emphatically and always the ches est. We keep only the best, hi our prices provide for only a ve

& CO., Cash Grocers

vited to call and inspect our

lines of Spring Goods, which we cannot be beaten.

& Co., HOLESALE DRYGOODS

Do You Want To Sell

property with me. I am making a special of farming lands, and at the present t can dispose of your property M prices

J. E. CHURCH,

14 TROUNCE AV NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Cassi Central Railway Company, incarporated an Act of the Legislature of British Counbia, will apply to the Parliament Cavada, at its next session, for an Act declare the Cassiar Central Railway Con rany to be a body corporate and politically within the jurisdiction of the Parliamen within the jurisdiction of the Parlianes of Canada, and the company's railway to be a work for the general advantage of Canada; also to authorize the company to exercise running powers over and to the use and operation of the property of arrailway companies and to make such rangements for conveying or lessing the remaining and the rangements for conveying or lessing the remaining and the rangements as is usually given to railway companies in their Acts of incorporation; and for other purposes.

or other purposes.

H. B. M-31VFRIN.
Solicitor for Seid Compasy.
Dated at Ottawa, this 18th day of Janu-

\$1.50 per \$1.50



Twice=a=Wleek.

VOL. 22.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1901.

Chinese

London Papers Say the Anglo-Russian Difficulty Has Been Settled.

Misunderstanding Due to Both Nations Having Received Same Concessions

London, March 19 .- Some of the afternoon newspapers say the Tien Tsin dif-ficulty has been arranged. The mis-understanding was due to the Chinese The arrangement enables Great Britain to proceed with the construction of the railway siding, but if Russia's concession proves to be earlier than that of Great Britain, the latter is to acknowledge the claims of Russia.

The foreign office, however, has no information tending to confirm the anouncements of an arrangement having regarding the above." been made, and the officials are rather ment has been arrived at. They say the his speech in the reichstag to-day, criginal concession was given up by the chancellor, said: "I have left no

The afternoon papers welcomed the latest news concerning the awkward Manchuria, but at the same time I have ever. situation of affairs at Tien Tsin as instated it must naturally be our desire. As

museum, expresses the opinion that there is only one way to stop Russian aggression in China, and that is for and Japan, to combine in China."

Another Report. Tien Tsin, March 19.-The excitement the Anglo-Russian dispute. A company of British troops and a company of Russian soldiers remain encamped on either side of the trench looking at each other. The Russians have orders to fire on anyone commencing work.

caused by the unwarrantable interference of the British in the affairs of the Russian concession, and he adds that the gravity of Germany's policy remained in receives orders from his own superiors. of allowing it to be displaced while pro Field Marshal von Waldersee is expected here to-day. Poth sides will appeal to him, but they both consider the

matter to be beyond his authority, and will await orders from Europe. Regarding the attack made by a number of excited French soldiers on some members of the British Sikh regiment on Sunday, in the French concession, Gen. Horne Campbell says it was merely but discouraging reports to make of this a childish outbreak against the orders of important branch of the negotiations. It of convicts, and among them who have bidden the French soldiers to enter the British concession, due to Gen. Horne Campbell's request, after almost every resident had complained of their behaviour in insulting women, refusing to haviour in insulting women, refusing to pay for purchases, acting riotously and abusing American and British soldiers.

Gen. Voyron, the French commander, "Prince Ching received me to-day and confirmed the information as to Russia's Gen Yovron the French commander. recognized that this must stop, and ord-

says the French sailors were frequently

pending the settlement of the immediate other. sent to the British officers at Tien Tsin either by the government or by Sir Drnest Satow not to resist the seizure by the Russians of the land required for the siding.

Clerks and two Jews, who were running one division to another, yelling and stores, and who left Russia in order to swinging their lamps and picks. So far as can be learned no violence of any offered inducements to move the Russian concession. by the Russians of the land required for sian concession.

When questioned as to whether the Anglo-German agreement applied to Manchuria, Lord Cranborne intimated that he thought it did. He quoted a countries agree to direct their policy towards maintaining the integrity of the

French Force Will Be Reduced. Paris, March 19 .- A dispatch from Pekin to the Havas Agency says the

permit the reduction of the French forces by about 10,000 men, who will be repatriated.

At a cabinet council meeting to-day 1855, and for the first three years of the the minister of foreign affairs, M. Del-Civil war served as a military operator. permit the reduction of the French Postal Telegraph Co., died at his home in casse, related the progress of peace ne- He was born in Canada in 1837.

gotiations at Pekin. He said the latest dispatch made no mention of the incidents occurring at Tien Tsin. "Russia will not recede from the posi-

tion she has taken in the matter of the railway siding at Tien Tsin, of that you an be assured." This statement was

Mr. Pichon's Return Paris, March 19 .- A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Pekin says that M. Pichon, French minister to China, will leave Pekin at the beginning of April.

St. Petersburg, March 19.-Answering a question of the correspondent of the rioters were vigorously met, a mathe Associated Press, a competent official to-day said: "It is not true that Russia has yielded to the representa- they blockaded the Nelskoi Prospect. tions of any of the powers, and has modified her demands respecting Manchuria, students read a proclamation by the because no representations have been students' committee demanding the abolimade. Every tentative move to address categorically declined. Russia is a great public instruction last month. power, and has no right to hold negotiastated, Russia cannot receive inquiries

German Chancellor's Statement, Berlin, March 19.-In the course of are no German political interests in

dicating the probability that the forces that China must not too surely diminish in ferent Britain had been saved by the intervention of the non-interested claims of the contractors would be non-interested claims of the non-interested claims of the non-interested claims of the non-interested claims of the contractors would be non-interested claims of the non-interested claims of the non-interested claims of the contractors would be non-interested. claims of the powers for compensation. This is not misunderstood in any Skagway, to be put on by A. Salsbury. Professor Douglas of the British quarter. Two hours ago, I received a nuseum, expresses the opinion that there dispatch from St. Petersburg, according to which Count Lamsdorf, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has expressed three most interested, America, England his satisfaction to the German ambassador with my statements in regard to

The chancellor gave figures in illusgreat here as to the developments of tration of the importance of the trade between Germany and East Asia, amounting to 80,000,000 marks. A hundred million marks are invested in Shan Tung province, Germany, therefore, has the greatest interest in preventing the Chinese trade from becoming the Gen. Wogack says the trouble was booty of a single power or several pow- Serious Trouble Is Feared If ers without her participation.

He also declared that the centre of Europe, and that she had no intention tecting her interests in Asia.

the greed of individual nations. Mr. appears that the ministers cannot agree mutined are twenty life prisoners. upon any uniform basis of indemnity, some of the powers demanding enormous the demands.

Morrison's Report Confirmed.

modification of the Manchurian conven-

pending the settlement of the immediate cause of the difficulty by the military authorities on the spot. Lord George Hamilton assured Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett that no instructions had been sent to the British officers at Tien Tsin

The French concession is quiet, French gend'armes are on duty at the British concession to prevent the soldiers from oridge are preventing the Sikhs from invading the French concession.

Gen. Horne Campbell, upon hearing Chinese Empire. "This provision," said of the death of ex-President Harrison,

Lord Cranborne, "is without qualifica- ordered all the British flags to be flown at half-mast.

LEANDER D. PARKER DEAD. Chicago, March 19 .- Leander D. Parker, tate of Chinese negotiations will soon for 18 years general superintendent of the

AUTHORITIES WERE READY. Question of Majority of Participants in Demonstra tion at St. Petersburg Were

St. Petersburg, March 19.-Many of the participants in the demonstration i and around the square of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kasan to-day, or the anniversary of the suicide of the girl Votrora in the political prison of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, were factory workers. The authorities had made preparations for the outbreak and Mr. Bennett's Proposal to Impose the rioters were vigorously met, a matering the square. For a time, however,

Factory Workers.

During the disturbance one of the tion of the military service regulations the Russian government on the subject and a jury trial for Karpovich, who shot of our pour parlers with China has been and fatally wounded the minister of

tions with any other government, and ity of the scene of the disturbance until no other power has a right to interfere. late in the evening, and spread reports Soundings made in a friendly spirit have of horrors in Moscow. It is asserted, November 24th last, in which it was will follow it with especial attention. received a friendly answer. But plainly without demonstrable foundations, that stated in an interview with Hon. Ciff. You can count on the government." the chief of police was killed.

Vancouver, March 19.-Chas, Byorden, a logger, was killed yesterday at Marquette's camp. Whaletown, 80 miles had also the silver-lead industry under room for the slightest doubt that there up the coast. He was struck by the boiler of a donkey engine which tipped in

> A special meeting of the council is bebobosal to give a bonds of \$1,000 per have to do all the extra work without court to a fast line of steamers to cost to the government.
>
> Mr. Bennett moved a motion asking that a duty be levied upon lumber imported into Canada corresponding with those existing upon lumber entering the

Threaten to Wreck Mine

Convicts Kill Mules and Are Prepared to Resist the Authorities.

Deputies Are Sent to Quell Mutiny.

Leavenworth, March 19 .- In the Kan-Indemnity Question.

Washington, March 19.—It is feared here that the negotiations at Pekin respecting indemnity may fail, owing to the greed of individual nations. Mr.

The greed of individual nations were as hostages. They refuse to let the the greed of individual nations. Mr. guards come to the surface until Warden Rockhill, our special commissioner, who Tomlinson promises to give them better has been in close communication by cable with the state department, has nothing if their demands are not complied with.

> Leavenworth, March 19.—The guards are still held as hostages by the 284 prisoners in the Kansas state penitentiar coal nine at Lansing who mutinied on Monday morning.
>
> Many complaints have been made by the prisoners because of the grade of

recognized that this must stop, and ordered the French soldiers to keep in their tion."

modification of the Manchurian convention.

modification of the Manchurian convention.

The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg officially reports that Russia has agreed to elaminate the clause granting her exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkestan, and also to modify various other clauses objected to by China.

Says the French sailors were frequently. of mistreatment.

No outbreak was attempted, however, until the men who had entered the mine refused to return until their demands should be granted. They killed the mules used in the mines and are living on this meat. Serious trouble is appre-

abusive to the American troops, who were unarmed while out on pass, while the French were armed with swords or

were unarmed while cut on pass, while the French were armed with swords or bayonets. On one occasion an American disarmed a Frenchman and turned over his weapon to the sergeant of the guard explaining satisfactorily his reasons for the action taken. Major Foote thought that sooner or later the British must act in the interest of the concession.

Gen. Voyron stays there is no friction between the French and the British. The incident of Sunday was caused by a few excitable men and has no connection whatever with any feeling individual Frenchmen may hold in favor of the Russian claims in connection with the land on which it was proposed to build a railroad siding.

Questions in the Commons.

London, March 19.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, replying to a question in the House to-day, said that no disturbances were anticipated at Tien Tsin, and that the sentries remained in their previous positions with strict orders not to assume the aggressive, pending the settlement of the difficulty by the military is a such as a day's work in the furnitary and camp followers

Tien Tsin, March 20.—A dust storm proceeding the prevented Count von Waldersee, who arrived here yesterday, from proceeding to Pekin until this morning.

Ninety British marines arived here last night from the Taku forts to replace the ladian guards on the disputed land. The Fusiliers are expected to day.

A special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops left Pekin for Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock this morning.

One French, an Italian and a German warship are outside the bar.

Gen. Horne Campbell, the British commander, and Gen. Wogack, commanding the Russians, met Count von Waldersee upon his arrival here. Learning the washing the Russians, met Count von Waldersee upon his arrival here. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Waldersee said it was useless for him to a question in the House to-day, said that no disturbances were anticipated at Tien Tsin, and that the sentries remained in their previou

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

Berlin, March 19.-The Cologne Volks-Berlin, March 19.—The Cologne Volkszeitung to-day prints private correspondence from the Czar's immediate household which says the attacks which occurred every four or six weeks have not occurred since His Majesty's illness. It is also announced that his headaches have disappeared and that his face has grown full and round. His complexion is healthy.

MINISTRY SUSTALNED.

Yokohama, March 19.-The impeachsidered by the chamber.

Commission

To Inquire Into Mining Industry Being Considered by the Dominion Government,

a Tax on Imported Lumber.

Ottawa, March 20.-In the House today Hon. Clifford Sifton said that a petition was received by the government purporting to be signed by 29 Doukhobors objecting to Canadian land, marriage and registration laws. He did not think that it amounted to much.

Col. Prior read a statement from the ford Sifton that a commission was to be appointed to inquire into the mining

ndustry.

Hon, Mr. Sifton in reply said that the appointment of a commission was under consideration. The government, he said,

consideration.

To Col. Prior, Hon. A. G. Blair said, in the absence of Mr. Tarte, that the work of erecting a drill hall in Vancou-

United States.
T. O. Davis, Saskatchewan, opposed the resolution. He said it was only British Columbia that wanted this addi-Col. Prior supported Mr. Bennett's proposition.

Mr. Oharlton supported the resolution.

He said that it was a question whether
British Columbia lumber trade was going to be sacrificed or not. As a matter
of sentiment alone he would put this
duty on lumber to meet the American

duty. Mr. Edwards, a lumberman himself. opposed the resolution.

A bill to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company to run from Collingwood to Toronto, was orted. A motion to take over the un dertaking by the government if found desirable and to deduct Dominion subsidies from the cost was defeated by

PEACE REJECTED.

(Associated Press.) London, March 19.-Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, has informed the House of Commons that Gen. Botha has re-

jected the peace terms offered. Gen. Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, had conveyed the information in a letter to Gen. Kitchener in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace Gen. Kitchener was instructed to offer to the earnest consideration of his government. Gen. Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his

Mr. Chamberlain said: "I propose to lay the papers connected with the negotiations on the table to-night."

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Text of Resolution Which Was Passed Unanimously at a Mass Meeting Held at Vancouver.

Vancouver, March 20 .- At a well atended mass meeting of citizens last evening the following resolution was passed unanimously: Moved by R. B. Ellis, seconded by J.

F. Bledsoe: That in the opinion of this meeting there is a pressing necessity for the construction of railroads in the province in crder to make it possible to develop our vast natural resources, and to bring to market the products of the farm, mine and all other sources of commercial and industrial wealth:

That the material interests of the people can only be effectually secured by government control over freight and passenger rates and immediate or ultimate ownership of the roads, and thus pre-

That it is the imperative duty of the Madison and Highland avenue to-day government in this early stage of our partially wrecked the large brick buildtransportation development to so safeguard the present and the future that
the full benefit to be derived from the
expenditure of public money may belong
Both were rescued without serious into the whole people, and that the ining. Fire broke out immediately after
the explosion, but was soon quenched.
Two men were caught under the debris.

Two men were caught under the debris.

Two men were caught under the debris.

The London
correspondent of the Herald cables an
interview with a gentleman who knows
cargo of whies, is ashore off Cape Lahune
on the south of Newfoundland, 23 miles
of the Austrian court, said he: "After
east of Burgeo. Her crew escaped. The

laid before them and not hastily adopt the Shah.

that will be satisfactory for all time to

Therefore, be it resolved, that the government should take the necessary steps to obtain the Dominion subsidies, fund them for railway purposes, determine what railways should be built and build r cause them to be built and operated nder control: That copies of this resolution be sent

to the members of the government. RELIGION AND THE STATE.

King Carlos Receives a Deputation From Oporto.

Lisbon, March 19.-King Carlos, replying to a committee from Oporto to-day constituted the province of Maswhich waited upon His Majesty to de-mand a separation of religion and the ished by the rinderpest, which has control our conduct. I am a Liberal the teaching of my father. I will recom-

Detroit, Mich. March 20.-Specials to the Free Press from Grand Rapids, say that another severe storm is raging in Western Michigan, and another railway blockade on account of the snow is feared. From Lexington comes the news that a terrible snow and sleet storm has been raging. Eeverything there is wrapped in a coating of ice, and street traffic is blocked. All the Pere Marquette The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Arboats are reported baving difficulty in

The Charges By Mr. Cook

Senate Committee Which Has Been Appointed to Investigate Met To day.

Former Member for East Simcoe Summoned to Appear Next Tuesday.

mittee appointed to investigate the Cook charges met to-day, Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the chair. Mr. J. A. Richie, K. C., Toronto, was appointed by the committee, counsel, and another motion was passed summoning Mr. Cook to appear on Tuesday next with all papers. correspondence, etc., in relation to the charge that he made.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday.

To Open Training Schools.

The Governor-General has gone to Montreal to open the McDonald manual art from the British crown which will gratify all American.

training schools. He is accompanied by Hon. S. A. Fisher, Ralph Smith, M. P., and Prof. Robertson. In the House.

Aulay Morrison introduced two bills o-day, one to incorporate the St. Mary's River Bridge Co., and the other the Algoma Central Railway Co. Dr. Russell resumed the debate on the budget.

PROPOSED DUTY ON SUGAR. West Indian Committee Thinks There Should Be Rates for Various Grades.

London, March 19.-The prospective duty on sugar is agitating the West Incian committee which is trying to enlist the aid of the colonial offices in support the aid of the colonial offices in support of their views. The committee holds that the imposition of a uniform duty will amount to a prohibition to the imposition of a uniform duty will amount to a prohibition to the imposition of the imposition portation into this country of any but refined sugar and would therefore be most detrimental to the interests of the sugar colony. In the event of a duty but if it was modified or repealed, a sugar colony. In the event of a duty being decided upon, the committee will point out that the scheme ought to provide at least four different rates of duties for sugars of varying qualities, and that the quality be determined by the prices of polarization, as color is no longer a proper test. The committee is also of the opinion that glucose, saccharing effectively sincere though not very wise, would say that such action meant supporting transubstantiation. He proposed on behalf of the government that a committee be appointed to consider the declaration required for the sovereign on his accession, and whether its language could be modified advantageously without diminishing its efficiency as security for sugar colony. In the event of a duty charine, etc., ought to be taxed propor-the maintenance of the Protestant suc-

INJURED IN EXPLOSION.

Cleveland, O., March 18 .- A terrific vent them coming under the control of explosion of chemicals in the laboratory combines or foreign corporations; of the National Carbon Works at West Many Persons Are Looting a Stranded

and maturely consider all the proposals certain reforms are being attempted by in the end.

WORK OF COMMISSION. Arranging for Establishment of Schools

in Masbate, Philippines. Illoilo, Island of Panay, March 20 .-The Philippine commission was welcom

ed on its arrival here by Gen. Hughes and his staff. The Iloilo province is by the time the commission shall return from the South. Panay is nearly paci-The following has been received by mail from Palanog, island of Masbate, under the dater of March 18th; "The islands of Masbate, Ticao and Bruis,

with a population of forty thousand, wer state, said: "Oporto can count upon me killed the cattle, the raising of Lord Salisbury, replying in the House of in these serious times. The freedom of which is almost the sole industry of the Lords to-day to an inquiry on the subreligion and the state must be safeguardinhabitants. The people welcome the ject of an investigation into the conduct
ed by the adoption of prudent measures, idea of a civil government and promise of the war in Africa, said the governand the application of laws which should to extend their timber and agricultural ment had not made any operations. For reasons of economy the stitute an investigation. He feared that by principle, traditions, education and commission has decided upon no salar- a full, just and equitable enquiry would ies for the provincial officials. Senor lead to a renewal of the same species Province. Vancouver, under the date of mend this subject to the government, and Serrano, a native, has been appointed of regrettable discussion as occurred governor of the province, Geo. Landers, a New York solicitor, supervisor and Lord Wolseley and Lord Lansdowne. Lieut. Snyder, of the 27th infantry, treasurer. The duties of the fiscal of to make an inquiry it could not refuse Rombolan will be extended to Masbate, without casting suspicion upon the Arrangements have been made for the army. establishment of the schools, of which there heretofore has been practically not the government had washed its hands one in the province. The Ladrones are of inquiry and who had promised it. the only insurrectionists remaining in

THE ROYAL TOUR.

rived at Gibraltar To-day.

on which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York sailed from Portsmouth on March 16th on a tour of the world, was sighted at 7 o'clock this morning and entered the harbor about 9 o'clock. All the ships in port had been dressed and the royal yacht approached through the fleet fully manned and with guards of honor and bands paraded amidst salvos of guns, the firing of a royal salute and the strains of the National

The Ophir entered inside the mole and shortly afterwards the Governor, Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, and the admirals, officially visited the ship. The Duke and Duchess with their suites will land at

Decorations at the landing stage and along the streets were universal large crowds have gathered. A Rough Trip

CORONATION SCENE. Edwin A. Abbey Commissioned by the

King to Paint Picture. New York, March 20.—A dispatch from London to the Tribune says: "The King has commissioned Edwin A. Ab-Tuesday.

An Uuqualified Success.

Word has been received at the department of agriculture that the provincial auction sale of pure bred live stock, held at New Westminster, with the assistance of the Dominion department of agriculture, has been an unqualified success.

King has commissioned Edwin A. Abby to paint the coronation scene in Westminster Abbey. Sir Francis Knolleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan Hall, Gloucestershire, of the King's titles remained unalleys has informed the artist at Morgan a rival as a painter of historical scenes.

> STOLE DIAMOND RINGS. Thief Made Off With Sixty-three Valued

at \$1,500. New York, March 20—Sixty-three rings, valued at \$1,500, were stolen last night from S. J. Ryan's jewellery store well dressed the students had gained entrance and on Eighth avenue. A well dressed young man entered the store and asked to look at diamond rings. Mrs. Ryan brought out a tray con aining a number. and selecting one without a tag, the man asked the price. Mrs. Ryan put the tray inside the case, and went back to ask her husband. The thief jumped over the counter and took the tray, escaping before the alarm was given. The police were notified, but so far have made no arrests

"NO POPERY OATH." Chronicle from Lexington, Ky., says ten ground. They were carried to houses. where physicians stated that none would

The matter will be considered Thurs-

HAS CARGO OF WINES.

a course that will only intensify the A Berlin dispatch reports that the present evils, and hand down to posterity difficult railway problems for solution that can now be settled in a way boilers on warships.

The Hungarians will seek intensify the British, has designed to abandon the use of Belleville speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

The Army And Navy

NO. 15.

prepared for organization, and the other provinces, it is believed, will be ready Regarding Inquiry Into Conduct of War.

> Work Is to Be Commerced on Thirty-Three New Vessels -Submarine Boats.

Still, if the government should be urged

Lord Rosebery wished to know when Lord Salisbury suggested the appointment of a preliminary commission to inquire into the promise, whereupon the subject was dropped.

In the Commons

In the House of Commons Hugh Oakley Arnold Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, explained the naval proposals of the gove It was proposed to have 154,575 men 118,625 should be on the active list, 23,-650 on the Royal Naval Reserve list, and 7,300 on the Royal Fleet Rerserve

"The government," he went on to explain, "would ask for £9,000,000 for construction, the largest sum ever appropriated, out of which 33 new vessels were

to be started." that even with the delays in pending onstruction England held prein the rapidity of shipbuilding. The admiralty held no exaggerated notions to the value of sub-marine boats. He remarked, "but we have collected

great deal of information which it is proposed to use to the full value." Mr. Wm. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of informing King Edward he had no earthly right to use the title of Defender of the Faith. The argument came up on Mr. Redmond's question as to whether the title would ar pear on the new coins, and if so, what

particular faith was meant. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that so

From Walls of Budapest

University. Budapest, March 18 .- Serious disturbances have occurred here between the university officials and the students in consequence of orders issued by the minister of instruction for the removal of all crosses from the lecture room of the university. In spite of this prohibition, when the rooms were opened this nailed crosses to the walls. The officials commenced to remove the religious emblems, and were hustled and insulted the students. Some of the latter, however, supported the officials and vio-

Fight at Polling Booth in Kentucky Ended in Ten Men Being Wounded. Chicago, March 19 .- A special to the

between rival political factions at Caney, Morgan Co., on Saturday. A primary election was being held in Caney, and a dispute arose over the question of the right of several persons o cast their ballots. Nearly every man at the polling place was armed, and as the quarrel progressed, weapons were drawn. The first shot was the signal for a general fight, and when the smoke cleared away ten men were lying on the

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Will Probably Go to Pieces After Death of Present Emperor.

New York, March 18 .- The London expenditure of public money may belong to the whole people, and that the ingressed value of our transportation facilities be public property;

The Vienna Neu Rreie Presse reports a That the government should carefully and maturely consider all the proposals are being attempted by in the and exciting times are expected on the south of Newfoundiand, 23 miles of the Austrian court, said he: "After east of Burgeo. Her crew escaped. The death of the present Emperor nothing can hold the Austrian Empire together. The German provinces will, without any serious rising in Teheran, Persia, because and maturely consider all the proposals certain reforms are being attempted by in the and for independence, but under Russian pro-

Gen. Wogack's Demands

Wants British to Withdraw and Apologize For Removing Russian Flag.

Reinforcements Are Arriving at Tien Tsin-Warships Sail For Corea.

London, March 20.—The Pekin corres-ondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yes-

Count von Waldersee's arbitration at Tien Tsin, and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag. Gen. Barrow, refuses to do either, and in so refusing has the support of the British government. British reinforcements are being

the Kobe correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now openly aggressive, and it is believed that she is about to mak.

Ma-san-pho."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard mentions a report that the allies in the event of the failure of Emperor Kwang Hsu to return to Pekin, intend to proclaim his brother, Prince Chun, as regent.

Slain on Doo

Ready for Emergency. Tien Tsin, March 20 .- In addition to

the Australians, the outposts from the lines of communication are coming in to be ready in case of necessity.

The British are under arms to prevent
the settlement being rushed, but they
do not anticipate such extremes.

Reinforcements Arrive. Pekin, March 20.-The British reinforcements, consisting of 90 m which arrived at Tien Tsin last from Taku forts, to replace the Indian guards on the disputed lands are explained as due to a fear lest any inciplained as due to a fear lest any inci-dent arising out of the Russo-British land question should cause the French troops, whose conduct has given much trouble, to precipitate a collision. The British commander desires to have enough troops in Tien Tsin to preserve order in the streets. Gen. Gailloud left here this marning to inquire into the here this morning to inquire into the

At to-day's conference of foreign min- ed. isters, general matters were discussed. and no conclusions were arrived at.

Russian Views. St. Petersburg, March 20.—The Russian press is not alarmed about the Tien Tsin affair. There is no mention of it in the official agency dispatches, but the London correspondent of the No-voye Vremya characterizes the dispute as unimportant. Another London correspondent quotes a French diplomat as saying that an Anglo-Russian war is impossible, as Russia need only threaten to support the Boers to bring Great Britain on her kness. The Novosti advocates a Russo-Japanese alliance, which will assure Japan her present possessions, and a large market for her industrial products in Russian territory, where they will be protected against Anglo-German competition. In conclusion, the article declares this alliance is as important in the Orient as the Franco-Russian alliance is in the Occident espondent quotes a French diplomat as

Sailed for Corea. Shanghai, March 20.—A dispatch to the China Gazette from Tokio says that all the Russian warships in Japanese waters have sailed for Corea, and that the Japanese squadron is mobilizing for an immediate departure to the Corean

St. Petersburg, March 21.-A semiofficial statement has just been issued to the effect that a common place incident at Tien Tsin has been terribly ex-aggerated by the British press until it to pillage.

According to the statement the trouble was due to the British troops trying forcibly to possess disputed terri-

did not respect.

No News at Paris. Paris, March 21.-The French minister

of foreign affairs received no dispatches relating to the Anglo-French or Anglo-Russian trouble at Tien Tsin. Officials are therefore hopeful for a conciliatory settlement of what they regard as not being a serious difficulty.

Lansdowne's Statement.

London, March 21.-In the House of Lansdowne, announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory at Tien Tsin and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subse-

left bank of Pei-ho which the Russians bolt of a wagon, beat her on the head Lad occupied in the autumn and claimed by right of conquest. Subsequently the government was informed that China and Russia had reached an agreement placing the area under Russian occupaand Russia had reached an agreement placing the area under Russian occupations of the black of the area under Russian occupations of the black of th tion. The area, however, comprised plots belonging to Northern Chinese rail-her head terribly lacerated and bruised. Before Mr. Justice Walkem, in Change bers, an order was made in an application for affidavits of facts in Victoria road, and therefore was part of the security of the British bondholders.

One Thousand British Troops. Tien Tsin, March 21 .- (Afternoon.)-

not numerous. It is rumored that French detachments at Yang Tsung and Lang Fang have been warned they may be wanted at Tien Tsin.

Marine on Duty.

Pekin, March 21.-The situation at Tien Tsin is the same. A detachmen of British marines have replaced the Sepoy troops on guard at the Janger C. P. P. Desires Power to Build point. The authorities do not anticipate any trouble. The soldiers on both sides are reliable and not likely to commit any action to involve the situation. There are many observers of the pe

culiar scenes. Every kodak at Tien Tsin has been snapshooting, and one enterprising individual prevailed upon Cossack to pose with his uplifted sword about to fall on a Sepoy's head.

Joint Demand for Damages. Paris March 21 -Cablegrams received terday, says:

"Gen, Wogack has refused to accept the rapid progress of negotiations there
"Gen, Wogack has refused to accept the rapid progress of negotiations there during the past week. The American proposal to arrange for demanding joint discussed by the powers. There appears to be a prospect for the adoption of this proposition with some modifications. "Russia's proceedings in Corea," says among the powers respecting the amount each state shall demand, and then the presentation of these amounts to the

Doornberg

Kitchener Reports Death of Phillip Botha, Brother of Commander-in-Chief.

His Two Sons Were Wounded-Dewet in Vicinity of Reilbron.

(Associated Press.) London, March 21 .- A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria, March adian sea ports.

"Phillip Botha, a brother of the Boer amander-general, was killed on the conduct of the French troops at Tien Doornberg. His two sons were wound- to any decision to assist the Polar ex-

"The Boers of the Orange River Colony have disbanded and scattered.

"Dewet is in the neighborhood Sail Next Thursday (Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 21.-The date on which the South African police will sail has been changed to the 28th inst. The Cape Rebels.

New York, March 21.-The London correspondent of the Tribune says it is stated that the failure of the negotiations was caused by a disagreement upon the question of the treatment of the Cape

CHARGED BY CAVALRY.

Strikers Met Soldiers With Volley of Stones and Several Were Injured.

Marseilles, March 20.-The situation here is very disquieting, owing to the increasingly aggressive attitude of the strikers. During the disorders to-day the panic spread to the townspe stores, restaurants and cafes, which closed. The Rue de la Cannebiere and the other leading thoroughfares of the city were deserted. It was feared that the mob, which was charged by mou

has almost assumed the gravity of a through a cordon of infantry along the dockside. The cavalry charged and drove the strikers back. A volley of stones was then thrown in all directions. and a brigadier, two gendammes, a husble was due to the British troops trying forcibly to possess disputed territory. The statement recites that the matter is manifestly a question for diplomatic treatment, and the Russian government has no doubt that it will be settled to the satisfaction of both governments at London and St. Petersburg.

Germany is Neutral.

Berlin, March 21.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has learned from good authority that Count von Waldersee, during his brief stay in Tien Tsin yesterday, succeeded in his mission, which consisted merely in preventing bloodshed among the allied troops. Beyond this, it is claimed in official circles, Germany will remain perfectly neutral.

bloodshed among the anieu trops yond this, it is claimed in official circles, Germany will remain perfectly neutral. According to Russian accounts which have reached Berlin, the question is not controversial, and the Russian claims to the territory where the trouble occurred are undisputable. Besides the Russian flag, it is said, Russian boundary marks flag, it is said flag, i demonstration, in spite of the rain. With the exception of the Socialist organs, the press shows little sympathy with the strikers. The public generally recognizes that the strike has done an immense amount of injury and may ruin

> YOU MAY NEED Pain-Killer at any time in case of accident. Cures cuts, bruises and sprains, as well as all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there's only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

FARMER'S ORIME.

Committed Suicide After Nearly Killing His Wife, (Associated Press.)

Dunville, Ont., March 21.—Alex. court the appeal in the case of Tomey Homes, the naturalized Japanese who Lynch, a farmer, who have supplemented the announcement by explaining that the disseized his wife, and told her both should Lansdowne supplemented the anment by explaining that the dismerned an extensive area on the
k of Pei-ho which the Russians
upied in the autumn and claimed

Lynch, a Tarmer, who had been acting
was refused as a voter at Vancouver.

was refused as a voter at Vancouver.

was disposed of. An application in this
case was made by the Attorney-General
of the province for leave to appeal the
bott of a wagon, beat her on the head
case to the Privy Council. The Full

PILL-DOSED with nauseous, big purgers, prejudice people against pills generally. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are revolutionizing the they're so pleasant and easy they are so pleasant and easy they're so pleasant and easy they are so pleasan The situation here remains unchanged.

Both the British and Russians abstain from any overt act of hostility. There

Sick Headache, Constipation dispelled. price, 10 cents for 40 doses, Billousness, pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty cating, is relieved at once by taking one thousand white British works like a charm. Sold by Dean & Hishe vicinity. The Russians are cocks and Hall & Oo.—53, troops in the vicinity. The Russians are cocks and Hall & Co.-53,

Vigorously

B auch Lines Throughout the Province

Western Members Held the Company Could Stop Development of Country.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 21 .- At the railway ommittee to-day a bill of the British Columbia Southern, which is really the ed by Rev. F. G. Christmas. On Sun-C. P. R., evoked lively criticism from day, March 31st, Rev. F. G. Christmas Western members. The company sought will preach at Cedar Hill and Rev. J. power to build branch lines throughout W. Flinton, of Cedar Hill, will occupy the property of the pr the province whenever authorized by the tory is completed, and Rev. F. (governor-in-council, and to get a five Christmas and family have taken year's extension of time to complete the residence.

Western members protested energeti- -In connection with the session Columbia with a charter as it had done are a couple of points that should be in Manitoba, and to stifle development made clear. In the first place the con

to give the company one year extension in which to begin the work, and to limit announced on the first day, it is deemed advisable to treat each calling separaterom Fort Steele to Golden was ly, and so far the tailoring avocation has been dealt with. The city officials Is Not Confirmed.

bad heard no word of between the company and the C. P. R.

Favor Canadian Ports the British preference to such goods en titled to the same as arrived at Can-

tion to the Fernie branch.

In the House.

In the House to-day Mr. Monk asked were fined yearerday for being drunk, the Premier if the government had come upon the grounds of abusing the horse edition under Captain Bernier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the matter was brought to the attention of the gova reply should be given shortly.

that what Quebec wanted was reciprocity with the United States. BOY BURNED

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, March 21.-The Merchants' Employees Association last night elect-Summers: secretary-treas- any evening land lorne. A committee was his residence, 4

get a week., nalf holiday throughout the ernment for good supplied will be under most favorable circumstances, All The deputation alluded to was made The young son of Robert Ross, East, in a few days and the bills paid. Mr. to join it are requested to communicate Wellington, was shockingly burned Brown requests that all the officers call with the secretary. among burning logs last night. He was elaims.

SUFFERING FROM PLAGUE. Victim a Steward on a British Troop-

removed to the hospital and may re-

ship. (Associated Press.)

from the plague, and has been isolated Twenty persons who had been in contact with him have been placed under tend will be made thoroughly at home, Twenty persons who had been in conobservation.

PALATABLE AS ORBAM.-"The D. & Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for those suffering from severe coughs and hemorrhages, is used with the greatest benefit. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence

FOUND DEAD.

Travelling Selesman Shot Himself-A Woman Asphyxiated. (Associated Press.)

Buffalo, N. Y., March 21 .- John Held. of Cincinnati, a travelling salesman for an Indianapolis house, shot and killed himself in his room at the Mansion House this morning. In his pocket was

had been aspbyxiated by illuminating gas, and it is believed she committed suicide, as she had been despondent over the death of her daughter, some months

THE NEW COMMANDER. (Associated Press.) Kingston, Ont., March 21.—Major Reade, the new commander-general of the military college, arrived here yester-day after the property.

day afternoon. LEGAL NEWS.

Appeal to Privy Council Granted in Tomey Homma Case. At this morning's sitting of the Full



-Sergt.-Major Mulcahy has received a etter from Ottawa from one of Baden-Powell's police force, stating that the on-commissioned officers for "A" squadron, under Capt. Burstall, have been appointed from "A" company, and also that Lieut. Byrne, late of R. G. A., Work Point, has been appointed to the position of squadron sergeant.

-A special service will be held in the

cally against allowing the company to the Royal commission on the subject of blanket the whole province of British Chinese and Japanese immigration, there of the country.

Finally Hon, A. G. Blair's suggestion mation from anyone who has such, and were called in first because they were Is Not Confirmed.

ready to give their evidence at once. In spartment, and "walk-over" or reversorder that no time may be wasted on the able seats. The interiors are finished Nest Coal Co., on being interviewed by part of either the commission or those your correspondent to-day, said that he giving evidence, the secretary each day arranges for the number of witnesses which he considers sufficient to occupy the day's sitting. The wisdom of deal ing with each calling, separately must commend itself to all, as it shows that A delegation from St. John, N. B., sire to investigate the subject thorough

> -The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have lodged informa-tion against Sketch and Skinner, who

which they drove while intoxicated. -Frank Nelson, who drives one of Weiler Bros.' wagons, had a gold chain big attraction at the Victoria theatre. with charm attached stolen from his house on Quadra street yesterday after known as the Victoria Poultry and Pet by the mayor of Victoria, most satisfac-Charles Marcill. Bonaventure. He said: 3.30 in the afternoon, and when he went its object the most commendable work policy which they proposed to follow in 3.30 in the afternoon, and when he went has object the distribution of the construction of the constructio police are seeking to discover the crim- appointed president; H. P. Johnson, secinals.

-J. G. Brown, the returning officer at the late Dominion efections, is in receipt date was not fixed, as it was desired of the increased allowances to deputy that the exhibition should not conflict granting of such a charter would have in ed officers for the ensuing year as follows: Dresident, Ald, Knarston; vice- stables, and will be proposed to pay same vince. Letters were read from Nanterview the merchants to Those having against the gov-

-The first annual ball of the Ladies' een decided to charge an admittance fee of \$2 for gentlemen and \$1 for ladies. The E. & N. railway will run a special! train on the occasion. It will leave Vic-north of Duncans 25 cents. The ladles walk last night. The boy belongs to dependent and competitive line from the bave spared no pains in the work of Vancouver city. Bullock, has not yet Coast to the interior of the province, he and a very enjoyable evening will undoubtedly be spent.

be applied as five special prizes of \$10 -The new cars for the Victoria Eleceach for the best in each division, nametric Railway company have arrived from ly, horses, cattle, sheep, pig and poultry the East. They are splendid conveythe East. They are splendid conveycces, and larger than any ever in ser- bia. vice in this city. They are double or Brill truck cars, baving each eight —A change has been made in the wheels, and are provided with greater time table of the E. & N. nailway which motor power than any of those now in will come into effect next Saturday. The

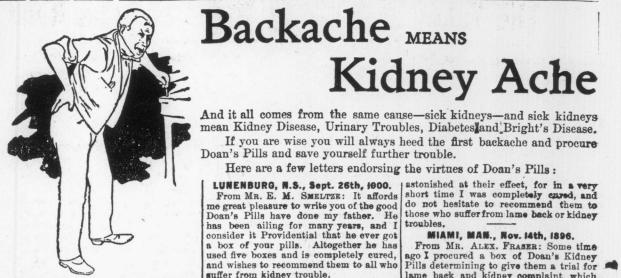


Will "go" until she drops, and think she's doing rather a fine thing. Very often the future shows her that she was laying the foundation for years of When the back aches when there is irregularity or any other womanly ill, then the first duty a woman owes to herself is to find a cure for her ailments.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in cases of womanly disease will insure a prompt restoration to sound health. It regulates the periods, stops unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weak-ness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr Pierce, by letter, free of charge, All correspondence absolutely private and confidential. In his thirty years and over of medical practice Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured more than half a million women. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I will drop you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am feeling well now," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Befleville, Wood Co., West Va. "I feel like a new woman. I took several battles of 'Favorite Prescription' and of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have no head-ache now, and no more pain in my side; no bearing-down pain any more. I think that there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine." from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or wee." A healthy stomach means per-Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



VICTORIA, P.T.I., Sept. 26th, 1900. From Mrs. P. H. Curtis: My daughter, aged 19, had severe pains in her back at times, also swelling of the feet and legs. I procured a box of Doan's Pills and by the time she had taken the one box she had gained 9; pounds and was pain from my back, and I take great completely cured.

WIDGIC, M.B., March 22nd, 1900.

From H. C. Hall, ex-Mayor: I have the slightest exertion. My urine was also discolored. I procured a box of Doan's is nothing but right to say that both Mrs. off and on for some time, and not long Pills and after taking them my backache is nothing but right to say that both aris, pen and on for some state, and the same state and my backage of arises and my set arised and my per arise to the same state and my backage has disappeared and my per arise to the same state and my per arise to the sam were used by myself for backache and hardly lift a one pound weight. I pro-lumbago with wonderful success. Hardly lift a one pound weight. I pro-were a perfect cure. I consider them a

solid oak and birds-eye maple with

rattan seats. Electric push buttons are

placed at every seat for the convenience

of passengers, and the cars in every other

respect are up-to-date. They have not

though intended for the Esquimalt line.

it is probable that they will be tempor

arily placed on the Fort street route

until the bridges on the former run are

in a condition to admit of the heavier

traffic. The cars were built by the Ot-

tawa Car Co., Ottawa, and were ship-

-A general meeting of those interest

ed in the formation of a poultry associa-

tion was held in the city hall last even-

ing, and was well attended despite the

Salt Spring island for interment.

-W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., has of-

assenger train on Saturdays and Sun-

days will leave at 4.25 p.m., instead of

leaves Shawnigan Lake at 7.01 p.m., in-

was held last evening, when the pre-

estimates will be resumed. It will prob-

The Victoria branch of the British

"The Gypsy Boy"; Miss Wilson, solo, "Gentle, Hely Saviour"; Messrs. Kinnaird and Brown, duet, "The Prayer of

-A deputation from the Natural His-

ory Society this morning waited upon

the government for the purpose of se-

curing, if possible, an appropriation for the importation of song birds and birds

estructive of insects into the province

Hon, J. H. Turner virtually promised an

appropriation of \$500 for this purpose. Another deputation interviewed the gov-

ernment to urge the incorporation of the

Queen Charlotte Island Railway Com-

The stomach is the centre from which,

pany.

stead of at 5.

ped West on flat cars.

Jim Hill is Interested

AURORA, ONT., Nov. 23rd, 1900.

and the one box completely banished all

pleasure in recommending them to others

If you are wise you will always heed the first backache and procure

He those who suffer from lame back or kidney

WIAMI, MAN., Nov. 14th, 1896. From Mr. ALEX. Fraser: Some time

lame back and kidney complaint which had become so bad I could hardly endure

it. After using the box of pills I was

KAMLOOPS, B.G., Sept. 26th, 1900.

native one, namely, that it might sance

a point on the C. P. R., say at Spence's Bridge, or via the Shuswap & Okanagan

railway. He might say definitely that

ny road which they subsicized must uild from the mouth of the Fraser to

Boundary, thus opening up that whole

lation in the contract that the company must provide for a ferry daily from the

nouth of the Fraser and Vancouver Isl-

The Attorney-General then went into

e necessity for the extension of the

Island railway, and of the construction of the all-Canadian route to the Yukon,

thus insuring the trade of the Klondike

attle, which had been built up at the

In reply to a suggestion from Mr.

ation, the Attorney-General said that

position to insert a clause in the charter

coad after a term of years on certain

pany which obtained a charter from them

they would still be amenable to the rail-

ear ferry alluded to by the Attorney-

General might be run from Vancouver

thus making the latter point a terminal

ployed to prevent such a contingency.

Nanaimo and thence to Quatsino.

The Premier replied that all his offorts,

to the executive for their courtesy, and

FAVOR GENERAL STRIKE

Marseilles Union Men Will Quit Work

Considered.

Unless Dock Laborers' Claims Are

Marseilles, March 21.-The council of

the Labor Union and the Labor Ex-

change have decided in favor of a gen-

eral strike, and have issued an invita-

strike unless the claims of dock laborers

Soldiers to Assist Authorities.

Paris, March 21.-Two thousand sol-

diers have gone to assist the authorities:

n the suppression of the troubles inci-

A Minister's

Duty.

A Glowing Tribute to the Sterling

NO WONDER.

"How's this? You're already advertising.

again a dog lost. That's the third dog

ter has been taking singing lessons I can't

of trash of no account but profit to the

Worth of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh-

tion to all unions to cease work in

way law of the province.

one instead of Victoria.

the deputation withdrew

are considered.

al Powder.

you've lost in a month!"

keep an animal in the place!"

sign an agreement to the effect that

co Canadian cities, rather than to

ountry. Further, it would be a stipu-

From MR. MATTHEW DRYSDALE: Some.

Here are a few letters endorsing the virtues of Doan's Pills:

From MR. SILAS MILLAR: Some months cured and cannot refrain from reco

go, previous to procuring a box of Doan's mending them to all persons troubled ills, I was badly troubled with backache, with kidney disorder.

STANBRIDGE EAST, QUE., Feb. 8th, '99. pain in my back, and tired feeling after

Great Northern and Mackenzie & Mann Are Behind the V., V. & E.

The Attorney-General Says Plan Will Include Car Ferry to Victoria

The Premier and members of the executive council of British Columbia noon. Mrs. Nelson left the house about Stock Association, which will have for tory assurances this morning that the netary, and T. W. Edwards, treasurer. only in the interest of the province of It was agreed that the association should: British Columbia but of the city of if a Dominion charter were obtained hold its first show in January, but the Victoria. Any doubt which may have d 7 p. m. at naimo and other associations, promising of the capital was set at rest by the natham street. support to an exhibition if held here, and positive assurances of not only the Prealtogether the association was launched mier but of the Attorney-General as well.

called upon at their place of business interested in the association and wishing up of the most representative business and professional men in the city, as appointed at the mass meeting held in the -Hiram Clarke Whins, aged 52 years, theatre a few evenings ago. His Worand a native of Missouri, United States, ship the Mayor, in introducing the dele-Auxiliary of the Chemainus hospital will died at the Jubilee hospital yesterlay. gation to the executive, pointed out that the given on Friday, April 12th. It has gation to the executive, pointed out that Hanna on Saturday to his late home on presented the almost unanimous sentiment of those who assembled in mass The E. & N. railway will run a special train on the occasion. It will leave Victoria at 7 p.m. and will return after the the reformatory a few days ago, was sympathy with some expressions which the reformatory a few days ago, was sympathy with some expressions which the reformatory a few days ago, was sympathy with some expressions which the reformatory a few days ago, was sympathy with some expressions which the reformatory and this morning by Police Officer.

> Bodwell, who is representing the V., V. fered the Agricultural Society \$50, to & E. in the matter: "New York Morch 21st. "If you think advisable you may announce that Great Northern radiway and dent upon the strike at Marseilles. Mackenzie & Mann & Co. are equally interested in: Viptoria, Vancouver & Eastern

read the following telegram which had been received this morning by E. V.

to the interior of the province, he

Railway Co. stock.

"WML MACKENZIE," The remarks of His Worship were supplemented by short speeches from ex-Mayor Redfern, Dr. Jones, Ald. Beckat 3.10 by the old time table. The southbound train on the same days with and Brydon. The first named re ferred to the policy of the old Turnergovernment favoring the construction of such a line, and added that the unfor--A special session of the city council such a line, and added that the unfortunate statement made at the meeting regarding the cabinet being dominated by the C. P. R. but furnished an opportunity for the Premier to give it a denial, which all accepted. Dr. Jones referred to the numerous trips he had made through the country which it was proposed to traverse by the line and Hall & Co.—18. minary stages in connection with the ringing down of the estimates were dealt with. The session was of a private character and lasted until after 11 o'clock. Another meeting will be held this evening, when the consideration of proposed to traverse by the line, and dwelt on the rich country which it would ably be several sessions before they are make tributary to Victoria. Ald. Beckwith emphasized the necessity for a strictly Coast-Kootenay line, not a mere branch from a point on the C. P. and Foreign Bible Society will hold R. east of Wancouver. Ald. Brydon's their annual meeting in the First Pres-byterian church this evening at 8 plea was also for an independent road. In reply the Premier pointed out that o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. S. Rowe, Rev. D. MacRae and the policy the government proposed to adopt was that of making the best pos-sible bargain for the province. Ald, Yates said that what might be ed to AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA others. There will also be special singing. Mr. J. G. Brown will sing a solo,

the cheapest at the time might be the Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, dearest in the long run by exposing the cold, chills and grip and have taken lots country to a monopoly. In reply to this, the Premier said that the V., V. & E. had furnished no charts, maps or profiles of their proposed road, whatever. I have used one bottle of and all that they had done to date was the chills, cold and grip have all heft me. to say to the government: "Give us I congratulate the manufacturers of an \$4,000 a mile and we will build the henest medicine." For sale by Henderson road, provided we also get a subsidy Bros. Wholesale Agents. from the Dominion government." It was, he said, the intention of the government to control the rates to derive

these companies and not be allowed any THE STOMACH'S "WEAL OR WOE!"- say in their control. The Attorney-General explained the position of the administration at some length, although he said that the govfect digestion—perfect digestion means ernment could not pin itself down to one strong and steady nerve centres—strong road until it heard from Ottawa, which nerve centres mean good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American ince liberally in the matter of railway had been asked to deal with the prov-

percentage of the earnings. He did not believe in what had been done in the

past, namely, give lands and subsidy to

Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall Construction,

The fear had been expressed that the policy of the government was an alter
Co.-52.

W. C. WELLS.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Department.

Victoria, R. C., 30th January, 1903.

Liquor for Kidney Ache

ull Text of the Regul erning the Import Intoxicant

The

ermits Will Be Gran Those Who Have sale Licens

His Excellency, by and of the King's Priv nada, is pleased to der-in-council which was th day of July, 1900, fi regulations for the in Yukon Territory, of t liquors and other in ch liquors and intoxic the same are hereby under, in virtue of ice with the provisions r 6, "The Yukon Terri nended by the Act 62 apter 11, the commission on Territory be authorized its for the importation i tory of such liquors an wing conditions or

it issued thereunder ace hereinafter men ther ordinance which oder the provisions r the purpose of protation of any malt ors or other intoxica the expression it issued under, ordance with such he expression "liquor eans and includes al alt liquors and all co cors and drinks and hich are intoxicating; "proof," "strengtherits of the strength intoxicating spirit strength of proof b ter; (d.) the expr ans an Imperial gal tory, by wholesale ereinabove defined s, shops or places inns, saloons, ale ilar public houses he liquors are in cask al gallons, and in than one dozen s are bottled, no

than one-half pir No permit shall holesale license freer, and the commis sole right, power such wholesale lice icensee and the se of liquors by who not less than th fied shall be mention sale license shall in case the licer the currency t r, clerk, agent of of or sells liquors mentioned in the about or upon an d therewith. Each permit shall a

fee of \$2,000 shall issioner for each the delivery of cant therefor; and uch fees shall be iquor revenue for tory, and shall be of the comptrolle cept in the case nafter defined, for each and ev of the strength of

> itory. these regulation be passed as he and in any per beer" means and in or lager beer, co less of spirits of

proportion

than the stre

(including beer) mit, into the Y paid to the con Territory before and all such mone Yukon Territor to the credit of kon Territory on permit shall to who admits i the liquors that it may be tra ner after such ries thereon wi of such lie and if the to into the Territo icant shall state so state in how that if the app nt thereof be gra pments as it m to be imported

tory, in which

each permit, to

to form part of

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

CASSIAR DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the reserva-tion placed on Crown lands situated in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Lake Mining Divi-sions of Cassiar District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1896, ia. hereby cancelled.

E. V. Bodwell,

The mayor next called upon Mr. Bod-

was brief, greatly to the point, and un-

great province were utilized so as to re-dound to their interest. The charter for

the V., V. & E. was still in existence:

the railway company had secured a Do

minion act, and fulfilled the require-ments of the statute, and were now

ready to proceed with the construction of

the road. The charter was controlled by

Mackenzie & Mann, who had associated

themselves with capitalists well able to

When this road was constructed there

would be connection with a trans-conti-nental line and the Grand Trunk system,

to say nothing of connection with nearly

all the great American lines. This stock also was so held that the C. P. R.

could never purchase a single share or

control in any way the construction of

the road. The people who controlled the

the C. P. R., he was permitted to an-

nounce, on behalf of the promoters,

lated in Manitoba, when the people there weary of the tyranny of the C. P.

The company shall not nor shall any o

R., which was as follows:

that they would allow the insertion of a

undertake the project.

Ache

kache and procure

pan's Pills: effect, for in a very mpletely cared, and m lame back or kidney

Nov. 14th, 1896. FRASER: Some time of Doan's Kidney give them a trial for e box of pills I was all persons troubled

. Sept. 26th. 1900. DRYSDALE: Some ed with an aching tired feeling afte My urine was also g them my backache urine has returned gether the Pills I comsider them a

4, N. Y

hat it might sand Coast or one from wap & Okanagan definitely that subsicized must of the Fraser to ng up that whole would be a stiputhat the company y daily from the nd Wancouver Isl-

extension of the of the construction oute to the Yukon, e of the Klondike ather than to Se built up at .the

ggestion from Mr. panied the depu-General said that ause in the charter years on certain

ld compel any com charter from them to the effect that were obtained d the fear that the

o by the Attorneyun from Vancouver ence to Quatsino point a terminal ed that all his offorts

city would be emsuch a contingency. their courtesy, and

NERAL STRIKE.

Men Will Quit Work Claims Are

ch 21.-The council of and the Labor Exed in favor of a genave issued an invitato cease work in suporers. The hare soap makers and the claims of dock laborers.

Assist Authorities. 21.-Two thousand solassist the authoriti n of the troubles inci-

inister's Duty.

ribute to the Sterling Dr. Agnew's Catarrb-

anything worthy of re-onsider it my duty to tell ames Murdock, of Ham-gnew's Catarrhal Powder catarrh of five years' certainly magical in its application benefited me Sold by Deen & Hiscocks Sold by Dean & Hiscocks.

You're already advertising That's the third dog: my luck! Since my daughing singing lessons I can't in the place!

specialty

AVE.

Politic inment

MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

Vaitt, of South Gardiner, had the worst cough, grip and have taken count but profit to the lain's Cough Remedy is that has done any good used one bottle of it and and grip have all left me. the manufacturers of an For sale by Henderson



SIAR DISTRICT.

by given that the reserva Crown lands situated in the and Atlin Lake Mining Divir District, notice of which in the Rritish Columbia ted 13th December, 1898, in.

W. C. WELLS, er of Lands and Works, orks Department.
B. C., 30th January, 1906.

Liquor for The Yukon

Full Text of the Regulations Governing the Importation of Intoxicants.

Permits Will Be Granted Only to Those Who Have Wholesale License.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for tion 2 of the Act 62-63 Victoria, Chap-Canada, is pleased to order that the ter 11, or any act which may be passed to have been a representative one, and mistakably created a distinct impres-20th day of July, 1900, fixing conditions or regulations for the importation, into the Yukon Territory of spirituous and all other orders and ordinances which have been passed respecting the importation. The Yukon Territory of the sale or other disposal of all other orders and ordinances which have been passed respecting the importance and the name of the integration of the sale or other disposal of such liquors, in which shall be set forth the quantity and class or kind of liquor in each instance and the name of the concise, and perhaps for that the considered it common ground, reason they were appreciated to the considered it common ground, have been passed respecting the importation, into the Yukon Territory, of such liquors and intoxicants, shall be and the same are hereby cancelled, and that under, in virtue of and in accordance with the provisions in that behalf ance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Act 61 Victoria, Chapized by either of them in writing for the Some rather brilliant theories were contained in the Act of victoria, Chaper ter 6, "The Yukon Territory Act," as amended by the Act 62-63 Victoria, Chapter 11, the commissioner of the Xukon Territory be authorized to issue permits for the importation into that Territory be authorized to issue permits for the importation into that Territory be authorized to issue permits for the importation into that Territory may take from any liquors which are

under the provisions of the said acts in stated. which are intoxicating; (c.) the expression "proof," "strength of proof," means any intoxicating spirit of liquor having the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrothest engaged by the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrothest engaged by the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrothest engaged by the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrothest engaged by the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrothest engaged by the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrothest engaged by the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrothest engaged by the strength of proof."

The strength of proof, "means and trinkant and the strength and the st neter: (d.) the expression means an Imperial gallon; (e.) the extores, shops or places other than tav-

be passed as hereinbefore men- of such regulations. ed, and in any permit the expres-"beer" means and includes beer, ale, fer or lager beer, containing ten per or less of spirits of the strength of Appeals Before Full Court—Applica- ing the following resolution.

Tall money received for fees for the standard for the companies of the standard for the companies of the standard for the control for the control for the standard for the control fo that if the application for the quantity or for more than one at the thereof be granted, a separate tion to renew adjournment for six weeks. S. Perry Mills for plaintiffs; A. S. Dumbleton for defendants.

as hereinbefore mentioned and provided, shall be \$5 instead of \$10.

9. No permit shall be issued for greater period than six months from the date thereof, and after the expiration of that period the permit shall lapse and be and become absolutely null and void, and no liquors shall be admitted into the Yukon Territory thereunder.

Territory under any permit shall sold, exchanged, traded or bartered by the permittee to or with any person or company who are not licensed to purchase and sell malt, spirituous or other Mass Meeting in Victoria Theatre intoxicating liquors in the Territory under the ordinance or ordinances now passed or hereafter to be passed in that behalf by the Governor General-in issioner-in-council under the provisions of Section 8 of "The Yukon Territory Act," as enacted by Sec-

mits for the importation into that Territory of such liquors and other intoxicants, but solely upon and subject to the following conditions or regulations, that is to say:

Incense inspector of the Tukon Territory wealth. Each of the speakers was well-king and with one exception there were no interruptions. The exception, brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought or which have been were no interruptions. The exception, brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought or which have been brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought or which have been brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought or which have been brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought or which have been brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought into that Territory may take from any liquors which are being brought into that Territory, under personal transfer and the audience howled derisively, and the audience howled derisively. 1. In these regulations and in any permit issued thereunder and in the ordinance hereinafter mentioned and any mit, or whether they are of a different despite the fact that the speaker is giftsed kind and of greater strength than there- ed with a powerful voice, he was unable

under the provisions of the said acts in stated.

for the purpose of preventing the importation of any malt or spirituous liminion purposes by the minister, priest The quors or other intoxicants, except under or ther clergyman or the missionary in charge of any parish, church or misers, the proceedings terminating by (a.) the expression "permit" means a sion in the Territory shall be admitted 10.30 o'clock. When the curtain arose a permit issued under, in virtue of and in therein free of any fee, duty or other large number of prominent citizens, inaccordance with such regulations: (b.) the expression "liquor" or "liquors" or "liquors" and includes all spirituous and matt liquors and drinks and drinksable liquids priest, missionary or other clergyman of the executive present. Mayor Hayward was elected chairman and P. C. MacGregor secre-

ilar public houses, in quantities - liquors are being brought into the Yu- tial hearing for each of the speaker lar vessel-of not less than five Im- the permittee, to report such liquors to ing allowed to monopolize the attention perial gallons, and in quantities of not less than one dozen bottles if the liors are bottled, no bottle to contain point of entry into the Territory, or to se than one-half pint, Imperial meas-

ngth than the strength of proof, to such officer, non-commissioned officer, admitted under permit into the Yu- policeman or other member of such In these regulations, in any ordin pected of being guilty of a breach of any

COURT NEWS.

and to form part of the said fund proprietors of Perry Davis' Pais Killer.

10. No liquors which are allowed to be imported or taken into the Yukon Victorians Hold Up Both Hands in Favor of Subsidizing the V., V. & E.

Endorsed

Last Evening an Enthusiastic One.

The audience that filled the Victoria theatre last evening may safely be said to amend the same.

to amend the same.

to amend the same.

to amend the same.

the unanimous endorsation of the reso sion. In a 12th subject affording marked opportunities subject affording marked opportunities for a great oratorical effort, for judging for a great oratorical effort, for judging the unanimous endorsation of the reso- sion. In a few words he dealt with a

Some rather brilliant theories were ad- no means a preserve for the operation

to make himself heard for several min-

The meeting was not at all a protract-

14. Except wines for altar or comand he expressed the hope that a course ression "wholesale license" means a munion purposes, no liquors shall be leense for the Yukon Territory; and (f.) he expression "wholesale license" means license for the sale within the Yukon license for the sale within the Yukon or vessel propelled by steam or by rail-lerritory, by wholesale only, of liquors, lerritory, by wholesale license" means a munion purposes, no liquors shall be province generally. The question was lerritory important one, and snould receive earnest consideration. This province was designated one of magnificent disa license for the sale within the transfer of the captain tances, and many of its most potential tances. or senior officer of any ship or vessel or conductor of any railway train in which inaccessability. He bespoke an imparkon Territory, as well as the duty of who would be limited to time, none be

Chas. E. Redfern. The first speaker was ex-Mayor C. E. less than one-half pint, Imperial measure.

2. No permit shall be issued to any person who has not previously obtained a wholesale license from the commissioner may appoint some rand the commissioner shall have the sole right, power and authority to issue such wholesale license, which shall be signed by him, in which the name of the licensee and the warehouse, store, shop or place wherein he may sell and dispose of liquors by wholesale in quantities not less than those hereinbefore

sure that if the V., V. & E. was constructed and operated a wonderfully beneficial effect in this province would undoubtedly be apparent within twelve months. He had great pleasure in moving the surface of the c. r. He had heard that the government into inquire into the subject of railways, and that the government contemplated

months. He had great pleasure in mov- bringing down a series of railway specibing the following resolution.

Whereas railway competition in the matter of rates and service is absolutely necessary for the proper development of the large resolution.

binging down a series of railway specifications to hold them up for railway specifications to hold them up for railway specifications to companies to compete for, like a pig on a stick at a country fair. (Laughter).

If the government intended to impose that that contract could not be made

And be it further resolved, That a deputation be now appointed to wait upon the government for the purpose of expressing the views of this meeting to the executive.

This was received with sustained aputation be now appointed to wait upon the government for the purpose of expressing the views of this meeting to the executive.

The country through which this road would run was of magnificent resources, mineral and agricultural, which would be developed. He favored the open door in railways and believed that the more in railways and believed that the more plause, and was seconded by Charles well, who was well received. His speech

sentiment was "British Columbia for the British Columbians"—let this province the right direction, and contended that have a chance. He believed that when it was not in the interest of this part Canada as a whole saw that British of the country that the C. P. R. should Columbia was putting forth her best ef- get the subsidy. (Applause.) forts, it would come forward and assist in the development of the magnificent The next speaker was E. M. Johnson esources of the province.

with the C. P. R., he did not consider ment. He would do all he could to given to the V., V. & E. (Applause.) with the C. P. R., he did not consider this anything in comparison with arrivfurther their interests. (Applause).

Murphy, James Anderson, Princeton.

Richard Hall, M. P. P.

charter did not require the financial assistance of the C. P. R. If, however, the people were not convinced that the project was not one in the interests of lause in the charter, such as was stipupely to one railroad, he pointed out that the branch lines thereof or any lines leased by the company or under its control be at any time amalgamated with the Canadian them, but rather to treat them fairly, by so doing to induce them if possible to make Victoria a terminal point. As to the Premier, he eulegized him as fairminded and devoted to the interests of the province. The government not only intended to deal with the V., V. &. E., but also the Island road. When the latter was constructed it would be a main channel of transportation to the North, and would double the population of Victoria in a short time. Vancouver, son, Jas Baker, Jno, Baker, Ald Bry state them a rathout from the Coast to the sapplied to this great district?

He therefore enjoined his auditors to instruct their representatives in no uncertain manner to support the resolution as the British Columbia legislation as the British Columbia legislature has been guilty of for some time. Having been informed that tuition at the High schools is free, it is the opinion of the citizens here as a rank and as impudent a piece of class legislation as the British Columbia legislature has been guilty of for some time.

Having been informed that tuition at the High schools is free, it is the opinion of the citizens here as a rank and as impudent a piece of class legislation as the British Columbia legislation as the British Columbia legislation as the British Columbia to the mayor, on motion of Beaumont Bogss, being appointed chairman of the deputation is to consist of the following: F. Adams, E. H. Anderson the control of the following of the citizens here as a rank and as impudent a piece of class legislation as the British Columbia to the mayor and carried unani nously, the mayor, on motion of Beaumont Bogss, being appointed chairman of the deputation is to consist of the High schools is free, it is the opinion of the citizens here as a rank and as impudent a piece of class legislation as the British Columbia to make the beauton to the supplied large unani nously, the mayor and carried unani nously, the mayor o them, but rather to treat them fairly, to this great district? I'acific Railway Company, or any of its ed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-

legislative representatives of the city to commit themselves to this matter. If liams, Watson & Hall, J. H. Warner & a contract with Mackenzie & Mann, to the best interests of British Columbia; be entered into, he would support it. If a better contract with any other company could be entered into, he would

create a desirable competition in transportation facilities:

Therefore be it resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the government should appropriate the proposed aid, with proper conditions and limitations, to the undertaking of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, and that the members of the House representing the city of Victoria should use their best efforts to accomplish that result;

And be it further resolved, That a depulation facilities:

judiced against the railway under discussion, or pronounced in favor of the value of the resolved and the Island and Kitimat line, representing the deplored the introduction of political matters at the meeting, and while conciding the political phase of the question, he was anxious that all should support the resolution. He reminded his auditors of the Freight to that point was \$140 per ton, and he spoke glowingly of the great mistake made by "the powers that be" three years ago, when they turned a deaf ear to a deputation from the Smilkameen, in favor of a road from the Coart to that magnificent district.

He deplored the introduction of political matters at the meeting, and while conciding the political phase of the question, he was anxious that all should support the resolution. He reminded his auditors of the great mistake made by "the powers that be" three years ago, when they turned a deaf ear to a deputation from the Smilkameen, in favor of a road from the Coart to that magnificent district.

He deplored the introduction of political matters at the meeting, and while conciding the political phase of the question, he was anxious that all should support the resolution. He reminded his auditors of the great mistake made by "the proper ton, and he spoke glowingly of the resolution. He reminded his auditors of the great mistake made by "the powers that be difficulty of access prevented the development of the country.

But another line was contemplated. When the government wend out the intention of the country that the difficulty

What was the reason? Was it not an expression from Victoria that it intended to have a railroad of its own—indeed to have

E. M. Johnson.

who reminded the people that when they more railway enterprises this province had the more advantageous it would be to its interests. He emphatically informed the people that it would afford him the greatest pleasure in placing the results of the meeting was sufficient to say with no unvive of the meeting haffers the govern. He favored free trade in railroads. The passed the Terminal by-law they woke views of the meeting before the govern-certain voice that the subsidy shali be

He pungently reminded his hearers ing at the best means of giving this pro Before calling on the next speaker the that his policy was "Victoria for Victoria f mayor amid cheers read the following the following telegram:

(Laughter.) He then drew attention to the fact that in James Bay there were about twenty acres of mud flats, and on the civic water-works there was an indebtedness of \$200,000.

Now if the opportunity was taken adversed here acressed.

Now if the opportunity was taken adversed here acressed to the fact that in James Bay there were about twenty acres of mud flats, and on the civic water-works there was an indebtedness of \$200,000.

Now if the opportunity was taken adversed the following resolution was then moved by Ald. Cameron, and seconded by Herbert Cuthbert:

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, was taken adversed to the fact.

for competitive railroads, and have passed strong resolutions asking government to grant subsidy to V., V. & E. railway, cleared. There would then be no water signed by delegates en route.

(Signed) A. E. House, A. R. Carrington, rates. Continuing, the speaker referred to the presence of Mr. Dungmuir's coal John Clapperton, from Nicola Lake; E. O. to the presence of Mr. Dunsmuir's coal ing earnestly recommends that such under-John Clapperton, from Nicola Lake; E. O. Rourke, Qullchena; H. D. Green, Armytage, lands at Ladysmith. Now if the Mr. Dunsmuir would guarantee to supply way to the north and the Crow's Nest Coutlee; G. B. Armstrong, Lower Micras, coal to this city for \$4 per ton, what southern railway, and all other applications. T. H. Murphy, Granite Creek; O. B. Harris, with cheap coal and free water, every for the privilege to build railways, which factory on the continent would be recalculated to open a market for our presented by a branch here, and the presented by a branch here. population of Victoria would be increas- aged by the legislature. Richard Hall, M. P. P., was the next ed to 500,000 in a short time. (Applause:)

speaker After expressing his satisfaction at being present, he said that in the realize a profit of \$1,000,000, whereas under the deputation will meet the government at 11 o'clock to-morrow past there had been too much lack of co-hesion among the people of Victoria. But hesion among the people of Victoria. But this was not he was glad to see that this was no dation of the speaker's theory evoked considerable applause, which continued when the speaker mentioned the prospector we were informed that the prospector was allowed by the prospector did not believe in making an enemy ing there was \$6. What could be more capita per annum; the increased rev he did not beneve in making against of the C. P. R., in discriminating against desirable than a railroad from the Coast derived therefrom to be applied to cational purposes.

specific dail be inserted to any who has not previously obtained gleans blicens from the counties of the principle of the property of the prop nereinafter defined, a fee of \$2 shall regulations, or who is named in writing paid for each and every gallon of light for each and in every light for each and in every light for each and in every gallon of the contract, but they gallon of the contract, but they gallon of the contract of the every light for each and in every light for each and in every light for each and in every light for each and qure a revision of the contract, but they P. Steele, Jos. Sommer, C. A. Steele, S. ength than the strength of proof, to admitted under permit into the Yuna Territory.

In these regulations, in any ording the force, as being guilty of as being guilty of a breach of any sure that if the V., V. & E. was contained under permit into the Yuna Territory.

Sayward, C. Thomas, C. F. Todd, and the province, as a whole. He designature of danger indicative of the influence of the clement of danger indicative of the influence of the C. P. B.

Sayward, C. Thomas, C. F. Todd, and the province, as a whole. He designative of the influence of the city to be in guilty of a breach of any sure that if the V., V. & E. was confluenced.

ed to have a railroad of its own—independent of any great corporation? (Applause.) He considered it was only right for the citizens of Victoria to strengthen the hands of their representatives, and he knew the government would be to cement together the eastern and western portions of would not lend a deaf ear to the representations made on the subject. All The speaker then referred to the road was only about 50 miles long. were agreed in the fact that the resolu-tion before the meeting expressed the unanimous wish of the people of Vic-toria. He was certain that the general to the northern end of the island, and dwelt briefly on the great advantages to accrue to this city and Island through its construction. He believed the resolu-tion before the meeting expressed the unanimous wish of the people of Vic-toria. He was certain that the general its construction. He believed the resolu-tion before the meeting expressed the unanimous wish of the people of Vic-toria. He was certain that the general its construction. He believed the resolu-tion before the meeting expressed the to accrue to this city and Island through its construction. He believed the resolu-tion before the meeting expressed the submitted to-morrow. In the last three vince, and he believed that the govern-ment could make better terms. In fact he was permitted to say that a gentle-man connected with the V., V. & E. had man connected with the v., to offer bet-stated they were prepared to offer bet-ter terms than before. (Applause.) He did not think the people of Victoria did not think the people of Victoria would expect the old terms if they could get terms 25 per cent. better. (Applause.)

Asked by Ald. Beckwith if he would

rapid development of the country; Therefore be it resolved, That this meet-

This was carried and the meeting ad-

To the Editor:-In the last issue of tration of the unparalleled resources of the interior. The profit per ton in smelt-

which was only natural at that time but since that time there are, or ought to be, a considerable number of Cana-dians or other British subjects grown up who are able to fill these positions competently; but whether or no, the influx of American superintendents and foremen still continues.

Again with respect to government

on state in how many shipments intity of liquors will be imported that if the application for the mantity or for more than one thereof be granted, a separate the proposed by many be issued for each of as imported or brought into the importance of the gaid fund in the proliferage of the proliferag

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

witness box at the instance of a "work- wish will be gratified. ing" or any other denomination of dema- SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COgogues, but in the pulpit of a church of one of our principal religious denominations. This testimony is particularly It would be most gratifying indeed to interesting at this time, because it is see some measures taken to overcome the time or to make the conditions congenial so directly at variance with the beauti- disabilities which shippers of lumber for capital. Life in all Anglo-Saxon ful altruistic and theological theories from British Columbia are compelled to which gentlemen in the East contend against at the present time. The est of his own province sufficiently at heart to recognize and speak of the intian workers of Victoria know the the wooden ships have passed away. Chinese nature better than most of us. Some of the ports in Eastern Canada with them in teaching and instructing. was in great demand. With the applica-Their zeal has been tempered by praction first of iron and then of steel to of whose degradation has aroused their passed from them, and the existence of that we shall succeed in making British sympathies. There are no missionaries these great yards is merely a memory. in British Columbia, we believe, who ad- All these things are no doubt within vocate the levelling down of barriers and the ken of and have been fully considerthe admission of the coolie hordes in ed by the advocates of the scheme for order that we may "do them good," the placing of one of the most importtruly "lovely" flayor when promulgated luxurious Eastern congregation. Here in the West the enchantment lent by distance is entirely lacking. It is a con-

apart as a helot race or to shut them British institutions. Besides it would Congress. involve the practical expulsion of all the population with which they are entering combination into depths beyond conception. These things being so; assunitation which we do not desire and which perly inform themselves?

Botha has refused the terms of the British, which appeared to be generous enough to satisfy the most irreconcilable of extremists, and we suppose that quire the testimony of a tailor or a they can obtain relief. means that the Boers will sullenly strugshoemaker to convince one that white Now it is all very well to tell the peogle along until all those under arms are men cannot possibly live in competition ple that the government has an "open West Kootenay and Yale, with a view it is too mean for serious consideration." captured. That is the aspect of the with Mongolians. It is contrary to all mind" and that it will make the very to their comparative advantage to the case which at first presents itself. There is another and more disquieting one. Their facility with which commandos are transformed into apparently peacease transformed into apparently peacease which are transformed into apparently peacease which as the aspect of the same time. Their facility with which commandos able farmers is well known. It has been case which at first presents itself. There is another and more disquieting one. Their facility with which commandos merchant because his goods are cheap to assume that he will be exempt from the south—and all communication with the south—and all communication with the south—and disloyal to Canada in sentiment. The be given no other name than wholesale ed over to coolies with white men to will not approve of it, and that when murder, even in this murderous business merely superintend operations, there the government gives them an opporof war. No doubt the peaceful farmer would not be a brisk market for the goods tunity that they will express their disapmanent peace, but at great cost to some ing province, and the fate of Canada policy of the government. We do not who are irreconcilable. A Boer writer, would be that of British Columbia. believe that it has But the dependants West Kootenay. The revenue the percentage of American miners is one who favored the course of Kruger Capitalists would not care to dwell because he thought the British were reamid the uncongenial surroundings which Times that it is in the interest of all the amusements and designs of society concerned that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that his countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that the countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive the countrymen should were available, and Canada, the land merely executing the will of their massive that the countrymen should be approximately the country of the cou that the British have the backbone of untold wealth in mine, forest, field necessary to complete a work which they and waters, would be handed over to be

man is in favor of a great South African of the Orient. "I believe the presence of the Chinese republic, but as a practical man he adin our province to be an industrial and mits that British rule is cleaner and times unreasonable in its demands. It moral menace." Such is the evidence juster, and that he would now prefer to is too prone to look at matters entirely of Rev. W. L. Clay, given not in the see it established permanently. His from its own point of view and to give lit-

LUMBIA:

That is a beautiful, airy, romantic, high- ant industries of British Columbia on flown theory or doctrine which has a terms of equality with its competitors. It is a matter which should receive, and tender, soothing tones before a urious Eastern congregation. Here in the development of the development with the application for the construction of a raildecided upon. As far as can be judged way into the Crow's Nest coal fields are dition—and a very loathsome, unhealthy Congress at its last session meets with in spite of closed doors and other ef- in support of the schools. condition—and not a theory which con-little favor. It will impose great bur-forts at concealment there is a very dens upon the people generally for the shrewd idea abroad of the tactics which There are few in British Columbia who benefit of an industry which is already are being employed and of the identity do not strive to do by the Chinese as sufficiently protected in all conscience. of the men who are conducting them. we would have them do by us if we were Still it is never possible to predict what Neither are the public altogether at sea ing the last decade a great mining inpilgrims and strangers in their country. course the eccentric legislators of the as to the object intended to be gained dustry has been built up in Kootenay. community which have thus far been directly responsible to the people that heard by the commission leaves little public opinion has little effect upon room for doubt that at least nine-tenths them. The United States has long been of our population think that they should afficted with an ambition to "do" Britbe either excluded absolutely or a tax ain all along the line, and perhaps a imposed which would amount to the determined assault may be made upon same thing. Capt. Wolley in his char- the strongest point in that line, the ship- interested is also unmistakable. The railway had been. But many while ad- which has made the Kootenay of so acteristic, style expressed the opinion ping industry. The struggle will be an railway committee yesterday refused to mitting this are apt to retain the opinion great commercial importance. Yet peothat there were only two courses open; interesting one, and British Columbia take action favorable to the behests of ion that the industry so built up is of to admit the Chinese freely and set them has more than an indirect interest in it. out absolutely. It is obvious that the bounty business with such a bill as that former course is impracticable under under consideration at the last session of to accomplish the work of the ring.

VIEWS OF A CAPITALIST.

into active competition, and whom they Whatever one may think of the fate ere now gradually driving out of busi- which awaits British Columbia if the ness. They can never become assimilat- views of Mr. Kirk should prevail, he ed with our race. The very idea is re- cannot but admire the frankness with pugnant beyond measure. We want to which that gentleman expressed himself see the British Columbia of the future as a witness before the Chinese Commiswhite and British, not inhabited by a sion yesterday. As a capitalist he conhybrid race with all the ennobling vir- siders that larger returns would accrue tures of the higher type obliterated and from investments if all—we suppose we said: "Victoria and Vancouver are not the mutual advantage of commerce there the vices of Caucasian and Mongolian may say all-mechanical operations were the whole of the province of British Co- is nothing necessarily detrimental to flourishing and sinking the unfortunate carried on by coolie labor. The consetion being out of the question and a The security of capital and the regularity system akin to slavery being foreign to
tion. These things being so; assimiladid to considerations. We believe Mr. Kirk
policy. But Mr. Turner must know that can never be incorporated in the body tions into which he would put the cheap to be of the same mind as Victoria and Even if it were true it could easily be politic be forced upon us by theorists labor which he considers a necessity in Vancouver in this instance. It is not shown that the railways to the south. who will not take the trouble to proorder to compete with Eastern indusso much that there is opposition to the far from having had the effect of build-As the sentiments of our people are from certain fields. The experience in petition; that the railway company shall precisely centrary effect of building up United States cities at the expension of the period of As the sentiments of our people are from certain fields. The experience in so pronounced, we conceive it to be the British Columbia has been that they re
The experience in petition; that the railway company shall precisely contrary effect of building up that SO per cent. The experience in the expe duty of all in authority, provincial or fuse to be excluded. Turn them out to which it proposes to enclose the promunicipal, to do all in their power to clear the land and they will turn in vince. The fact is the people of British United States are willing to pay for our larger and more regular dividends were conditions then were, in order that the place the facts before the Dominion and till it afterwards. Some of the Columbia have taken warning from the gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and coke. going to all parts of the world where place the facts before the Dominion and till it afterwards. Some of the commissioners. The future of British farmers contend that they must have history of railway building in Manitoba.

Columbia have taken warning from the gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and coke, and industry which is tributary to a capital is abundant, for the capital full advantage of, the smelter had to be Columbia is in a great increase depend- cheap labor; they are now finding out and they are determined, if the govern- foreign country must be so in some parant upon their report to the government, that a low price for labor means a low ment will permit them, to profit by the ticular respect. It will not do to say:

the British authorities will deal with workmen would be compelled to go East, entering into such an arrangement. Times that it is in the interest of all the amusements and delights of society readily drawn that the servants are

We admit that white labor is some ly relieved. tle consideration to the conditions which surround capital. But the worker here is not so vastly different from his bro ther in Great Britain and the United States that it is necessary to resort to such extreme measures to bring him to countries is now, and ever has been, strenuous. If it had not been we should Columbia Caucasian and prosperous, with such returns upon capital invested as will satisfy reasonable men.

UNWORTHY TACTICS

The manoeuvres of the government in order to dodge the issue which confronts by encompassing the defeat of that im- It is only disputed by a few that the liar to the needs of the people of one portant bill. The sentiment of the coun- main factor in building up that industry section of the country. The figures distry is overwhelmingly in favor of it and was the The result of this last effort to create a of British Columbia may rest assured its reward.

COMPETITION WANTED. quences of such a state of affairs upon preted to mean that while the govern- were commonly said about the dependthe country are not considered at all. ment will give due consideration to the ence of our mining industry were true. did to a certain extent qualify his rather policy. But Mr. Turner must know that mineral riches. It happens, however, owned by Americans, and that has never land which can stand \$8 freight and sweeping statements as to the occupa- all parts of the province practically seem that what is said is demonstrably false. price for goods when the Chinese rise experience of their neighbors on the "It is tributary" and satisfied with havup in competition with them. It is not prairies. Their position seems to be ing appealed to a prejudice to stop. Men necessary for a man to be in the tailor- that it is better to secure competition ing or the bootmaking business to ob- now than to wait until the conditions serve the inroads which Orientals are become such that little short of a revojudice unsupported by reason and fact making into them. Neither does it re- lution in policy must take place before though it is a dangerous and beastly

necessary to complete a work which they and waters, would be handed over to be open and that the interests of the peo
startling. It is evident that the South
ritory and much greater natural representation on the extraordinary frequency and sources makes the comparison more dustry being tributary to the United open and that the interests of the peo
startling. It is evident that the South
ritory and much greater natural representation on the extraordinary frequency and sources makes the comparison more dustry being tributary to the United on the extraordinary frequency and sources makes the comparison more dustry being tributary to the United on the capital cost of removing the persistency of this cry of the mining inpersistency of this cry of the mining insources makes the comparison more
startling. It is evident that the Southand a sit is, and grave as the loss of it.

ation, then the tension would be great-

SCHOOL MATTERS The School Bill does not improve on closer acquaintance. The more it is butary to the United States" because government will not try to pass it in its their goods in the United States. There debated, the more it is apparent that the present shape. The Colonist makes the matter worse by warmly advancing the unfair and unreasonable assumption that the coast of British Columbia, I am country in anyone of four sary by the enlarged and still growing to 30th June, 1898, the latest available matte, (4) refined gold, silver, lead and cheap fuel, rather than to draw school appropriations. We have already to me. There may be changes now. It which gentiemen in the protection of a local fleet would probnot occupy the pre-eminent position protested against this view, and Mr. does not matter. Later returns would probable the protested against this view, and Mr. does not matter. Later returns would probable the protection of a local fleet would without any practical knowledge of the subject delight to weave and to promulably achieve that end if it could be car-which we hold in the world. The capi-Mr. Clay as a Christian ried out without the imposition of too talist strives to get the largest possible act, proved our case for us last Friday. believes that it is his duty to do great burdens upon the people. We supall that lies in his power to secure the pose the idea is to build wooden ships, laborer is sometimes rather importunate school expenditure during the last seven all that lies in his power to secure the preaching of the gospel to the heathen preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching the preaching of the gospel to the heathen that during the preaching the preachin preaching of the gospel to the heathen our operations at the present time. It at home or abroad, but he has the intermal but he has the has the has th adapted for the carriage of lumber and our Occidental community should be of the total revenue, the excess over one except the profits which went abroad to It is charged that railroads built from would be at no disadvantage when pit- turned into an Oriental one, the rest of fifth being only a few thousand dollars. jury which it is suffering now from the ted against the products of British and the world might rise up against us and During the last three years the fraction spicuously large. We have then the influence for evil morally and the un- foreign yards. In all other lines of the demand that our cheap goods should be of total revenue spent on the schools has manufactures and commerce of Canada wholesome commercial and industrial transportation business the lighter steel excluded from their markets. Nations been a little over one-sixth, so that, incompetition of Mongolians. The Chris- vessel has triumphed and the days of have been known to make such demands. stead of increasing, the proportion of forgotten that while the expenditures the produce of its own mines. The On the whole, we think it would be total revenue spent on schools has sen- for machinery and supplies on capital stock instance given of this tendency is South give to the districts will better for all concerned to leave British sibly diminished. During the first four account, which were imported, appear They have had practical experience were at one time the busiest in the world Columbia as she is, with such advances years of this period the schools cost in the statement of imports, there is through more or less intimate relations in this line of industry, and their output as we can make from time to time. We \$13,000 more than one-fifth of total revenue, during the last three years the tures on the same account made in Canditions become understood in the East school appropriations fell short of one- ada, which of course do not appear in Ther zen has been tempered by plate the depth the business the sceptre of supremacy we shall have our way in the end, and fifth by the large sum of \$103,000. The plea that school expenses are growing, and growing inordinately, so that new taxation must be imposed to cover the deficit, is therefore entirely without and commerce of our country permit me foundation. On the contrary, the school to compare with it the statistics for the expenditure has grown slowly and regu- same year of the ports on the coast of larly, while the gross revenue has grown British Columbia. I find that these enormously, the increase being \$400,000 ports exported merchandise to the value where it is, and even more particularly & Western railway. There can be no public works, but this year, with a still from the tone of the press of the United not calculated to advance it in the public growing revenue, the public works must States, the Shipping Bill brought before lic estimation. We can assure it that be stinted or a special tax must be levied

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

construction the feeling in the House which has not the feeling in the House which has not way. In my last article I enfacturing advantage to Canada because been approached or is not directly under deavored to show how integral a factor it is "tributary to the United States." the influence of the combination chiedy in the development of the country this It is the Southern railway connection this "rump" which would make public no advantage to Canada as a whole heart have actually been unwise enough We can never hope to compete in the interests subservient to private greed, because it is tributary to the United to prevent Yale from deriving the same enrichment of towns in the United connection as its easterly neighbor, and States. The trouble in dealing with a many people hope and expect to see the statement of this kind from a matter of Fernie coal industry deprived of this admeasure of success as previous attempts. Judice. Patriotism is a very different The patriots who tremble for the future thing. The patriot looks to the good to be reasonable beings. of his own country with the eye of that their solicitude will not be without reason, the victim of national prejudice merely in spite of but actually because to the good of his neighbors with the eye of envy and hatred. Because our Kootenay is a most valuable contributor United States it does not therefore fol-Mr. Turner at the meeting last night low that it is detrimental to Canada. In tures and commerce as a whole, still lumbia." That statement may be inter- either party to it. Certainly if what rather Canada might fairly be said not As a matter of fact, to-day I only knew are after all reasonable creatures (or they did could have made the same prosupposed to be; it is impossible to argue fits. on any other supposition) and a prething, may be dissipated.

I wish first to compare two districts,

very largely to the enhancement of the to go into it pretty fully. I expected will be forced back within Canadian provincial revenue and to the advantage to be able to take up the Kettle River ritory.

of the province in this respect. Southern railway connection has made ant questions to my next. our mining industry antinational-"trithe merchants supplying the mines buy three of which are situated in the minthat the three parts in the interior exported merchandise to the value of \$8 .-258,452 in that year and imported mershareholders, and these were not conenriched during that year by the expenpurpose of a full comparison in this ance and its value to the manufactures Canada of \$1,136,834. I hardly think t is necessary to explain or elucidate these figures any further. They dispose of this question once and for all. It is true that the inhabitants of Kootenay them in other parts of Canada and they are goods incorporated in the ordinary

demand of all the people, and not pecu-

pose absolutely of the idea that Koot-

ple who have the interests of Canada at

It having been clearly shown that not of its Southern railway connection ning industry confers benefits on the to the provincial revenue and a magnificent market for Canadian manufacanother statement is to be confronted, that the profits of the mining industry casion to analyze the dividends paid during a period of this year and I found that 80 per cent. went to Canadian shareholders, and 5 per cent. to American troduced and perfected there. men or are still in it without having The final sense in which it could be

take in hand. Sentimentally this gentle picked to the bones by the cheap labor ple are the chief, if not the only consider ern railway connection has ministered. States, I have thought it worth while has been to our population and revenue, to the only consider to the only consider. railway and the Northport smelter in We are told that the construction of It is frequently charged that the this article, but must leave these import-

D. B. BOGLE.

No. III. When a country exports a manufactured product in place of raw material, obtain the privilege of carry are seven parts in British Columbia, the trade of the country gain the labor a longer distance from the mi cost of transforming the raw material, it. It does no look at all reing districts of the interior and four on The product of our mines may leave the should think the tendency the increased poll-tax is rendered neces here dealing with the customs returns crude ore, (2) concentrates, (3) bullion or lumbia for treatm Of course the refined metals copper. sumption and export, but that is com-paratively speaking a remote contingency in the industrial future of British cry against the construction Columbia, and may be neglected at pres- Kettle River railway into the I

Where we only ship crude ore abroad our mines, where we ship refined metal did to Kootenay. It has not h we gain the greatest possible advantage. There is not the the mining districts into the United dary country would States have a tendency to limit the in- advanced than it is to-day. Nor wor dustry of the province to the production the Boundary country have been one and shipment of crude ore, and thus to deprive the province of the advantage more "tributary to the United State concentrating smelting and refining than it is to-day. The fact is the construction of a smelter at Northport, just south of the international points in Canada. All the poundary line, which derives all its ore ried into the Uuited States supplies from the Le Roi and associ- into the United States as much be ed mines at Rossland. So great was the feeling raised by the construction of other; all the produce carried into the smelter to treat Canadian ores, and Canadian ores exclusively, at a point Canada is carried just as freely by t respect they should. In order to bring situated in the United States, that it is southern railways as by the C. into full relief the meaning of this bal- generally supposed to have had some in- Pacific railway. ence in determining the fate of the tional character of mining, as well as Kettle River railway, a railway, to the all other industry, is the fiscal policy lasting damage of British Columbia, not yet built. It is therefore important to ways protects nothing except a tran the present inquiry to analyse the causes portation monopoly. of the Northport smalter being located

country is weil served by the Columbia doubt about that. Bu First, however, it may be as well to Western railway would not have been is left a balance of trade to enrich the again draw attention to what I have built when it was built into that coun manufactures and home commerce of already pointed out, namely, that it was try but for the potential competition of the southern railway connection which the other route. The Boundary country enabled the smelting industry to be es- would be better served if that compet tablished on Canadian soil, first by tion were actual instead of potential. The stimulating the development of the merchants of the Boundary country onines through affording an easy market | would have competitive rates from Mon for their ore to such an extent that they treal and Toronto and other Eastern may use more imported goods than the could furnish the steady ore supply repoints for supplies: the mine figures show. But if they do, they buy quisite for successful smelting, and, would have second, by placing the smelters them- chinery; the smelters would poss selves in such a position that competitive petitive rates on fuel, provided a connec rates on ore, flux, fuel, machinery and tion was made with Fernie, and all supplies were possible. upon exports of matte; and when a con-At the time when the Northport melter was constructed, the rate of Pacific Coast of British

ton. Rossland, as everyone knows, is situated precisely on a watershed, and Then the refining of copper, of silver and sesses two outlets to the Columbia of lead will be added iver, one of which touches the river possibilities of British Columbia, and rth of the boundary line at Trail and the other south of the boundary line at Northport. As a purely business pro-position, smelting could not at that time to turn our backs upon this splendid prosestablished on either short of the pect now, when shall we ever again have main watercourse. It was a question an opportunity to redeem our error? then whether it was better to take advanage of the competitive outlet and have one smelter in the United States. large and has such varied preserve in the province for interested fact business point of view is that it parties we hope has resulted in as little makes an auxiliary of national prethat a second railroad would earlier that men were merely supposed smelter projected a treatment rate of quickly by one system. There would \$7.50 per ton, with freight \$8. tions were entered into with Mr. Heinze guarantee an \$8 rate at Trail, and competition also the growth of the country would be much more rapid, and with the thus prevent the construction of the The matter was growth of mining, the growth of popular complicated by disagreements between the Le Roi Company and Heinze. Anyway the negotiations came to nothing, and the Northport smelter was built. If these negotiations had been successful a transportation and smelting monop have been and are being poured into would have been established at Trail on preted to mean that while the government will give due consideration to the resolutions passed in these two cities, it does not necessarily follow that such an entered to mean that while the government will give due consideration to the resolutions passed in these two cities, it does not necessarily follow that such an entered to mean that while the government will give due consideration to the resolutions passed in these two cities, it does not necessarily follow that such an entered to mean that while the government will give due consideration to the resolutions passed in these two cities, it does not necessarily follow that such an entered to mean are being poured into alien pockets, that princely fortunes and are being poured into alien pockets, that princely fortunes and there established at Trail on alien pockets, that princely fortunes and there established at Trail on alien pockets, that princely homes have been and are being poured into alien pockets, that princely homes have been built up in the extension of \$8 a ton freely alien pockets, that princely homes have been built up in the extension of the on Rossland ore would have been killed paid any dividends yet, but, with its treatment. As it is, the Northport paid any dividends yet, but, with its development and smelter, represents an development and smelter, represents an treatment charges to \$4 a ton. The mining industry of the province is under deep obligations to the Northport smelter, both as regards the principle of compe would be poured into this country in an located in the United States. But exever increasing stream. As for the mil- perience has shown that it was better lionaires of Spokane or elsewace, any-body willing to take the same risks as United States than that it should not ish disease and suffering even at have been built at all. It has been a Let us emulate their grample in most patent factor in the development by his or her physican. stead of begrudging their success. One of the low grade ore bodies of the Rossnever hears of the Americans who brought a little money and iots pluck into this country, and who left it broken but I am safe in saying that it would at the eleventh hour, and ble not be the position they do occupy, nor with a new lease of life. Mrs. one nearly as good. There has been Warner; of Montgomery, N. damage certainly, but the benefit has writes thus: been greater than the damage.

Through the opening of the Fernie system were almost wrecked

able farmers is well known. It has been competition which he is encouraging of the disquicting and from the population which he is encouraging of the disquicting and from the population which he is encouraging of the disquiction and from the spirit in the competition which he is encouraging of the disquired of th one of the disquieting and—from our point of view—reprehensible features of the war. It has resulted in what can the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that wholesale the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that wholesale the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that wholesale the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale that who was a country of the war of the war of the way of the war of the w square mile, and there are a great many Nelson, the two towns which are cursed and plentious fuel supply. Given a road square miles. The one difference be- with this Southern railway connection, from Fernie into Montana, and the part of the second bottle, of war. No doubt the peaceful farmer will be transformed into an armed bandit as long as the opportunity presents itself in South Africa. As the conditions are at present no other name can be applied to such acts than murder. How down the page As Mr. Fight care at the province of the second bottle, the first and opportunity gresses their disaptive for the goods tunity that they will express their disaptive for the good in no uncertain way. We say the first place the that they will care at the first and opportunity presents it would not be a brisk market for the good in no uncertain way. We say the first place the that they will express their disaptive for the second bottle, which they will not be able to feed the Northport smelters and opportunity presents it they will not be able to feed it on the same terms as those on which they are only the first place the first more difference between the two countries is that West Kootenay possesses an easy and completely canadian regard to the Northport smelters with coke. But they will not be able to feed it on the same terms as those on which they are only the first place the two countries is that West Kootenay possesses an easy and completely among the B. A. C. employees at Rossland. This company in its various mines employed by the page and the province of the second bottle, which they will not be able to feed it on the same terms as those on which they are only the first place of the second bottle. The mines will be able to feed the Northport smelters are at present of the second bottles. The mines will be able to feed the Northport smelters are at present in the Northport smelters. The mines will be able to feed the Northport smelters are at present of the second bottles. The mines will be able to feed the Northport smelters are at present of the second bottles. The mines will be able to feed the Northport smelters are at present of the second bottles. The mines will be able to feed to continue the same transfer and the mines will be able to feed to continue the se applied to such acts than murder. How down the page. As Mr. Kirk says, the surface, would justify the government in the provincial revenue, and West Kootthe British authorities will deal with workmen would be compelled to go East, the sum of \$54,402.61. Yale's continuous that I sometimes thank I sometimes pointed out already that it is perhaps specified out already that it is perhaps well that the war should be prosecuted would require cheap labor also to keep to the extreme end. It is perhaps to the paid in \$264,019.41. The percentage of British and I Pole. The percentage of poor sufferers from disease of \$2 a ton, deadly require cheap labor also to keep to the extreme end. It is perhaps to the foreign smelters in that of West Kootenay. In 1900 Yale was 100 per of the C. P. It is the surface of the control of the C. P. It is the product of the control of the C. P. It is the surface of the control of the C. P. It is the surface of the control of the cont wantage in our making such a gift to a Celery Compound will cure them power. I am inclined to think that if APIOL & STEEL PILLS sponsible through their vacillation for the London They would prefer life in regions where the outbreak, points out in the London They would prefer life in regions where and the inference has been only too Times that it is in the interest of all the amusements and delights of society readily drawn that the servants are nection Yale had not. The fact that adian ways of living as Canadians do the natural advantages of Northport as

of the province to the United State

That is to say that men engaged in

melting industry are going

port smelter which caused

country. This railway would have

cupied exactly the same relation

these railways branching in from

Canadian Pacific railway

mining districts from other parts of

ection is made with a port on the

our great mineral res

Apart also from the mere que

ompetition, the Boundary country is s

ources, spread over so wide a territory

trade of new camps. From this point of

tion, of commerce and of wealth s

Courage Brother

and Sister!

Paine's Celery Compound

THOUGH DISEASE AND SUF-

FERING MAY BE DRAGGING

YOU DOWN TO THE

GRAVE.

While Paine's Celery Compound w

promptness and certainty cures the

linary ills of life that people suffer

Paine's Celery Compound has,

COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

n spring time, its medicinal

sufferer has been pronounced

treatment on Rossland ores was \$11 a outlet will be given to the markets of

tap competitive con

a road from the Fernie coa

higher price for their Decision of Full Court Reg Japanese to Go to Pri Council. House Endorses Aid to Shi ing-Amendments to Pl Mining Bill. It was the construction of the

> Victoria, March The House opened at 2.15, pr ing read by Rev. Canon Bea Petitions.

Provincial

Parliam

Capt. Tatlow presented a peti number of lumber men an men, asking that timber licens transferrable and renewable. Mr. Hall presented a peti fraternal and other societies vince containing 2,214 nam for amendments to the Medic petition was received.

Reports.

The report of Mr. Justice strict, was tabled by Hon

the private bills committee. First Readings.

Mr. Gilmour introduced a bing the Legal Professions Act

read a first time.

The same course was followed. ne amendments to Tramway Incorporation Act (Mr. M. nding Debtors Act (Mr. nmary Convictions Act (M and Arrest and Imprisonme Act (Mr. Martin).

Mr. Helmcken introduced orporate the British Colum Association. It was read a fi Ship Building.

Capt. Tatlow moved the fo

"That in the opinion of this romotion of ship building and ing in the province is of importance to the future prosperity and advancemen Columbia, and this House spectfully urge upon both th and Provincial governments ability of such a policy." The mover said that the q ne so intimately wrapped

future of the province that was required for the introdu resolution. This province, he practically a maritime one, abundant timber for ship by ance. The shipping neces should be owned in this pro The amount of lumber prod Northwest this last summer 000,000 feet, of which Britis produced 60,000,000, the ren ing produced in Puget Sour this the Sound mills had run When it was ren Brifish Columbia lumber h nce from sentimental and sons in certain markets, who a premier place; yet Puget sold 63,000,000 feet in Aust 000 more than was produ-Columbia. The agents f were often agents for the nills, and besides ships con additional 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. and other fees. In additi-American Ship Subsidy Bil adian mills would have to nal boc, a thousand bon

fluences put British Columb at a disadvantage of abo thousand. He drew a picture of the in an industry would give to the Mr. Martin held that part tion was objectionable from the business of the House intended supporting the resorrelating to the Dominion not do any harm, and in so resolution related to the House, he heartily concur There was no doubt that P would be one of the distingutures of the twentieth centur trade ship building would h inent place. The United Sta ognizing this, and were taki take full advantage of it. stimulated by the constru Nicaragua canal, which h would have been built long

ot been for the opposition nental railways of the Un Canada must help herself, not wish to be sidetracked. es of the trade were e W. H. Hayward also supr tion, as the repres stituency which possess arbors where such an indust built up.

Hon. Mr. Eberts thought should be nourished as much From the facts he could glea vince suffered very much by tion in the matter. A proposs made to the Ottawa govern until it was heard from say how far the provincial ould go in the matter, bu prepared to go as far as was with the finances of the proMr. Gilmour cited the case which he knew had a big o

in Australia, but had been all but one ship, and that was the other side of the Pacover to be loaded. Mr. Hall said the reson

timber industry were lim province produced the finest merica. The differential een established by the Un eatened to kill the i gether. He believed with t the opposition that it was minion than a provincial m should be subsidized by t No industry promised a for any subsidy granted

The resolution carried. The Right to Vote Mr. Curtis moved: "That a

en to our population and revenue. forced back within Canadian ter

re told that the construction of from the Fernie coal mines is transfer the smelting industry province to the United States. say that men engaged in the industry are going to pay a price for their fuel in order to privilege of carrying the ore listance from the mines to treaes no look at all reasonable. ink the tendency would be or treatment, where there was el, rather than to draw British ore into the Unted States, the fuel was more expensive. as the construction of the North-

ter which caused such an out ast the construction of the iver railway into the Boundary This railway would have o actly the same relation to Yale Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway is not the smallest doubt in my country would be much farther ed than it is to-day. Nor would ndary country have been one whit nadian or its industry one whit 'tributary to the United States" is to-day. The fact is, that all ailways branching in from the give to the districts which they petitive connection with other in Canada. All the produce car-nto the United States is carried

ne United States as much by the an Pacific railway as by any all the produce carried into those listricts from other parts of railways as by the Canadian ailway. What protects the naeter of mining, as well as of er industry, is the fiscal policy of The prevention of railrotects nothing except a trans-n menopoly. The Boundary Boundary is weil served by the Columbia out that. But the Columbia & railway would not have been then it was built into that counroute. The Boundary country be better served if that compe re actual instead of potential. The its of the Boundary country ve competitive rates from Mon and Toronto and other Eastern have competitive rates on ma rates on fuel, provided a connecexports of matte; and when a conwill be given to the markets of rld for the produce of our mines. the refining of copper, of silver and.

ilities of British Columbia, and nity to play their full part in the uilding of the province. If we are rt also from the mere question of tition, the Boundary country is so s, spread over so wide a territory, not likely to be developed kly by one system. There of new camps. From this point of etition also the growth of the country ld be much more rapid, and with the wth of mining, the growth of popula of commerce and of wealth, and equently of business for both the

D. B. BOGLE.

Courage Brother and Sister!

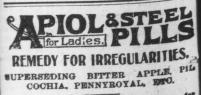
Paine's Celery Compound ABLE TO RESCUE AND SAVE THOUGH DISEASE AND SUF-FERING MAY BE DRAGGING

YOU DOWN TO THE GRAVE. While Paine's Celery Compound with

omptness and certainty cures the or-lary ills of life that people suffer from spring time, its medicinal virtues and ers are far-reaching enough to bandisease and suffering even after the afferer has been pronounced incurable his or her physican.

Paine's Celery Compound has, accordto the honest testimony given by dreds of well known Canadian peo-dragged them from certain death eleventh hour, and blessed them ith a new lease of life. Mrs. Louisa rner; of Montgomery, N. W. T.,

"For some years past my nerves and stem were almost wrecked by nar-tics, used to alleviate pain. The doc-rs could not help me, and I thought I ld forever have to remain a slave deadly daugs. I often longed for death s deadly drugs. I often longed for death s a release from my sufferings. After aduring agonies that were terrible, I stermined to try Paine's Celery Computed, without any full hope that it bull cure me. When I had used a refer the second battle. It theresht it as doing me good; I could sleep well did not faint so often, and I decid to continue the use of the medicine offer the use of fifteen bottles, I am ompletely cured. I feel so strong and rell now, and have such perfect health. be true. For the benefit of thousands poor sufferers from disease and the lly effects of narcotics, I give my



Celery Compound will cure them.'

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., vic-toria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chem-ist, Southampton, England,

Provincial Parliament

Decision of Full Court Regarding Japanese to Go to Privy Council.

House Endorses Aid to Shipbuilding-Amendments to Flacer Mining Bill.

Victoria, March 18th. The House opened at 2.15, prayers being read by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

Petitions. Capt. Tatlow presented a petition from number of lumber men and timber men, asking that timber licenses be made ansferrable and renewable.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from fraternal and other societies in the province containing 2.214 names, praying for amendments to the Medical Act. The petition was received.

Reports.

The report of Mr. Justice Martin, cial commissioner to the crict, was tabled by Hon. Mr. Pren-

Mr. Helmcken presented the report of the private bills committee. First Readings.

The same course was followed with amendments to Tramway Company in this province had not by that fact the Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt ct (Mr. Martin).

porate the British Columbia Mining vote? ociation. It was read a first time.

Ship Building.

was required for the introduction of the resolution. This province, he said, was practically a maritime one, possessing abundant timber for ship building, and with iron and coal in the greatest abundance. The shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, where the shipping necessary to the transportation of the latter, he held, had so often in the past precipitated troughts and the shipping necessary to the shipping necessary t should be owned in this province.

Northwest this last summer was 200,-000,000 feet, of which British Columbia ence from sentimental and other rea sons in certain markets, where it would naturally be supposed that it would hold premier place; yet Puget Sound had

Mr. Martin held that part of the motion was objectionable from the standing was objectionable from the standtrade ship building would have a prominent place. The United States was recognizing this, and were taking steps to take full advantage of it. This would be stimulated by the construction of the Nicaragua canal, which he believed would have been built long ago had it not been for the opposition of the continental railways of the United States. Canada must help herself, if she did

Hon. Mr. Eberts thought the trade by the present rebate of 20 per cent. on wild land and 50 per cent. on wild land and 50 per cent. on personal property? Hon. Mr. Turner replied that the question in the matter. A proposal had been and to the Ottawa government, and until it was heard from he could not say how far the provincial government could go in the matter, but they were the provincial government the matter, but they were reframed he would be glad to answer it.

The prepared to go as far as was consistent

the government of British Columbia lose by the present rebate of 20 per cent. on wild land and 50 per cent. on wild land and 50 per cent. The rebate on real estate was 25 per cent., on wild land the provisions of that act. The principle of our present school system was that the whole of the provisions of that act. The principle of our present school system was that the whole of the provisions of that act. The principle of our present school system was that the whole of the provisions of that act. The principle of our present school system was that the whole of the provisions of that act. The principle of our present school system was the provisions of that act. The principle of our present school system was the provisions of that act. The principle of our present school system was the provisions of the finances of the province.

ie ship, and that was chartered on gress. other side of the Pacific and sent

established by the United States ened to kill the industry alto-He believed with the leader of sition that it was more a Dothan a provincial matter, yet it stry promised a greater return my subsidy granted for its encour-

resolution carried. The Right to Vote.

The Right to Vote.

Mr. Curtis moved: "That an order of Mr. Martin introduced a bill amending necessary, as the march of events and

he same matter."

given by naturalization did not include that of the franchise. There was no % of 1 per cent.; low, ½ of 1 per cent. such thing as a political right to vote.

There was no such absolute right. It was a matter of the statutes. Until very recently a very large number in the control of the statutes. Until very recently a very large number in the control of the statutes. Until very recently a very large number in the control of the statutes. Until very recently a very large number in the control of the control o Old Country were debarred from voting. as collected, at low rate, produced \$49,-The same was true in Canada. The 375; loss, \$9,875. Real estate—Assessed ion. A statute passed in the province produced \$118,214; loss, \$39,402. Perdebarring nine-tenths of the people from sonal property—Assessed at \$14,688,400; voting would be perfectly valid. Ameriat high rate would produce \$110,163; as cans, Indians, Chinese, men under 20, or over 40—all these might be excluded.

Mr. Stables asked if it was the inten-Mr. Gilmour introduced a bill amending the Legal Professions Act. It was the intensing the Legal Professions Act. It was the intension of the government at its present fact that a man was a British subject, session to bring in legislation providing but because he came under the description set out in the statute. A man born Hon. Mr. McBride replied "No."

amendments to Tramway Company in this province had not by that fact the proporation Act (Mr. Martin), Abding Debtors Act (Mr. Martin), Arrest, and Imprisonment for Debt in this province had not by that fact the right to vote.

Hoa. Mr. Eberts—Yes, a man under the chair.

The Rouse well into committee the right to vote.

Hoa. Mr. Eberts—Yes, a man under the chair.

The committee rose, reported and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Curtis-They ought to have. Mr. Martin believed that the case had never been properly presented to the again.

Capt. Tatlow moved the following recourt, or a judgment, in his opinion, so
court, or a judgment, in his opinion, so
curt, or a judgment, in his opinion, so
curt, or a judgment, in his opinion, so
the House resumed in committee on
the Dyking Assessment Act, with Mr. omotion of ship building and ship owng in the province is of the highest

at the judgment, although good counsel

The bill was recommendate at the judgment, although good counsel

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The bill was recommendate at the judgment at the j

osperity and advancement of Division of the School Act He believed the government had a per-lumbia, and this House would re-ectfully urge upon both the Dominion feet right to legislate in regard to the marks by quoting the views of Milton in spectfully urge upon both the Dominion and Provincial governments the desirability of such a policy."

The mover said that the question was one so intimately wrapped up with the one so intimately wrapped up with the cone so intimately wrapped up with the cone in the province in the fact that there were an an intimately wrapped up with the cone in the province in the province in the provi ne so intimately wrapped up with the uture of the province that no apology uture of the province that no apology Mr. McPhillips felt that the judgment was required for the introduction of the

The amount of lumber produced in the tory of the six lawyers in the House. (Laugh-ment reserve for school purposes was

ment called the attention of the Dominsold 63,000,000 feet in Australia, 3,000, on more than was produced in British Columbia. The agents for shipping were often agents for the Puget Sound of silver-lead smelters and refiners? 2 100 government to the question of assisting in the development of silver-lead industry of the province, by granting a bound on the tonnage of finished product of silver-lead smelters and refiners? 2 100 government to the question of assisting in the development of silver-lead industry of the province, by granting a bound only be specified by the columbia. The agents for the Puget Sound of silver-lead smelters and refiners? 2 25,000. a premier place; yet Puget Sound had sold 63,000,000 feet in Australia, 3,000, ing or ernment to the question of assisting in the development of silver-lead in-Columbia. The agents for shipping were often agents for the Puget Sound mills, and besides ships coming to British. Columbia ports were subjected to an additional 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. for pilotage and other fees. In addition, by the American Ship Subsidy Bill, the Canadian mills would have to face an additional 55c, a thousand bonus. These influences put British Columbia mill men at a disadvantage of about \$1.15 a thousand.

He drew a picture of the impetus such an industry would give to the province.

He town a picture of the impetus such an industry would give to the province.

He town and refiners? 2. He thought if it was possible to secure this by any other way than by direct taxation it should be employed. Under this terms of Confederation the province and been given control of their public domain is order that direct taxation might not be resorted to.

He advocated free text books. The questions of copyright, in his opinion, offered no unsuperable difficulties. All obstacles to free education should be removed. The council of public instruction would perhaps then be less likely to the province, and an industry would give to the province.

on was objectionable from the stand point that it was something outside of registrar at Vancouver, has been elect-from the reache business of the House. Still he the business of the House. Still lie ed and is acting as mayor for the city intended supporting the resolution. That of Vancouver? 2. Has the said T. O. Townley resigned his position of land not do any harm, and in so far as the not do any harm, and in so far as the registrar, or intimated to the governthought this should be broadened to a resolution related to the Provincial House, he heartily concurred in it. There was no doubt that Pacific trade would be one of the distinguishing features of the twentieth century. In that the dot the specific trade with the specific trade any district to accept a public position like that of the mayor of Vancouver, which takes so large a portion of the resolution and registrar of any district to accept a public position like that of the mayor of Vancouver, which takes so large a portion of the resolution related to the government consider that it is in the public interest for the land registrar of any district to accept a public position like that of the mayor of Vancouver, which takes so large a portion of the ade ship building would have a prom- which takes so large a portion of the

The House went into committee on the

Going into committee, with Mr. Mun-roe in the chair amendments to the to be loaded.

Hall said the resources of the Placer Mining Act were consilered. Sections 15, 16, 17, 20 and 22 were discussed. Hall said the resources of the industry were limited. The ince produced the finest lumber in ica. The differential which had established by the United States at the ince produced the finest lumber in ica. The differential which had established by the United States at the ince the ince committee rose in the ince constituted. Neither could be agree with the provision which made it necessary to attend a High school before receiving a confidence. The qualification is a substituted.

Victoria, March 19th. Victoria, March 19th.

The House opened at 2.15, prayers being read by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

Mr. E. C. Smith presented a petition mathematics, algebra, mensuration, etc., mathematics, algebra, mensuration, etc., algebra, etc., for leave to present a petition for the incorporation of the Kootenay Central railway, from Dr. Watt and others. The of the common schools, taught by third

Its Lordship Chief Justice McColl in the timber required for cribbing pur- He had been told that the tendency was poses to save the bridge and townsite to make our teachers classical. If so, He thought it advisable to obtain the of Quesnel Forks from being washed he would only remind the Minister that He thought it advisable to obtain the exact terms of the judgment in order that if possible legislation might be framed to meet them.

Of Quesner rocks from terms was away? If so, who secured the contract, and where were the notices published?

2. What does the government estimate the contract, and where were the notices published. ed to meet them.

Hon, Mr. Eberts said the order would be brought down at once. He thought every member of the legislature should

2. What does the government estimate this whole work will cost when finished, and where is the appropriation for it?

Hon, W. C. Wells replied as follows:

facts and had an advantage over an Old lows: The difference between high rate where the greatest pains were taken to Country lawyer in argument. Country lawyer in argument.

He entirely disagreed with the chief justice and the Full court, and would like to see that judgment tested. His from a statute of the province or Domin- duce \$157,616; as collected, at low rate,

> The House went into committee on the Land Registry Bill, with Mr. Oliver in

The committee rose, reported progres this country. Are they not good British on the House again went into committee on the House again went into committee on the House again went into committee on the Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, with Mr. Kidd in the chair. After a protracted sitting the committee rose.

oution:

"That in the opinion of this House, the That is the That in the That in the That is the That in the That in the That is the That in the That is the That in the That in the That is the That in the That in the That is the That in the Th m the province is discussed in the future commercial bad been employed by the government to sperity and advancement of British look after the interests of the province.

Mr. McPhillips continued the debate on the second reading of the School Act

ber for Rossland for British Columbia.

ce. The shipping necessary to the ansportation of the latter, he held, ansportation of the latter has a specific to the latter has

produced 60,000,000, the remainder being produced in Puget Sound. To do this the Sound mills had run night and day. When it was remembered that British Columbia lumber had a preference from sentimental and other remainder that the province.

Mr. Brown thought it affected the laymen as much as the lawyers. He was delighted to hear that the government intended fighting for the rights of the province.

The resolution passed.

Rossland was a member.

It had been claimed that the increased Mr. Green asked: "1. Has the government called the attention of the Domin-purposes. This could not be correct, for

from the real estate owner and the

one body should not be municipality. A limit of wages paid on government of solution, as the representative of a constituency which possessed many fine harbors where such an industry could be built up.

The whorts thought the trade of the constituency of the constituency which possessed many fine harbors where such an industry could be built up.

The whorts thought the trade of the constituencies of South Nanaimo and should not be municipality. A limit the other in the municipality. A limit should be placed on the school trustees when they sent down their estimate. The sum of \$14 a head per pupil should not be exceeded. Add to this the \$15 many of \$14 a head per pupil should not be exceeded. Add to this the \$15 many of \$14 a head per pupil should not be exceeded. Add to this the \$2 many of \$14 a head per pupil should not be exceeded. Add to this the \$2 many of \$14 a head per pupil should not be exceeded. Add to this the \$15 many of \$15 many of

able to that followed in Onta

Mr. Gilmour cited the case of a firm lich he knew had a big order to fill Australia, but had been able to secure tone ship, and that was chartered on coth with the committee rose and reported pro-

third class certificate. The qualifica-tions required of a third class teacher

the House be granted for a return of a the Fire Escape Act. It was read a of invention was rendering more and copy of the judgment recently delivered by the Full court of the province with respect to the right of a naturalized Japanese applicant to be placed upon the voters' list, and also of the judgment of Did the government call for tenders for when the mind was rendering infore and more necessary mathematics. Algebraic formulae were employed in the engineering and mechanical branches, and they could not be acquired readily, excepting when the mind was young and plastic.

there were nations when this was not so. Preparations Being Made For He recalled the remarks of the Marquis of Salisbury, that if the young men the nation were to learn any other lan guage than their own that it be a live

be brought down at once. He thought every member of the legislature should have a copy.

The leader of the opposition expressed satisfaction at this statement, and suggested that the province instruct some eminent Canadian counsel to carry the case to the Privy Council. He reminded the government that Sir Oliver Mowat, who had been so successful in such appeals had advised using Canadian council. peals, had advised using Canadian coun-sel, as they were more familiar with the The Hon. Mr. Turner replied as fol-would not be tolerated in the States,

reason for differing from that judgment per cent, Wild lands—High rate, 3 per excluded for selections which could only was that all the privileges of a subject cent; low rate, 21-a rebate of 16 4-6 be hermful. He did not favor the free issue of school books, but did believe that there

Hon, Mr. Eberts presented a return The same was true in Canada. The right was not a political one, but arose at \$19,702,200; at high rate would pro-The House then rose.

THE STOCK SALES.

The following is a list of the

Prices Paid for Sheep and Pigs at New Westminster.

chasers of sheep, pigs and poultry at the pure bred stock sale at New Westminster last week:

Southdowns. Ram lamb, Drummond 307-13725, dropped February 28th, 1900; bred by G. A. Drummond, Montreal. Bought by J. C. Kirkland, Ladner, for \$60. Dam London 13415, dropped April. 1899; bred by D. H. Dale, Glendale, Ont. Bought by Mr. Austin, Sapper

ton, for \$30.

Ewe, 12818, McEwen Ewe "26"; bred by Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Bought by J. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, for \$24.

Ewe, McEwen Ewe "30"; bred by Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Bought by David Fvans, Cowichan, for \$22. Ewe, McEwen Ewe "22"; bred by Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Bought by David Evans, Cowichan, for \$20

Oxfords.

Ram. Summerhill Star, to Vasay, Ladner, \$35.
No. 40, P. Wilson, Chilliwack, \$29.
Ewe, Spring Bank, 15 of 99-20464.
P. Wilson, Chilliwack, \$29.
Ewe, Spring Bank, 4th of 97-15160.
Vasey, Delta, \$20.

Pigs-Berkshires. Model Duke, 8418, July 19th, 1900, bred by Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Bur-ton McKenzie, Surrey Centre, \$26. Longfellow, 8419, same litter as above.

liott, Galt. Major Mutter, \$18. Sow, Spring Bank Rose, 2051. Mr. Kipp, Chilliwack, \$50. Poultry. Five lots of Silver-laced Wyandotte one cockerel and three pullets, Geo Kirkland, Chilliwack, each \$5. White Wyandottes. Five lots of one

cockerel and two pullets, Mr. Leary, Ladner, each \$7.50. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Sixteen lots of one cockerel and

pullets, Mr. Palmer, Victoria, each \$6.50.
Five Plymouth Rock Cockerel, H.
Rose, Surrey Centre, each \$3. Light Brahmas, seven lots of one cockerel and two pullets, W. H. Keary

OBITUARY.

Paris, March 20 .- M. I'hillipe Emile Fran cois Gille, the journalist and playwright, is Boston, Mass., March 20.-Dr. Wm. F. Channing, a son of the philosopher, Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing, died at the Perry hospital to-day, aged \$1 years.

There is no one article in the line medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.



What we have we'll hold " As every man who has purchased Page Fenc. ows he has the best Fence on the market. "What we hav'nt we're after"

nd if you are in the market for fencing we would be to have you consider the merits of the "Page The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.) WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Fence in Stock.

"FACTORY Dominion

Gensus The Graceful and Handsome

Counting the Population of British Columbia

Some of the Features of the System of Enumeration Described.

R. L. Drury, chief census officer for the province of British Columbia, is at sent busily engaged getting ready for the taking of the census next month. During his stay in Ottawa he, with the other chief officers, were thoroughly in structed in all the duties pertaining t their office, and every detail was fully

mastered by them.

His work consists wholly in instructing the commissioners and assistant commissioners in their work. For this purpose he will meet at Revelstoke all the commissioners from the interior of the province, and at Vancouver those for the const and island. The meeting at Revelstoke will be held about Tuesday of next week and succeeding days. On his return the Vancouver meeting will be held.

All the work of compiling and tabulat ing the returns will be done in Ottawa. None of it will be done here, so that Mr. Drury will require no staff of assistants other than the commissioners and enuerators which may be appointed. The census, being taken according to the de jure system, will represent the population as it was upon the 31st day of March at 12 o'clock at midnight, so that everyone born before that hour and everyone dying after it will be counted

the population. Chief officers for the taking of the cen Chief officers for the training of the sus are appointed for the provinces and territories, four for each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one for each of the other provinces and the Northwest Territories.

west Territories.

The country will be divided into census districts, to correspond with the electoral divisions as they existed for the ast parliamentary election, with few exceptions. There will be a census com-missioner for each of these districts who will receive his instructions from the

chief officer.

Census districts will again be divided into census sub-districts to correspond with polling sub-divisions for electoral purposes. The actual work of taking the rposes. The actual work of taking the nsus for the sub-districts will be assigned to the enumerators, who shall have the boundaries of their territories defined by written descriptions made by the commissioner, so that no part of the census district will be missed or be taken

y more than one enumerator.

Every officer employed in the carrying of the census is bound under oath out of the census is bound under oath to faithfully and exactly carry out his work. He is not permitted to disclose any information which may be gathered for the purposes of the taking of the census. The facts and statistics collected are to be used for statistical information, and may not be used for taxation or any other object. ion or any other object.

ation or any other object.

The work of enumerating is to commence Monday, April 1st, and will be prosecuted continuously from day to day until completed, Sundays excepted.

The population is grouped under the heads of families, households and institutions. A family consists of parents, and sons and daughters united in a living and housekeeping community, but the projections of the relatives and service of the relatives and service of the relatives. nay include other relatives and servants. A household includes all persons in a house-keeping community usually in a house-keeping community usually with one of their number occupying the position of head. Single persons living alone who have a special dwelling and carry on their own housekeeping are also regarded as households. Other persons who only sleep in a house will be included in the household wich carry on housekeeping for them, although they may take their meals elsewhere. An institution household includes establish may take their means elsewhere. An institution household includes establishments such as prisons, hospitals, etc., whose inmates, if they have no home or domicile elsewhere outside of the institution, are to be entered under the head

nome is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship. A person born in any foreign country who is a naturalized citizen will be entered as a Canadian; so also will be a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary.

Sanuary, ne said, there were twenty-five that remains to be done. This cannot be attempted until the weather is favorable for it. As soon as it rains it is the intention to thoroughly roll it, which will put it in excellent condition.

CEDAR HILL SCHOOL

takers for the proper valuation of pro-perty and other matters pertaining to census enumeration under the pro-ions of the "Census Act," which requires that it be taken every ten years. NEW RIFLE RANGE.

Work Almost Completed-Telephone System to Be Commenced To Morrow.

The rifle range, the work on which has been in progress for some time, is now practically completed, and rifle enthusiasts the city now have what is no doubt one and benches. As stated before, there are Auction Scene of the best shooting ranges in the Dominion eight targets. There are also three sets of Flag Drill, Recitation and Song local cracks who are in a position to know. Besides the completeness of its construcargets, as is well known, are situated on & Co., Montreal. the end of Clover Point, and the beach angle. The firing butts, of which there are and along the bank in such a way that at least two or three of the butts can be ared To-morrow Thomas Watson will comfrom at the same time without danger of mence the work of putting in a complete doing the party ahead any damage. The telephone system to connect the target butts are situated 200, 400, 500, 600, 800, men's station with every firing butt. He 900 and 1,000 yards away from the targets. expects to have finished by the end of the According to the rules of the Rifle Association, those firing from the 100 yard point done is to put the instruments in and lay are supposed to stand, and on that account no firing butt was erected at that point.

The butts are about 124 feet long and will accommodate a shooting party of about 40 when firing is going on for the purpose of men. They have been sodded with grass.

tive over the range, explaining all its Good Friday. points. He stated that although he had until the 1st of April to complete the work of the roadway for the rifle range it became

Women Who Work at the Loom.

Any one who has lived in a factory town and has seen the tide of human life which floods the streets when the mills "Favorite Prescription." stop for the day, will have been struck by the number of graceful and handsome and almost always cures. This stateyoung girls among the throng. Light ment is based upon the fact that of hearted, smiling, mirthful, it is hard to the hundreds of thousands tof women realize that they have just left a day's who have used "Favorite Prescription" fatiguing work. But another sight at ninety-eight per cent. have been per-

tracts the onlooker. He sees groups of fectly and permanently cured.

other women, thin of form, dull of eye, am a well woman, thanks to Dr. Pierce." languid of movement, and he realizes No woman should delay the use of that these were but a few years ago as "Favorite Prescription" if she is sufferbright and happy as their younger felling from womanly disease. The longer low-workers. It is natural to ask the womanly disease is neglected the greater cause of such a physical change, which its effect on the general health, and the not to be explained by the stress and slower the cure. There is no strain of daily labor, because there are in experimenting with other medicines 1 of a few who, in spite of years of steady when the experience of thousands of work, retain the girlish attractiveness of women proves that "Favorite Prescripface and figure. Perhaps the most im- tion" is the surest and safest of put-up ortant cause of this change is to be medicines for the cure of disease pecu found in the prevalence of ailments liarly womanly. peculiarly feminine, which drain the vitality and sap the strength. If the truth were known it would be found that these worn-out women had been working consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All under physical conditions, which, if a correspondence is sacredly secret and man suffered them would be enough to the written confidences of women are send him to bed. With throbbing head guarded by the same strict professional and aching back the wage earner plods privacy observed by Dr. Pierce and his on, feeling the she cannot afford either staff in personal consultations with to rest or pay a physican's fees, and women at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgon, feeling the she cannot afford either staff in personal every day sees her grow weary and more ical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Address

There's No Need to Stop Work or pay expensive fees in order to be cured of womanly diseases. Hundreds of thousands of weak and sick women have been made well and strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals in flammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women Prescription." The substitute medicine

strong and sick women well. "A few years ago I suffered severely with female weakness and had at times dreadful pains" writes Mrs. V. Brown. of Creswell, Harford Co., Maryland. "I went to my doctor, and he gave me scription." medicine which did me good for a while, but I would get worse again. I had a sick headache nearly all the time; was Common Sense Medical Adviser, is sent so weak around my waist could hardly

would keep cold and I could hardly do more than a thousand large pages of valuable medical information. Send 31 then lie down a while; was completely run down. Suffered from disagreeable of the head of the institution, or with their own or other household of which they form a part. The heads of families, households and institutions are rebear anything to touch me. My feet of mailing only. This work contains lies, households and institutions are re-lies, households and institutions are re-quired to furnish the enumerator with week. He had employed about ten hands ment nurchased the property processor the

some wire gates. Going to the targets the some wire gates. Going to the targets the Instructions are issued to the census first thing that strikes the eye is the wall Programme for Entertainment to Be which shelters the marksmen from the bullets of those shooting. It is built in a sloping fashion of solid stone, over which correspond with the eight targets, which are situated directly behind the wall in a direct line with these signs. One who is shooting is thus able to tell at which target he is supposed to fire Behind the wall is where the marksmen are stationed. Here to the state of the country the state of the country people always have something in reserve to spring upon their guests, and no one will start home hungry. The programme where the marksmen are stationed. Here they have a platform covered with a roof, Pritish Lion

In the background is a high board fence Song-"Lighthouse Light" ... R. Offerhaus

warning ships which may be pas The contractor, Robert Dinsdale, this Foint at the time. It is understood that the norning kindly showed a Times representa- range will be used for the first time on With the expropriation by the government

Favorite Prescription, three of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and following the advice you gave regarding the 'Lotion Tablets,' I can truly say that I am cured The doctor said it was uterine disease I had."

The sick woman who begins the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription begins the cure with the first dose she takes. Women who have suffered for long years and found no help from doctors or other medicines have found a perfect and lasting cure in the use

a complete cure, and even in these cases rekief and improveless frequent, the backhousehold duties long laid aside are taken anew with com-"I can truthfully say vorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine and deserves the praise given writes Mrs. Emma Spooner, of Lakeview Montcalm Co., Mich. Box 288. "I was sick four months and the medicine prescribed by the doctors did me no good. Finally I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for his advice. He swered in a very kind what to do. I followed

two women in each

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of this free consultation by letter with Dr. Pierce. In numerous cases such as Mrs. Spooner's when leca medical advice and treatment had failed to give redief, a letter to Dr. Pierce has been the means of restoring health.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite is only the shadow instead of the substance and is pressed on the customer because it pays the dealer a little more profit than is paid by a high-class standard preparation like "Favorite Pre-

Dr. Pierce's great medical work, the free on receipt of stamps to pay expense

lies, households and institutions are required to furnish the enumerator with all particulars regarding every person in the family, household, or institution as called for in the schedules.

The races will be designated, white, red, black and yellow. Only pure whites will be classified as whites. Children born of marriage between whites and any other race will be classified as red, black or yellow. black or vellow.

Under nationality, Canadian will be used to describe every person whose home is in the country and who has actional in the country and who has actionally and the stated, he would not have finished so completed at a much lower figure than was soon had not fortune favored him. In expected. The rolling of the drive is all landary, he said, there were twenty-five that remains to be done. This cannot be completed at a much lower figure than was soon had not fortune favored him.

Held on Friday Evening. The second of a series of entertaina layer of grass sod has been placed. In front of this are eight wooden signs bearing the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, to correspond with the eight targets, which are situated directly helped the ways less thank of the strength of the purpose of raising money to purious correspond with the eight targets, which are situated directly helped the ways less thank of the strength of the purpose of raising money to purpose purp

of Canada, having been pronounced so by local cracks who are in a position to know.

In the best shooting ranges in the first class target is 6 by 8 in the first class target is 4 by 4. The targets are of the Rock- Midnight Fire Alarm Chorus Besides the completeness of his children by 4. The targets are of the targets are the targets role. The firing butts, of which there are ven, are situated in front of the targets and along the bank in such a way that at all along the bank in such a way that at along the bank in such a way that at along the bank in such a way that at along the bank in such a way that at along the bank in such a way that at along the bank in such a way that at along the bank in such a way that along the Bayonet Exercise Parting Song Chorus

> The South African police force leave Ottawa on Saturday, sailing from Halifax on the steamer Montford on Tuesday next.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

timile County Hillitation has

Provincial Parliament

Premier Replies With Warmth to The Charges of Mr. Bodwell.

A Large Amount of Important Routine Business Polished Off Yesterday.

Victoria, March 20th. The House opened at 2.30, prayers be ing read by Rev. Canon Beanlands. The Premier's Repudiation.

Before the orders of the day were called the Premier drew attention to a statement made by E. V. Bodwell at a mass meeting held in the Victoria theatre the previous evening to the effect that the Premier and executive were controlled by the C. P. R. "I deny any such statement," said the Premier with

The Premier then read Mr. Bodwell's statement in which it was stated that the executive of the committee, although they could not control the members. He also alluded to the fact that the Premier had large dealings with the road in question. "If Mr. Bodwell thinks he can formation received from the King's come to this House," continued the Precan, he is mistaken. As far as the C. Ontario; 2. I think not; 3. The question poor, because the rich man was able to P. R. or any other corporation is con- will be further considered." cerned this charge is false. There is only Mr. Neill asked the Attorney-General one interest I have in this legislature, the following question: "Is it the inand that is the interest of British Coitention of the government to introduce system should be wiped out altogether. umbia. My holdings are so great in legislation this session to amend the British Columbia that it makes me take "Small Debts Act"? in interest in it, but I would not sell The Hon, Mr. Eberts replied as fol- they would work out unjustly. He re-British Columbia for all the corporations lows: "Yes."

and companies in it." Regarding the V., V. & E., he said he ment could not make the best bargain between the two or three charters Whichever offered the best Bill was read a third time, and finally bargain for the province he said was the one that might be taken, and for Mr. Bodwell to say that the Premier and executive were controlled by the C.

with great applause on both sides of the ing.

suggested and the insinuations made by Smelting Co. Bill was also read a second additional \$2 a head coming out of the the Premier. He regarded the charges Mr. Bodwell regarding the Premier and other members of the government to be government, but when he did so he gave leadings. in which the Premier had met them.

and said that as regards the position of the Settlers in Atlin and the Colonist referred to by Mr. Bodwell, the Yukon. The only route at present The council was charged with the finbefore stating their policy.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he rose to merely hurl back the charges which had been made in the teeth of the man who made pany also received its second reading. them. Mr. Bodwell's statement was a which he had been paid. He thought that the Premier believed that so far government was concerned, they were reading as he saw some good features guards, not governed by any corporation. Their railway policy had been prepared somesecret when he said that they had better understand the policy of the Dominion ment before bringing down their tion, when the members of the legislacwn. There was not a member to the right of the Speaker who was not in He also disapproved of the enlarged touch with the Premier, and that should be sufficient to assure the country. He was glad of the position taken by Mr.

Wartin Here at home the country that should be abandoned.

The also disapproved of the enlarged it was the duty of the state to provide the highest form of education.

An of the position taken by Mr.

The also disapproved of the enlarged it was the duty of the state to provide the highest form of education.

The bill passed without division, Mr.

Sick

at this stage to know what the Attor- sided. rey-General meant by saying that the Mr. Hayward congratulated the Min-

have some weight abroad.

the Attorney-General rose and explained must not be lowered, as these very chilthat when he said it was hurriedly pre- dren would have to compete with chilpared he meant that after the return from Ottawa they had a very short time in which to prepare their policy.

The Chief Columbias National States are the return dren from the states to the south.

He thought that the teaching of agribia Navigation and Tramway Subsidy
Act be discharged. This was done. An in which to prepare their policy. culture in the schools had been defective. Neither had they received word in regard to the part the Dominion governof the teacher rather than for the child.

ment would take in the large policy of
He hought that nature study should be whole reported and read a first time.

Mr. Brown said that he regarded Mr. Bodwell's statement as an insult to him-the Orientals, and that the fact that the self. The government had done noth-poll tax did, was some argument in its when visiting it. It also provided that ing to warrant the insinuation.

Hon, Mr. McBride also repudiated the

the C. P. R. controlled Mr. Bodwell. Perhaps some one else has agreed to pay him more, (Laughter).
Mr. Rogers regretted that so much

attention had been paid to a matter of so little importance. The Premier-It's a matter of great importance.

On motion of Mr. Martin, Bill intitul-"An Act to amend Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the 'Legal Professions Act.'" was introduced and read a first time.

Reports

Mr. Helmcken presented the fifteenth report from the private bills committee, Mr. Speaker: Your select standing

committee on private bills and standing No. 70, Petition of the Kootenay Central railway, and find that the rules with regard to publication were duly complied with, but that, owing to the absence of some of the petitioners it. orders beg leave to report as follows:

he prayer of the petition should be granted, and the standing orders sus- port ended for that purpose, and beg to re-

mmittee, as follows: Mr. Speaker: Your select standing orders beg leave to report as follows: f reports from standing or select com-

the 31st day of March, instant, and beg recommend the same accordingly. Mr. Pooley presented the seventh re ort from the railway committee, as fol-

Mr. Speaker: Your select standing out of the people in the long run. committee on railways beg leave to reort as follows.

The preamble proved of Bill intitule 'An Act to Incorporate the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company," and submit the same herewith with amend-

The report was received.

Questions.

Mr. Garden asked the Minister Has any estimate been made of the cost Would it be possible to secure the copyrights for such books? 3 If no estimate has been made, will it be done?

lows: "1. No; but I believe, from in- past. printer, that the cost of printing alone as though the public schools were charand get a bill where no one else would be 60 per cent. more than in itable institutions for the benefit of the

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend thought it better to see if the govern- the Legal Professions Act. It was read a first time The B. C. Plate Glass Insurance Co.

> Mr. Clifford moved the second reading of the Queen Charlottee Islands Railway Company Bill. The motion carried.

The Imperial Pacific Railway Com-The Premier's statement was received pany Bill also received its second read-The bill provides for a railway from Victoria to the eastern and north-Mr. Martin said he sympathized with
the Premier He regarded the charges
The Granby Consolidated Mining &

The Chilcat & Klahini Railway Com-

been without reason, and he sympthized reading of the Lake Bennet Railway harm. with the manly and straightforward way Company Bill said he felt sure it would | The powers given the trustees providreceive the unanimous assent of the ed for a division of labor where the The Premier at this stage again rose House. Its construction would prove a trustees fixed the salaries, and the counthe editor had asked him if he could not was the White Pass railway, and it had ancial affairs of the city, and yet another say something regarding the railway been clearly shown in committee that board which would not be held respon policy of the government. He had rether a the rates on the White Pass were exorted in the railway shown in committee that board which would not be held respon to the rates on the White Pass were exorted in the railway shown in committee that board which would not be held respon to the railway been clearly shown in committee that board which would not be held respon to the railway been clearly shown in committee that board which would not be held respon to the railway been clearly shown in committee that board which would not be held respon to the railway been clearly shown in committee that the railway s plied no, that they had better wait until bitant. The rates on this road would ministration of school affairs only, were hearing from the Dominion government be much lower, and work on it would allowed to demand any sum it desired, or commence at once

The bill received its second reading. The Midway & Vernon Railway Com-The School Bill.

The debate on the School Bill was re sumed by Mr. Gilmour. He intimated that he would not oppose the second trustees in cities to have \$500 realty.

The government also derived about Martin. Here at home these charges would not be believed, but they might \$10,000 from the Japs and Chinese on the Fraser which properly belonged to Mr. Curtis manifested some curiosity the city of Vancouver, where they re-

sailway policy of the government was ister of Education on the many good points of the bill. The cost of education Hon, Mr. Prentice called "order," but was yearly increasing, but the standard got from the bank. The bill was given

as the emphasized. Too little attention had British Columbia cabinet's part in it was been paid to agriculture, and the schools concerned, he was ready to disclose it were useful in stopping the drain which Metalliferous Mines Act. Section 2 was any day, but deemed it best to wait for followed this neglect by providing edu- rendered necessary, he said, by the in cation on the subject.

He pointed out that the personal pro-Bodwell's statement as an insult to him- perty and real estate tax did not touch made the mineralogist an inspector, so

charge that the C. P. R. controlled the government.

He did not think that fathers of families would object to this additional burden, considering the circumstances.

He did not think that fathers of families would object to this additional burden, considering the circumstances. In regard to requiring a realty of \$500 testing against the publication of statisit seemed inconsistent to exact it of tiustees when members of the House price of stocks. This was not the object

> be self-sustaining, and their benefits Trade had suggested the publication of should be extended to those living in bulletins, and mine owners had been rural sections. If the \$300 given to each
> High school teacher was devoted to a
> scholarship free for the children, it
>
> recessary to have legislation on the mat-Rural children were just as clever as that some such data be supplied him.

> Prince Edward island the scholarship plan was followed, and he believed it might be emulated here.
>
> He did not believe in giving certificates of qualification to those with the control of the miners' unions.
>
> Mr. Curtis commended the minister for the miners' unions.

the petitioners within time, so as to and settlements were not scattered as be enhanced if a number of am

Mr. Brown suggested that a division be not taken on the second reading, but signals. Some accidents were attributommend the same accordingly.

Mr. Helmcken also presented the sixthat it should be allowed to go to comed to the long hours engineers in charge centh report from the private bills mittee, when all the members could co- of hoisting plants were obliged to put operate to make the bill as good a one in. as possible. The educational system of to limit these. tee on private bills and standing the province was too important to That the time limited for the reception some good features, and he was prepared should make some investigation in res on private bills be extended until credit for a desire to improve the act.

for New Westminster, it was at an ex- hoped the bill before the House providpense of \$97.575. All this had to come ing for the inspection of steam boilers

The poll tax was a vicious one, and matter. the higher it went the more vicious it Mr. Neill thought the return provided We should derive a revenue out of our its sub-sections might with profit public domain. If it was true that we struck out. had a marvellously rich province, how did it come that it should be found nealready oppressive tax?

The member for West Yale had twit-Mr. Garden asked the Minister of ted the leader of the opposition with Education the following questions: 1. failure to accomplish anything while Pre-But he (Mr. Martin) had purof printing and publishing school books posely abstained from radical steps until for the use of the public schools by the the elections were held, and as a matter Government Printing Department? 2. of fact had only been in power a short

It had also been urged that the gov ernment made good use of all money. The Hon, Mr. Prentice replied as fol- This had not been the history of the

> The member for West Yale had spoken have his children educated elsewhere. That was not the spirit of the school system, and if it was to be accepted the The amendments also contemplated two different systems, and he thought taxing the cities and rural municipali-In cities the people taxed themselves for schools, and also on an average from one to two per cent. for roads, which benefitted the whole province.

while in unorganized districts they got both schools and roads free. He also took exception to the classification whereby New Westminster was placed in the second class. Yet in a year they would pass into the first class, where they would lose about \$3,-Victoria, which were six times as large. In computing the loss to the cities it should be remembered that there was the Bill also stodd over.

citizens, thus reducing their tax paying ability. totally unwarranted, and not to be tolerated in this country. He opposed the Board Bill, also received their second would be knocked out of the bill. He cited instances where this qualification

> sible for financial matters but the adeven force the council into the flotation of a loan. In the act the power of the trustees was limited to a demand for moneys to run the schools as they then exist. In the bill this safeguard was struck out.

> Other provisions also were struck out, which in the act were important safe-The government, he thought, might

provide for the supplying of text books Mr. Murphy repudiated the suggestion that he had conveyed the impression that public schools were to be regarded as charitable institutions. On the contrary, his argument through

Second Readings.

Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the Succession Duties Bill. He explained that the amendment was for the purpose of securing the payment of duties, when otherwise it might be long time before the money could

its second reading.

The Chief Commissioner asked that amendment to the bill was transmitted

crease in the number of mines and the The New Constitutional Remedy necessity for more inspectors. It also It also provided that He did not think that fathers of famaccidents in mines should be reported to where such large sums were spent re- of the government, but merely to acquire quired no such qualification.

The High schools, he thought, should ing public. The Associated Boards of

Rural children were just as clever as city children. Yet there were many children who were attending these schools who would never be of much use. In Prince Edward island the scholarship or the code was the work being employed. The code was the work being employed. The code was the work children were just as clever as clever

He did not believe in giving certain by the cates of qualification to those with academic training He favored making the bill. There had been considerable complaint among the miners in regard complaint among the number of in-

Comply with the provisions of Rule 57. they are in British Coulmbia. With a few your committee is of the opinion that amendments which he would propose in pers should report, but he supposed they are in British Coulmbia. With a few were added. It was desirable that shipcommittee, the bill had his hearty sup- judgment would be used in not enforcing the penalty where mines were shut down He warmly approved of the code of

> He thought it would be advisable be A large number of accidents were du made a political football. The bill had to unexploded charges. The department to give the department and the minister gard to the powder used in metalliferou

mines, and provide for the prosecution The minister had claimed that there of those who supplied defective powder. would be a saving of \$76,875, but according to the calculation of the member examination should be compulsory. He examination should be compulsory. He would be made broad enough to cover the

came, not in principle, but in effect. for was too complicated, and some of He also objected to the abrogation of

the clause which forbade the storage or cessary to increase by two-thirds an thawing of powder in a mine. The same applied to the repeal of the clause regarding the sheathing of a shaft. The leader of the opposition agreed with the member for Alberni, saying

that he would oppose the removal of the

protection hitherto thrown around the

The bill was given its second reading. The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Trail City Incorpor ation Bill.

The leader of the opposition asked i the question of titles in the canyon of Trail creek had been settled? The Attorney-General said the matter

had not been brought before him. The leader of the opposition said this had been the difficulty in the past in the incorporation of the place. The delay e selection of lands by the railway. while unavoidable perhaps, had been very harassing to the settlers.

He also thought that a general inco poration act could be framed to overferred to the different plans employed in come the necessity of these special incorporations.

was a law providing for general incor-poration, but these special bills accelerated the process. Mr. Oliver moved that the second

eading of the Highway Traffic Regulation Bill be discharged and the bill referred to the agricultural committee. On the adjourned debate of the Coal Mines Regulation Act the Minister of -he had seen them attempt it. Mines said that the government con-000, a larger sum than Vancouver or templated similar legislation and he

tion reminded the government that the or five dollars per week at least, while \$5 to \$6 per week for board and lodging, Eastern competition, but in others the House had then been sitting four weeks, the latter could do so for about \$2 per and that as there was a great deal of legislation ahead, night sittings should from a sanitary standpoint, very much

his reason. Mr. Bodwell's charges had Mr. Clifford in moving the second in the Muncipal Act did a great deal of or August before they would conclude. odor would always apprise one when he es anxious as Mr. Martin to hurry through. The order paper with the exception of Private Bills could be clear ed in two days.

cluded their work it was decided to defer the night sessions for the meantime. The House then rose.

MOUNT SICKER NOTES.

Lots are being sold rapidly on townsite, no less than nine being dis-posed of in a single day last week, while houses are going up all around. Several visitors from Seattle were in town last week and have leased a piece of land on the townsite with the inten tion of erecting a store in the near fu

A. Garland intends opening a general store in a couple of weeks.

The new road from the Tyee mine through the townsite to the post office is about completed, and the Mount Sicker and Duncan stage will thus be enabled to drive right through to the post office instead of unloading—as has hitherto been the case—at the Tyee camp, a distance of about 200 feet above

The dining room of the Tyee camp is

under the able management of Chas. Beaumont, whose proficiency in the culinary art is well known, and who, by the way, aside from his other duties, is achieving considerable distinction as an inventor.

FOOT ELM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The boys who have just returned from South Africa are loud in their praise of FOOT FIM It stops all sweating and chafing, and makes new shoes comfortable. 25 cts., at drug stores.

The Minister of Mines moved the second reading of the bill amending the

Bringing Joy to Many Canadian Homes.

The sufferer from cancer or tumor need no longer despair. A new way of escape from this terrible disease has been opened up, which has brough joy to hundreds of hearts here in Canada and in the United hearts here in Canada and in the United States. The knife, the paste and the plaster have at last veen vanished with all their torments, and now any cancer sufferer can take treatment in his own home without enduring any pain or inconventence. The new constitutional remedy has revolutionized the treatment of cancer. Its action is through the blood on the cancer action is through the blood on the cancer poison, which it completely destroys, and cures the disease permanently. If you declibes, after which some questions were the cost of and operated by white girls, clothes, after which some questions were cures the disease permanently. If you de- clothes, after which some questions were would extend the benefits of this school. ter. The Agent-General, too, had asked send 2 stamps to MESSRS. STOTT & sire more information about this remedy,

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker, of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. tI was recom-pended to me by a druggist as the best

The Royal Commission

Yesterday Afternoon's Session -Several Witnesses Examined -Sixteen to One.

White Merchant Tailor Gave Evidence-A Couple of Chinese in the Box.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Several witnesses were examined be fore the Royal commission yesterday afternoon. The first was D. Campbell. the merchant tailor, who touched a responsive chord among the free silver protagonists in the audience when he ointed out that the ratio of employment low to that of 1889, when he first com enced business here, was as far as his firm was concerned, 16 to 1. That is, he employed 16 hands then, and only one

Since then wages had declined about 20 per cent. The population of Victoria at that time he approximated as 16,000 having increased to 25,000 in the twelve years. The diminution in the number employed he attributed to Chinese com etition, resulting in the reduction of prices. He then compared the prices of various suits from a statement from which he elucidated the different rates The wages of his own employee were \$3 a day, and he thought white tailors wages were about \$18 per week. In explanation, however, he pointed out that such would be an average if one man was retained for any length time. If frequent charges were made the average would be decreased. Chinese worked at all hours, as far as he

could see, being always at the shop. Witness paid the same wages as were paid several years ago His profits were ess, however, and he employed one hand now, where he employed sixteen before. The ultimate result of increased Chinese immigration, he contended, would be to

Drive Him Out of Business

Other trades would, he believed, be affected the same way. He had never seen good work in tailoring by Chinese He could not say anything about the Chinese tailors' mode of living, except that he would ask that the debate stand over. | had seen them eat in their workshop. The debate on the Legal Professions As to the difference in the living prices of white and Chinese tailors, he be ieved Before rising, the leader of the opposi- that the former could not live under four week. In his opinion Chinatown was, undertaken. If not it would be July inferior to other parts of the city. The The Attorney-General said he was just approached the vicinity of Chinatown. Proximity to Chinatown, he believed, decreased the value of property. He had no idea of the proportion of Chinese who esided in separate houses. He opined that Chinese and Japanese immigration had affected that of the white classes, because the latter realized that competition with the Asiatics was impossible he had never heard people complain of and white tailors, he expressed his opin-

To Mr. Munn, the witness said that procuring their clothing too cheaply. As to the comparative profits of Chinese on that the former were satisfied with profit, exclusively, on the labor. He had mpared Chinese and white tailors' proluct, and there was palpably a difference the workmanship. The Chinese did not exercise the same care in putting the suit together. Speaking for himself, he believed it worth while to pay a higher price for the white tailors' suit, than that asked by the Chinese tailor, as the workmanship of the former was superior. The Chinese tailor could not accomplish to the difference in the cost of labor of the Chinese and white tailor, witness the Chinese and white tailor, witness aid that he paid his men \$3 per day, said that he paid his men \$3 per day, holme with the down train, travellers may be in lictoria at noon the same man \$35 per month. Charlie Bo had told der

sack coat.

Could Just Exist.

man

adopted the bee-hive style of living, it would be impossible for a white man to beard a world wo

ference must be in the labor. Both employer and employed lived under condi-

put by Mr. Logg.

The next witness was Ah Fong, one length of employment, merely as regards put by Mr. Logg. of Ah Hoy's tailors, who had been em-ployed there ten years, being engaged. In answer to Mr. Bradburn, he said ployed there ten years, being engaged by the month. Through Mong Kow, who

Learned Tailoring at Hongkong -Chinese tailoring. He learned tailoring for white men in Victoria from Ah whether Hoy. When he commenced work he was paid \$20 per month, which he re exceeded that of the cloth. He replied

per month. He

p. m., and had three meals a day. He ulterior design. In reply to the question breakfasted at 9 o'clock, after which he just referred to, he said he believed the rested and enjoyed a siesta. He work- cost of the material and labor was ab ed six days a week, and slept in the equal. store. He did not know how many earned the same as he. Witness was witness delved into statistics giving the married, his wife residing in China. He cost of cloth, labor, etc., of va sent her about \$10 (Mexican) a month- priced suits. He said that of \$5 in gold. He spent the remainder on per month taken in by his firm, \$450 was himself, his expenses for the year being represented in labor and the \$40 to \$50. He sent his mother money in material. His wages to his once or twice a year--about \$20 (Mexican amounted to about \$180 per ment) a year. Witness owned a house in China, and living was cheap, consen China, and nying was cheap, consequently his wife could exist on \$5 per The interrogator financed this at \$252. onth. He did not save money, and and after allowing for Charlie's had none in the bank.

boy. "Do you smoke opium?" Answer-"No." Continuing, the witess said he sometimes went in the lighting bill, \$10 per month, had I saloon and had a drink and to the been included in the above expense theatre, and sometimes other places. He said he had twelve lights To Mr. Foley, witness said his wife bjected to come here, because she had questions to the witness rega mother at home. He was not a dental expenses, and the replies dev hristian, and was not naturalized. He ed the fact that Charlie paid ntemplated paying a visit home, but head shaving of his empl referred to reside here permanently.

To Mr. Wilson, the witness said he veraged three days on making a coat, and made white people's and Chinaman's oats. The work in the shop was principally for white patrons for ordersometimes for white women. He sel lom made trousers.

Question-"Do you gamble?" To this was also executed by Chinar uestion the witness repfied in the negative, with the faintest indication of a employed as many white girls as could smile on his face, after which he apsed into habitual stoicism. He said white firms competing with the Ch he did not have more than \$100.

When He Was First Employed

by Ah Hoy, there were almost as many employed there in making white men's clothes as now. Asked as to why some of his fellow employees only earned \$20 per month if they knew their work, the lutely prohibited there witness intimated that that was his em- cient for ployer's business. Their diet consisted of erdinary Chinese fare, rice, meat and not think it would be profitable to er chicken.

To Mr. Bradburn, witness stated that the quality of the goods would hardly they slept in a room above the shop, and justify it. They employed white girls i five men slept there. The other five preference to Chinese. men lived elsewhere. They slept in ordinary Chinese beds with blanket, ability of wholly restrictin sheeting and a quilt. The beds were bor, pointing out, however, clean. He had never seen uncompleted own standpoint it would be difficult clothing utilized as bed covering.

the next witness, and stated that he have been established without Chinese came here on December 8th, and altogether, he had worked over two months. found some very honorable, and other He had earned just \$42, and had been quite the reverse. always ready to work. In Alberta, from whence he came, his wages averaged between \$60 and \$70 per month during the trade was done with the Yukon. The year he was there. There were no

xclusive of washing.

To Mr. Bradburn, witness said he obin the East was not procurable here. exclusive of washing. tained employment as soon as he arrived either white or Chine

To Mr. Foley, he said he could have facture, as otherwise other firms in the averaged \$15 per week if he had steady city would be able to secure the identic work. His object in coming here was to class of goods. If Chinese were exclude ascertain if there was opportunity of es- ed his firm would be affected detriments tablishing business here. When he saw the extent to which Chinese were engaged in tailoring here, he changed his get it

Wo Sang, partner in the firm of Wo Sang & Co., was the next witness, and said that he made white people's suits, that more goods would be sold to the

Employed Four Hands.

His scale of wages ranged from \$25 to me \$32. Four days were required to make population. a worsted suit at about \$2 per day including expenses. Asked as to the price for Scotch tweed, witness at first replied that he did not know what it was, but upon explanation, he was able to quote the price. Witness came from Kwong Tung when he was a little boy. He entered the matrimonial state when on his last visit to China. He could not from California, where a Chine afford to bring his wife here. He sent sion act existed and compete here, his wife about \$50 per year, in silver- ness replied that in many of the as much in a day as a white tailor. As equivalent to \$25 in gold. The remainder he invested in the business. He prentice labor at cheap wages. was a British subject, having been naturalized about two years ago. He was studying the English language at present, in this market, as well as that having engaged a teacher a little more fornia, which was keener.

tomers understand.

To Mr. Wilson, he said he never had favor restriction or exclusion of Chin make. It would be impossible for a white married man to live at the wage paid by Chinamen to employees, A single like the wage paid by Chinamen to employees, A single like partner understood it, he supplying like the wage like partner understood it, he supplying like the wage like partner like and the wage like partner like and the wage like partner like and the wage li the capital.

The commission then adjourned until feet of the exclusion would be

would be impossible for a white man to heard several more witnesses on the tailor-live at all. In his opinion, the profits ing phase of the question. The only them from \$20 to \$30 per month through which Chinese were enabled to Japanese tailor to come before the com- were tailors before they can continue business consisted in that derive mission so far was examined through an ing been employed in Yokoh

the Chinaman could purchase goods ing department of Turner, Beeton & for a Scotch tweed suit would cheaper than the white tailor. The dif-Co., who was the first witness this the labor costing the same as morning, gave evidence regarding the previous mentioned suit. He had amount of manufacturing executed by ployer and employed lived under condi-tions intolerable to white tailors. Every year the number of days in which a man could be employed diminishes—the ex-penses becoming greater. He attributed the patronage of Chinese tailors by many the patronage of Chinese tailors by many workmanship was superior to that of the Chinese, but he pointed out that the latter required watching, otherwise their

by the month. Through Mong Kow, who that the Chinese workmen usually gave interpreted, he said his wages were \$30 satisfaction in their work, except that they required watching. He always found their workshop clean.

Charlie Bo was then recalled at the

nstance of Mr. Wilson, who asked The Cost of Labor

ceived three years, when he was ad-that he would have to investigate his he did not care. vanced, gradually, until his present wage book to answer this question. Asked as To Mr. Cassi plied with, but that, owing to the absence of some of the petitioners, it was sence of some of the petitioners, it was a good coat to whether ne would produced the day and the sence of some of the petitioners, it was sentence of some of the petitioners, it was sentence of some of the petitioners, it was sentence of some of

oring. He worked from 8 a. m. to 8 plained that this remark indicated no

Under examination by Mr. Wilson,

\$60, asked with and none in the bank.

Commissioner Clue—"Must be a bad crepancy of \$138. Witness explains the discrepancy of \$138. been taken into consideratio sequently remarked that the Mr. Bradburn then put a serie

capita rate of 25 cents, and se them with tobacco. The next witness was Mr. Lenz, of th

firm of Lenz & Leiser, who, after giving a list of the goods manufactured by his firm, stated that they had a factory Employing White Hands in making shirts, underwear, etc. Worl

employed as many white girls as co nese at the present time, although believed there were some several year ago. Without Chinese, owing to the pr condition of the labor market, firm would have to import goods fre the East or California. There sufficient here now to supply the demand and if further immigration was ab speak of possible future trad ploy white men to operate made

He could not say regarding the advis ability of wholly restricting Chinese l clothing utilized as bed covering.

do without them. He stated, however that it was possible for his business to

To Commissioner Munn, witness so petition with Eastern trade. In som tainly an advantage to the firm to may

They Would Employ It. petition in trade would increase

that he supposed if they paid wa could providently do, they might cure more white labor. fair wages as any manufacturer

with profit, and found it difficult times to secure white employees. Asked as to how they could factories there was consider: playment of Chinese here man \$35 per month. Charlie Bo had told than a year ago.

To Mr. Munn he said that he could see that he people and pay a higher rate of wage than at present. Under the present content of the present content

ed from boarding the men themselves, and the wages paid for labor.

To Mr. Wilson—Witness did not think

J. W. Lorimer, foreman of the clothand labor \$8.50 to \$9. The lother than the lother than the labor \$8.50 to \$9.

No Chinese Nor White Men

many tailors in Japan who mad similar to those worn here. To Commissioner Foley, that in Japan wages we The difference between th his business here and about 20 to 30 yen-10 to month in Japan-here it women in his establishmen

were good tailors-he believed equal to white tailors. To Mr. Wilson he said that it w take him five days to make the \$18 serg

Witness intended residing

suit beforementioned. Asked by Mr. Clute if he far exclusion of Japanese, w amiably, and then replied that not know. In reply to whether the exclusion

owance for the cutting. For vees lived over the shop a Accommodation th per room. His men s which were of the English r and one of Japanese, a 1 Japanese were not in the money out the co opean custom The commission then adjourned

afternoon. (From Wednesday's Daily.) Perhaps the feature at yeste ion of the royal commiss appearance in the witness rong Lee, the fourteen-year-c Tim Kee. His father promis ite that he would bring the la escorted his juvenile hopefu rt, beaming with paternal eral witnesses were examined afternoon, the evidence on ng phase of the subject b led. The first witness was F. Gregg & Sons, who gave ev ner witnesses. He was interp for a part of the time Mr. Bra

The Japanese witness who gav ce in the morning, was recall er examination by Mr. Cassid ned the names of his employ ir respective wages.

To Mr. Wilson he said he pu es of clothing from whi nts. Subsequently he replied sidy that Japanese tailors ter than the other local Japan A. N. Sandell, a cutter for l r, was the next witness, and at the manufacturing business was in his charge. They rty to thirty-five Chinese, who for other firms as well. They rom 90 cents to \$1 per day. white women employed who earned about the Chinese were employed m ng overalls. The reason the aged was that sufficient white not be secured. There was i lty in obtaining Chinese now ly was excessive of the den Chinese were further exclude ess in which he was engaged be affected, as there was su now. He believed the res immigration would be g for the country, and did n the present tax sufficient. h articles of clothing as over ed out that these must be cheap labor in order to allow

irers to compete. Commissioner Foley, witness ere was no Chinese con perhaps sufficient white labor h 30 to 35 per cent, in order

Wages Decreasing Further hought the volume of busine reased, and in that event ould be better off than they wo ith the Chinese here.

Commissioner Munn, he if Chinese were excluded, e might be induced to come wages were increased, he b manufacturers here could c th all those on the Sound when inamen were employed. The bu which he was engaged was depe on to some extent the success of

stries. The Chinese did not Asked for an explanation regarding statement he replied that who nt was that with the prese be affected if others were not a

o Mr. Grant, he said the C

overalls and the white girls tness then gave the prices pa manufacture of pants five yes ning that the highest primade by the Chinese. Grant quoted figures to sho best class of cheap work then by white tailors, while the ended that the Chinese were in that class of work, be tailor would not undertake Chinese were deported the win reply to Mr. Potts, that the

ich he was employed wo elled to discontinue the manu overalls Mr. Foley, witness admitte nese immigration detrimental ted that of other people. As to anese he did not think they w rable as Europeans, and did e that any patriot should be l petition with an alien race loned by Mr. Cassidy, he s d his objection against the Jap

ir tendency to lower the rat He would object to other e next occupant of the witness Kwong Lee, the son of Tim was examined by President dition and counting. The receivery creditable, and were giv ent English.
apanese tailor was next exan

gh an interpreter, after which was recalled to give evider g his cost of living. He had a statement which he read rds submitted as exhibit. showed that

Under Present Conditions difficult to provide his family essaries and keep free of del i by Mr. Munn as to the o n living between here an cities, the witness expresse n that necessaries were me n this province, because loties had to be imported. oner then asked if that stitute an inducement for elop the country's agricu-es if the prices were higher tness replied that he attr

t that they were not open to the presence of Chines In reply to another qu he believed that the dir

cost of living here would t egards lumbering, which the WHY YAY

nat this remark indicated no In reply to the que ed to, he said he believed the naterial and labor was about

nation by Mr. Wilson, red into statistics giving the labor, etc., of various He said that of the \$900 en in by his firm, \$450 was labor and the remainder His wages to his men about \$180 per menth, ard bill of his employees about \$12 per month. ogator financed this at \$252. owing for Charlie's wages tness to explain the \$138. Witness explained explained

nto consideration, and subarked that the electric \$10 per month, had not n the above expense list. had twelve lights. the witness regarding in

es, and the replies developthat Charlie paid for the of his employees, at a per of 25 cents, and supplied

ess was Mr. Lenz. of the enz & Leiser, who, after give goods manufactured by stated that they had a factory Employing White Hands

shirts, underwear, etc. Work xecuted by Chinamen-such as as many white girls as could competing with the Chi were some several years nt Chinese, owing to the presn of the labor market, his have to import goods from or California. There were re now to supply the demand hibited there would be suffi-He could not ssible future trade. He did would be profitable to em-

They employed white girls in ald not say regarding the adviswholly restricting Chinese lang out, however, that from his int it would be difficult to ut them. He stated, however, en established without Chinese ence with the latter he had me very honorable, and others

men to operate machines, as

of the goods would hardly

st year a large proportion of his cas done with the Yukon. They countered very extensive com n with Eastern trade. In some ompetition, but in others they because such cheap labor as st was not procurable here white or Chinese. It was cer advantage to the firm to manuuld be able to secure the identica m would be affected detrimental they could not secure sufficien labor at present. If they could

They Would Employ It. ese were superseded by white in the province, he explained But he did not think the com n in trade would increase com tion with the increase in

ne supposed if they paid wages exorbitant than manufacturers providently do, they might nore white labor. They paid as vages as any manufacturer co profit, and found it difficult at secure white employees.

ed as to how they could impor California, where a Chinese excluact existed and compete here, witreplied that in many of the great labor at cheap wages. The en nent of Chinese here exerted ncy to prevent Eastern competiti arket, as well as that of Cali nia, which was keener. The successfully compete with e and pay a higher rate of wages n at present. Under the present con on of the labor market he would not r restriction or exclusion of Chines He knew that at one tin the United States the exclusion worknsiderable hardship on the ma urer. In time perhaps the evil et of the exclusion would be counter

Japanese tailor was the next wi and said that he employed coats, suits, etc., paying from \$20 to \$30 per month. ailors before they came mployed in Yokohama, ed \$18 for a serge suit, the ig about \$3.50, the trimmings \$3.5 abor \$8.50 to \$9. The lowest pr Scotch tweed suit would labor costing the same as in ous mentioned suit. He had

No Chinese Nor White Men his employ. His firm made clothes

r white men.
To Commissioner Munn he stated tha ss was always dull at this particular season of the year. There wer y tailors in Japan who made clothe ar to those worn here. To Commissioner Foley, witness sal

in Japan wages were increasing difference between those paid business here and in Japan at 20 to 30 yen-10 to \$15 in Japan—here it cost him tr th in Japanamount. He did not employ aen in his establishment because t er sought employment at his ness intended residing here perma

To Mr. Munn he said the Japan e good tailors-he believed they wer To Mr. Wilson he said that it wo

e him five days to make the \$18 serge Asked by Mr. Clute if he favored the telusion of Japanese, witness niably, and then replied that ot know. In reply to a question whether the exclusion would pr ficial to his business, he said

To Mr. Cassidy witness said he his own cutting, otherwise he would have to pay about \$35 per month. When he made a suit of clohtes he made some

one of Japanese, a rule genniling among local Japanese. noney out the country. The ass of people in Japan adopted

nmission then adjourned until ternoon.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

haps the feature at yesterday's of the royal commissioners was earance in the witness box of Lee, the fourteen-year-old so Kee. His father promised Mr. that he would bring the lad, and corted his juvenile hopeful int beaming with paternal pride. al witnesses were examined yesterafternoon, the evidence on the tailphase of the subject being con-The first witness was F. Gregg. Gregg & Sons, who gave evidence ng the lines of that adduced by the the commissioners and counsel.

For a part of the time Mr. Bradburn

to thirty-five Chinese, who work- once in a while. other firms as well. They earnom 90 cents to \$1 per day. ot be secured. There was no dify in obtaining Chinese now, as the asked President Clute. ss in which he was engaged would morning. be affected, as there was sufficient

ers to compete. Commissioner Foley, witness said ere was no Chinese competition ago. perhaps sufficient white labor could ured. Wages would have to dim-30 to 35 per cent, in order to close manufacturing business. If the se immigration continued, ight there was a possibility of

Wages Decreasing Further.

this country was peopled by whites, ought the volume of business would creased, and in that event they ld be better off than they would be

ies. The Chinese did not affect

ked for an explanation regarding his against his employment of Chinese lasked for an explanation regarding his statement he replied that what he bor.

Witness was also interrogated by Mr. t was that with the present num-

ed that the Chinese were super- the that class of work, because

as Europeans, and did not beat any patriot should be brought to n with an alien race. s objection against the Japanese tendency to lower the rate of Francisco.

He would object to other races ered wages.

English. recalled to give evidence re-

ved that

Under Present Conditions difficult to provide his family with ries and keep free of debt. Mr. Munn as to the differing between here and the the witness expressed the necessaries were more exprovince, because many s had to be imported. The then asked if that would country's agricultural elieved that the diminution five, nearly ten years ago. of living here would tend to

Accommodation for the tioned a conversation he had had with To Mr. Munn, he r th were of the English char-one of Japanese, a rule gen-one of Japanese, a rule geners did.

During his examination of the witness Mr. Munn said that he was not there in the interests of capital, but he desired to ascertain the exact position of capital on this question. He complimented Mr. ment regarding the cost of living.

Mr. Wison he said he purchased a year and a half ago. He came back loss of clothing from white mers. Subsequently he replied to Mr. She wife, like the others, was in China. She did not like to come to Canada. They that Japanese tailors dressed than the other local Japanese. The dressed half ago. He came back loss of clothing from white mers and retailers in the Canada half ago. He came back loss of clothing from white mers and retailers in the Canada half ago. He came back loss of clothing from white mers and retailers in the Canada half ago. He came back loss of clothing from white mers and retailers in the Canada half ago. He came back loss of clothing from white mers are competition. He believed wages were not in the country the business were the same now as thirty years ago. Asked how it was with increased transported and two children. His grandfather had half ago. He came back loss of clothing from white mers are constructed and his country he also was married and his country he allowed wages were not in the country the business were not in the country the business and retailers in the country he also was married and his co N. Sandell, a cutter for Lenz & property, and he did not therefore have

President Clute noted that Wo Hop ed was that sufficient white hands could make as good clothes as the whites. "But the price is a little cheaper?" the er Insion of the Chinese.

of Chinese and Japanese immigration today commenced taking evidence from the
present tax sufficient. As to
the present tax sufficient. As to
witness was Angus McKeown, shoe
witness was Ang now. He believed the restriction The Royal commission on the subject In the Business Twenty-three Years.

The former's work consisted to the ran nailing and fitting, and the latter ran the machines and did the cutting. The Chiaese earned from \$1.10 per day to \$1.25, and the white employees from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. No women were employed in the factory. The Chinese became expert in the class of work executed by them. If their further immigration was restricted he did not think it would affect his business in the least.

To Mr. Munn he said that he had found to Mr. Foley, witness said the Eastern shoe, for appearance, was superior he the machines and did the with the Chinese here.

To Commissioner Munn, he stated it would affect his business in the least.

To Mr. Munn he said that he had found t if Chinese were excluded, other a market for his goods in the province and the Yukon, and had sold as far east

> Engage White Labor Only. Some of his customers had complained

affected if others were not allowed was not aware of any Chinese whole-Mr. Grant, he said the Chinese sale business in the city, although he believed there were some years ago. He ralls and the white girls shirts. believed there were be positive on the

t class of cheap work then was their wives with them from China. y white tailors, while the witness To Mr. Bradburn, witness said that e women employed by his predecessors a did not work in the same room as the lor would not undertake it. If Chinamen, and they did not object to were deported the witness doing the same work as the Chinese, at reply to Mr. Potts, that the firm the time. His Chinese employees worksh he was employed would be ed 10 hours a day, and came to their ded to discontinue the manufactur-overalls. duties regularly and punctually. He could not say that any of his employees Mr. Foley, witness admitted that ese immigration detrimentally ard that of other people. As to the nese he did not think they were as allowed and the second of the habit. All he knew was that they attended their work regularly and efficiently. As employees he never experienced any trouble with them. As competition, the custom establishments supplied Eastern products from bed by Mr. Cassidy, he said he ships the Tananasa Goods were also imported from San

The Duty on Boots was 25 per cent. In certain lines the cupant of the witness box American manufacturers could compete Wong Lee, the son of Tim Kee, with those here, despite the duty.

Tas examined by President Clute To Mr. Foley, witness could not To Mr. Foley, witness could not say tion and counting. The replies what percentage of Chinese were em-ry creditable, and were given in ployed in domestic service here. It was his opinion that there were not sufficient ese tailor was next examined white women here to supply the demand an interpreter, after which J. for domestic service if a fair remuneration were offered. He did not think the his cost of living. He had pre-statement which he read, and ly in the wholesale business here withtatement which he read, and submitted as exhibit. Mr. ly in the wholesale business here without heat that the wholesale business here without his knowledge. He did not think it to the best interest of the country Empire if they should be allowed here

inrestricted. The next witness was Foo Yuen, a dealer and shoemaker, who employed three men. He made few shoes for white people, and paid his help \$25, \$30 and \$35 per month. They were energed in making Chinese boots principally, their chief product being laborers' boots, ranging from \$2 to \$3.50 per pair Including himelf there were only two Chinese engaged in this business te an inducement for people other man he understood employing three men. He was not positive on this point. ices were higher here. All the shoes made by him were Eng- stood in the box yesterday in the pers replied that he attributed lish shoes, suitable for either Chinese son of Mr. Smyth, who conducts a boot they were not opened up or white men. He had been in business and shoe establishment on Government presence of Chinese and here thirteen years, and the greatest street. The witness was evidently first reply to another question number of men he ever employed was of all a philosopher, and gave his an

for the cutting. Four of his missioner had referred to during the believed that he could not compete with to that given at the commission thus far. manners of the white men, nor would the most prominent of local Chinese, Lee he would still be considered a China-

Unwilling to Work for Less. ese himself because the other mill own- His men paid on the average \$10 per onth for board, which was supplied by him. It would be difficult, he said, for

them to live on less.

To Mr. Foley he stated he paid his men in Canadian currency. He made boots to order for white men very on this question. He complimented Mr. seldom. In China it cost a laboring man Logg for his concise and accurate state- of his occupation about \$15 per month in Chinese currency (silver) to live. It Commissioner Foley inquired if land would cost a common laborer in China monopoly was not responsible for the in any sort of work about \$3 or \$4 in far as he could see they ndeveloped state of a great portion of silver per month. He was not a memthis province but the witness, while of ber of the Reform Society, but was a the belief that possibly it was, pointed citizen of Canada. He was not a and as to honesty, in his experience in

The commissioner explained that all cently he employed one man, who did piece work. Business was quiet at presperience that British Columbia was now passing through in this regard, perience that British Columbia was now passed. The first witness was F. Gregg & Sons, who gave evidence in the commissioners and counsel.

The next witness called was Wo Hop, the Chinese tailor, who first learned tailor a part of the time Mr. Bradburn is represented by Mr. Potts of his represented by Mr. Potts of his represented by Mr. Potts of his ce.

The Japanese witness who gave evidence in the morning, was recalled, and der examination by Mr. Cassidy furnated the names of his employees and eiter respective wages.

To Mr. Wilson he said he purchased ticles of clothing from white meritage in the possession of the country of the properties of the subject to the country of the passing through in this regard.

The next witness called was Wo Hop, the knew that there was a his help. He knew that there was a him here was being continually informed by people to the country of his help. He knew that there was a heigh continually informed by people to the continually informed by people to the country of healf price by Chinese, and sometimes by white men. He knew for a fact that Chinese had employed white people to solicit work for them. He did considerably during the past few years, and he was being continually informed by people to the country of half price by Chinese, and sometimes by white men. He knew for a fact that Chinese had employed white people to solicit work for them. He did considerably during the past few years, and he was being continually informed by people to the the knew for a fact that Chinese had employed white people to solicit work for them. He did considerable order work, principally, fine shoes. This trade had diminished considerable order work, principally, fine shoes. This trade had diminished considerable order work, principally, fine shoes. This trade had diminished considerable order work, principally, fine shoes. This trade had diminished considerable order work, principally, fine shoes. The diminution of shoes in this feat they could get their work done that they could get their work do

diminished. Under existing conditions it was the next witness, and stated to send money back to support her. He was impossible for him to save money to send money back to support her. He Wages in the shoe business had not been the manufacturing business of the was not yet a Christian, but was getting was in his charge. They engaged little that way. He went to the mission on the contrary they were continually decreasing.

He favored the exclusion of the Chi-

m 90 cents to \$1 per day. There white women employed by the wife white women employed by the lies had had them made specially for were replaced by the white people the who earned about the same. the benefit of the commission. Witness effect would be beneficial. He believed the Thinese were employed manufar-overalls. The reason they were clothes. He thought the Chinese tailors recoup the manufacturers for whatever under equal conditions. He did not think loss would be sustained by them through

To Mr. Pradburn, witness said he was ly was excessive of the demand. If

"No, I think price about the same."

The commission adjourned until this

"No is the was energed would be was a practical man. If he had a chance he could earn as much as \$5 or \$6 per day -a reward for honest toil and ability. He had been

and commenced taking evidence from the present tax sufficient. As to a shoemaking and repair trade. The first witness was Angus McKeown, shoe the dout that these must be made cheap laber in order to allow manufacturer, who stated that he had been a resident in Victoria for eighteen here for \$4.50 and \$5.50, and worn here. years, and assumed charge of the manu- There were people here who would facturing business about eighteen months rather send their money East by patro- this end of their road nizing Eastern importation than He was the only wholesale manufacturer in the city, and employed about Slater shoe was not worn by the class the firmer in the city, and emphysical was not worn by the class sixteen Chinese and four white men. The former's work consisted of lasting, and the latter ran that the did not consider anybody better than the working classes, the witness replied with some warmth that the did not consider anybody better than the working war.

a market for his goods in the province and the Yukon, and had sold as far east the wages were increased, he believed to emanufacturers here could compete that those on the Sound where no inhamen were employed. The business without the Chinese, Mr. McKeown said that he intended to try, having deviated the Japanese more formidable competitors than the Sound where no intended to try, having deviated the Japanese more formidable competitors than the Chinese owing to their adaptability to the ways of this country. He did not some extent the success of other ountry. He did not consider their im migration desirable, but believed it pre-

Could Be Excluded

he designated the matter too deep for him. He could not see that British overalls and the white girls shirts, ness then gave the prices paid for anufacture of pants five years ago, ining that the highest priced ones made by the Chinese.

Grant quoted figures to show that the price of the retail business. He did not think that many Chinese brought was derived, but did not understand why British Columbia should be persecuted by the columbia should suffer for the good of the Empire. If some of the Japanese and Chinese were shipped to Ottawa the statesment there might find some adequate remedy. He knew a good revenue was derived, but did not understand why British Columbia should be persecuted by the columbia should suffer for the good of the Empire. If some of the Japanese and Chinese were shipped to Ottawa the statesment there might find some adequate remedy. He knew a good revenue was derived, but did not understand the columbia should suffer for the good of the Empire. If some of the Japanese and Chinese were shipped to Ottawa the statesment there might find some adequate remedy. He knew a good revenue was derived, but did not understand why British Columbia should suffer for the good of the Empire. If some of the Japanese and Chinese were shipped to Ottawa the statesment there might find some adequate remedy. He knew a good revenue was derived, but did not understand why British Columbia should suffer for the good of the latter point. lumbia should suffer for the good of the Empire. If some of the Japanese and quate remedy. He knew a good revenue was derived, but did not understand why British Columbia should be persecuted in the interests of other people. In the event of international trouble, he did not 'hink either the Japanese or Chinese would assist in the national defence. He did not think they were loyal enough to this countrie.

to this country.

To Mr. Foley—He did not think the To Mr. Foley—He did not think the Natal Act adequate, other legislation was necessary. The head tax would have to be almost prohibitory. If the Japanese were paid for it, he could not say whether or not they would be willing to fight for Britain against any European power.

To Mr. Bradburn, he said he had 10 Mr. Bradburn, he said he had heard that Chinese volunteered and were accepted as soldiers by the United States government in the war with Spain, but did not know what there was in it. He did not know whether there were Chinese troops in the British service at Wei Hei Wei. As to the former report, he said that the Examiner and New York World were responsible for it—and they were two of the most unreliable papers in the

The next witness, a Chinese shoe-The next witness, a Chinese shoemaker and dealer, said he employed three men making English shoes. He sold few shoes to white people a month, the remainder to Chinese. He paid his men \$25 to \$30 per month, supplying board as well. He had been in business three years, and never employed more than three men. He made principally laborers' shoes.

laborers' shoes.

To Mr. Foley, he said he could live cheaper in China than here because the population was large there and labor was cheap. The Chinese owned land in China, it being inherited from generaaborers' shoes.

tions of ancestors.

To Mr. Clute he said he imported some of his leather from Canada and some from San Francisco, none from China.

He imported no shoes from China. The commission then adjourned until (From Thursday's Daily.)

Probably the most pronounced pro-Chinese witness who has thus far given evidence before the Royal con

Were Reasonably Clean,

discussing farming. Tailoring was more in his line.

Christian.

George A. Shade, shoemaker, was the next witness, who stated that until remarks to nonesty, in his experience in Victoria, he only knew of one case in which a Chinaman was convicted of stealing shoes.

compete here, he pointed out that before the construction of the C. P. R. commercial travellers could not sell at points here or en route. He did not think that the goods sent here from the East were surplus stock. Mr. Heathorn's sales increased largely during the construction of the C. P. R. He did not favor ex clusion, or even restriction of the Chinese. He believed a white man should unlimited immigration from China should be apprehended. He did not believe the unrestricted immigration would constitute a menace to this country. He considered them docile and industrious here. If, however, a check was placed upon their immigration he did not think it would interfere to much extent with

manufacturers. Asked as to whether the unlimited im migration of Chinese would not eventually drive white labor from the different ndustries, he replied sententiously that British Columbia was very large. As to railroads, he mentioned that the C. P. R. would not have been able to construct

Without Chinamen. He admitted that if white men had been imported to build this end of the road stead of Chinese, more trade have been created, which would have een beneficial. He was not aware that almost all the failroads on the Coast that if the Chinese were allowed to come here unrestricted white labor would were dismissing white men and replac-ing them with Chinese and Japanese. He believed, however, that the employ-ment of Chinese in shoe manufacturing

gave employment to white men in tan-The white men he admitted were driven out of the fishing industry by Chinese and Japanese, but he did not believe the ndustry would ever have been established without the Asiatics. The employ-

sent their money away the result was not disastrous to trade here, he replied:

| To Mr. Foley, he knew of places and the places of places are placed in the some of his customers had complained against his employment of Chinese labor.

Witness was also interrogated by Mr. Witness was also interrogated by Mr. Foley and the various counsel.

In reply to Mr. Wilson he said he was not aware of any Chinese whole—

To Mr. Munn, witness did not believe the Japanese would make sincere British subjects. He was not convinced that Japanese would fight for Japan against Great Britain. As to how they

Chuld Be Evaluated.

To the desirable out believed it pre
"Certainly not. If a Chinaman earned the country obtained the benefit of his day's labor for that sum."

Asked if whether the white laborer who spent his earnings here was not more desirable than the Chinese, he country night, and sometimes and foundations.

Importations from China Goods purchased in Canada, the properties of the paid women \$1 per day for ironing, and no woman could iron four dozen pieces a day. The Chinese had complained the properties of the paid women \$1 per day for ironing, and no woman could iron four dozen pieces a day. The Chinese whole—

To Mr. Munn, witness did not believe the benefit of his day's labor for that sum."

Asked if whether the white laborer who spent his earnings here was not more desirable than the Chinese, he every night, and sometimes the replication.

To Mr. Munn, witness did not believe the country obtained the benefit of his day's labor for that sum.

Asked if whether the white laborer who spent his earnings here was not land from Chinese here, he replied:

They also did family work at 25 cents for ironing, and no woman could iron four dozen pieces a day. The Chinese here, he replied:

They also did family work at 25 cents for ironing, and no woman could iron four dozen pieces a day. The Chinese whole—

To Mr. Munn, witness did not believe the country obtained the benefit of his day the country obta more desirable than the Chinese, he said of course there was a difference besaid of course there was a difference to tween \$1 and £1, but it was a question between \$1 and nothing. He also menbusy all the time. The Chinese laundry-busy all the time.

Scotch whiskey. To Mr. Clute, he maintained that if a To Mr. Clute, he maintained that if a hinaman made a certain sum for a day's bor he could do what he wanted with.

He claimed that the laboring man's ctrawagance caused money to leave the labor he could do what he wanted with extravagance caused money to leave the ntry just as effectively as that sent

He had found the Chinese honest pedient and desirable. He was quite willing to see no restriction until he saw ications of their filling the country.

He did not think There Was Any Menace their immigration at present. He did Neighbors objected to their presence.

not think the Chinese quarter was worse than certain quarters in Montreal. To Mr. Munn he said they were dis-liked because they interfered with a certain class of people who had some-thing to do with the country. The Irish thing to do with the country. The Irish eastern states at one time by people in China lived on the collections in rent who formed an association to prevent from about ten mow, which amounted to the employment of aliens. Their cry \$150 in Mexican money. He conducted was "America for the Americans." He a laundry here, employing nine men, id not consider the ordinary working- whom he paid from \$6 to \$18 per month. nan, as "a thinking machine," very the charged from 25 cents per dozen up-nuch superior to a Chinaman. The wards for latindry work. His work was average of intellectual men among the whites, he admitted was in excess of that busy, and he was in debt. His rent was ound among the Chinese who came \$20 per month. He was naturalize

hey ought to be preferred. White la- There was nothing to prevent having , in spending money in this country, white men. There would be much less should not be restricted.

R. construction east of Revelstoke. The employment of whites produced no disocation of commerce, but they Did Not Settled in the Country o any extent. The wave of disapproba-

Chinese were employed on the C. P.

It was a reply to a question by the they discontinue their customs. Accommodation for the utside would cost \$3 per room. His men slept on and had three meals a day, and had three meals a day and had three meals a day

> Confederation. He was formerly em- was under the government supervise ployed by Heathorn & Co. There were he gave an affirmative reply. He believseventy or eighty Chinese employed there, and they gave satisfaction. As was the result of the action of a great was the reason he did not desire to live was th many agitators, such as Dennis Kearny, the "land lots orator."

George Henwood, of the inland rev enue department, submitted an official statement of the comparative amount of cigars manufactured by Chinese and white makers here, the quantity of leaf utilized and the duties collected. To Mr. Bradburn, witness said there

Two Chinese Factories

Fisguard street. The Chinese were paid 50 to 75 cents per hundred, and the white men \$11 to \$19 per thousand.

McCrimmon, proprietor of the Victoria am laundry, was the next witness. He employed only white labor, and paid the men from \$10 to \$15 per week. The Chinese competition in laundry business was very strong-he understood there were about 35 laundries within the city limits, employing on an average three or he could employ eight or ten more hands In the last eight years he could not say whether or no any more Chinese had gone into the laundry business. Five years ago another white steam laundry was established here, but failed. The promoters he believed moved to Ross-

land to start afresh. To Mr. Foley he said he expected to be able to continue in his line of business if the Chinese competition continues, because his patrons wanted the best work. He favored an exclusion act. So far the Japanese were not as formidable competitors in his business as the Chinese-they worked as cheaply he believ-He did not deem it advisable to allow them to come in unrestricted. He Merchants considered a large population of these Wives of merchants and laborers people here a menace to the form of government. If they were granted the lective franchise, he believed the result

would be deplorable. He opined that a head tax of \$500 would be adequate. To Mr. Munn, he did not think the \$100 head tax system had been operated iere long enough to produce a re to the length of time required, he thought

or two. He could not say how many Chinese would be

Required to Run His Laundry. but believed if they did it as well as it was done now it would require three or four times as many hands as now employed by him. His business interests would be benefitted by the exclusion of the Chinese.

To Mr. Foley he expressed the opinion

lows:

eventually have to take organized ac-He had seen Chinamen sprinkle clothes from their mouths. Had never seen them do it any other way. Chinese laundrymen were here first, and he was

ment of Chinese here, he contended, had opened the door for the employment of to still greater extent on the same creased. He could increase his business premises occupied by him.

To Mr. Foley, he knew of places where every night, and sometimes after 2

> men usually occupied old shacks that could be secured cheaply. He paid \$50 Rents paid to white landlords wed them to see where they went,

time and worked at night. He never but the laundries were running from 7 and 8 a.m., until after midnight. He did not know whether they worked wo shifts or not.

To Mr. Foley, witness said the proximity of Chinese laundries Decreased the Value of Property.

The next witness was Sun San Chong who has resided here for eighteen years, migrants were as much disliked in the herited from his grandfather. His wife but could speak but little English. He To Mr. Foley he said if the white men did not know of any Chinese women being in the same number as Chinese being bought or sold in this country. dozen wives in China, if a man wanted admitted created trade for other to. He thought Chinese and Japanese His clothes work in the country to-day if it were were manufactured in Victoria. He not for the Chinese, If it was a question boarded the men in his employ. It cost between the Chinese and white men, \$7 or \$8 per month to feed each man. boarded the men in his employ. It cost

between the Chinese and white men, he preferred the latter, but between the Chinese and nothing, he preferred the former.

The immigration of Irish into the eastern states exerted, he admitted, a tendency to drive the American labor from the states, but he contended that the Irish laborer was as good a man as the American he superseded.

To Mr. Wilson he said he believed that To Mr. Wilson he said he believed that washed for this man for years. He had To Mr. Wilson he said he believed that | washed for this man for years. He had | four men who owed about that sum, and many owed from \$10 to \$20 and \$30. Sometimes they paid him a little at times. His debtors included all classes, some living in good houses. commission adjourned until this

In reply to Mr. Foley he stated that there, even though he could not support his wife and family here. He admitted that he contemplated returning to China preferred the

In reply to Mr. Bradburn he said his oremises were kept clean—they were did not adopt it, he replied that he was sometimes visited by the sanitary inspector, who made no complaint. He

His Luck Would Be Changed and he would acquire money. He conequently changed his clothes.

the was further questioned by the all classes of cheap labor. Business has been better during the past three years mmissioners, after which Lee Cheong, ead of the firm of Tai Yune & Co., urnished a statement translated by L. Monkow, showing the Chinese population of Victoria and the amount of busiess annually transacted by them as fol-

Occupation. Chinese. 388 this afternoon. Male native born children Female native born children
Domestic cooks and servants employed Market gardeners 198 says: "I suffered untold mis Sewing machine operators and tailors. 84 says: 1 squares medicine did me no rheymatism—doctors' medicine did me no Sawmill hands 48 Cannery men

Laundrymen (employed in 40 washhouses) 197 Miscellaneous laborers employed 638 Miscellaneous laborers unemployed ... 173 Females, no occupation whatever Laborers' families

Ministers' familles Interpreters' families Total 76 The above households include: Laborers' wives Ministers' wives

Total business done by all Chinese busi- advance of an important ocean storm area, which crossed northern British Columbia to \$1,059,805,12.

Importations from China ... Goods purchased in Canada,
England and United States... 464,369 35 | Iorce of a moderate of Fuca and Georgia. These moisture laden ocean winds caused nearly an inch ment tax, business licenses (exclusive of laborers) Water rates, gas and electric lights
Ilsurance, fire

(exclusive of laborers' dwellings) Postage stamps (exclusive laborers) Custom house brokerage Real estate owned by Chinese in the city of Victoria, B.C... 296,090 25

Total capital invested in business in the city of Victoria, B. C. The witness expressed regret at the along the Coast from Vancouver Island presence of the 173 miscellaneous unsouthward to California. On Monday, the resence of the 173 miscollaneous unsurphylogod Chinese, whom he characterized as the inferior class that had been southward across the Territories, preceded southward across the Territories across the T zed as the interior class that had been by the commissioners on their visit by considerable snow and accompanied by chrough Chinatown a few evenings ago. by considerable snow and accompanied by The four females referred to with no occupation were prostitutes. The list of below zero at Prince Albert, 12 below at merchant tailors included the importers and retailer of general goods, the merhant tailor and dry goods merchant. bright sunshine were recorded, only a trace He would be please to furnish the com-missioners a detailed supplementary list

f the merchants. This information was obtained in response to circulars sent the various essablishments with a list of questions,

Mr. Clute complimented Lee Cheong on the very admirable statement sub-

mitted by him mitted by him.

Continuing, witness said he had been to China thrice since his residence here. He was married, had two children and his family lived with him. He observed both and Finglish and Chinese habits of life. He dressed as both—his trousers and hats being English, and his coat Chinese. He adhered to the Chinese. lous dealers may say there is. Recommendinese. He adhered to the Chinese ed by doctors, by hospitals, by the clergy, node of cooking, but occasion adopted the English style. He had

The Largest Chinese Business

Cheong, head of the firm of Tai Yune man. The Chinese had a separate hos

do what he pleased with it; also that the country secured the benefit of his labor in exchange for his wages.

He was the first witness in the afternoon, and stated that he employed two Chinese, one of whom he paid \$14 per week. Witness had been here since Confederation. He was formerly as formerly was entitled to its new conditions.

To Mr. Bradburn he said he believed a great many of the Chinese way were to his race, religion, habits and other deposition of the commission regarding the com better than the Chinese, but in regard to medicine he believed the Chinese doctor was superior. As to Chinese and European civilization, witness

Civilization of This Country

adopting it.

As to Eastern Canada, in reply to had some bad debts, some of his debtors having left town. Some of them owed him more than one hundred dollars. He washed for white people only.

To Mr. Foley he said he sprinkled his elections with a house of them owed him more than one hundred dollars. He washed for white people only.

To Mr. Foley he said he sprinkled his elections with a house of them of the control of the co To Mr. Foley he said he sprinkled his clothes with a brush.

Lee Sang, a Chinese interpreter, was the next witness, who said he was time keeper on Indians on the Fraser river. He lived in this country about 17 years, having come from the United States, where he lived 21 or 22 years. He learned English in the States. He wore white man's clothes one time, but a friend told him that if he wore Chinese clothes

His Luck Would Be Changed His Luck Would Be Changed the would acquire money. He conquently changed his clothes. Suestion—Well, did it change your to restrict the agricultural resources would be more extensively developed, and the flour trade with China increased. Of course, while with China increased. than during the preceding eight years. Personally, about 97 per cent. of his business was done with white people, and 3 per cent. with Chinese. As to other merchants, he surmised that in two other cases the percentage of business with white people was 80 and 60 respectively. respectively.

The commission then adjourned until

> "LEGULAR PRACTITIONER-NO RE-SULT."-Mrs. At nie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but

good-two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me-relief two hours after the first dose." Sold by Dean & His cocks and Hall & Co.-50.

DOCTOR'S WINDFALL.

(Associated Press.) St. Thomas, Ont., March 21 .- Dr. Kip

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 13th to 19th March, 1901. The chief features of the weather during ferchants' wives 61 this week were the absence of rain, and the large proportion of fine mild days. During the first three days of the week the baro-237 pressure gave way over the Pacific slope in one year, ending February 17th, 1901, the Territories. This disturbance caused \$1.059.805.12. to shift from the eastward to the southwest, and for a short time to reach the\$107,594 78 west, and for a moderate gale over the Straits of rain at Cape Flattery at the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, only a trace at Vie toria, though measurable amounts fell on the neighboring highlands, and general light rains on the Lower Mainland. The passage 9,452 25 of this storm area across Cariboo caused a 9,452 25 4,114 20 remarkable warming of the air in the val-leys between the ranges, particularly in the vicinity of Kamlcops and eastern Ore 34,274 75 gon and Washington, where the temperature rose to 68 degrees. By Sunday, the 1,511 60 17th, this storm had crossed the Rockies to 1,511 60 807 50 the Territories, causing light local snow-falls in Cariboo and portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan. From this date to the close of the week a high barometer area from the Pacific covered the western por 573,500 oo tion of the continent, accompanied by fair mild weather and light to moderate winds

> At Victoria 39 hours and 18 minutes of of rain, highest temperature was 56 on the 15th, lowest 35 on the 1sth.

At New Westminster there was .07 inch of rain, highest temperature was 60 on the 15th, and the lowest was 34 on the 19th. At Kamloops there was no rain, highest emperature was 68 on the 16th, and the lowest was 32 on the 18th.

The highest temperature at Barkerville was 50 on the 16th, and the lowest was 16 on the 19th. NO SUBSTITUTE for "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, although some unscrupu-

by everybody, for stiffness, pleurisy, etc. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

tion tax, he believed, would injure his business, and would cause a great descrease in Chinese immigration. He was opposed to any further increase, and desired to have the tax removed altogether and realizing instant benefit and entire rebecause both nations were friendly. As to assimilating white customs, he explained that some white people disliked to see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., just as in China the Chinese would object to the control of t five, nearly ten years ago.

He attributed the diminution to the decrease in the amount of business and the increase in the price of leather. He increase in the price of leather. He increase in the price of leather.

The wave of disapprobation in the with the liminent of see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., is a five applications, rubbing with the liminent to see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the chinese would not assimilate the with several contrary to see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with several contrary to see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with several contrary to see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with several contrary to see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with several contrary to applications, rubbing with the liminent to see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with several contrary to applications, rubbing with the liminent to see Chinese adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with seven adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with seven adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with seven adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with seven adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with seven adopt their dress, etc., it is a in Chinese with the with seven adopt them whith seven and the chinese was a customs, because if he removes the with seven adopt them with seven and the chinese was a customs, because if he removes the with seven and the chinese was a customs, because if he removes the with seven and the chinese was a customs, because if he removes the with seven and the chinese was a customs.

Mineral Industry

Causes For the Apparent Lack of Progress Given by W. M. Brewer

Holding of Fewer Claims by Prospectors Suggested as a Remedy

W. M. Brewer, mining engineer and correspondent for the Engineering and revenue, and the question is as to who Mining Journal, of New York, in an in- ought to pay the heaviest taxation. I terview with a representative of the doubt if there is a representative of any Times made the following observations industry in this or any other province now sitting to investigate into the Ori relative to the situation of mining in but who will claim that his taxes are

cussion lately due to the fact that the mineral industry in British Columbia 's not in as prosperous a condition as in some other sections of the world, notwithstanding the fact that the output to the world at large and especially greater than for the year previous.

"It has been asserted by some that instead of making progress it appears that we are going backward. To my way of thinking there are two principal causes for this apparent lack of progress. First, ere, to say nothing of the big mills in sons being drawn between this province

"In a free milling country, lack of transportation facilities is not of so great importance, because when the gold The remains of the late George Mcis melted into bullion, a stage coach is Rae were laid at rest yesterday after-all that is required to carry out \$1.000,- noon. The funeral took place from the 000 or more, but with base metal ores family residence, Cedar Hill road, and to custom smelting plants, or if the mine church. Services were conducted by is big enough to own its own smelter. Rev. Dr. Campbell. The members of then coke and fluxes as well as the ore the local branch of F. O. E., of which have to be transported to the smelter, the deceased was a member, attended

transported out of the country. only of the precious metals on a comparatively small scale, it can readily be son took place yesterday afternoon.

of claims one man may hold, and indirectly giving authority for restaking lands officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. rather than actual performance of assessment work. No one realizes better than myself the consideration due to the W. Williams, H. Fuller, J. Tolmie and prospector. He belongs to a class of C. Cameron. men who are absolutely essential to the community. He takes greater chances and risks while following his chosen calling than almost any other man. But while I realize what is due to the prospector, at the same time I also realize noon. The funeral is taking place from the family residence.

The funeral is taking place from the family residence.

The remains of the late Mrs. F. F. ceed with certain public road work.

Frank H. Eaton, superintendent of the provincial authorities' readiness to claims which he is compelled to work and develop than with a large number and the ability to evade doing the necessary assessment work. The trouble in British Columbia to-day is that there is too large an area of mineral bearing A private dispatch received here from ground held by prospectors and others Union to-day says that the collier Willain such a poor state of development that none of the claims really possess any value because there are not sufficient indications shown to warrant an attempt and at the same time one of the best to interest outside capital; but if one man | freight packets on the Coast. actually worth the amount claimed to Nome business. She was an iron ship, have been done by the prospector, it built in Rock & Co.'s yard, Wilmington, quire acreage when purchasing a property and there is some reason for this 335 nominal horse power. assumption, because a great many, es- How the vessel struck has been described cause the surface area of one well known twelve months ago. and developed claim was worth a reason able purchase price that consequently this one must increase the value in pro portion to the number of acres acquir ed. As a bulk of the English investors Clothe Age and Unsightliare absolutely ignorant as to mining as an industry and merely invest their money on the advice of some well known broker, generally because the propositions he has promoted have been money mak-

ers, they swallow the bait held out, and

and in the majority of cases almost impossible. My argument is that if men were only permitted to hold the number Protracted of claims that they could develop properly there would be a vast area thrown open to other men to exploit and every prospector would be able to develop his claims to such a stage as would warrant im in putting them on the market. Until either the prospectors and local investors themselves learn the wisdom of such a course from experience or else ere taught by legislation, this province will not progress as rapidly as her mineral resources really warrant.

"Some men, and mining men at that, lay all the blame on the government, but it must be remembered that the govern ment is so to speak, 'up against a hard proposition to-day.' Revenue must be raised to keep the country running. Somebody must be taxed to raise that his province:
"There has been a good deal of disthough a producing industry should be in the province to-day; and at any rate the taxation on the output must appear 25 per cent. Prospective investors as though the disposition was to discourage rather than foster the industry. For years we fought successfully against the imposition upon the output, which the farmers in the legislature of South Dakota invariably at every season endeavored to put on the product of the mines in the Black the product of the mines in the Black bia with South Africa, Australia or many camps in the United States, because the chief output from those is were expended, and a good deal wasted from free milling auriferous quartz or at every session, because of the necessity from free milling audiferous quartz or at any rate partially free milling. As a matter of fact in British Columbia there are to-day only four or five mines of this character being worked, and all of this character being worked, and all of this character being worked, and all of them would be termed small mines in cessful, and to this fact almost as much the corporation. as any other is due the present prosper-Eighty stamps is, I think, the largest ity and progress of that comparatively mill in the province—the balance are all small camp, in area covering about as mill in the province—the balance are all many square miles as the Smilkameen of only 10 stamps capacity. When we mining division, but the output of which come to compare such plants with the mining division, but the output of which 540 stamps dropping on the Alaska Treadwell ore, about 800 on Homestake I know many people object to comparible. We, the undersigned p

FOUR FUNERALS.

and in any event the product has to be the funeral in a body. The following acted as pall-bearers Messrs. Robt. 'As British Columbia is a producer Porter, N. Sabin, George Buss, Watson of the base metals on a large scale, but Clark, Ronald MacRae and F. MacRae.

competing Family services suitable to the occasion railway transportation is to the province. were conducted at the residence of her did others of the board, with the word warmen and brother, D. Stevens, No. 16 Labouchered ing of the petition, and seconded the moof progress is owing to a defect in the street, at 2 p. m. Services were also Mineral act with regard to the number conducted at Christ Church Cathed-

progress and prosperity of a mining the other day, is being buried this after-community. He takes greater chances noon. The funeral is taking place from

that he is much better off with a few St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, at 2 p. m. a by-law, to raise funds for the erection

Report That Willamette Has Gone to Pieces on Village Point.

could only hold one or two claims and She has been in the coal trade, off and on, was compelled to do assessment work for many years, and for a time was in the would not be long before he would have Delaware, in 1881. She was a double deck such a claim sufficiently developed to steamer of 2,562 tons gross, and 1,695 tons warrant the outside capitalist taking net, and of the following dimensions: hold of it. There seems to be an impres- Length, 315.6 feet; beam, 39.2 feet, and sion abroad generally in this province depth of hold, 21.8 feet. Her poop was 150 that the mining investor desires to ac-

pecially English promoters, make the claims in their prospectuses that the collier which the Pacific Coast Steamship acreage is large for the purpose of sug-gesting to would-be investors that be-Miami having been wrecked just about greatly dis

a large number of undeveloped and un proven claims lying in the vicinity of this one must increase the value in pro-

ness With Life and Beauty

find out when it is too late that probably Do you ever try to dye over your faded every acre of ground outside of the one and unsightly garments. Tens of thouseloped claim is absolutely worthless, ands in Canada do this work successful-Instances have come under my personal ly and well. To those who have not observation, during a residence of over three years in the province, where the three years in the province, where the law for assessment work has been so violated as the following, when two prospectors have recorded \$400 worth of work and were only absent from the town they started from, situated 30 miles from their prospects, four days in all. Of course this is a very exceptional case, but take the average prospector throughout British Columbia, and for that matter the average local investor in mining propositions, and we find them to be claim poor. To perform work worth

be claim poor. To perform work worth
\$100 a year on each of their claims is in

C. Brynell and bride are at the Dominion

They are on their wedding tour. many cases an absolute impossibility, hotel. They are on their wedding tour.

The Council Exceeded Usual Time Limit at Last Night's Regular Weekly Meeting.

Petition For Full Paid Fire Department Created an Animated Discussion.

There were a few subjects before the city council last night which evoked some warm discussion. The city solicitbut who will claim that his taxes are too high. Personally it looks to me as chant Tailors and Journeymen Tailors' Association, which urged that the city at once secure a lawyer to see that its

> was a difference of opinion as to whether the city should retain a lawyer for such a purpose. Ald, Cameron and Ald, Beckwith thought that the city should be represented, the latter going the council was of opinion that the

Mr. Bradburn explained that he was not acting in conflict with his duties, his agreement with the city being such as

After a full half-hour's discussion the After a full half-hold states and filed.

Another topic, prolific of much debate, was a petition from two hundred citi-

We, the undersigned property owners, ratepayers, licensed holders or taxpayers, of South Africa and Australia, it is quite and sections of the United States, but the city of Victoria, realize that the time evident that so far as this class of min when we come to consider that it is has now arrived when it is expedient that ing is concerned, British Columbia is in experience and the ability to draw com- a permanent fire brigade should form part parisons from actual observation which of our municipal government; and in view "These statements lead up to one of gives value to the opinions of the states- of the good results of fire prevention and the main causes of the apparent lack of progress, which is that in any base metal country there must be adequate transportation facilities provided in order to better and more effectual safety to life and property would ensue;

Therefore, we, your petitioners, respect fully suggest that the recommendation nov before you, that the brigade he put on a permanent footing, be as soon as possibl arried out, and we will in the future render every assistance to those aldermen it is necessary to transport either the ore later from the First Presbyterian who by their action in the council bring about this desirable and necessary change.

Ald. Beekwith took objection to the wording of the petition. He considered that there was an inference of intimida tion in it, and accordingly moved that it be returned with the request that the clause "and we will in the future render every assistance to those who by their action in the council bring about this desirable and necessary change," be struck

out.
Ald. Yates also found complaint, as did others of the board, with the wordtion, but Ald. Stewart wanted to see the request of the petitioners carried out. It was finally agreed, however, to lay the petition on the table to be taken up with the estimates.

In the course of routine, a letter was read from Hon. W. C. Wells, chief com-missioner of lands and works, advising the council that a survey of the proposed ad to Cadboro Bay was now being

F. C. Gamble, of the public works de

of a new High school.

Ald. Beckwith thought the request should be granted. He wished to correct an erroneous impression held in effect that the council opposed the erection of a new High school. He moved that the communication be received and filed and the city solicitor instructed to prepage a bylow in accordance with the pare a by-law in accordance with the

Ald. Yates seconded the motion, but Ald. Brydon did not wish action to be taken at once. The motion was car-

H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P., drew attention to the fact that the District Pow-er & Telephone Company's bill was now before parliament, pointing out one of the clauses for the council's consideration, giving certain rights which the board might object to. According to the measure a telephone company might be empowered to instal itself in this city without the council's consent in the mat-

legislation and referred to the disadvanlegislation and referred to the disadvantages of a second telephone system, for one reason that a double service meant two telephones, thereby entailing an increased expenditure, and for another that additional poles and wires would greatly disfigure the general appearance of the streets.

Ald: Cameron thought a resolution should be passed in open council to protest against the legislature giving a fran-

should be passed in open council to protest against the legislature giving a franchise to any new company which could infringe on the preserves of the city. He thought it a high-handed proceeding on the part of the legislature, and suggested that the council take steps to have the clause in the bill affecting the matter struck out.

Ald. Williams was of opinion that any thing meaning the expenditure of \$1,000,000 or more in the city should be carefully considered.

It was finally resolved that the committee on legislation be instructed on behalf of the city to oppose the principle incorporated in the District Power & Telephone Company bill, now before the House, of giving concessions and privileges in the city of Victoria without the consent of the council. The thanks of the board to Mr. Helmcken for drawing attention to the same were thereupon

ing attention to the same were thereupo C. A. Holland again requested that the opening up of Ontario street be pro-ceeded with. Referred back to the com-

mittee.

H. Stagthagen sent in a complaint about the Farly Closing by-law, which communication was received and filed.

Thomas Earle & Co. wrote, asking on behalf of the owners for some \$97 reimbursement for damages sustained through the bursting of a water pipe at their coffee mills. Referred to the city solicitor and city engineer for report solicitor and city engineer for report.

A. Maxwell Muir requested the

moval of three large trees in front of a proposed residence which will face the park. Referred to the ctiy engineer, vith power to act.

Mr. Hutchison, city electrician, recommended the appointment of J. A. Lorimer as lamp trimmer. Approved.

A letter was next read from the Nanaimo council enclosing a number of amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act and the Municipal Elections Act for the board's consideration and cooperation in effecting the desired legislation.

Lee & Fraser and other real estate dealers sent in a petition objecting to the levying of a special tax on them, which was received and laid on the table to be considered when the estimates are relief work in their own way. Lastly, the majority of people, rightly or wrongly do aken up, this course being the one pur ned on the mayor deciding an equal Accounts to \$2,200.68 were then pass-

ed, and after the reading of a report om the home committee reco from the nome committee recommendation ing that John Bings be admitted to the Old Men's Home, which recommendation was approved, the council adjourned at 11.10 o'clock, the session having been extended to that time by unanimous

J. B. BENNETT,

Secretary Relief Committee.

the estimates is to be held on Wed nesday evening.

THE DATE CHANGED.

Natural History Conversazione on the 27th-Historical Section Organized.

A meeting of the Natural History Soiety was held last night, when the arrangements were completed for the forthcoming conversazione. Owing to interview the government on the Nanaimthe date selected conflicting with Madame Modjeska's visit it was decided to change it to Wednesday, the 27th instant.

A meeting of the historical section was heid, when it was decided that the following constitute the objects of the so-

The fixing of historical landmarks, and the erection of monuments to permanently indicate them throughout the pro-The care of old cemeteries and old

The collection and preservation of original maps, prints, manuscripts, photographs, drawings, paintings, autographs, coins, tokens, stamps, scals, crests, books, peculiarly relating to the province or to the west.

The collection and preservation of stories of pioneers gained by interview st.ll alive or otherwise. gether with all journals, diaries, files old newspapers and whatsoever else i available respecting them.

The collection and preservation of everything relating to the Indians, past and present, language, legends, habits, customs, implements, and prehistoric relics, as well as the demarcation of old battle and burying grounds, and feasting The study of the origin and meaning

all place names. The transcription of church records. The collection, preservation and classification of local records of institutions, such as fire companies, fraternal and benevolent societies and the like.

Preserving records of early voyages, explorations, settlements, trail and railway building, pioneer steamboating, hroughout the province, having sim

bjects in view. Historical exhibitions Geneological data and any other matter of historical interest

It was moved by W. F. Robertson, seconded by Canon Beanlands, that the Society co-operate with the Geographic Board of Canada in fixing the spelling of names of places in British Columbia in accordance with the plan adopted by the board for that purpose, and that in that connection the following recommenda-

That a standard of pronunciation be ndicated as well as of spelling: That a standard of pronunciation be indicated as well as of spelling;
That the information afforded respecting names should include as complete an historical record of each as possible to obtain, including origin and meaning;
That for this purpose a circular letter, in which the information sought may be presented in tabular form, which when filled out would become a document of original reference and a record of great

original reference and a record of great value, should be prepared and circulated among members of the society and other persons likely to afford the desired inormation; That the society should from time to

time make recommendations to the Geographic board as to certain names that should be perpetuated. The resolution was unanimously adopt-

Mrs. J. S. Gibson, of Chemainus, left or a visit to Seattle last evening by the steamer Rosalie.

COLDS

The quickest relief for a cold is by Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

You will find the edge taken off in a night; and, in three or four days, you'll be wondering whether that cold amounted to anything anyhow.

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That's relief. If you tackle it quick, the relief is quick; if you wait, the relief won't come-you know how colds

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto,

To the Editor:-In your paper a few days ago appeared an article under the heading, Bagar Fawcett again drew attention to the want of a light on Craigflower road in the place where a young lady was recently knocked down by a highwayman. Referred to the electric light comanittee.

E. C. Harris once more complained of a bad drain in front of his residence. Referred to the city engineer for report.

J. L. Raymur recommended that the petition from J. Tait and others for a water connection be acceded to if there is sufficient pipe for the work remaining over from the Fourth street undertaking. The cost, he estimated, to be \$250. Approved. can believe the statements of Rev. Mr. was necessary for their people, and the balance would go to the white fund. The

culty of arriving at a just proportion be tween our own people and the Asiatics was majority of people, rightly or wrongly, do ese, and many stated that they would not Japanese. To overcome these difficulties the committee decided to make it a white

Secretary Relief Committee Cumberland, B. C., March 16th, 1901.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Nanaimo, March 20.-This morning at the esbyterian manse Rev. W. B. Cumming united in marriage Jos. Carrall and Miss Isabel Fulton, daughter of the late Robert Fulton. The happy couple left by the morning train for Victoria, en route for San Francisco, where the honeymoon will be

A deputation of the city council and board of trade left for Victoria to-day to a Alberni railway subsidy.

A Russian Finn, named Herhlah, was badly injured in Extension mine by a fall of rock. His leg was broken and his thigh fractured. He also sustained internal in

KILLED BY AN AVALANCHE.

London, March 19.-A special dispatch from Rome says eight soldiers and customs officers have been killed by an avalanche near Lake Como.

burying grounds being at present neglected, and particularly the transcription of important epitaphs and inscriptions. SEGURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



Tery small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS

FOR BILLIOUSHESS., FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION 25 Cents Purely Vegetable. Steam Cond

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

property with me. I am making a specialty of farming lands, and at the present time can dispose of your property if prices are

J. E. CHURCH.

BROKER, 14 TROUNCE AVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Cassiar Central Railway Company, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of British Colembia, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to declare the Cassiar Central Railway Company to be a body corporate and politic within the jurisdiction of the Parliar of Canada, and the company's railway to Canada; also to authorize the company to exercise running powers over and to the use and operation of the property of other railway companies and to make such arrangements for conveying or leasing the company's railway and its rights and powers as is usually given to railway companies in their Acts of incorporation; and for other purposes.

H. B. M. SIVERIN.

Solicitor for Said Company.

Dated at Ottawa, this 18th day of January, 1901. be a work for the general advantage Canada; also to authorize the company

WANTED—Bright men and women can-vassers for "Queen Victoria, Her Life and Reign." Introduction by Lord Duf-ferin. A thrilling new book. Sales mar-vellous. The Queen as girl, wife, mother and monarch. Reads like a romance. Grandly illustrated. Big commission. Books on time. Lots of money in it. Send for free prospectus. The Linscott Pub-lishing Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake Pistric 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanic road, comprising 51 acres, nearly a cultivated, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to John Blad

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VOL. 22.

Tien Tsin Situation

Arrangements For Simultan Withdrawal of Troops From Disputed Territory.

The Affair Will Not Disturb F tions Between Britain and Russia.

London, March 21.-In the Hou Lords to-day Lord Lansdowne, di issian boundary pillar occurre government instructed the ster at Pekin, Sir Ernest hat Great Britain was ready ne facts to Field Marshal von V e, on the understanding that if was found to have commit egularity it should apologize

ction of the siding should be ed under whatever conditio marshal thought fit to impo ord Lansdowne) was glad to d heard this morning from the E bassador at St. Petersburg that issian foreign minister, Count the the two grands and that they e to reserve all questions of titrictary rights for the two grands, and that in the meanwhile orthwith sent for the withdra troops on both sides from the d plots. Great Britain had e red, and thought be carried out to Field M Waldersee's satisfaction.
ord Lansdowne added that
sdorff had expressed a very mo se for friction between the tree ments, and since the receipt of asdorff's proposal the government of the military authorities to the simultaneous withdray ops to the satisfaction of Fi all von Waldersee, so that the no room for a new misunder regard to matter of detail.

only a very small matter of ary, in the House of Commons sured Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartle be government considered the orthern Russia and China.

expressed the hope that the negotiations showed the

Withdraw To-day. kin, March 22 (2 a.m.)—Cou dersee, Gen. Barrow and Gen Wogack has agreed to Russian troops from the bund at Tien Tsin, provided t also withdraw. He insis a guarantee that work on t siding should not proceed u er had been diplomatically a: proposal and stipulation w-tory to Gen. Barrow and w

insequently the British and is will be withdrawn at 5 (Friday) morning, thereby ble at present. rders have been issued, however, british officer shall "sleep of to go to dinner without fur address to the adjutant. The baddress to the adjutant. The swill return to the ships. Admiral Seymour objects to any stralian naval brigade who volton for service on the railway reme military authorities say he de derstand the situation; that his ence is uncalled for, and the stralian marines are just the ded.

Russians have ordered a re oceed from Port Arthur he arrangements made by Gen , the French commander, are i as completely satisfactory, a ger of collision between the the French is considered obvia

Fighting Robbers. March 21.-The officer the German troops in the war office here that complaints of the inhabita robbers has been dispers reiss with a squadron of cl age 48 kilometers from Pacitics were liven of the robbers were wounded, and the others were soned and handed over to the Clart for trial. Hajor von Muhlman started for grant with three companies of try, a squadron of cavalry a in of mountain artillery for a the eastward of Tao Makuan. Seeding against a large band of S.

ndon, March 22.-A pessimist aken by the foreign office of the liate future in the Far East, in the settlement of the Tien Tsin t, and entertains grave fears itions between Japan and y shortly reach the danger p udging from information obt ious official quarters in our has confided to at least owers her determination t costs any secret agreement en Russia and China, by ormer could secure territo advantages contiguous to ritish government has rece confirmation that the J mobilizing, but it would sed to learn that such w

VITALLETS,

HEALTHY AND

HANDSOME

WOMEN.

highly placed British official sentative of the Associated
"All Japan wants is d against Russia. This she h far as Britain and Germany a ned, and I presume so far ited States government is con-longh I do not imagine for ou hat any of the powers me be drawn into a war b