. standing in the unpatriotic position of trying to destroy that trade and turn it from Canadian cities down into Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco. He would leave him in the humiliating position he occupied, especially after he had endorsed the government's policy and promised on the eve of the meeting of the Yukon in the parliament to endorse it.

parliament to endorse it.

Mr. Fisher expressed surprise that anyone should suggest that before the Canadian government introduced legislation with the parliament of Canada it should go on its bended knees before the congress of the United States and ask it whether it was willing to carry out its treaty stipulations. The minister called attention to the adendment of the opposition, which did not outline in any sense or way what Sir Charles Tupper had proposed. The amendent had been drawn in such a way and was of such a milk and water character that it was impossible to say what it meant. It did not commit the opposition to any route.

Sir Charies Tupper—Yes, the best available route. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fisher reminded the house that Dr. Sproule favored the Edmonton route, Mr. Haggart the Dyea route, while Sir Charles Tupper supported the Stikine-Teslin lake route, which he had said was the only available one. Now, Sir Charles favored having the Stikine-Teslin route extended southward. The minister characterized the course of the opposition as being "unpacourse of the opposition as being "unpatriotic and pusillanimous."

Sir Richard's Sarcasm. Sir Richard's Sarcasm.

Sir Richard Cartwright eame next, and the speech that he delivered was characteristic. That it met with the acceptance of the followers of the government was evinced by the applause which marked its vigorous periods. He expressed doubt whether ever since parliament was a parliament it had had an exhibition of so much cowardice, and want of statesmanship as the opposition had displayed. Sir Charles Tupper wanted the government to cringe to the United States at the first crack of the whip, at the very first occasion that a single Tupper wanted the government to cringe to the United States at the first crack of the whip, at the very first occasion that a single branch of the American legislation choose to press a bill. This was not the law of the United States, it had yet to pass through the house of representatives and obtain the support of the government of the United States as evidenced by the sanction of the president. Under these circumstances, knewing that it was in every possible sense a matter subjudce before that legislature, these patriotic grathemer rose up to strengthen the hands and force of the enemy. What right had the leader of the opposition and his followers to tell the house that the government of the United States had deliberately determined to violate their solemn treaty obligations? What right had they to suppose that the supreme court of the United States, an honorable tribunal, would uphoid such legislation if it should pass? They were deliberately inviting congress to make this part of its statute book. Every statement they had made on the subject, not only to-day, but during the last week or more, had been of a character calculated to provoke just such action on the part of the United States. "The plain duty of the Canadian government of Canada under the circumstances," Sir Richard said, "is to proceed as it has begun, paying no attention whatever to any such bill as that now before the senate of the United States. If the government and people of the United States should attempt to violate a solemn treaty and deprive us of our solemn obligations and privileges, then it will become

Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster started out by attributing to the Liberal leader a pro-United States policy. Where else, he asked, did the American senators get the impression that the present government would con-

of office, had now given Senator Hansborough to understand the real state of affairs. Only ten days ago three ininisters assumed in their speeches that the government of the United States would respect our treaty rights. The question now is, will the United States admit the treaty right? The government was not certain of it, consequently the government may have to call into operation that part of the contract providing for the extension of the railway to an ocean port in British waters. Why should they go on with this hundred and fifty miles of road that would be useless if the United States refused to acknewledge treaty rights, and let it stand until the extension was completed. The government should give parliament its whole plan. On the ground of abstract right the government's proposal was possible, but not on the ground of probability. Mr. Foster was very anxious to argue that the railway, even if completed on September 1st, would be useless, now that the United States had passed this bill.

Sir Louis Davies deplored the tone and the proper line to be taken now," went on Sir Richard, "is betaken now," went on Sir Richard, "is not lightly to assume that a friendly government will violate its treaty obligations, but to insist, and to cause the British government to insist with us, on its performance of the safety rights, which are solemnly squaranteed to ns. As to the rest, we distinctly refuse to be flurried or hurried. We are charged, however unfit we may be, with the task of administering the affairs of Canada for the time being, and if we had that this unhappy course is taken, and therefore can obtain redress in no other way, we will know how to preserve and protect the rights of the people of Canada. I may tell the honorable gentlemen opposite, and particularly the member for West York (Mr. Wallace), that our motto on this peaking nations of this earth, and notably between the English speaking nations of this earth, and notably between the English speaking nations of the real volument of the course of t us what railways we are to build. I would resent any foreign power stipulating what quantity of goods miners should import free, and where these miners should obtain their licenses. The senate of the United States and the author of this bill have utterly and entirely misapprehended their position. They have gone outside of any rights that can possibly accrue to them, and the government of Canada is not going to be dragooned either by the opposition or the United States congress into surrendering any rights of the people of Canada. They will not alter our determination, and that determination should secure a route through Canadian territory, and to take care to control trade for the benefit of the people of Canada.

Sir Louis Davies.

Sir Louis Davies.

Sir Louis Davies proceeded to make a vigorous onslaught on the opposition and that they were engaged in the task of people against a foreign power, it was an occasion when the voice of faction should be silent, but instead of that the moment the United States bill had passed the senate they heard the crayea cry from hon, gentlemen opposite that they heard the crayea cry hould surrender. The was in jubilation and in high glee.

It might be that from the narrow standpoint of a party it had some reason to rejoice, but from the higher plane of patriotism it would have reason to deplore the action of the American senate brought about by the opposition, if its speeches were read aright and if the jubilation on their faces was read aright. The solicitor-general dwelt upon the necessity for an all-Canadian route, but especially upon the absolute necessity of immediate connection with Dawson City to prevent such condiall-Canadian route, but especially upon the absolute necessity of immediate connection with Dawson City to prevent such conditions as even now prevailed at Dyea and Skagway, where many deaths were taking place from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Of absolutely all-Canadian routes there were but three—the Edmonton, Asheroft and Alice Arm—but with all of these the line from Glenora to Teslin lake would have to be built as a necessary link. By the Edmonton route 800 miles of road coasting from 20 to 30 millions of dollars would be required, and by the Asheroft route 775 miles.

Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed the belief that

The non, gentleman had jumped before he came to the stile. (Hear, hear.) Transshipment was necessarily incidental to the free right of navigation and the opposition is calling upon the government to yield to the American bill in its haste to make party capital, and had for gotten to read section 13 of that bill. After alluding to some incident of debate in the house in 1868, Sir Louis said, "But to come back to our treaty rights."

Sir Charles Tupper—That is not the question, but can you maintain them?

Sir Louis Davies—He wants us to surrender before a blow is struck. (Cheers.) We say we can maintain our rights. The hon, gentlemen opposite are seeking to surrender them before they are even threatened. The leader of the opposition is giving aid and comfort to the enemy at a most critical time in the history of this country. (Cheers.) Sir Louis went on to point out the vast importance of securing and preserving to Canada the great trade of the Yukon, and charged Sir Charles Tupper with

Sir Hibbert's Criticism.

Sir Hibbert Tupper arose within half an hour of midnight to make his speech upon the Yukon bill. He said that if the government had not been intentionably countries if it had not been the pervertators of a huge job, its ignorance was such as was almost criminal. He held the opposition of a few years ago accountable for the present condition of the relations between Canada and the United States on the Stiking railway question. The Liberals which in opposition, he said, had taken such a course as to lead any man who followed Canadian affairs to believe that as soon as they occupied the treasury benches every desire nursed by the United States to get advantages at the cost of this country would be Sir Hibbert Tupper arose within half an tages at the cost of this country would gratified. He declared that nations won gratified. He declared that nations would observe treaties not as foreigners construed them, because there was great difficulty in getting the minds of men to agree on the construction of a treaty. There was no greater difficulty in that connection than in dealing with the United States. Canadians half the best of evidence to be on their guard in reference to the manner in which the United States would attempt to gain advantages from this country. Canada should so arrange her schemes that the gain advantages from this country. Canada should so arrange her schemes that the United States could not hamper her except by war. Canada had been desirous to encourage the most friendly relations with the United States, but the self-respect of British subjects compelled them to proclaim on all occasions their independence of the United States.

Sir Hibbert did not conclude his speech.

Ottawa, March 9 .- Sir Charles Tupper was absent from the house when it per was absent from the house when it opened yesterday. After routine the debate on the Yukon railway contract was resumed by Sir Hibbert Tupper, who commenced his speech the night previous, and at six o'clock, after speaking two hours speaking, it seemed as if he would talk all night. He got through at 9:10, after a six hours' speech.

This contract Sir Hibbert maintained.

This contract Sir Hibbert maintained.

at 9:10, after a six hoars' speech.

This contract, Sir Hibbert maintained, was not the same contract that had been signed, because the government the Stikine. "At this moment," he contract that had been signed, because the government the Stikine. "At this moment," he contract the same contract that had been signed, but as a matter of lact it. been signed, because the government the Stikine. "At this moment," he conhad intimated that it would be modified tipued, "in the city of Toronto there are to the solicitor-general it was to be changed so as to require the contractors to operate this railway. This discussion, therefore, had been useful in bringing about these changes. He thought that before the bill would have reached another stage, the house should be included. "In the city of Toronto there are three they are and according to the solicitor whose object is to carry trade and commerce from Fort Simpson or Victoria into the Stikine river."

Mr. Tarte also spoke of Mr. Hamilton Smith, who had come here from Washington, and had made his proposition to the government after consultation with ed another stage, the house should be informed as to who drew up the contract. Was it the solicitors of Messrs. Macken-zie & Mann? It did not appear that the chief engineer of the department of rail-ways had been consulted. Sir Hibbert described the contract as so extraordinary, by reason of the enormous grant of land and a monopoly, that no prececent in the whole world existed, except perhaps in Spain. It would not only by reason of its unjust features sow the seeds of rebellion among the miners, but would entail upon Canada huge financial responsibilities. He cited the Ballarat Mr. Oliver's statement that Edmonton responsibilities. He cited the Ballarat riots in Australia, and said that the commission of enquiry in that case reported against the absolute grant to any one person of mineral lands. The former solicitor-general repeated the criticism so often made in this debate that the royalty of ten per cent. imposed on the product of placer mineral claims was unjust compared to the one per cent. royalty to be exacted from the contractors. The time stipulated in the contractors. The time stipulated in the contractor for the construction of the sleight road had expired to-day, and what pending the following that the surrounding country was the nearest route to the Klondike. He said that the exports of British Columbia, as shown by the trade and navigation returns, amounted to ten millions, while those of the whole Northwest Territories were only a hundred and forty thousand dollars. Mr. Morrison, who is always listened to with attention when he addresses the house, made out a very strong case against the claims made by the members from the prairie districts, but his voice gave out, and shortly be-

road had expired to-day, and what penalty, he asked, was to be imposed on the contractors for their default in constructing that road? Mr. Sifton said that in a casual conversation at the Ridger Clabus Conversation at the strong case against the claims made by the members from the prairie districts, but his voice gave out, and shortly before twelve o'clock, he moved the debate.

Before the senate adjourned Single Reprise Default a very the members from the prairie districts, but his voice gave out, and shortly before twelve o'clock, he moved the debate.

Before the senate adjourned Single Reprise Default a very the members from the prairie districts, but his voice gave out, and shortly before twelve o'clock, he moved the debate. that in a casual conversation at the Rideau Club with Mr. Mann, one of the graph in the newspapers from Washing-contractors. Mr. Mann stated that the contractors, Mr. Mann stated that the sleigh road was built. Sir Hibbert Tupper took exception to the rule laid down by the prime minister the day before that an appeal to the American courts ada's rights on the Stikine river would be decided in our favor, and held that the diplomatic remedy would be the only one. In dwelling on the wealth of the Yukon, Sir Hibbert Tupper read an ex-tract from the New York World about the enormous wealth of Alaska, but the American newspaper never mentioned Yukon territory at all, confining its remarks to Alaska. At six o'clock, when the house rose for dinner, Sir Hibbert

still had the floor.

In conclusion, Sir Hibbert said the opposition would rally round the government if it had the pluck to risk the dollars of the Canadian people. He would vote against the contract, which was the "vilest and worst scheme ever put before an independent people." He also characterized it as an "unholy gamble." Mr. Tarte's Defence.

contract, and of the government's whole Yukon policy. He dissented emphatical-

from the view that we should recede

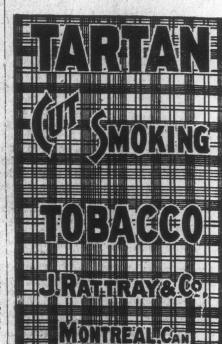
That was a false view, to position. That was a faise view, to which he was sorry to see that Sir Charles Tupper, the last representative of the Macdonald-Cartier regime, subscribed. The government was more than ever resolved to build this road. Mr. Tarte appealed in eloquent language to the resolute Canadian spirit that had constructed the C.P.R. He dwelt upon the importance of the Klondike trade to all eastern Canadian cities, which to-day amounted to \$10,000,000, and which would increase with the influx of fifty or a hundred thousand people, and declared that if it became known that the Canadian government was not going on with the railway, the American coast cities would become the basis of supplies for the Canadian Yukon, and we might even lose control of the Yukon. He quoted from a speech by Sir Charles Tupper in introducing the C.P.R. resolutions, in which the becomet said that it would be which the baronet said that it would be better to give one hundred million acres of land for the construction of the railthan to allow the west to remain nacultivated, and how could there be a nopoly now when out of eighty million acres less than four million acres given? As to the strictures of the opposition upon the American government, Mr. Tarte said: "The Canadian government has no ground of reproach make to the American government. We have been treated so far by it in a friendly spirit, and I have no hesita-tion in believing that we will be treated in the same friendly manner, in spite of the dangerous language, the unwise language, used in the house by men who ought to know better. The language of the right hon. baronet (Sir Charles Tupper) has been quoted in the American sehate against this country. The speech he made at the beginning of this sessions in which he appealed to passion

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Smith, who had come here from Washington, and had made his proposition to the government after consultation with the members of the opposition, who were deliberately trying to aid the Americans Other Speakers.

Mr. Bergeron argued that the Ameri-

ontract.
Mr. Morrison justified the provision of

against any vexatious, regulations imposed in contravention of the terms of the treaty of Washington against Cantral on lands. In the accounts of the evidence given Mr. Farrer was made to give assurance that he was of the opinion that the Canadian government would consent to the appointment of an international commission to arrange all difficulties with regard to the bonding privileges on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and that Can-ada was in his opinion willing to make the concession of free shipment of fish through Canada in return for bonding privileges at Wrangel. There was no doubt, said Sir Mackenzie, from the utterances of Senator Hansborough in the United States senate that the members of that body were influenced in passing the bill recently enacted with regard to the conditions on which Canada could enjoy the bonding privileges at Wrangel by the evidence given by Mr. Farrer before the lands committee of the American sen-ate. He wanted to know whether Mr. Farrer who, on a previous occasion, entered into a treasonable correspondence with members of the United States con-Mr. Tarte followed in defence of the ontract, and of the government's whole tukon policy. He dissented emphaticalwas acting on behalf of the Canadian

from our position because thirty-four government in reference to this question American senators took up a certain at Washington. The Hon. David Mills said the government had no agent at Washington except the British ambassador, and did not contemplate creating for itself any other channel of diplomatic communication. With regard to what might have taken place before the senate committee at Washington any citizen of Canada was might be at the committee of privileged to give evidence as to his opinion of what course the Canadian govern-ment to ought to adopt on any question. The government could not control the ut-terances of Mr. Farrer. So far as the rights of Canadian fishermen on the Atlantic coast was concerned regulated by the treaty of 1818, subject to the licenses granted United States fishermen under the treaty of 1888. Any further concessions could only be made with the consent of the Canadian parliament and the people of Canada.

With regard to Canada's right to the

pavigation of the Stikine river it was undoubted under the treaty of Washington and so was the incidental right of transhipment at Wrangel. Despite the action of the American senate he was convinced that the congress of the United States would not do anything to take away the rights guaranteed to Canada by treaty. The Canadian government would in any event uphold the sovereignty of Queen Victoria in the Yukon country and do its full duty in endeavoring to pre-serve law and order in that country. Sir Mackenzie Bowell complained that the minister of justice had not answered the question he had asked. What he wanted to know was whether Mr. Farren had been sent to Washington either officially or otherwise by the government or any member of it, or whether he had authority to speak or act for the govern-

ment.
The Hon. David Mills said that Mr. Farrer was not, nor had he been, in Washington on behalf of or as agent of the government, nor had he any authority to speak for or act for the government there.
Sir Mackenzie Bowell then referred to

the two vacancies in the senate and asked when it was the intention of the government to have them filled. The Hon, David Mills said the government would lose no time in filling the vacancies in the senate. The senate adjourned.

OF INTEREST TO MEN. The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobertz, M.D. 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., Times mentioned. ......

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\$1.50 PER

VOL: 17.

Sir William Van Horne poses the Kettle Valley Boad.

Characterizes Mr. Bodwell as "Humbug and Ro Lively Tilt.

Ottawa, March 17 .- The

Valley road for opening up the Creek country came up before. E. V. Bodwell, of B.C. the provisions of the bill; the promoters of the bill had pended about \$1,600,000 in British Columbia without from the government. The Nelson & Fort Shepherd romiles, without a subsidy. For road they ask no subsidy fro Dominion or Province. aiding the development of t listrict, the building of this give connection to the G ailroad to get into that cou was required in Kootenay the development of low grathe road would enable that The Kettle River road wor 75 miles long. In regard to the road from the Vancou testic heards of trade he was the road from the Vancoutoria boards of trade, he we that this was procured by to the bill, as their represer

Mr. Maxwell asked that i Mr. Maxwell asked that 8
Horne be heard.
Sir Wm. opposed the char that he did so not only in of the C. P. R., but in the the whole Dominion. The virtually affect the whole of of Canada by diverting the richest mining region in C south. He opposed the bill more reluctance as Mr. Corlasking the charter, was a ra and a gentleman, like most ple who did appear before to for holding the traffic to Ca Dominion government had ser to regulate rates. It was rot to talk as Mr. Bodwelling a road for developing the ing a road for developing the Mr. Bodwell objected to the Sir Wm. Van Horsel

Sir Wm. Van Horne said expected to have their road far as Midway in a year. showed that it would never ore out of the country. When the country was a second to the country. ore out of the country. Wheel was to have 10,000 mer Boundary Creek district, pay to hand supplies into the ore smelfed in Canad mittee then adjourned. LATEST WAR T.

Situation at Havana-To Arrives at Canary I Madrid, March 17-The ron has arrived at Las Pa Islands, where it was rece greatest enthusiasm. Adm minister of marine, conferre a representative of the Com atique with a view to arm

pany's steamers. To Buy an Italian London, March 17.—Acc special despatch from Re Brina, the Italian minister an ambiguos reply in the deputies yesterday, gave t that the United States had carlo Alberto is a steel ar of 6,500 tens, 325 feet lo beam, and with a maximu 32 feet 11 inches, and was Spezia in 1896.

The Situation at H Havana, March 17.—Loc jubiliantly publish cable di jubiliantly publish cable di Europe declaring that the as well as Russia and Fra notified by the United Staterference in Cuba will Emperor William seems supon to prevent interventic Senor Congosto, secretary much exercised over a reput the government that the Phad declared that Englar port the United States with her fleet if necessary, informed that in consequencial that the Englar port the United States with her fleet if necessary. English dags were flying New York city, English p sented in all the theatres at the Queen" and other B airs rendered by all the Senor Congosto did not, the story confirmation of this story communation of this story erican or British consuls Cable messages from Lon British tobacco merchant to leave the island at on that war seems inevitable ceived have

General Blanco gave a valace last night to the Vizcaya and Allrante Og Dilicials of the autonomou were present.

The report is circulate Spain has requested the to remove its fleet now at and Key West to a gre from the Cuban coast, that its presence interfer efforts of the autonomists insurgents to lay down the insurgents to lay down th THE WRECKED SHIP Halfmoon Bay, Cal., wrecked ship New York

ing in the sand, and in a she will probably be en Her cargo has swelled and deck, and bids fair to asunder. It is not believ the cargo can be saved. Honest Help An old clergyman, der that so many men are upon by unscrupulous of ing to inform any man w nervous, or suffering frefects of errors or excess tain a perfect of decrease.

tain a perfect and perma ing nothing to sell he ask but is desirous for hum help the unfortunate to health and happiness. Address with H. MACFARLANE, F

### ate of the Incorporation of anadian Development Com-

pany, Limited." CAP. TAL \$360,000.

certify that the "Canadian Company, Limited," has this rporated under the "Compa as a limited co ristered office of the company we in the city of Victoria, provin-

h Columbia, objects for which the company made ablished are:
acquire all the rights, propertion of privileges acquired and now he and privileges acquired and now he are the color of the city and county a New York, as agent and upon transcribers of the company (and cholders thereof upon incorporations hereinafter expressed), that

purchase from Francis M. 10 nel Horace Davie, both of Victor I all the properties and assets carrying on business in Briti company, for the price of and an interest in the cap the company upon incorponominal value to £12,000 ste d-up and non-assessable:
assignment from Clarence H. Mao
H. Maitland Kersey of all the
nd privileges possessed by the
nd by virtue of two certain cun
ach bearing date of 21st day
r, 1897, and made by them
of James Rees & Sons Company
burg, Pennsylvania, and W. & up and non-assessable Company, of Jersey City,

assignment from H. Muttlan of all his right, title and interest the wooden steamboat hulls no of construction at the Star Shi toria, B. C., and the materials an ained for the carrying out of success.

consideration therefor to rei said E. S. Platt with sever said E. S. Platt with regating \$85,000.00, disbu premises: to assume all sing under the said two contra-ind about the construction of imboat hulls, and to Issue to neis M. York and Samuel Hor ully paid-up and non-assessa If the company to the amount as the equivalent of the said

her on commission or otherwise it, let out to hire and trade with other ships, boats and vessels of to carry on business as carry purchase, build, charter, buy, sell, manufacture and deal

inds of goods, stores, implements, is, chattels and effects, and for pose to carry on the business of a shopkeeper or merchant:

purchase, take or lease, hire or inge or otherwise acquire any real mal property, and any easement, idenses or privileges: senses or privileges: sell, improve, manage, devel tgage, dispose of or otherwise d

obtain, and from time to time erty, claims, water rights. other works for treating ore and rendering them marked acluding also all kinds of build ye, roads, wharves, tramways l or supposed to be use lling, treating or reducin erals, and any concessions, gerals, and any concessions, claims, rights or privileges which may seem to the common of being turned to account, and the same, and to dispose of neessions, grants, decrees, claimers.

take, or otherwise acquire or indirectly to benefit this c

enter into partnership or into an neat for sharing profits, union of or co-operation with any person ny carrying on or about t inducted so as directly or indi-dit this company, and to ta-se acquire and hold shares or uch company:

sell the undertaking of the con r any part thereof, for such co on as the company may think particular for shares, debentires altogether or in part similar to the company, in a latogether or in part similar to the company; to distribute any of the company among the me specie, but so that no distributing to a reduction of capital without the sanction of the courses are: to amalgamate with cessary; to amalgamate with ar

necessary; to amaigamate with ompany having objects altogether; similar to those of this company hase or otherwise acquire and und lor any part of the business, prod liabilities of any person or coarrying on any business which by is authorized to carry on, or of property suitable for the purposecomment. ompany:

o make, accept, indorse and executory notes, bills of exchange and on ble instruments; to lend money, ticular to persons having deals. company; to raise money in and as the company shall think fit, an cular by the issue of debenture upon all or any of the company , both present and future: carry on any business, the carryin hich the company may think direc-directly conducive to the develo

To acquire, by grant, purchast, vise, concessions of any property ges from any government and to and fulfil the terms and conditions. To obtain any act, law or order gislature or government for enabling the contract of the islature or government for enabling any to carry any of its objects int To pay the costs, charges and ex s of or in connection with the forms and incorporation of the company, an nuncrate any person or persons for es rendered or to be rendered to the pany, either wholly or partly

To establish and maintain agencies ony or foreign state: To do all such things as are incidental ducive to the attainment of the above ductive to the attainment of the actual services, either alone or in partnership on injunction with any person or all ation, and either as principals of a services rendered along a power to pay broken recommission for services rendered along or guaranteeing or underwriting or the company or otherwise. coria, province of British Count loth day of February, one thouse hundred and ninety-eight. S. J. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Compan

### NOTICE

suant to the by-laws of the acid commetting of the Victoria Lumber and facturing Company, Limited, will be at the office of the company. Io. in the city of Victoria, on Monday, the fourth day of at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day ourpose of choosing directors to may year, and for the transaction of business that may be brough be said meeting. Immediately after the condition of the condition of such other humans and be brought before them.

WM. H. PHIP WM. H. PHIP

Efforts to Force the House Into Committee.

PROVINCIAL HOUSE

Opposition Continues Its Fight for Redistribution Measure Before Supplies are Granted.

gattle of the Day is Spent in Discussing Points of Order Against Sword.

Higgins Makes a Protest Against Form Prescribed for Opposition for Franchise.

Victoria, March 14. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rew. W. L. Clay.

Prayers by Rew. W. H. Clay.
Mr. Smith presented the twenty-first
report from the private bills committee,
s follows:—Your committee have condidend bill No. 19, "An Act to incorpordidend bill ho. 19 sidered bill No. 19, "An Act to incorpor-ate the British Columbia Great Gold Gravels Dredge Mining Corporation," and are of the opinion that the bill is not in the public interest, and beg to re-port the preamble of the said bill not proved. The report was received,

Mr. Hunter presented the twentytte, as follows:—That your committee re considered petition No. 22A, the ition of H. Hirschel-Cohen for leave present a petition to introduce a bill Act to incorporate the rland and Stikine railway company,"
lbeg to recommend that the prayer of petition be granted. The report was received.

Mr. Hunter presented the twenty-Mr. Hunter presented the twentythird report from the private bills committee as follows:—That they have considered bill No. 18, "An Act respecting
the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, limited," and find the preamble
proved, and submit the same herewith
with amendments. The report was resived.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, seconded Mr. Kellie. it was resolved, that an er of this house be granted for a relected each year in each electoral dis-t of the province, from 1st July; 4, to 31st December, 1897, and the expenditure in each electoral dis-during the same period under the wing heads, viz .:-

1. Salaried officers. 2. Roads, trails, bridges, ferries, build-ngs and repairs of all kinds, except buildings. Education, salaries, buildings, etc.

Hospitals and charities.

Total amount for which the governount of the annual payments on

the motion of Mr. Macpherson bill 30) intituled "An Act to amend the ter and Servant Act," was intro-

s involving a question of legal opinion.
Mr. Higgins asked the hon, the minister

of Teslin or Bennett lakes, on our hern provincial border, and the less of any of the applicants whose cation has been granted.

of the Alaskan boundary dispute. ether he had been informed that the ulty had been settled in accordance h the American contention. remier Turner replied that he had

nothing official. A telegram to ffeet that the dispute had been sethad appeared in a Seattle paper, and jed into some of the provincial papers. had also been denied by a Vancouver

Ir. Higgins called the attention of the once for several years. He referto the form which electors were ex-Mr. Higgins said that the revisers thought that the revising comm'sold form required but a simple deto vote was a British subject, a the province for one year, resident of the district for two This form, Mr. Higgins said, ficiently binding and had the adof being simple, which the new and not. There was no more immatter which could be called to rention of the attorney-general le dificulties which the new form entail. He therefore moved the

light be introduced dealing with ribbo fier.

ney-general Eberth replied that he

Mr. Higgins was mistaken in

IGHT12 of the tremendous change which
en made in the law by the revisfrid, Ma to the form which the electors

Mantla be required to make out. He held
the held the manual statement of the second statement of the sec killere was practically no change at to the new form as against the old e asked the members of the house

ion of the standing orders so that

wernment Makes No Progress in Its Act of 1894, and maintained that the changes in the law. He admitted that the change might not be so convenient as the old form. For this reason he had been considering the matter of remedying them at the change might not be so convenient as the old form. For this reason he had been considering the matter of remedying them at the change might not be so convenient as the change might not be so conven the difficulty. He thought the act might be amended so that all who made application upon the old forms and in accordance with the old act should be entitled to have their names placed upon the probationary list. He thought that this condition might be made to apply to all who applied to have their names placed upon the list up to April 1st.

Mr. Kellie differed from the attorney-

general. He held that the commissioners had changed the law, and that the change was not made in the public interest. The effect of the change might mean when the change might mean the that miners would have to travel 60 miles in order to get their names upon the voters' lists. He expressed the opinthat the government could very profitably follow the custom of the province of Ontario in this respect. In Ontario, when the assessors went around assess-

ner in which the interlocutions had been drawn, otherwise he thought the new form was all right.

The standing rules and orders were suspended and the report was then adopted.

When the adjourned debate on the moform was all right.

Mr. Semlin said that he had had a great deal to do with the working of the old act, and he had never heard of any trouble over it. If there had been no complaint against the working of the old act he could not understand the change having been made.

act he could not understand the change having been made.

Mr. Sword expressed the hone that no objection would be taken to the suspension of the rules. He thought the intentions of the commissioners might have been good enough, but it was evident that they didn't realize the conditions obtainthey didn't realize the conditions obtaining in many of the districts. The effect of using the new form would be that many qualified voters would be disenfranchised. He thought the matter of changing the law in this respect was urgent, as every day that the present law remained in force but added to the present confusion. He hoped that the house thas become responsible for the con-ction or railroads and dyking works, form set out in the act of 1894.

whatever any book, periodical, names upon the list, and the conditions on newspaper edition dealing governing the same should not be made orth Kootenay?

any more exacting. He expressed the opinion that the old form was preferable newspaper edition, to what ex-rehased or assisted, and at what er number f issue

or number f issue

las any correspondence passed on abject in the last six months, and the had sent out the old forms throughout his district. In due course government has not purchased any such publication as is referred to. An offer form Mr. A. Johnson to supply a certain number of copies of a proposed 'Diamond Jubilee Souvenir of North Kootear,' is under consideration."

The applications made out upon these blanks would be coming in, and it would be a hardship to the people who filled out the lost until they had complied with the new conditions imposed by the new conditions made out upon these blanks would be coming in, and it would be a hardship to the people who filled out the conditions imposed by the new conditions in the course of the new conditions in the new conditio Granam asked the hon, the attor-represent: "Can a municipality, under provisions of sec. 41 of the "Water supply of them as well "Phono ut a supply of them represental: "Can a municipanty, under supply of them as well. There were supply of them as well. There were therefore two sets of forms distributed throughout the district. With all due the question was ruled out of order, respect for the opinion of the attorney. general he thought that there was need for haste in the matter of making the desired amendments to the law as conagriculture: "Is it the intention of the desired amendments to the law as convernment to offer a bounty for the detained in the revised statutes. He convernment threefion of horned owls?"

The Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "The matter is receiving the consideration of the government."

Mr. Kennedy expressed the opinion that the had been enough said to show that there had been enough said to show Hon. Mr. Martin presented a re-showing the number of applications siderable hardship. He thought that the the names of the applicants to pur-se land or timber rights in the vicin-should have communicated the fact to the legislature. Wherever changes had been made intimation should have been given. The revised statutes might b walkem on a question of privilege whether Premier Turner had red any word with respect to the setto the house and not to the revising

commissioners.

Mr. Williams said that he could not agree with the remarks of the attorneygeneral. He said that he had given notice of a bill which had for its object the removal of the objectionable form. He also referred to the custom of the province of Ontario by which names were taken from the assessment roll and placed upon the voters' list. In the liggins called the attention of the event of the name of a voter not appearing on the list in this way he had the Act in the revised statutes, chapter right of making application in a formal page 692, sections 14 and 15. He manner to have his name placed upon that a most extraordinary change that there was sufficient protection for been made in a form which had been that there was sufficient protection for the lists in the right which was recog-placed upon them. He could not underd to sign when they sent in their stand why any one should be asked to ication to be placed upon the voters' make a declaration before a magistrate Mr. Higgins said that the revisers or justice of the peace before being accorded the right to have his name placed upon to legislate. In the peace before being accorded the right to have his name placed upon the voters' list. He considered upon the voters' list. He considered that a radical and uncalled for change hers had made a very great mistake.

The new form required everyone who shed to record his name upon the ers' list to appear before the collector sonally, or make a declaration before mistice of the peace, or a notary public, are old form required but a simple description that the person claiming the states that a radical and uncalled for change that the table which he did not think the commissioners were justified in making. The bill which he had given notice of, and which he had given notice of, and which he had given notice of, and which he did not think the commissioners were justified in making. The bill which he had given notice of, and which he had given notice of, and which he did not think the commissioners were justified in making. The bill which he had given notice of, and which he did not think the commissioners were justified in making. The bill which he had given notice of, and which he had given notice of the peace, or a notary public. factory than the form prepared by the

commissioners. Attorney-General Eberts said that it was evident that many of those who were speaking on the subject to-day had never read the old act. He reminded the house that under the old act every collector of voters could, before he every collector of voters could, before he put a man's name on the list insist upon his appearing before him. In support of this the attorney-general cited sections 12 and 13 of the act of 1894. The change which the commissioners had made had relieved the applicant from the necessity of appearing before the collector of voters and required him to make a declaration before a justice of the peace or a notary public,

Mr., Higgins in reply said that he was sorry that the attorney-general had not

not hold the attorney-general

They quickly stop drains on the system that say the energy.

They oure nervousness, despondency and all the ers had not a the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

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Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper. sorry that the attorney-general had not expressed his intention of bringing in a bill to restore the act of 1894. He-did

to compare the new form with the Elections Act of 1894, saying that there was not the slightest difference between the conditions of the act of 1894 and the conditions of the act of 1894 and the form prepared by the revisers. He then read sections 12 and 13 of the Elections they were so passed they would be open vince which memanded unusual action on to amendment. When he came upon the floor of the house he had made up his the part of the members of the leislature.

Dr. Walkem—Is the honorable member speaking to the point of order? The Speaker-I cannot find out what

passed during the Walkem achinistration, was a very good one. All that it required was the signing of a declaration in the presence of credible witnesses. Mr. Higgins said he would like to have an understanding with the attorney-general that not only would the act be amended so as to extend the old system until April 1st, 1898, but that the old system would be fully restored so that the work of registering the angli-Dr. Walkem again rose to a point of order. He said that Mr. Cotton was

general to do.

Mr. Hunter expressed the opinion that it would be a proper thing for Mr. Higgins to withdraw his motion, since it appeared that Mr. Williams had a bill upon the order paper to be read a first time during the day. He said that the old form worked very well, and that no

of Ontario in this respect. In Ontario, when the assessors went around assessing property they placed upon the voters' list the name of every ope qualified to vote. In this province it was the duty of no official to cause names to be placed upon the voters' list, and no names were placed upon the list unless the persons qualified made personal application. In his own district, Mr. Kellie said, thart over 400 new voters had been placed upon the lists since March, and there were from 1,000 to 1,500 more to be listed. These figures, he said, showed that the work of getting the names upn the list was difficult enough and should not be delayed by any new conditions.

Mr. Hume called the attention of the trict. The old forms had been used and 200 names had been sent in to the government office since March 1st. There were a great many others which would come in later, and if the changed conditions were made to apply to those which lad come in since the revised statutes were given free of law, it might result in the disenfranchisement of many qualified voters.

Dr. Walkem took exception to the manner in which the interlocutions had been drawn, otherwise he thought the new

When the adjourned debate on the motion for committee of supply was reached Mr. Sword resumed his speech. He had spoken for over two hours upon a previous day and he was about to discuss some matters in connection with the public accounts when Hon. Mr. Turner rose to a point of order,

Hon. Mr. Turner said that it was evident that Mr. Sword had made a mistake in the course he had taken. He had evidently assumed that the resolution moved was a resolution for committee of supply. Such was not the case. It was a formal resolution that the house go into committee and consider a certain resolution. It was laid down in May that the only time when the estimates could be discussed in such a way as Mr. Sword attempted was when the motion was made for going into committee. discussed in such a way as Mr. Sword attempted was when the motion was made for going into committee of supply. That was the only time upon which the estimates could be debated. He held that grants which had been already made could not be discussed at the present Col. Baker admitted that the new form might occasion great inconvenience to the miners in getting their names upon the voters' list, but the members of the house had the assurance of the attorney-general that a bill to amend the act would be assurance of the attorney-general that a bill to amend the speaker to make the defendance of the attorney-general that a bill to amend the speaker to make the defendance of the attorney-general that a bill to amend the speaker to make the defendance of the attorney-general that a bill to amend the speaker to make the defendance of the held could not be discussed at the present stage at all. He held that Mr. Sword should confine himself to discussing the reason for not going into committee. In support of this contention he referred the held that Mr. Sword should confine himself to discussing the reason for not going into committee. In support of this contention he referred the held that Mr. Sword should confine himself to discussing the reason for not going into committee. In support of this contention he referred the house had the assurance of the attorney-general that a bill to amend the speaker to be discussed at the present stage at all. He held that Mr. Sword should confine himself to discussed at the present stage at all.

The estimates were not yet before the house.

Hon, Mr. Turner—He was discussing he public accounts.

Mr. Cotton—Your first extract referred to the discussion of the estimates.

Hon, Mr. Turner—It refers to the fact

that nothing can be discussed at this stage except relative matters.

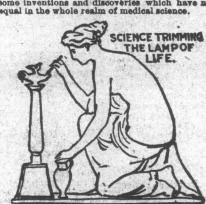
Mr. Cotton in reply reminded the premier that Mr. Sword had not presumed to take the latitude allowed to the debate upon motion to go into committee of supply. He said that he had followed Mr. Sword yery carefully divise his warely. ply. He said that he had followed Mr. Sword very carefully during his remarks of the previous week. He was convinced that he had kept very close to the discussion of the question, and was enleaved oring to show that the house did not feel at the present time that it should pass the resolution that it should go into committee to consider the resolution of supply. The resolution was a preliminary ply. The resolution was a preliminary sten by which the house was asked to step by which the house was asked to affirm the proposition that supply should be granted to Her Majesty. It was evident that Mr. Sword did not think that the house should go into committee for

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of them.

They rest: a or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap

the point of order is Hon. Mr. Turner then stated his point of order over again.

Mr. Cotton in resuming his remarks observed that Dr. Walkem was following out his old habit of interjecting his remarks into the debate without rhyme or

so that the work of registering the qualified voters could go on without the complicated machinery of the revised act.

Such, he thought, was the proper thing, ment upon what he termed Dr. Walkem's meaningless interruptions. He then resumed his remar's upon the point of or-der and said that Mr. Sword was endeav-oring to give the house his reasons why the house should not take the prelimin ary step toward granting supply. He-concluded by repeating that the extracts cited by the prime minister upon his point

of order either did not apply or in cases where they did apply they strengthened the position of Mr. Sword. Upon the point of order raised he held that Mr. Sword was quite in order.

Hon. Mr. Pooley cited May, page 904, to show that Mr. Sword was out of order. He held that the motion before the house was merely a preliminary step to sayure. was merely a preliminary step to secure the formation of the committee upon supply. He held that it was only when the house went into committee of supply that the discussion attempted by Mr. Sword was in order. He said that he had never heard of debate being attempted upon the formal motion that says leading the said that he had never heard of debate being attempted upon the formal motion that says leading the said that he had never heard of debate being attempted upon the formal motion that says leading the said that he had never heard of the says leading the says leading the said that he had never heard of debate being attempted upon the formal motion. ed upon the formal motion that supply

be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Cotton in reply rasied the question as to what the object of the preliminary motion was if no discussion could take place upon it. He wanted to know whether it was not to allow the borse to discussion. it was not to allow the house to dissuss the matter. If such was not the case why did the house not go at once into commit-

tee of supply

Col. Baker in reply to Mr. Cotton said that the motion before the house was merely formal. It was a matter of notice to the house in the same way that two days' notice was required for any resolu-tion that might come before the house.

Hon, Mr. Pooley cited some more pages from May for the purpose of showing that Mr. Sword was out of order.

Mr. Kennely appealed to the speaker to know whether or not the members had not the right to show why the first step

towards granting supply should not be taken if they thought supply should not be granted at present.

The speaker replied that such being the case issue should be taken upon certain grounds. The members should not go make whole business of the country in

Mr. Cotton reiterated that such was precisely what Mr. Sword had been doing.

Hon. Mr. Turner here cited rule 95 of the house and claimed that under it the house could go at once into committee without debate.

Mr. Cotton's reply to this was that the

rule did not help the government's case since it would have to move that the house go into committee and the motion would be subject to debate.

Mr. Semlin reminded the government that the opposition members could not support the resolution without committing the motion of Mr. Macpherson bill
to the inners it states and the members of and servant Act," was introer and Servant Act," was introer and servant Act," was introer and first time.

Kellie asked the hon, the minister
Kellie asked the hon, the minister
in getting to publish in anysites as months, purchased, agreed the attorney-general would go further than he had intimated. There was contrickly mistaken the application of the extracts which the had cited from May.

Mr. Sword had not been discussing the
estimates. The estimates were not yet

The members of the members of the actor going into committee. In support of this contention he referred the support of this contention he referred the speaker to pages 561, 572 and 573 of May.

Mr. Cotton in discussing the point of order contended that the premier had entirely mistaken the application of the extracts which the had cited from May.

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speaker to pages 561, 572 and 573 of May.

Mr. Cotton in discussing the
the government warning that it should
not proceed with the question of supply
until it had informed the house with respeaker to pages 561, 572 and 573 of May.

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order contended that the premier the
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order contended that the permier the
speaker to pages 561, 572 and 573 of May.

Mr. Cotton in discussion the point of
or that if any discussion was in order it must of necessity have a very wide range. Hon, Mr. Turner and Col. Baker each denounced the action of the opposition as

an attempt at stopping the business of th ountry.

Mr. Semlin again anounced that Mr. Sword should confine himself to the resolution why the house should not go into

In spite of this the debate went on several members of the government endeavoring to show that no debate was in order. The house was very noisy and very little of the debate could be heard.

Mr. Cotfon gave the government notice that if the debate was shut off by the closure the opposition would be rever

Mr. Semlin went back as far as the Stuarts and the Tudors to show that the course of the opposition in withdrawing supplies until the government's policy was known was constitutional.

The speaker replied that he was of the pinion that the matter which would jusopinion that the matter which would jus-tify the withholding of supplies would re-quire to be very urgent. He said that he was still of the opinion which he had expressed earlier in the debate, but he ould not lke to give a ruling upon the

Mr. Forster asked why the government did not bring down its legislation. He said that the government wished to get the supplies granted so that it could pur-The speaker called Mr. Forster to

Hon. Mr. Turner started in to argue that the resolution was not debatable. Mr. Williams called his attention to the

Mr. Williams called his attention to the fact that by advancing this argument he was showing disrespect to the chair, it having been decided that the resolution was debatable. Hon, Mr. Turner said that he had not so understood the speaker and he apologized.

The debate upon the point of order was adjourned by Mr. Huff. The speaker will give a written ruling to morrow.

Hon, Mr. Martin presented a supplementary report of the chief commissioner mentary report of the chief commissioner of lands and works for 1897. Bill (No. 1) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Execution Act,' " was read a second time and committed, with Mr. Kennedy n the chair. Progress reported. Bill (No. 22) intituled "An Act respect

ing the legal meaning of expressions relative to time," was committed, with Mr. Hume in the chair. Reported complete with amendments.

Bill (No. 23) intituled "An Act respectng escheats and forfeitures," was read a

Bill (No. 5) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Kitimat Railway Company, Limited," was again committed. Report, d complete with amendments.

The following bills were read a second ime and ordered to be committed to-mor-

row:

Bill (No. 7) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Alice Arm Railway. Bill (No. 8) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Southeast Kootenay Railway Company."

Bill (No. 14) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company." Bill (No. 10) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886,' and amendments thereto." nents thereto Messrs. Helmcken, Hunter, Smith, Williams and Graham were nominated to form the select committee to consider Mr. A. A. Farwell's new inventions apolicable to ballot boxes. Mr. Higgins was appointed as a mem

her of the railway committee in place of Mr. Booth. Mr. Huff was added as a member of the printing committee. Mr. Rithet was added as a member of the municipal committee.

And then the house adjourned at 5:55 o'clock

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STIKINE ROUTE UNAVAILABLE.

When the Amur came into the harbor on Saturday afternoon the number of men on her deck furnished the first evidence of the fact that the Stikine route is not available for the transportation of large numbers of men to the lakes. This evidence was strengthened by the return on the boat of Hon. Mr. Dewdney and some of the men he took up ney and some of the men he took up with him, and also the mules and horses. which it was intended to use for trans-porting the party up the river. From some of the passengers it is learned that the weather has been too mild for the formation of ice sufficiently strong to make the route available for horses, and it is only possible for dogs and men to get up any distance. The snow which has fallen and partially melted on the ice adds to the trouble and the task of breaking a trail for even dogs is one of considerable difficulty. Those who have persevered in the attempt to get up the view gither with dogs or pulling their river, either with dogs or pulling their own sleds, have reached an island about fifteen miles from the mouth of the river, where they have encamped, and at which point they were overtaken by the advance party sent up by Mackenzie & Mann. Realizing that the contractors have the strongest reason to get through

and possess the greatest facilities for doing so, the task of breaking a trail was probabilities are that until they make the attempt, no move will be undertaken by the smaller parties. It is said that a couple of days' hard frost would render the ice sufficiently strong for horses and mules to proceed,

but at this late date it is not expected that a sufficient degree of cold will be experienced for this purpose, and present

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If you have, you don't need to suffer with it another day. Get Dr. Chase's Kidney Pills and they will give you relief as promptly and effectually as they did MR. D. C. SIMMONS, of Maybee, Ont. He says his kidneys and back were so bad he was unable to work or sleep. His urine had a brick-dust deposit, and he had to get up 8 or 4 times in the night to pass water. He has only taken half a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the back pain has gone, he sleeps well, and feels well enough to do any kind of

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indications are that the people now at Wrangel, and any who attempt to go in by that route, will be compelled wait until the opening of navigation, which generally takes place about the end of

April.

Under these circumstances it is
Under these circumstances it is that those going in by way of Wrangel wil postpone their departure from Victoria for a time, as Victoria affords much better advantages as a resting place then Wrangel, and those who leave here in April will be as far ahead as those who go in now.

Honest Help Free! An old clergyman, deploring the fact

that so many men are being unscrupulous quacks, is upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous, or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to ob tain a perfect and permanent cure. Hav-ing nothing to sell he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, Rev. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown. Op-

For some time I have suffered with rheumatism and tried every imaginable remedy, without effect. Mr. F. G. S. Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, telling me that it had cured many cases of long standing like mine. I have used four bottles and feel sure that one more bottle will make my cure complete.—A. P. Kontz, Clarmore, Ark. Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancou-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children,

taken the total voting strength of th constituency, which was the only fair comparison. He gave the following table

Bast Lillooet
West Lillooet
Nanaimo City
North Nanaimo
South Nanaimo
Victoria City

sition members an average of 687 voters. From the above figures Mr. Kennedy

worked out some very interesting com-parisons which illustrated the injustice of

the present system of representation.

Messrs, Kidd, Williams and Semlin also spoke again upon the amendment.

Mr. Vedder expressed the opinion that there were many more important matters which claimed the consideration of the consideration.

house before the estimates. The supplies which the government desired the house

to pass would not be required before July 1st, whereas many important mat-

ters required immediate attention. One of the matters which the government

of the matters which the government should take up at once was the matter of providing for the dyking of the lands of upper Chilliwack. This would be done if the government intended to carry out the promises it had made in this respect. The matter of considering the supplies

could be taken up at any time, whereas it was important the dyking arrange-

ments be made at once as the waters of the Fraser would not wait upon the con-

venience of the government. If some thing was not done the people would be

forced to realize that the government's promises of assistance were merely empty

election promises. He also desired the government to discuss its railway policy

which very seriously affected the people on the south side of the river. Mr. Ved

der concluded by demanding a fair system of representation which would pe-

cognize that a man on the mainland was as good as a man on Vancouver Island.

After some further debate the question was put and the amendment was de-

Mr. Sword then proceeded to move an

raised a point that the motion was not open to further amendment or debate.

Messrs. Semlin, Williams and Swore

Chairman Hunter held that the point

of order was well taken and that the question should be put forthwith.

An appeal was taken to the speaker

but he upheld the chairman's decision. The motion that supply be granted, and

that the committee rise and report, was

Hor Mr Turner moved, seconded by

Hon. Mr. Martin, That this house will

on Monday next resolve itself into com-

Mr. Sword moved in amendment, sec-

onded by Mr. Semlin, To strike out the words "Monday next" and substitute "Friday, 25th inst."

The amendment was negatived. The

original question proposed and resolved in

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return

of all papers, petitions and correspond-ence during the present year relating to "log scaling."

of January, A.D. 1898" be inserted in the preamble after the word "channel," in the fourth line, and also in section 15 of the bill, after the word "channel," in the fourth line of said section 15. Subject to the above, the committee report the pre-

amble proved, and submit the bill with amendments. The report was received.

The rules were suspended and the report

The standing rules and orders were sus

pended and the twenty-fourth report from the private bills committee was adopted. On motion of Mr. Helmcken, private bill (No. 31) intituled "An Act to Incor-porate the Kootenay Lake, Duncan River

and Lardeau Rallway," was introduced and read a first time and referred to the

AN EPIDEMIC OF COLDS.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Proves

the Good Samaritan to Thousands

of Sufferers in the Present Epi-demic—George E. Casey,

M.P., is one of the Many Who Knows of Its Good,

ness.

What to do to secure relief in the present epidemic is the question that thousands are asking. Colds this season attack the throat and head and there is

UNITED STATES SECURES WARSHIPS.

The resolution was reported

protested against this and asked for the

ruling of the chair.

then carried.

mittee of supply.

the affirmative.

### ROVINCIAL HOUSE

position Fight Supply is Checked by the Adverse Rulings of the Speaker.

Day Spent in Citing Reasons Why Supplies Should be Witheld for the Present

Injustice of the Present System Representation Discussed By Several Members.

Victoria, March 15.

The speaker took the chair at 2 lock. Prayers by Rev. W. L. Clay dr. Sword presented a petition from Hirschell Cohen for a private bill to prporate the Portland and Stikine lway Company.

Mr. Hunter presented the twenty-ourth report from the private bills ommittee as follows: That your com-attee have considered petition No. 12, the patition of the Dancar-Lardo Railway Company, and find that the standing rules have not been complied with, inasmuch at the time of publishing notices had not wholly expired before the time limit for the deposit of copies of the petition and notices with the clerk; but as the proposed bill is presumably in the public interest, your committee is of opinion that the rules should be suspended, so as to admit of the bill being introduced, and beg to recommend the same accordingly. The report was Company, and find that the stand-

lie presented a petition from all and others, residents of asking for \$1,000 to be exstreet improvements in the The petition was decla-er, as it called for the ex-

notic money. the speaker delivered the the manner in which Mr. bating the motion that the

committee to report a re-March, upon the question 'That I do now leave the the house do resolve itmmittee of the whole to

notion "That supply be ler Majesty?" a debate tion being taken that the debatable under rule 95, English standing order 54 of supply and ways and e set up as soon as the to the speech from His Lieutenant-Governor is is rûle has never been fol-ctice has grown ctice has grown up, ever ation, of combining two distinct matters in one rethe house passes the ie crown it expresses its grant supplies. This con-ith it assent to the cready out of which all quesmust originate. Hence ental motion, not debat-of which no notice is resed creating the commit-See May, 254, Rule 95, ing Order 54. See also rd, 1348 (1887). The latresolution refers to some-The committee are an only be introduced by st be referred to a com whole for consideration. refore, to Rule 96, if the take cognizance of any

committee of the whole, that there could be no ny matter coming within budget, but it is not beand cannot be so brought nittee reports favorably e granted,' and the matdisclosed by the bur-would reduce the ble discussion to narrow ly question, it seems to has to consider at pre-Is the present an oppor-consider the question be granted?" and as debatable, except where led by the rules to the find no authority affect tion of the general rule er rule 96, I must decide overing that point will nited as before stated." to debate the He said that he would me to go into committee said that before the ques

discuss where to come from. called Mr. Sword's atfact that no such mo-the house and could not precedence the house was

vas taken up it was com-

reply said that it would and upon what was con-retant question. The fact rs of the government did

gain called Mr. Sword's be brought before the

e then ensued between the .d Mr. Sword as to the man-which the debate could proceed. reasons why the house should not go into committee to report the resolution.

The speaker replied in the affiormative and Mr. Sword accordingly moved the following amendment: "That before condering the question of graptics. d finally asked the speaker i idering the question of granting a sup-v to Her Majesty, all bills that it is posed to introduce, bearing on the jects touched on in His Honor's ech, or any other important mea-

ires, should be first submitted to the nent was not an amendment, but

ot relative at all.
Mr. Sword said he understood the speaker had ruled that it was competent for the house to discuss whether supply should be granted or not. The speaker replied in the negative, e repeated that only the particular obection to going into committee at once ould be debated. The amendment offered by Mr. Sword would cause a dis-cussion of the whole business of the pro-vince. He therefore did not consider it

in order.

Mr. Semlin in reply contended that the members of the house could discuss the tention to the fact that he had asked question and speak upon it as often as

Mr. Sword to state his reasons why the house should not go into committee of supply. Mr. Sword accordingly had offered an amendment in which he stated that it was the desire of the house that the measures intimated in the speech from the throne should first be brought down. There were only a few measures referred to—the redistribution bill, the V V & E railway bill and one or down. There were only a few measures referred to—the redistribution bill, the V. V. & E. railway bill, and one or two others—so that the scope of the debate would really be very limited. The reasons given by Mr. Sword were very cogent reasons why the committee should not be formed until such time as the measures mentioned were brought down. He thought that there could be down. He thought that there could be no objection to the amendment in that the scope of the discussion upon it would be very limited. Before the amendment was offered there was no limit to the debate. He held that Mr. Sword's amendment was upon the lines of the speaker's ruling. The only objection that could be raised was that the government did not want to have the mat-

ernment did not want to have the mat-ters mentioned discussed.

The speaker informed Mr. Williams that it was the prerogative of the government to withhold its policy until it considered the time opportune.

Mr. Sword admitted that this state-

ment was correct, but it should not be forgotten that the house had the right to say that until such legislation was brought down it would refuse to consid er the matter of supply. The house was quite within its right to refuse to grant supply until it knew the policy of the government upon such matters as the government admitted that it had a pol-

ernment was to dictate its own policy or whether the house should dictate its

Mr. Sword repeated that the contention of the opposition was that until a certain portion of the government's policy was developed, the members of the opposition would decline to assist in the matter of suppply.

The speaker held that the proposed

amendment was an intination to the government that it should disclose its whole policy. He again ruled it out of Mr. Forster ventured the opinion that

the speaker was wrong. He pointed out out that the government claimed to have a policy on certain matters and the opposition merely wished that the sup-ply be delayed until they were informed of the government's policy upon such

questions.

The speaker repeated that it was the prerogative of the government to set its own time for developing its policy. The government considered the present an opportune time for going into committee of supply, and not for the development of its general policy.

of its general policy.

Mr. Kennedy replied that it was one of the prerogatives of the house to withhold supplies until certain grievances, were redressed. If the house considered that certain grievances should be re-dressed it was justified in taking every means in its power to prevent the gov-ernment from taking any preliminary step towards securing supplies.

The speaker replied that such would

he in order when the house went into consideration of supply.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that it was an extraordinary thing for the member for Dewdney to ask for a decision of the speaker and then proceed to discuss it. He held that the house should either account of the speaker and then proceed to discuss it. accept of reject the decision of the speaker. To follow out the practice of

business of the house.

Mr. Williams replied that if such practice constituted obstruction tactics no one had obstructed the business of the house more than the premier him-self. No member of the house had de-voted so much time to the discussion of the speaker's rulings as had the premi and it was only yesterday that he had to call attention to the lack of respect shown by the premier for the rulings of

Mr. Sword then announced that as the speaker's ruling could not be discussed without taking an appeal from it, he would be obliged to appeal for that pur-

pose.

The speaker then put the question "shall the chair be sustained," and while Mr. Sword was getting upon his while Mr. Sword was getting upon his feet to debate the question the government members shouted assent.

Mr. Sword protested that the motion was debatable and said that he proposed to debate it. He said that the ruling of the speaker appeared to have narrowed the debate down to the question whether or not the house should go into committee at once or not. That being committee at once or not. That being the case he had moved an amendment which the speaker had ruled out of or-The members of the opposition wished to know the policy of the sov-ernment upon the matters mentioned in the speech from the throne.

Hon. Mr. Martin took a point of or-der on the question "that the chair be sustained" and that further debate was not in order. The speaker replied that he had not taken the nay vote upon the question.

Mr. Sword protested that he had taken an appeal from the speaker's ruling for the sole purpose of discussing the ruling, that the motion was open to dehate, and that so soon as the speaker. debate, and that so soon as the speaker had put the question he had risen to his feet, and that he proposed to debate it.

Col. Baker replied that no debate was in order.

tion could not be discussed until it had formally put by the speaker. honorable members shouted "aye" when the motion was formally rend over by the speaker, such action should not deprive the mover of the mo-

Mr. Sword insisted upon his right to discuss the motion. He ventured the opinion that the members of the house would not wish to prevent discussion. would not wish to prevent discussion upn so important a matter.

Mr. Semlin also protested against shutting off the debate in such a manner, but the question was put and the chair sustained. The members of the opposi-tion voted in favor of the appeal of Mr. Sword and the government members voted against it, Mr. Higgins voting with them. The division was as follows: Yeas:-Huff, Smith Mutter, Turner, Martin, Rithet, Adams, Higgins, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Irving, Braden, Mc-Gregor-19.

Nays:—Sword, Kennedy, Ferster, Mac-pherson, Kidd, Vedder, Williams, Sem-lin, Cotton, Graham—10. The question that the house go into committee was then put and carried and Mr. Hunter was called to the chair, The resolution that supply be granted to Her Majesty was then put.

Mr. Semlin asked whether the motion was subject to debate. Whether the

house had got to the point where the matter could be debated whether supply should be granted or not.

The chairman replied that he thought

got its supplies through there was no security against its adjourning the house at once if they saw fit. The refusal of supplies was the only means the house house had of insisting upon the performance of its whole duty by the governance

ment.

Col. Baker repeated his opinion that such was an extraordinary course for the opposition to take. They actually attempted to dictate to the government should bring down its measures. There was acthing extraordinary in the necessity for a redistribution measure was brought down distribution measure was brought down south Nanalmo S distribution measure was brought down

every four years.

Mr. Kennedy contended that there was an excellent reason for the course which had been decided upon by the members of the opposition. The house had every reason to believe that some of the measures mentioned in the speech from the throne might not be framed in accordthrone might not be framed in accordance with the best interests of the public. The most important matter was the question of redistribution. All members of the house knew the abortion which the the government had produced four years ago. For this reason he thought that house was justified in asking that the new redistribution measure be placed before the house worted. supplies. The vote for supplies was the only lever which the house had for force-

ing the government to do anything which the house thought should be done.

Mr. Semlin protested that there was no attempt being made to dictate the government's policy. The government had outlined certain legislation in the speech from the throne and the members of the opposition wished to delay the voting of were laid before the house. He then moved an amendment to the motion which made it read "that supplies he not quoted now." This was seconded by Mr. Williams. supplies until the measures intimated

Ir. Williams.
Mr. Forster in speaking to the amendment denied the statement of Col. Baker that there was no urgent matter before the house or the province. He claimed that there was a very urgent matter in that for many years certain portions of the province had been refused just representation in the house. He said there were several districts which had been practically disenfranchised. All districts nominally, had representation and sent members to the house, but compared with members to the house, but compared with other districts one half of the voters were without a proper voice in the government of the province. The question had been called to the attention of the government so often that it had lost its novelty. On Vancouver Island, districts with half the voting population of other districts, sent two representatives forthe house, while the more populous districts sent but one. The effect of this was that three-fourths of the people in the district which was discriminated against vere practically deprived of their representation in the house. He wanted to know whether such was not a sufficiently serious question. It was such a quesknow whether such was not a sufficiently serious question. It was such a question which had lost to the empire of Great Britain its greatest colony. Mr. Forster contended that when the members of the house knew that there was a government in power which had refused for several years to do justice to every district, it was quite proper that the house should take it up. When the government refused to do justice to such constituencies their representatives had the right to say that before supplies were again granted that the government should be obliged to do justice. He said that May showed that this power had often been exercised for the purpose of

elling the government to redress certain grievances. Mr. Sword intimated that there were other matters than the redistribution question. He said that the members of the opposition wished to know how the government proposed to carry out the policy outlined in the speech from the throne with respect to the provisions to be made for railway connection with the Klondike, and how far the negotiations in regard to the Boundary Creek railway had progressed. He thought that both of these matters were of great importance. Mr. Sword repeated that until the house was informed how the government proposed to carry out the promises contained in the speech from the throne the opposition did not intend to grant any stipply.
Mr. Macpherson agreed with Mr. Sword. He reminded the house that a year ago supply was granted in the middle of the session, and after the supplies had been granted important measures were brought down and rushed through the house. He predicted that the same thing would happen this season when the government got its supplies passed. He said, from papers which had been brought down to the house there was the intimation that the house there was the infimation that the government had entered into some agreement with the Stikine and Teslin Lakerrailway company. He considered that the house should be informed of the details of such agreement before voting supply. Mr. Macpherson repudiated the statement that the tactics of the opposition were keeping back the business of the country. He said that the government's action in failing to introduce any ment's action in failing to introduce any of the government measures until the of the government measures until the supplies were granted, was responsible for any delay. Mr. Macpherson then commented upon the circumstance that the government would probably follow its usual custom and ask for liberal supplies.

plies—that in view of the approaching elections the government would make the sual attempt at bribing the electors with their own money.

Col. Baker rose to a point of order, claiming that Mr. Macpherson was imputing motives to members of the gov-Mr. Macpherson said that it was

necessary to impute anything. The fact was so apparent that anyone could see it by reading between the lines. Upon the subject of redistribution Mr. Macpher

and not the people.

Mr. Graham said that the people of his listrict considered it very important tha the government measure in conection with the N. V. & E. railway should be brought down before the supplies were granted. He was also very much interested in the government's policy with respect to the question of redistribution since it had been stated that the government intended to cut his district up and place a part of it in a new district which would have the action would be contrary to the wishes nd the interests of those concerned.

Mr. Kennedy dwelt upon the necessity

of receiving some information respecting the policy of the government upon the question of redistribution. He gave some figures which he said had been compiled figures which he said had been compiled from official documents, and stated that as at present constituted the 12 members of the opposition represented 11,873 enrolled voters, of which 8,250 votes were cast, and the 21 government members 11,302 enrolled voters, of which but 8,047 votes were cast at the last election.

Hon. Mr. Turner denied the correctness of the figures and said that the 21 government members represented 17,562 voters and the 12 apposition members. bers and bear testimony of its undoubted

13,478 voters.

onfirms the report that the warships Mazanas and Admiral Breu have been sold to ernment members represented 17,562 voters and the 12 opposition members the United States government. The contract will be signed to-day, and the Brazilian officers and orew on board the Manza-Mr. Kennedy said that it would be im- nas will return to Brazil by the possible for the premier to assail his fig- steamer sailing to that country. nas will return to Brazil by the next mail

Little and the Market

Law-Abiding Citizens Aided by Military Put a Stop to Gambling and "Surething" Games.

The 101 Against 317-H Bean, Miner Murdered on the Skagway Trail.

The Bark Canada Beached at Skagway -The Corona Again Afloat-Condition of the Trails.

The law -abiding citizens of Skagway have, according to the news brought down by the steamer Islander this morning, taken advantage of the presence of the two companies of United States infantry to place their city on a respectable social standing. On Tuesday last they banded together and, backed by the military, closed all the gambling houses and stopped all "filmsy" and "sure thing" games in the city and on the trail. They posted notices early in the day announ ng their determination and ordering the ing their defermination and ordering the Soapy Smith gang to stop their operations. As can be imagined the gamblers did not close until compelled. The games went on until four o'clock, the hour at which the committee ordered them to cease, and then the soldiers made their rounds and closed each place. The gambling element were much entaged at gambling element were much enraged at this treatment and threatened all man-ner of things, but seeing their weakness compared with the soldiers, did not attempt anything. They were still more emaged shortly afterwards when the citizens committee of 101 members issued the following proclamation: WARNING.

A Word to the Wise Should Be Sufficient. All Confidence, Bunco, and Sure-thing

And all other objectionable characters are notified to leave Skagway and White Pass road immediately, and to remain away. Failure to comply with this warning Failure to comply with will be followed by prompt action. "101."

Skagway, March 8, 1898. On seeing the warning, Soapy Smith and his crowd of toughs held a meeting and after many fiery speeches, in which threats of all sorts were made against the "101," the following answer was

ANSWER TO WARNING. The body of men styling themselves 101 are hereby notified that any overt act committed by them will be promptly met by the law-abiding citizens of Skagway and each member and HIS PROPERTY will be held responsible for any unlawful act on their part, and the lawand-order society, consisting of 317 citizens, will see that justice is dealt out to

its full extent, as no Blackmailers or Vigilantes will be tolerated.

(Signed) THE COMMITTEE. The gambling tables were still silent when the Islander sailed, and from appearances likely to remain so, as the lawabiding people, aided by the military were determined to obliterate the social evil

existing there. News was also I of a murder on the Skagway trail. H. Bean, a miner, who left this city a short time ago for the gold fields, was found dead seven miles from Skagway, having been shot by some person unknown. murderer must have sprung upon him from ambush and placed the revolver close to his face when he pulled the trig-ger, for the features of the unfortunate man were torn, blackened and burned by powder. The body was discovered shortly after the murder was committed, for it was still warm. In a belt worn by dead man \$300 was found, and his pockets with his papers, among which was a miner's license procured at the customs house in this city, was \$33.50 in different coins. It is believed at Skagway the deceased was murdered by some person or persons who had robbery as their object for the crime, but were startled before they could steal the money for which they had ruthlessly slain their victim. A search is being made for the culprit or culprits, but when the Islander sailed no trace had

when the Islander salled no trace had been discovered.

The Canada, carried away from Skagway in a storm and abandoned by her crew, has been safely beached on the flats at Haynes' Mission. She had aboard 850,000 feet of lumber, thee hundred tens of coal and three hundred tons of merchandise. The boat has been libelled. It is just possible the vessel libelled. It is just possible the vessel will be saved, but she will no longer be

"log scaling."

Mr. Riffiet presented the eighth report from the railway committee, as follows: We have considered bill (No. 26) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Yukon Railway and Navigation Company." The committee recommend that the words "or from such point in British Columbia capable of being made an ocean port as may be designated by the Dominion government, under the provisions of the contract entered into between the said government and William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann, and dated the 25th day of January. A.D. 1898" be inserted in the useful as a sailing craft.

A large bark discharging at Skagway ran ashore during the gale on Thursday last, but was not seriously damag-ed; it was thought she would be floated at high tide.

The vessels at Skagway on Thursday last were the George W. Elder, Rosalie, Cleveland, Lucille, Canada, Shirley and what was left of the Whitelaw. The

Lucille was discharging the supplies of the relief expedition, which since her departure has been abandoned.

The steamer Corona has been patched up sufficiently at Kennedy Island to stand the voyage, and has been taken to the Standard cannery wharf at the Skeena, where she is awaiting the tug to tow her down. She would been able to come down under steam, but her boiler split owing to long The trails are said to be in good condition, and a number of men are going

in. The Dyea trail, from the scales to the summit is in a very remarkable condition. The constant travel has worn a groove in the snow several feet deep and about four feet wide. Down this the men slide with their oil coats tucked about them and make good time.

From Sheep Camp to Stone House the snow has worn off in places exposing the rocks. In a little while, unless more snow fells, need horses will be well to snow falls, pack horses will be used to advantage over this part of the road.

Men who have just arrived in town speak of the flag at the summit, and say that those who refuse to pay their duty at that point are promptly turned back. It is stated that upwards of 6,000 people are between Dyea and the lakes, and are moving on A miner who returned to in good order. Skagway over nothing gives relief so quickly in every such case as Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. George E. Casey is only one of fifty others of the house of commons and senate who have tried this remedy. the Skagway trail shortly before the 1s-of the men on the trail, tents, caches, etc. He counted 520 tents, 420 eaches.

passed 125 men drawing sleighs, 227 horses and sleighs, 16 oxen and 40 dog teams with from three to eight dogs in each team. He was compelled to stop two hours on the summit while the caravans moved past.

Two shooting accidents are reported from Dyea. Boss Starner was killed through the accidental discharge of his revolver on Saturday last, and on Monday Deputy Marshal Quinlan received a ball in his leg from the discharge of his

rado. The deputy marshal, although in considerable pain, is recovering.

The name of the town of Bennett has been changed. The rising burg is now known as Portage City. There is a re-

gularly elected town council, and an arbitration committee which settles all disputes arising out of lot jumping and the like. Northern Notes.

Allex. McClain, a prominent business man of Skagway, was sandbagged in front of his house on Broadway on Sunday night by an unknown footpad. He

recovered and gave chase to his assailant, but failed to overtake him. Skagway citigens raised \$700 for a hospital fund in a few hours.

Freight is being packed from Dyea to the summit for seven cents a pound. The trail will soon be available for pack horses

The Searchlight, hitherto published at Juneau, has removed to Skagway.

A board of trade has been organized at Skagway; E. O. Sylvester is presi-

It took three men 70 days to convey 3,000 pounds of freight from Dyea to Lake Linderman.—Skagway News.

The Islander will sail again for the north to-morrow evening with 350 pas sengers from Victoria and Vancouver.

DR. GALEN AND HUMOURS. Seeing that he died about 1,700 years ago, we can forgive the great Galen for not being quite up to date in physiology. As the physicists of his day believed our environment to be composed of four ele-ments—fire, air, earth and water, so the doctors believed the human body to con-tain four humours—blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. They held a man's disposition to be regulated by the amount and quality of these several humours. Excesses of bile produced the melan-choly, and of yellow bile the bilious, temperaments, so called. Too much of one or the other of these humours, or a vitiation of them, was, in the opinion of the ancient mediciners, the cause of acute disease. Hence their prac-

tice of frequently purging and blood-let-ting. There was both sense and logic in it, too; as modern doctors admit, when driven into a corner. But when Galen taught that the liver was headquarters for the blood in the body, he was a bit on one side of the mark; yet that the liver is headquarters for a lot of trouble and pain is evident

liver to remember that it does a tremend-ous deal of work, and does it amazingly well, so long as it gets anything like fair treatment; but when either the owner of a particular liver (or his ancestors

er of a particular liver (or his ancestors for him) overloads and overdrives this faithful servant, he not only finds he has humours, but very bad and cranky humours, at that.

That is what happened to Mrs. Hamer, who says: "Eight years ago I began to suffer from liver complaint. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had much pain and fulness around the chest and sides.

"I suffered excruciating pain from the passing of gall-stones. About every

passing of gall-stones. About every three weeks I was attacked with this agonising trouble, and what I suffered with it is past description.

"I consulted several doctors, who prescribed for me, but their medicines af-

orded only temporary relief.
"Year after year I continued to suffer, and came almost to despair of ever being fre from the disease.

"In January, 1894, I read about cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup, and determined

ought by the Islander | medicine, and after taking it a short time ing to use it I was at length completely

of the painful ailment, and enjoyed good health. "I have strongly recommended this markable remedy to my many friends, who have benefited by employing it when in need of medicine. Wishing others to know of what has done so much for me, I consent to the publica-tion of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) R. Hamer, 52, Catherine street, Burn-greave road, Sheffield, May 5th, 1897." One of the offices of the liver is to ex-crete the bile acid, the bile pigment (or coloring matter), and other materials. One of these is a product of nerve waste, and goes by the musical name of cholesterine. Now, when this operation is arrested, and the bile stagnates, bile sand is apt to form in some of the small ducts or passages and gets carried into the gallbladders. Then, as the sand grains grow by accretion, they manufacture the gallstones which gave our correspondent such terrible pain. They are very hard to dislodge, and sometimes it is necessary to resort to surgical means to do it. But the thing to bear in mind is, that gall-stones are a symptom of biliousness, and that biliousness is commonly a result and symptom of the stomach complaint we know of as dypepsia, or indigestion,

in a chronic form. In curing this painful and dangerous malady, Mother Seigel's Syrup begins, as it should, at the begin-ning (the stomach), and never rests until all the affected organs are set right.

One more word in your attentive ear.

Mind your digestion. Don't let your
stomach remain in a disordered condition. On the first signs of it, take Mother Seigel's Syrup. Then you won't be bilious, and will know no more of gall-stones than good old Galen, M.D., knew of the Blarney Stone.

ORDERED TO THE FRONT. Three Batteries of Artillery Transferred From Kansas to the South.

Junction City, Kan., March 12.—Orders were received at Fort Riley this afternoon at 4 o'clock ordering the three batteries of artillery at this post to the Battery B of the fourth artillery, Captain Anderson, goes to Fortress Monroe; battery F of the fourth, Captain Taylor, goes to Savannah, Ga., and battery F of the firth, Captain Riley, to New Orleans. The orders are such that it will compel movements of these batteries to their new station not later than Wednesday

of next week. Major Randolph, who is in command of the artillery post at Fort Riley, has not been ordered elsewhere. There is great excitement here and at Fort Rile Telegraphic reports stating that the treeps are already enroute are enormous. Chicago, March 12. — Quartermaster-General Lee of the army, department of the lakes, is making arrangements to transport batteries of artillery now at forts in the West to the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico.

To-day the Western railroads having headquarters in Chicago and St. Louis and other Western cities were invited to make proposals for transporting batteries of artillery from Fort Riby, Kan., to Fortress Monroe, Va., another from Fort Riley to New Orleans, Lag and a third from Fort Riley to Sanamah, Gal Each battery consists of five officers, six-ty-five men, fifty-seven horses, four guns with calssons, battery forges and camp-equipage, and will require one Pullman car, two tourist sleepers, three palace stock cars, and three freight cars.

Each battery is to be run, men, horses, guns and property, together in one train of one or more sections. The equipment revolver, the trigger having caught in must go through from the initial point his pocket. The remains of Starner without change and will be ready to leave will be sent to his home at Onroy, Colo- Fort Riley by noon of the 16th inst.

## ANCE AND RUSSI

Preparing to Confront Gr Britain in Force in the Far East.

Fleet Mobilizing-Fever ctivity Prevails at all Arsenals.

March 16.—The Aurore to that the French fleet is b for mobilization, adding activity prevails at all the ar ship yards, which are wor o'clock at night. uing, the Aurore says: northern squadrons at C

ready for immediate depart it appears, are being sw the night at Cherbourg for of their compasses. finally asserted that orders for the necessary number Secon year students are midshipmen, and all admi en instructed to arrange to r

vithin 24 hours after being Aurore explains that the mob ort of Russia by a naval de in the Far East.

R.'S BIG PLA

Monster Ocean Liners to plant the Present Line of Empresses.

Latter Vessels Will Run Australia-Fast Atlantic Line.

al, March 16.-While in ir William Van Horne is r have made the following n an interview: C.P.R. expects at an early

three big ocean liners abou the Teutonic, and place the between Vancouver and When they are seady it to utilize the boats now tween these ports for pas: reight service between Vanc ustralia. When this is do ine will be established be c and Halifax and Liverpoo the time of passage to 3½ P.R. will be able to take a Euston Station, London at Yokohama without in to any other line. Thi him to any other line.

MURDER OF JOEL of the Assassination

African Millionaire. March 16.—The Cap ondent of the Daily Mail, that the name of the mu Volf Joel, the tru trust as shot in his office on Mg last, is Von Voltheim, sa s reported to be the same supposed body was found last year, bound with rope last year, bound with rope cerwards turned up serving in the Cape Police at Vre loel and Mr. Strange, his eccived Von Voltheim in a room. All three had circumstance explained by that the meeting was not that the meeting was not one. The first shot is en fired at Von Volthe as Von Voltheim tried to the volter. Von Voltheim Mr. Joel, the bullet enter sing almost instant death were afterwards fired. staff rushed in and Von Vocared after a fierce strugg motive for the crime was attempt at blackmail. Von tempt at blackmail. V £3,500. Being a revolver from a The bullet entered Mr, and he fell to the grow

The murderer assuicide, but failed. E RESULT IN QNTARI , March 16 .- All recoun tions are now conch t is to leave things as t expectations aroused for hat the Liberals would lo d subsequently that the ( he case of West Elgin Vest Huron and Ottawa, ally conceded that things

E OLD DRESSES NE

Dyes the Simplest and Way of Home Dying.

reat Superiority Over All is of Home Dyeing—A Te kage Will Color From Pounds of Goods—Color Not Wash Out in Stron the kind of dyes used. Dyes, if the simple di

package are followed c special dyes for cotton a and mixed goods, as used for woolen, there chance of failure. Dyes are very sir ise, and by using a stick while in the dye bath, of soiling the hands. For and fastness no oth hether for home use or equal the Diamond. discoveries are used in they are guaranteed and fastest of all know solid colors will not gest soapsuds, nor exposed to the sunli nd Dyes once, and o make old and faded ns, coats, etc.,

TING IN PHILIPPI March 15.-An official of ila says that 500 insi killed t Balinao. Troo to the relief of the garr

dicines Had Faile as Fully Expected.

for New Blood, New Stren Paine's Celery Compound ended by Thousands.

John A. I had an attack of la grippe the pro-me into such a condition th not sleep or eat. I was com

down, had extreme nervous and lay for days in a half state.

After spending all my n medicine which did little goo up to die, when one day a Paine's Celery Compound w to me. I at once procured the and derived great relief from bottle. I slept better, ate bett gestion improved. After using tles I feel like a new man, say that Paine's Celery snatched be from the grave and a new lease of life. a new lease of life.

A earnestly drge all suffer

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The marvelompound are a mestly urge and selection of the money for medicines that compound.

person or persons have see ity of allowing a good boa this time, and have had Seattle, at which place she be able to give a much bet herself than she has don few years.

Efficacy of Dodd;

The First Dose Gave Hi

Durham, Ont., March.

CANADIAN RIVE

Toronto, March 12 Western Ontario tell the Grand and Than

Two Boxes Cured Him of His Kidney Disc

Pik\_

A Largely Signed Petition Asking for Street Improvements Presented to the Council.

THOSE ROADS AGAIN

A Protest Against Placing Fire Hall on Fernwood Road-General

from last evening's meeting of the aldermanic board, the mayor presiding. The

manic board, the mayor presiding. The cyclists by petition again brought up the deplorable condition of the roads in the city. Some of the aldermen fayored the wiews therein set forth.

Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P., wrote expressing doubt as to anything being done by the Dominion government in regard to the Darcey Island leper station, which was received and filed. Hon. A. G. Blair acknowledged receipt of the resolution passed at the public meeting and assured the council the government would not fail to do all possible to give effect to the resolution; took the same course. Adams & Snider said they would haul dirt from the excavation at corner of Broughton street to the east side of Belleville street for 12 1-2 cents a load, and in a further communication reduced the price to five cents. His worship said when the first communication was received he instructed the city engineer to have the contractors haul the dirt and the city would have men to spread it. Alderman Phillips moved to refer the letter to the streets committee for report. Alderman Humphreys amending that by moving that the contractors be allowed \$50 as a lump sum for depositing the dirt where the city engineer directs. The original resolution was withdrawn and the amendment carried.

Mrs. S. Blake aplied for a supply of water upon the usual terms. Referred

amendment carried.

Mrs. S. Blake aplied for a supply of water upon the usual terms. Referred to water commissioners for report.

J. S. Helmeken addressed a long communication to the council calling attention to the injury caused to the Invertavish estate by storm water draining from the public park, also asking for a copy of the plans drawn in connection therewith. The writer asked in addition, if it was the intention to continue Vancouver street to the park. Street commissioners for report; as also application couver street to the park. Street commissioners for report; as also application of Ransom & Alexander for permission to erect a glass showcase on the corner of Yates and Government streets.

Water commissioners recommended the laying of a six-inch pipe on Yates street from Douglas to Cook, and a five-inch pipe thence to Fernwood road; also, the purchase of a new eight-inch pump for use in emergency Adopted.

purchase of a new eight-incu pump for use in emergency Adopted.

Chief of Police Sheppard reported the time had arrived for calling for tenders for summer clothing for the force. Referred to special committee: Ald. Mc-Candless, Macgregor and Wilson.

A potition was presented from A I Candless, Macgregor and Wilson.

A petition was presented from A. J.
Dallain and 376 other cyclists calling attention to the deplorable condition of the roads in and about the city and praying for the laying down of a cinder road into the city from each print of the compass, or that permission be granted for the cyclists to ride along some single line of sidewalk on the payment of a tax of \$1 a year, or that some other scheme be devised for their relief.

Ald. Humphrey suggested the cyclists form themselves into an association and tax themselves, allowing the council to expend the money for them. Ald. Humphrey suggested the cyclists

tax themselves, allowing the council to expend the money for them. Ald. Humber thought it a move in the right diffection, but deprecated the idea of the council expending money and the cyclists having all the fun. Ald. Macgregor said the cycling movement had now reached such dimensions that the council would he compelled to deal with it, and suggested that a cinder path might be laid on the edge of some of the main roads leading to the suburbs, levying a tax up-

he strongly advocated that something be done to assist the wheelmen, who num-bered probably two thousand, or nearly

bered probably two thousand, or nearly one-tenth of the population.

Referred to special committee: Ald.

Kinsman, Macgregor and Humphrey, who will arrange a conference with the cycling petitioners.

A petition was received from a dozen bakers of the city arrange that the A petition was received from a dozen bakers of the city praying that the standard weight for loaves be fixed at one and two pounds, instead of one and a half and three pounds. Deferred for consideration when the Bread by law comes up for final passage.

A strong protest was made by a humber of property awners against the pro-

A strong protest was made by a nonper of property owners against the proposed erection of the fire hall at the
corner of Johnson street and Fernwood
road, on the ground that the street is
narrow, the public school very near and
the necessary sewerage is lacking. The
the necessary sewerage is lacking. The
the necessary sewerage is lacking that tenders be called for
repairs to the electric light station, and
for the supply of a new dynamo, tenders to be received by the 21st inst.
Adopted. Finance committee reports
were also adopted.

Ald, Humber asked how many memreport of the fire wardens, signed by Ald. Wilson and Mucgregor, was next read, recommending the purchase of the property referred to for the purposes of a fire hall.

were also adopted.

Ald. Humber asked how many members of the finance committee had signed the report recommending the payment of several thousand dollars for the water commissioners and learning that

property referred to for the purposes of a fire hall.

M. Drosdowitz offered lot 1061, block 7. Yates street for \$1.650.

Ald. McCandless favored careful consideration of the matter saying that since he had voted in favor of the purchase of this property, he had been informed that other lots, posibly in better locations, could be obtained at lower prices. Ald. Wilson moved the adoption of the report. Ald, Macgregor section of the report. Ald, Mac and expressing the opinion that the obipection made by the petitioners was the outcome of their annoyance because of the council having refused to spend \$5,000 on Fernwood road. Ald. Macgregor said the site chosen was the most available for the Spring Ridge district, and that if in a matter of this kind the council were to allow themselves to be council were to allow themselves, to be drawn hither and thither by opposing interests, it would be impossible to ever do anything. Ald. Wilson urged the adoption of the report. Ald. Kinsmanfavored delay in closing the matter, saying that if other and better properties could be obtained at a lower price it would be well to take time to enquire, and he moved in amendment that the report be laid over for one work. Ald. Humphrey said that the objection raised by the petitioners in recard to the danby the petitioners in regard to the dan-ger to school children was "all in my eye," and also pointed out that some of the petitioners who objected to the placing of the fire ball at the proposed point had told him that "firemen are all heedlusts, and would not be a desirable addition, to the locality." The motion for the adoption of the report was ultimately withdrawn, and the matter was accordingly laid over for consideration Reports from the streets committee, recommending that permission be grant-ted to excavate for a basement usea, at Government, Broughton and Gordon responsible officials they immediately

# Dr. Williams Pink Pills. THE GREATEST OF ALL SPRING MEDICINES.

Make New Blood and Strengthen the Nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Anaemia Heart Trouble, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, All Female Weakness, Dizziness and Headache, and all Troubles arising from Poor and Watery

DOCTORED FOR TEN YEARS. Mr. J. H. Burch, St. Ann's, Ont., says:
"My occupation is farming, and my age
is 40 years. I have been under a doctor's
care more or less for ten years, and I
have spent in that time hundreds of dol-



lars for medicines and doctor bills. I doubt whether any of the doctors whom I consulted thoroughly understood the nature of my trouble. Some pronounced of bilious colic in a chronic form, and another said the trouble was due to gall stores, and that only through an operation could I obtain a cure. This operation I declined to undergo. When the attacks came on they would take the form of a burning sensation in the stomach, gradually shifting to the bowels, and causing intense pain. These attacks would continue for about twelve hours, but would leave me so weak that I would causing intense pain. These attacks would continue for about twelve hours, but would leave me so weak that I would not be able to do any work for two or three days after they passed away. These attacks came on at intervals of about two weeks, and the only relief I could get from the pain was through the use of morphine. At last finding that the doctor was doing me no good I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used them for a couple of months, and when I discontinued their use I felt fhat I was cured, nor was I mistaken, for in more than a year that has elapsed since I took the last pill, I have not had a single attack. I now only regret that I did not begin the use of these Pills earlier, for not only would they have freed me from much pain, but I would have been richer in pocket as well. My advice to others ailing is to go for Dr. Williams' Pink ailing is to go for Dr. Williams' Pink

AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE. leading to the suburbs, levying a tax upon each bicycle of \$1 a year.

The mayor said some of the cyclists had suggested a cinder track be laid between the tram rails.

Ald. Wilson said the cyclists had not much to complain of, and that no city on the continent had better streets than Victoria.

Ald. Humber said that if he voted for such assistance to the cyclists he would be afraid of going to the North ward.

Ald. McCandless said he would not be afraid to assist the cyclists and take a walk around the North ward afterwards, he strongly advocated that something be Mr. Albert E. Wood, foreman of a carcasionally for regulating my system, as I believe that an ounce of prevention is

streets, the construction of a sidewalk on Lansdowne road and the blasting of rock on the east side of Catharme street

for street purposes were read and and adopted.

The electric light committee reported, recommending that tenders be called for repairs to the electric light station, and

was agreed to.

Ald. Wilson complained very strong'y of the failure of some of the city officials to do their duty, instancing the fact that rubbish is deposited on Bellewille attract and that material lying on

ville street and that material lying on Broughton street had not been removed. Also that the unprotected condition of

the executation at the corner of Gov-ernment and Broughton streets had

been a menage to the safety of peds-trians, and said that if any complaint was made in the ordinary course to the

shi of toos ed lus

"RUN DOWN"

A clock that needs winding runs down because its motive energy is exhausted. Men and women who have been too busy-who have worked too hard, or have been worried too much, or who have neglected to care for their physical health, or who have been too much indoors during the winter months,—"run down" also. They need a tonic.

Are you "run down" in health? If you are quickly tired, lack energy, feel weak in the back; always want something to lean upon; have a dull backache; if you digest badly and do not care for your food, IT IS A TONIC YOU NEED.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

will supply just the energy you require. When you feel as if rest and a soft sofa are the only desirable things in the world; when you cannot be troubled even to hold up your head-THEN you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make you feel bright, active and full of energy. They are not a purgative medicine. They make people strong.

You must get the REAL Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or it is of no use.

Substitutes will do you no good and may do you harm. The genuine pills are always put up in a package just like this

The wrapper around each box is printed with RED INK on white paper.



Sold by all dealers in Medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

better than a pound of cure, and I believe there would be very little sickness if people would renew their vitality by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink

Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Levi Davis, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Irish Creek, Ont., has been more or less an invalid for years, and is another of the vast

THE STIKINE ROUTE.

AN INVALID FOR YEARS.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Levi Davis, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Irish Creek, Ont., has been more or less an invalid for years, and is another of the vast number who owe renewed health to the

body, and felt much like giving up, when ofte day I read a testimonial of a lidy whose case was similar to mine and who

rived from them. They literally made a new woman of me and I am now enjoying better health than I have done for years. I now value Dr. Williams' Pin Pills above all other medicines, and feeling the least unwell at any time I once resort to them, and always with the best results. I will be glad if my statement will fielp some other sufferer."

> WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY. Mrs. J. A. Craig. Watson's Corne Ont., writes: "At the age of fifteen n daughter Teresa began to show sympton of weakness and debil ty, which were al the more remarkable as before that time she had been unusually well and strong the had been unusually and who prospribes." We consulted a physic an, who prescribed for her, and for a time she seemed to improve a little, then her improvement ceased, and she became worse and grew so weak that the least exertion seemed to tire her out completely and her heart would palpitate so violently that we fear-



affairs confinued for two years, during which time she suffered a great deal, and at times we despaired of her getting better. Having read a great deal about Dr. Williams' Fink Pills, we at last thought it might be worth while to give them a trial. There was an improvement in her condition almost before the first box was completed, and after using seven boxes she was well and strong. Other members of my family have since tested the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with success, and I have pleasure in recommending them to any who are suffering from general debility.

LONG STANDING RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. Wm. Hopkins, Ninga, Man., says: "Twelve years I was almost constantly afflicted with rheumatism of the muscles, at times the pains being so severe that I was unable to work. I tried electric belts wand numerous Inedicines, but got no re-uat. While in Bossevain during the win-ter of the druggist there advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he knew of a number of cases in which they with me and began their use. I was on the fourth box when I began to get relief, and I continued taking Pink Pills until I had used ten boxes, by which time no trace of the rheumatism remained, and I have not since suffered from rheumatic pains. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for rheumatism, as I have proved they will cure it.

AN APEAL TO THE READER. If you have used Dr. Williams' Pink. Pills and derived benefit from them, will you write us and let us know? If you have been disappointed, will you write us just the same? We cannot expect to cure every case. Anyone who pretends to do so is proported. to do so is unworthy of confidence. We do business in good faith. If by experience we learn that some forms of dis-

whose case was similar to mine and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided me to try them, and I was no less astonished than gratified at the benefit I soon detailed the benefit I soon detailed

THE ISLANDER BACK

went round and soid that Alderman so-and-so was "kicking." He intended in future to make any protest of this na-ture publicly, believing that if the city officials would not do their duty it was advisable to employ those who would. The council adjourned at 10:40 p.m. Morning from Alaskan Ports-Will Sail North To-Morrow. Statement From a Man Who Has Been

> Willapa Makes a Record Run to the West Coast-Other Shipping News.

Some Recent Arrivals Whose Expecta-tions of Victoria Are Realized.

The arrivals in the city during the past twenty-four hours include a very large number of intending outfitters who have come direct to Victoria from Wisconsin, Iowak Kansas and Montana. The men who constitute the parties are mostly experienced miners who have more proposed to the mark and no month of the mark and has been been intending outfitters who have mostly experienced miners who have more proposed to the mark and no more to outfit in Victoria, as being the woyage. She left Skagway on Tharsday last, on on the run down to Junean encountered heavy southerst gales with same day and nothing worthy of notes as med ay and nothing worthy of notes ashore. She was not spoken, Wrangel marrows on Priday evening, the steam schooner Del Norte was seen a shore. She was not spoken, Wrangel port a heavy southerst hurricane was met, and the steamer Auy in Steamer Bay. On her way down from Wrangel to her, anchorage the fellowing vessels were passed: Tug Resolute with bark Columbia and steam schooner J. Ckern on yin tow, tug Astoria with an unknown have been interviewed it seems telerably and a tug with an unknown have been interviewed it seems telerably as ed off Metlakathla, and on Monday the steamer Tees and Danube were passed of fit Metlakathla, and on Monday the Fagalion, Centennial, Signal, Lorme and Boscowitz, the latter vessel heigh at the fitter of the fitter of the content of the more of the content of the more and the tributaries of Listoria, and the steams action and the content of the more of the passing through the content of the passing through the passing through the content of the passing through the content of the passing through the passing through the content of the pass number of intending outfitters who have come direct to Victoria from Wisconsin,

Lake Teslin.

California, Illinois and Oregon furnish
a number of intending prospectors who
came in by the City of Kingston and are
secreted came in by the City of Kingston and are staying at the Queen's. These men will also buy everything they need for the trip in Victoria, having been brought hither by the reports received from friends who have had experience in the purchase of supplies for the trip in Seattle, and whose advice to their friends was to make Victoria their objective point and allow no persuasion to cause them to stop at any other point.

The effect of the reduced rates prevails cases. It relieves all itching and burning

constable at Hesquoit and a siwash prisoner, charged with deserting from one of the sealing schooners.

Steamer City of Puebla arrived early this morning from San Francisco, bringing 480 passengers for Alaska and Eastern points. Of these passengers 242 landed at Victoria. She also brought 133 tons of freight for Victoria.

IN THE HOTELS.

Some Recent Arrivals Whose Expectations of Victoria Are Realized. these new arrivals quite phenomenal, and they prophesy a very large movement of intending residents to the province as a result of the advertisement given by the railroad company.

other point.

The effect of the reduced rates prevailing over the C.P.R. system is noticeable skin diseases in a day. 35 cents.

There and Should Know. Mr. John Gardiner, formerly of the Victoria Fire Department, who started for the Klondike by the Stikine route, for the Canadian Development company,

came home on the Islander this morning.
Mr. Gardiner did not come down for
pleasure; he is back because he found it
impossible to get up the river. The ice,
Mr. Gardiner says, is covered with a lot
of slush from the mouth for 16 miles up
and above that it is entirely open in
many places. Sixteen miles from the
mouth, the Klondike Mining, Trading &
Transportation Co's party, the Mackenrailed the discussion out or order.

A motion to appoint an assistant carculater at Ross Bay Cemetery, of which many places. Sixteen miles from the mut, the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transportation Co's party, the Mackense and the position.

The revenue by-law was read a first time, and further consideration set for the next meeting of the council.

The revenue by-law was posteroid of the postion.

The revenue by-law was posteroid of the postion of the lackers of the city, cemie at team eight miles further up the fiver some of the bakers of the city, cemie and there they remained being unable to controlled the postion of the bakers of the city, cemie and there they remained being unable to controlled the postion of the bakers of the city, cemie and there they remained being unable to controlled the post of the lackers of the city, cemie at the post of the council.

The revenue by-law was intended to conserve of the city of the matter of the weights of the locky of the post CURE A COLD IN ONE NIGHT.

There is nothing that will so quickly re-lieve and permanently cure cold in the head and affections of the throat and

The Big C. P. N. Liner Arrives This

Being emulous to equal, if not beat the records recently established by the Tees and Princess Louise on the northern run, the Willapa has exerted herself and eslungs as the fumes of "Quickcure." Simply place a little Quickcure in a dispersion over a spirit lamp in the sleeping room and then note the difference in the morning.

She (at the theatre)—Isn't this an awfully sad play?

He—Very. Even the seats are in tiers.

Chicago News.

The willapa has exerted herself and established a record for the voyage to the square and return. She made the passage, cifling at all the way ports, in three days and six hours. She brought few downward pasengers and no news from the sealers who are at sea taking advantage of the good weather. Among her passengers were the provincial police

### **GOLDEN LILLOOET**

Petition Sent the Government to Appoint a Mining Recorder in the Bridge River District.

Development of the Numerous Lillooet Claims Show Very Satisfactory Returns.

(From our special correspondent.)

Lillooet, B. C., March 11—Owing to the development of Bridge River last fall, it has been deemed necessary to the public here that a mining record office should be established in that neighborhood. The distance from Cadmallader Creek to Lil-looet is about 80 miles, and to travel all this distance to record a claim is a very heavy tax on the time and pocket of the miner. A petition signed by more than 80 miners (all vot.rs) has been forwarded to the minister of mines at Victoria urg-ing the establishment of the office and requesting that the appointment be given to Mr. Thomas Reed, a gentleman who, for the last eight months has been as-sistant clerk to the mining recorder here, sistant clerk to the mining recorder here, has been in the province 34 years, and enjoys the respect of everyone in the district. The number of signatures to the petition is considerably over the number it took at the election of 1894 to send our present M.P.P. to Victoria.

Mr. E. J. Taylor, who has superintended the work on the Monarch group of claims on Bridge River, arrived from there this week. This group of claims belengs to the British Columbia Gold Property Company, and consists of two

Property Company, and consists of two valuable claims, the "Woodchuck" and the "Wood Duck," situated on the right bank of Cadwallader creek, a tributary of Bridge River, and adjoins the Lorne group of mineral claims on the west about one mile northwest of the Ida May about one mile northwest of the Ida May. The ledge on this group, which has been stripped over 100 feet, averaged about three to four feet in width and is traceable on the surface for more than 500 feet: there are also three other distinct edges on this group. The quartz is free milling and visible gold; there have been five assays made from samples taken off the ledges at different places, the lowest assay being four dollars to the ton, and the highest \$710. to the ton. The hanging and foot wall consists of porphyry; the country rock is diorite. There is all the timber necessary for mining on the claims and an ample supply of water for steam and power purposes. Under the sperintendence of Mr. E. J. Taylor the com-

pany intend to get in supplies. A small mill will be put on the property.

The Golden Cache Company on Cayoosh creek intend spending a large sum on their property this year. The contract for the construction of a dam has been let and the contractor left for the work this morning. The improvements work this morning. The improvements will consist of increased plant and machinery, additional stamps, a compressor plant, electric lighting, etc., and a tele-phone wire/to Lillooet. Electricity will be the motor power in future.

With the population increasing here daily and the number of children, at present numbering between 60 and 70, it is ut time the provincial board of health about time the provincial board of health at Victoria took some steps to look after our sanitary affairs. When it is considered that our sewage arrangements are e most primitive description, and that our main supply of water runs in a ditch three in the town, open to every kind of polius on, the people are beginning to think that it is about time our paternal government looked after things. We had in the people are sentlemen who. a visit last year from a gentleman who, I believe, is the secretary of the board of health. He came, he saw, he did nothing! I beg his pardon, he did do something. I believe he did ask our constable to be sanitary inspector, but as he omitted to inform that worthy functionary what the remoluments attached to the the emoluments attached to the office would be, our constable has not taken over the duties. Unless something is done at once there will be much sickness here this summer for a certainty.

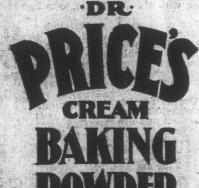
A meeting of the opposition party is to be held in Santini's hall next week, when a candidate will be selected to run at the next election. The opposition will make a clan sweep of both ridings. Catarrh Cured for 25 cents.

I suffered from catarrh for years, and have found Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure the best that I have used, and gladly recommend it to sufferers. Yours truly, HARRY STONE, Rainham Centre, Unt. SIR WILLIAM WALLACE SOCIETY.

Mirth, Music and Story at the Meeting on Friday Evening.

At their open meeting on Friday night, a very enjoyable evening was spent with the members and friends and visitors that were in the city; quite a few were present. Mr. W. C. Kerr effectively filed the chair in the absence of Chief McKay. Pipers Robertson and Munro evened with very fine old size. "Chas opened with very fine old airs, "Glas Chroised" and "Failte Phrionsa," Mr. Douglas rendered the piece "Paddy's Breeches;" for an encore he gave "Corn Breeches," for an encore he gave "Corn Rigs." Mr. Phillips next sang "The Anid House." After a recitation from Mr. Henderson, the chief introduced Mr. William McKenzie and wife, just come from Victoria to Australia, with the highest recommendation that a man could get as a high-class entertainer, He bespoke for them a hearty welcome. Rebespoke for them a hearty welcome Ro-garding the Glovers, Mr. Kerr said it was a household name in Scotland, Greenock they were held in high es-teem for their histrionic qualities, Mr. teem for their histrionic qualities. Mr. McKenzie in response stated that all through the Antipodes, where his home was, there was nothing so publicly talked of as British Columbia; in fact he ed of as British Columbia; in fact he said they were all "daft" on the Klondike. The chief bespeaks for Mr. Mckenzie's concert on Friday night next, the 18th inst., a full gathering of all

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 10 YEARS THE STANDARD. FRIENDLY HELP.

Annual Meeting of the Society Held Saturday—Encouraging Reports.

The annual meeting of the Friendly Help Society was held on Saturday afternoon in the city market building, when there was a goodly attendance of those interested in the work of the association. Bishop Perrin and Rev. J. H. S. Sweet were present.

Mrs. James Baker, president, in her annual address spake very encourage.

annual address, spoke very encouragingly of the work accomplished during the year, and the assistance of the dis-trict visitors and those who undertook trict visitors and those who undertook the task of attending at the tooms being gratefully acknowledged. The society have been successful in the efforts made to secure the co-operation of other associations, among them being St. Ann's Benevolent Society, the Y.W.C.A., the Victoria Home Nursing Society, the B. C. Benevolent Society and the Salvation Army. The Victoria Home Nursing Society were accorded very hearty thanks for the services of a trained nurse, which has been of incalculable benefit. Thanks were also expressed to the mayor, the market superintendent, the press and others, from whom assistance had been received.

had been received.

The secretary, Mrs. Gould, in her report, remarked that 200 separate families and individuals had been assisted during the year and twelve regular neetings of the society had been held. Miss Mary R. Lawson presented the financial statement as follows:

Receipts.	ă
Grant from city.         \$500 00           Grant from provincial government         25 00           I. O. O. F.         8 00           St. Saviour's Gulld         5 50           Public school children         13 45           Donations and subscriptions         196 85           Proceeds collecting cards         62 15           Sale clothing         19 25           Balance last year         10 90	
Total\$841 10	100 C
Groceries and meat	

The reports were adopted, and the members evinced their satisfaction with the work done by the officers by unanimously re-electing them. Mrs. Gallettread a valuable and interesting paper on "Thrift Schemes," in which the inculcation of methods of true economy

The reports were adopted, and the limit of her allowance—to secure licenses, and left about the same time as the Victorian.

The Pacific Coast S.S. Co.'s steamer curaco, which is to be placed on the Alaskan run, arrived at San Francisco on Thursday last after a voyage of 67

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED.
Without extra exertion, languid, dull and listless, your blood is failing to supply the muscles and other organs the vitalizing and strength-giving properties they require. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that fired feeling by enriching and puri-fying the blood. It wil give energy and

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

## ON COCOS ISLAND

The Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Navy Abandon the Search for the Buried Millions.

H. M. S. Amphion Visit the Island and Search Party Dig for Ten Days Without Success.

Charles Harford, the silver tongued American adventurer who arrived here in August last on the sealing schooner Aurora, when that vessel and her crew returned from an unsuccessful search on Cocos Island, and gave out such a start-ling story of the thirty-million dollars in gold, silver and precious stones, on which his eyes had rested for a brief space, has been at it again. He told his story to all who would listen; how he had been al-lowed to dig on the island by the Costa Rican government, and after many months had found the buried millions. He had seen it, he said, but as there was at other on the island, a German name Giessler, who was also searching for the treasure, it was as much as his life was worth to uncover it. This story story gained credence with many Victorians and plans were laid to take an expedition to get the gold, silver and precious stones. None of these expeditions, however, made a start. At length the term came to the ears of Mr. Harris story came to the ears of Mr. Harris, an by him Harford was taken down to Esquimalt and an interview was had

with Admiral Palliser The flagship left soon afterwards for the island of the buried millions. She was ordered to San Jose de Guatamala, where a revolution was in progress, to protect the British residents and after a short stay there proceeded to the treaclaimed to have dug down to a big slab, but were unable to lift it as the water ran in an filled up the hole as quick as

they dug.

H. M. S. Amphion, when at Acapulco, was ordered to the island. A letter received from one of the sailors of that ship, dated, at Coquimbo, on January 12, gives the first news of that vessel's adventures in search of the treasure. After leaving Acapulco they proceeded to San Jose de Guatemala, where they picked up Harford. At Cocos island they landed a big party with tents and provisions, making it unnecessary for them to return to the ship each evening. This party dug under the guidance of Harford for ten days, from daylight to dusk, but found nothing, not even a slab of rock to buoy up their hopes. The writer of the letter says: "The man Harford had all the plans and told us what we should find as we dug down, and to be sure gives the first news of that vessel's adfind as we dug down, and to be sure everything came off just as he said it would except the treasure. We worked would—except the treasure. We worked hard for ten days, but not a trace could be found, so the captain decided to wait no longer, and the pursuit of the hidden wealth was abandoned. The Amphion proceeded to Panama, where Harford the soldier of furtune, was discharged. Notwithstanding that all others have lost faith in him he still vows that the treasure was still under the soil at Cocosisiand, and said he would organize another expedition to go back to the island and search for it. This probably ends the search as far as the officers and men of Her Majesty's navy are concerned."

The Amphion is not expected at Vic

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Oarter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

### A DAY'S SHIPPING

Steamers Victorian, City of Topeka and Tilamook Sail For Alaskan Ports.

Fears for the Lumber Schooner Nomad - The Amur to Sail at Noon

The shipping fraternity, especially those interested in the lumber fleet, are almost ready to abandon the hope of seing the new lumber schooner Nomad again. She salled from Port Townsend again. She salled from Port Townsend on her maiden voyage on September 2nd. carrying a cargo of lumber to Shanghai. The Chinese city was reached in due time and after discharging cargo she set sail for the return voyage to Port Townsend on December 6. Since then no tidings have been received from her. Severe weather has been reported since then, and this coupled with the fact that two vessels which left much later than the Nomad have arrived in safety, makes plausible the conclusion that mis-fortune has overtaken her. The British ship Falkirk came across in forty days, while the American ship Clarence S. Bennett, made the trans-Pacific voyage

seven weeks, On board the steamer City of Puebla, which arrived late this afternoon from San Francisco, are 470 passengers, of whom 320 are bound for Alaska. This is the biggest crowd that has sailed from

San Francisco on a single vessel this season, and the Puebla, large as she is, was too small to accommodate the baggage and freight her many passengers desired to take with them. Most of those on board who are not going to the Klondike propose to take advantage of the cheap rates to the East over the Canadian Pacific.

The steamer Victorian sailed on her voyage to the coast cities of Alaska shortly before noon, the customs authorities having opened up much earlier than their usual time to allow the pas-sengers on her to secure their mining li-censes. She had about 300 passengers. The steamer Tilamook arrived from the Sound last night with 100 passengers-

on Thursday last after a voyage of 67 days from Baltimore. The slowness of the passage was due to the fact that the second day out one of the furnaces gave out and one of the boilers was rendered

Capt. D. J. Butler, of the ship Richard III., reports striking a rock on Riffle shoal, Johnston strait, and about where the seven fathoms is marked on admir-alty chart, 581, Johnstone and Brough-ton straits. The tide at the time was extreme low water and the draught of the ship 19 feet 6 inches.

Steamer Amur will sail for Skagway, Dyea and Wrangel at noon to-morrow. She will have a large number of passengers and much freight, about evenly divided between the three ports. She will take a large amount of supplies to

Steamer City of Topeka arrived from Portland this afternoon on her way to Alaska. She had a very rough trip up the coast. After her 150 passengers had secured licenses she left for the north about 4 o'clock:

Steam freighter Oscar arrived from Edison last night with hay and produce. She left this afternoon for Departure Bay to bring a cargo of coal for the C. P. N. Co.

D.G.S. Quadra wil go into commission to-morrow. She will go sround to the dry dock on Thursday to have her hull cleaned and painted.

The steamer Mischief sailed for Valdez Island this afternoon with a party of loggers, their horses and supplies. The sealing schooner Libby, of this port, was spoken off Crescent City on February 21 with 170 skins.

Steamer Islander arrived at from Alaska this morning. She will arrive here about midnight. Steam freighter Bonanza will sail this evening for the Fraser to bring a cargo

hay and produce. ARRESTED FOR PIRACY. Captain of the Bark Canada Tried to

Regain Possession of the Derelict. After the abandonment of the bark Canada, in Skagway harbor, she was seized as a derelict by Captain Piper, of the Coleman, who beached her on the sands, leaving three men in charge, then went to Juneau and got out libel papers, which he took to Sitka. On re-turning to secure his prize the found the

captain of the Canada on board with ten men, who had captured the bark from her prize crew of three after a de-cisive battle.

As the Coleman drew near the cap-tain of the Canada flourished a revolver in Captain Poper's face and ordered him to keep off.

o keep off. A line was then thrown from the Cole man to the Canada for the purpose of towing her away, but one of the latter's was cut. Then Captain Piper undertook to board the Canada. As he did so the Canada's captain exclaimed: "I'll shoot the first man that comes aboard." Then he blazed away, but only fractured the

he blazed away, but only fractured the atmosphere.

Captain Piper then sheered off and headed for Dyea, where he swore out a warrant charging the captain and crew of the Canada with piracy and attempted manslaughter, and with firing upon a vessel carrying United States mail.

Marshal Cudihee then proceeded to the Canada and served his papers without difficulty; leaving Captain Piper in possession of the bark.

From all over the country, come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Here is a sample letter from Mrs. C. Shep, of Little Rock, Ark.: "I was suffering from a severe cold, when I read of the cures that had been effected by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I concluded to give it a trial and accordingly procured a bottle. It gave me prompt relief, and I have the best reason for recommending it very highly which I do commending it very highly, which I do with pleasure." For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria toria and Vancouver.

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy

Body of Purser Beck Found on the

Beach at Sullivan Island.

Beach at Sullivan Island.

The steamer Cottage City arrived at Departure Bay on Saturday evening with several passengers from Juneau and Wrangel.

Purser Curtis reports the finding of the body of Purser George Foster Beck, of the steamer Clara Nevada, which came to grief a month ago on Vanderbeau to grief and lieensed to carry on business with the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the steamer Rustler on Sullivan Island last Tuesday. Papers found in the pocksts give conclusive evidence of it being the remains of the purser. After a carrelly investigation of the coloning it was discovered that a portion of his coat and trousers had been burned, showing every in indication of a fire aboard the vessel at the time of her wrock. The body was in features could be recognized by all while features could be recognized by all who here had and conveyed to Juneau on the Rustler, where they will be embalmed and shipped to his home in Portland The Rustler left the following morning with a number of people for the purpose of making a thorough search of the Suljivan island beach, with the bope of the finding more bodies which may have

of making a thorough search of the purpose of making a thorough search of the Sullivan Island beach, with the hope of finding more bodies which may have been washed ashore.



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

But after all suck head

ACHE of only

to 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 LIVEE PILLS are very small
and very easy to take. One or two pills make
a dose. They are strictly vigetable and do
not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action
please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents;
are for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall,
CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price.

-DR. TAFT'S
-ASTHMALENE—
Gives a Night's sweet Toronto, Ontarie

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT. 1879."

"Dragon Creek Mining Company Registered the 3rd day of Jan. A.D., 1898. I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Dragon Creek Mining Company, as an extra provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

else said corporation may elect to pursue such business; to locate, acquire, hold, lease, mortgage, sell and convey mining claims and properties, water claims, water ways, dam and mill sites and real estate of every description; to erect, equip and operate lumber mills, stamp mills, concentrators, reduction and smelting works; to build and operate water flumes, tram and railways and wagon roads; to buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise, gold, silver and other metals and minerals; to borrow moner, lesue notes, mortgage and hypothecate securities, and to do and perform all acts and things whatsoever inand hypothecate securities, and to do and perform all acts and things whatsoever incident to or convenient in and about the conduct of its corporate business.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 3rd day of January, one thousand eight hundred and minty-eight. (L. S.). S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from off a tract of land, situate in Cassiar district, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of Tagish Lake, about one half mile above the Atlinto river; thence following the shore line of the lake in a southerly direction one and a half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence in a northerly direction following the sinusities of the shore line of the lake (and distant therefrom one-half mile) a distance of one and a half miles; thence west half a mile to place of commencement; and comprising about 1,000 acres.

DUNCAN MCBEATH.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 12th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in bloost District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kitimat Arm, about one mile north of the land applied for by Messrs. Todd, Donohoe and Stevens; thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence east forty chains (more or less), to shore line; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the point of commencement. JAMES S. MURRAY. Victoria, B. C., 24th, Feb., 1898.

THE CLARA NEVADA'S DEAD. Licence Authorizing an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

said lands;
(e.) To carry on the business of smelters, and reducers of ores and minerals, whether obtained from the company's or from any other property or mines, and to purchase, treat, crush, reduce, smelt and amalgamate any ores, minerals and metals and other substances, and for the purpose thereof to purchase or erect buildings, work furnaces, machinery and other appliances, so as to render the minerals and metals more commercially valuable, and to sell the same.

same.
(f.) To acquire, construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of such ways, roads, tranways, rallways, bridges, reservoirs. roas, tramways, rallways, bridges, reservoirs, wells, water courses, aqueducts, wharves, furnaces, saw mills, hydraulic works, electrical works, factories, warehouses, ships and other works as may be directly or indirectly required for the purpose of the company, and to purchase, take on lease, exchange, hire or otherwise acquire such lands, roads, tramways, ways, lowater rights, easements, privileges, rolling stock and other property, as may be necessary:

sary:
(g.) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to this company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out expresse and company with any to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, acts, privileges and con-

essions:

(h.) To purchase, hire or acquire any paents or inventions, and to sell or granticenses for the use of such patents or in-ASTHMALENE— CURES
Gives a Night's sweet

ASTHMALENE—
Gives a Night's sweet

ASTHMALENE—

OURES
Gives a Night's sweet

ASTHMALENE—

Our and night gasping
for breath for fear of sunfocetion. On receipt
of name and P. O.
address will mall Trial Bottle. Dr. C.
Taft Bros. Med Co., 186

West Adelaide Street, FREE

Identitions, and to develop or manufacture such patents or inventions.

(i.) To purchase, subscribe for and hold shares in any other company, also to prompurpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the property or assets of this or any other undertaking; also to purchase from any other company, partnership, or person, the other or his business, good-will or interest in any trade, property and assets, or to cooperate, maite or amaignmate with any company, partnership or person.

operate, write or mangarage with any company, partnership or person;

(1) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company and immediately required, upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(k.) To pay out of the finds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and establishment of the company, and the fisue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for the company, and the fisure of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for and placing or guaranteeing the shares, or any of the shares, in such company;

(I) To promote or reconstruction of any other company or companies having for its object or commercial made working of any other company or companies having for its object or commercial made working of a state of the company or companies having for its object or commercial made working of a state of the company or company or company or company personal company. Or company carrying on or about to camp on any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to take of otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock of the company or company or company or company carrying on or about to camp on any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to take of otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock of the company or company.

(I) To sell the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such company or company carrying on or about to camp on any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to take of otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock of the company or company.

(I) To promote or reconstruct or assist in the promotion or reconstruct or assist in the promotion or reconstruction of any other company.

province is situate at the company's me, near Stanley, B. C., and Gust Lange, the president and general manager of the company, whose address is Stanley, B. C., is the aftorney for the company.

The time of existence of the company is The time of existence of the company is 50 years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

The objects for which the company has been established are:

To engage in hydraulic and placer mining for gold, and in the mining, by any other method or methods, of gold, silver and other method or methods, of gold, silver and other metals and minerals in the State of Washington and British Columbia, and wherever else said corporation may elect to pursue such business; to locate, acquire, hold, lespose of and deal, either as principals or agents, in shares, stocks, and all other negotiable instruments; to lend money, and in particular to persons having dealing with the company; to raise money in such manner as the company shall think fit, and the company in particular by the issue of debentures of calculated directly or indirectly to be a source of profit to the company:

(o.) To subscribe for and take, acquire and hold, dispose of and deal, either as principals or agents, in shares, stocks, and any other company:

(p.) To advance money on acquire, or otherwise, acquire, hold, lesses, mortgage, sell and convey mining claims and properties, water claims, water ways, dam and mill sites and real estate of every description; to erect, equip and operate lumber mills, stamp mills, concentrators, reduction and smelting works; to build any other company:

(p.) To advance money on security of stocks and shares and upon any other security the directors may deem sufficient:

(q.) To buy and sell on the company shall think it, and in particular to persons having dealings with the company shall think it, and in particular to persons having the in particular to persons having acquired by the issue of debentures or calculated by the issue of debentures and in particular by the issue of debentures and in particular to persons having acquired by the issue of debentures or calculated by the issue

of property, real and personal, movable or immovable:

(r.) To mortgage or charge, either absolutely or conditionally, all or any part of the real and personal property or other assets of the company; also to borrow any sum or sums of money by bond, bill of exchange, promissory note, debentures, debenture stock charged upon all or any of the company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable or beneficial to the company.

(s.) To sell, demise, or dispose of the company's properties, rights or other assets, or any part thereof, or any rights or easements therein or thereover, and any other property, real or personal, with the machinery, plant and buildings thereon, for cast or shares, or debentures in any company, or on terms of sharing in profits, or on a royalty, or on such terms as the board may determine. To distribute any property of the company among the members in specie or otherwise:

(t.) To construct and maintain any houses.

specie of otherwise:

(t.) To construct and maintain any houses, buildings, cottages, hotels, canteens, stores or establishments for the use and benefit of the workmen and others, or on its works or property or otherwise; also to purchase and sell articles of consumption and other commodities: commodities:

(u.) To transact, do and perform all such other acts, matters and things which the company may think, directly, or indirectly, incidental or otherwise conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and also such additional or extended objects of the company may, from time to time, by special resolution, determine and resolve.

resolve.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 14th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

OFFERED FOR SALE—The coal rights of 88 acres, section 20, Rock Bay, Gabriola island. For further particulars apply to John Canessa or John Tollick, 8th mar-ket, Johnson street. [23] w.im

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897.

Certificate of the Incorporation of "The

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire lands, estates, miners, mineral grants, gravel deposits, mining rights and privileges, ores, minerals and other properties, real or personal, together with any right of water outlets and surface rights appertaining thereto, in the Klondike district of British Columbia or elsewhere in any part of the world:

(b.) To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or preclous stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines and mining districts.

(c.) To work, explore, develop and maintain the lands, estates, mines, minerals and other properties that may at any time be acquired by the company, and to purchase and erect all necessary buildings, stores and machinery, for the parpose of exploring, developing and working the same, and to dress and prepare for market, produce, ores, metals, minerals or precious stones, and to sel), traffic and deal in the same:

(d.) To cuttivite, improve and develop the resources of any lands, estates and properties fiat may be acquired by the company, and for such purposes to erect dwelling houses and other, buildings, to purchase horses; males cattle, stock and implements, as may seem necessary for cultivating, farming and pasturing the lands, and from time to time to sell all or any part of the said lands:

(e.) To carry on the business of smelters, and reducers of ores and minerals, whether and any premises; to assume all obligations and properties from Francis M. Yukor is and Samuel Horace Davie, both of Victoria, B. C., of all the properties and assets of the firm carrying on business in British Columbia, as the Teslin and Yukon Trans. Both of the company, for the price of \$60. Out and no neassessable:

(2.) By assignment from Clarence H. Mackay and H. Maitland Kersey of all the right and privileges possessed by them right and privileges possessed by them right and privileges possessed by them right and privileges

plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction;
And in consideration therefor to reimburse the said E. S. Platt with several sums, aggregating \$85,000.00, disbursed billim in the premises; to assume all obligations arising under the said two contracts and in and about the construction of the said steamhest bulls and to issue of the said steamboat hulls, and to issue to the said Francis M. York and Samuel Horace Davie fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the company to the amount of \$58,500.00 as the equivalent of the said £12; sterling:

000 sterling:

(b.) To purchase, build, charter, equip, load (either on commission or otherwise), sell, repair, let out to hire and trade with steam or other ships, boats and vessels of all kinds; to carry on business as carriers of passengers and freight by land and water.

water:

(c.) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects, and for that purpose to carry on the business of a general shopkeeper or merchant:

(d.) To purchase, take or lease, hire or in exchange or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any easement, rights, licenses or privileges:

(e.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company:

(f.) To obtain, and from time to time new and hold a free miner's certificate: (g.) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, exchange or otherwise, mines, mining property, claims, water rights, mining rights, minerals, ores, mills, stamps, smelting and other works for treating ores and minerals, and rendering them marketable metals, including also all kinds of buildings. metals, including also all kinds of building machinery, roads, wharves, tramways and plant useful or supposed to be useful in mining, milling, treating or reducing ones or minerals, and any concessions, grants, decrees, claims, rights or privileges what soever, which may seem to the company capable of being turned to account, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and tarn to account the same, and to dispose of any, such concessions, grants, decrees, claims or privileges.

such concessions, grantly privileges.

(h.) To take, or otherwise acquire, and hold shares, debentures, bonds, or other securities of or in any other company having objects altogether or in part smiler to those of this company, or carrying or any business capable of being conducted to be business capable of being conducted to be benefit this comp

(1.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, unlou of interests, or co-operation with any person or company carrying on or about to carry

in any such company:

(i.) To sell the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures of securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to these of this company; to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the court, when necessary; to amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; to purchase or otherwise acquire and under-I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Dragon Creek Mining Company, as an extra-provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897." to carry out or effect all or any of the objects herein after set forth, to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Tacoma, State of Washington.

The amount of the capital of the company is situate in the city of Tacoma, State of Washington.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Tacoma, State of Washington.

The head office of the company is situate in the capital of the company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at the company in this company is authorized to carry on, or permitted in and in particular for shares, debentures of subject the acquisition and working of any mining or contributing or any mining of the company in this company is distribution and undertaking or venture, or of the company in this province is situated in the promotion of any brokers, and working of any mining or contribution of any part of the company in this company is of the company in this company to distribution and undertaking or venture, or of t

of this company: (k.) To make, accept, indorse and execute promisory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments; to lend money, and

(m.) To acquire, by grant, purchase, or otherwise, concessions of any property of privileges from any government and to I were form and fulfil the terms and conditions:

(n.) To obtain any act, law or order of any legislature or government for enabling the company to carry any of its objects into effect:

(o.) To pay the costs, charges and ex-

up: (p.) To establish and maintain agencies (p.) To establish and maintain agencies of this company in any province, colony or foreign state, and to procure the company to be registered or incorporated in any province, colony or foreign state:

(q.) To do all such things as are incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above objects, either alone or in partnership or in conjunction with any person or other association, and either as principals or agents, and including a power to pay broker age or commission for services rendered in obtaining or guaranteeing or underwriting capital for the company or otherwise. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this. 10th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

### NOTICE

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the general meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 4 Broughton street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the fourth day of April, 1898, at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business that may be brought before said meeting. Immediately after their election, the board of directors will meet to elect officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

March 7th, 1898.

WM. H. PHIPPS

PROVINCIAL HOL

Government Makes No Progres Efforts to Force the House Into Committee.

osition Continues Its Fight distribution Measure Before plies are Granted.

Battle of the Day is Spent cussing Points of Ord Against Sword.

Higgins Makes a Protest Again Prescribed for Opposition for Franchise. Victoria, Mar

The speaker took the chair at 2 Prayers by Rew. W. L. Clay. Mr. Smith presented the tw rt from the private bills co report from the private bills co as follows:—Your committee h sidered bill No. 19, "An Act to ate the British Columbia Gre Gravels Dredge Mining Corpo and are of the opinion that th not in the public interest, and b port the preamble of the said proved. The report was receive Mr. Hunter presented the second report from the private mittee, as follows:—That your ave considered petition No. etition of H. Hirschel-Cohen to present a petition to introdu intituled "An Act to incorpe portland and Stikine railway co and beg to recommend that the

The report was received. Mr. Hunter presented the Mr. Hunter presented the rid report from the private the as follows:—That they hered bill No. 18, "An Act re Canadian Pacific Navigatiny, limited," and find the ed, and submit the same amendments. The repor

On the motion of Mr. Hum Mr. Kellie, it was resolved er of this house be granted irn showing the total amount of ected each year in each elec of the province, from to 31st December, 1897 total expenditure in each electricit during the same period llowing heads, viz .:-Salaried officers.
Roads, trails, bridges, ferr

ings and repairs of all kinds school buildings. 3. Education, salaries, building Hospitals and charities.

Total amount for which the retion or railroads and dykin anch indebtedness. On the motion of Mr. Macph

o, 30) intituled "An Act to a sefer and Servant Act," duced and read a first time.

Mr. Kellie asked the hon, the
of finance: 1 Has the govern chase, or does it conte whatever, any book so, what book, periodic

or newspaper edition, to price oer number f issue
3. Has any correspondence
this subject in the last six mo The Hon. Mr. Turner replications of the transfer of the transf blication as is referred to. om Mr. A. Johnson to supply

mber of copies of a proposed Jubilee Souvenir of Nor is under consideration. Mr. Graham asked the honey-general: "Can a municipal provisions of sec. 41 of the uses Act," expropriate water ecords granted prior to 18 The question was ruled ou nvolving a question of legar. Higgins asked the hon. th agriculture: "Is it the inten ernment to offer a bounty ction of horned owls?" fter is receiving the consider

Hon, Mr. Martin pres owing the number of a the names of the applica e land or timber rights i Teslin or Bennett lal hern provincial border, les of any of the applica ation has been granted. whether Premier Tur ed any word with respect ther he had been informulty had been settled in the American contention mier Turner replied nothing official. A and appeared in a Seattle

ad also been denied by a

Higgins called the atte nev-general to the Provi Act in the revised statut that a most extraordir ocen made in a form which tence for several years the form which electe ation to be placed upo Mr. Higgins said that statutes appeared to were called upon to le thought that the revi lers had made a very greaters had made a very greater hew form required evented to record his name mally, or make a declara offiant, or make a declara stice of the peace, or a not old form required but a ation that the person cl t to vote was a British of the province for resident of the distri resident of the distriction. This form, Mr. His ficiently binding and he of being simple, which ad not. There was not matter which could be remon of the atterned ficulties which the entail. He therefore sion of the standing order might be introduced deter.

ey-general Eberts rep Mr. Higgins was n g of the tremendous che on made in the law by to the form which t be required to make ou here was practically no the new form e asked the members