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**ASTORIA**

Children. Castoria is  
Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops  
It contains neither Opium  
tic substance. It is Pleasant  
years' use by Millions  
s Worms and allays Feverish  
thea and Wind Colic. Castoria  
les, cures Constipation and  
mulates the Food, regulates  
of Infants and Children, giving  
p. Castoria is the Children's  
friend.

**Castoria**  
"Castoria is so well adapted to children  
that I recommend it as superior to any pre-  
scription known to me."  
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SIGNATURE OF  
**Fletcher**  
EVERY WRAPPER.

**Dutton's Little**  
**Anti-Costive Pill**  
Cure Constipation, Dyspepsia and  
iousness.  
25c to Any Address.

**OWES, CHEMIST,**  
VICTORIA, B.  
received

Invited to call and inspect our  
lines of Spring Goods, which we  
cannot be beaten.

**& Co.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRYGOODS**

**Do You Want**  
**To Sell**  
All or part of your farm? If so, let me  
property with me. I am making a special  
of farming lands, and at the present the  
can dispose of your property at prices  
right.

**J. E. CHURCH,**  
BROKER,  
14 TROUBEN AV.  
NOTICE.  
Notice is hereby given that the Canadian  
Central Railway Company, incorporated by  
an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia,  
Canada, at its next session, for an Act  
to declare the Canadian Central Railway Com-  
pany to be a body corporate and to provide  
within the jurisdiction of the Parliament  
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  
use and operation of the property of other  
railway companies and to make such  
arrangements for conveying or lowering  
company's railway and its rights and power  
and its rights of incorporation and  
for other purposes.

**\$1.50 Per**  
**ANUM. \$1.50**

VOL. 22.

# Chinese To Blame

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 difficulty has been arranged. The misunderstanding was due to the Chinese granting the same concession to the two nations. 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 announcement of an arrangement having been made, and the officials are rather inclined to doubt that such an arrangement has been arrived at. They say the original concession was given up by Russia.

The afternoon papers welcomed the latest news concerning the awkward situation of affairs at Tien Tsin as indicating the probability that the forces of Great Britain had been saved by the intervention of the non-interested powers.

Professor Douglas of the British museum, expresses the opinion that there is only one way to stop Russian aggression in China, and that is for "the three most interested, America, England and Japan, to combine in China."

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

Gen. Wogack says the trouble was caused by the unaccountable interference of the British in the affairs of the Russian concession, and he adds that the siding will not be continued unless he receives orders from his superiors.

Field Marshal von Waldseev is expected here to-day. Both 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 a childish outbreak against the orders of their general. This commander had forbidden the French soldiers to enter the British concession, due to Gen. Horne Campbell's request, after almost every resident and chaplain of the railway station in insulting words, refusing to pay for purchases, acting riotously and abusing American and British soldiers.

Gen. Voyron, the French commander, recognized that this must stop, and ordered the French soldiers to keep in their own concessions. Gen. Horne Campbell was perfectly satisfied that Gen. Voyron was in harmony with himself, and anxious to maintain order.

# Question of Commission

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

Mr. Bennett's Proposal to Impose a Tax on Imported Lumber.

Ottawa, March 20.—In the House to-day, 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 Province, Vancouver, under the date of November 24th last, in which it was stated in an interview with Hon. Clifford Sifton that a commission was to be appointed to inquire into the mining industry.

Mr. Edwards, a lumberman himself, proposed to incorporate the Canadian National Railway and Transport Company to run from Collingwood to Toronto, with a branch to the westward.

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# Threaten to Wreck Mine

Convicts Kill Mules and Are Prepared to Resist the Authorities.

Serious Trouble Is Feared If Deputies Are Sent to Quell Mutiny.

Leavenworth, March 19.—In the Kansas state penitentiary coal mine at Lansing, 284 prisoners, who went down into the mine on Monday morning have mutinied and are holding fifteen guards as hostages.

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# The Army And Navy

Salisbury's Reply to Questions Regarding Inquiry Into Conduct of War.

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

London, March 18.—The Premier, Lord Salisbury, replying in the House of Lords to-day to an inquiry on the subject of an investigation into the conduct of the war in Africa, said the government had not made any promise to institute an investigation. He feared that a full, just and equitable inquiry would lead to a renewal of the same species of regrettable discussion as occurred during the exchange of speech between Lord Wolsey and Lord Lansdowne.

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

In the House of Commons, Hugh Oakeley Arnold Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, explained the naval proposals of the government. It was proposed to have 154,575 men available to man the fleet, of whom 118,025 should be on the active list, 23,650 on the Royal Naval Reserve, B and 7,500 on the Royal Fleet Reserve list.

"The government," he went on to explain, "would ask for 250,000,000 for construction, the largest sum ever appropriated, out of which 33 new vessels were to be started."

Proceeding to analyze the estimates Mr. Forster alluded to the condemnation of the Belleville boiler. He declared that even with the delays in pending construction England held pre-eminence in the rapidity of shipbuilding. The admiralty held no exaggerated notions as to the value of submarine boats. He remarked, "but we have collected a great deal of information which it is proposed to use to the full value."

Mr. Wm. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, gave notice of a motion to be made at 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 appear on the new coins, and if so, what particular faith was meant.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that so long as the King's titles remained unaltered, they would appear on the coins. Then Mr. Redmond protested, and was called to order.

Professors Mobbed.  
They Attempted to Remove Crosses 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 morning the students discovered that the students had gained entrance and nailed crosses to the walls. The officials commenced to remove the religious emblems, and were assaulted and insulted by the students. The matter will be discussed in parliament.

Voters Used Guns.  
Fight at Polling Booth in Kentucky Ended in Ten Men Being Wounded.

Chicago, March 19.—A special to the Chronicle from Lexington, Ky., says ten men were wounded in a bloody battle 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 to 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 ground. They were carried to houses, where physicians stated that none would die.

Austrian Empire.  
Will Probably Go to Pieces After Death of Present Emperor.

New York, March 18.—The London correspondent of the Herald cables an interview with a gentleman who knows very intimately the doings and sayings of the Austrian court, said he: "After the death of the present Emperor nothing can hold the Austrian Empire together. The German provinces will, without any kind of doubt, insist, as they have already expressed their desire on going over to Germany. The Czechs will be for independence, but under Russian protection. The Hungarians will seek independence and ask for more sea coast in addition to the port of Fiume. The Italian provinces will go over to Italy."

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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 Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations...

Nov. 14th, 1896. Mr. F. J. Patterson, Some time ago...

Sept. 26th, 1900. NEW DUNSMuir: Somebody with an aching back...

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Endorsed The Road

Victorians Hold Up Both Hands in Favor of Subsidizing the V. V. & E.

Mass Meeting in Victoria Theatre Last Evening an Enthusiastic One.

The audience that filled the Victoria theatre last evening may safely be said to have been a representative one...

The mayor next called upon Mr. Bodwell, who was well received. His speech was brief, greatly to the point...

Some rather brilliant theories were advanced by one of the speakers, who gave the premier a few hints regarding the manner in which he could increase his wealth...

The meeting was not at all a protracted one, in view of the number of speakers, the proceedings terminating by 10:30 o'clock.

When this road was constructed there would be connection with a trans-continent line and the Grand Trunk system...

The company shall not own any of the branch lines thereof or any lines leased by the company or under its control...

The first speaker was ex-Mayor C. E. Redfern, who desired to make a few remarks on the principles involved in the railway construction in this province.

He then reminded his auditors of the fact that in the legislation passed in 1897 offering a subsidy to any company constructing a road from the Coast to Pentiction...

He referred his auditors to the fact that in the Colonist absolutely no editor has ever since the V. V. & E. had appeared.

He had heard that the government intended to appoint a railway commission to inquire into the subject of railways, and that the government contemplated bringing down a series of railway specifications to hold them up for railway companies to compete for...

Whereas railway competition in the matter of rates and service is absolutely necessary for the proper development of the great mineral resources of British Columbia...

The following appeals were disposed of in the Full Court yesterday: Bird vs. Veith—The appeal dismissed with costs.

Whereas it is the duty of the captain or senior officer of any ship or vessel or conductor of any railway train in which liquors are being brought into the Yukon Territory...

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He thought many years had been lost in the delay of this great question. He deplored the introduction of political matters at the meeting...

He had the honor of introducing the Victoria Terminal railway matter, and referred to the great majority by which the by-law was passed in Victoria.

He favored free trade in railroads. The more railway enterprises this province had the more advantageous it would be to its interests.

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DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

"I believe the presence of the Chinese in our province to be an industrial and moral menace." Such is the evidence of Rev. W. L. Clay, given not in the witness box at the instance of a "working" or any other denomination of demagogues, but in the pulpit of a church of one of our principal religious denominations. This testimony is particularly interesting at this time, because it is so directly at variance with the beautiful altruistic and theological theories which gentlemen in the East without any practical knowledge of the subject delight to weave and to promulgate. Mr. Clay as a Christian believes that it is his duty to do all that lies in his power to secure the preaching of the gospel to the heathen at home or abroad, but he has the interest of his own province sufficiently at heart to recognize and speak of the injury which it is suffering now from the influence for evil morally and the unwholesome commercial and industrial competition of Mongolians. The Christian workers of Victoria know that the Chinese nature better than most of us. They have had practical experience through more or less intimate relations with them in teaching and instructing. Their zeal has been tempered by practical knowledge of the race the depth of whose degradation has aroused their sympathies. There are no missionaries in British Columbia, we believe, who advocate the levelling down of barriers and the admission of the coolie hordes in order that we may "do them good." That is a beautiful, airy, romantic, high-flown theory or doctrine which has a truly "lovely" flavor when promulgated in tender, soothing tones before a luxurious Eastern congregation. Here in the West the enchantment lent by distance is entirely lacking. It is a condition—and a very loathsome, unhealthy condition—and not a theory which confronts us.

There are few in British Columbia who do not strive to do by the Chinese as we would have them do by us if we were pilgrims and strangers in their country. But the testimony of the classes of the community which have thus far been heard by the commission leaves little room for doubt that at least nine-tenths of our population think that they should be either excluded absolutely or a tax imposed which would amount to the same thing. Capt. Wolley in his characteristic style expressed the opinion that there were only two courses open: to admit the Chinese freely and set them apart as a heathen race or to shut them out absolutely. It is obvious that the former course is impracticable under British institutions. Besides it would involve the practical expulsion of all the population with which they are entering into active competition, and whom they are now gradually driving out of business. They can never become assimilated with our race. The very idea is repugnant beyond measure. We want to see the British Columbia of the future white and British, not inhabited by a hybrid race with all the ennobling virtues of the higher type obliterated and the vices of Caucasian and Mongolian flourishing and sinking the unfortunate combination into depths beyond conception. These things being so; assimilation being out of the question and a system akin to slavery being foreign to them. These things being so; assimilation which we do not desire and which can never be incorporated in the body politic be forced upon us by theorists who will not take the trouble to properly inform themselves?

As the sentiments of our people are so pronounced, we conceive it to be the duty of all in authority, provincial or municipal, to do all in their power to place the facts before the Dominion Commissioners. The future of British Columbia is in a great measure dependent upon their report to the government.

BOTHAS DECISION.

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 means that the Boers will sullenly struggle along until all those under arms are captured. That is the aspect of the case which at first presents itself. There is another and more disquieting one. Their faculty with which commandos are transformed into apparently peaceable farmers is well known. It has been one of the disquieting and—from our point of view—repulsive features of the war. It has resulted in what can be given no other name than wholesale murder, even in this murderous business 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 such that the British authorities will deal with them we cannot even guess. It has been pointed out already that it is perhaps well that the war should be prosecuted to the extreme end. It will insure permanent peace, but at great cost to some who are irreconcilable. A Boer writer, one who favored the course of Kruger because he thought the British were responsible through their vaccination for the outbreak, points out in the London Times that it is in the interest of all concerned that his countrymen should this time learn the lesson thoroughly that the British have the backbone necessary to complete a work which they

take in hand. Sentimentally this gentleman is in favor of a great South African republic, but as a practical man he admits that British rule is cleaner and juster, and that he would now prefer to see it established permanently. His wish will be gratified.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It would be most gratifying indeed to see some measures taken to overcome the disabilities which shippers of lumber from British Columbia are compelled to contend against at the present time. The construction of a local fleet would probably achieve that end if it could be carried out without the imposition of too great burdens upon the people. We suppose the idea is to build wooden ships, steel vessels being beyond the scope of our operations at the present time. It may be that the former are specially adapted for the carriage of lumber and that they are at no disadvantage when pitted against the products of British and foreign yards. In all other lines of the transportation business the lighter steel vessel has triumphed and the days of the wooden ships have passed away. Some of the ports in Eastern Canada were at one time the busiest in the world in this line of industry, and their output was in great demand. With the application first of iron and then of steel to the business the sceptre of supremacy passed from them, and the existence of these great yards is merely a memory.

All these things are no doubt within the ken of and have been fully considered by the advocates of the scheme for the placing of one of the most important industries of British Columbia on terms of equality with its competitors. It is a matter which should receive, and no doubt will receive, the fullest consideration before any course be finally decided upon. As far as can be judged from the tone of the papers of the United States the Shipping Bill brought before Congress at its last session meets with little favor. It will impose great burdens upon the people generally for the benefit of an industry which is already sufficiently protected in all conscience. Still it is never possible to predict what course the eccentric legislators of the United States will do. They are so indirectly responsible to the people that public opinion has little effect upon them. The United States has long been afflicted with an ambition to "do" British all along the line, and perhaps a determined assault may be made upon the strongest point in that line, the shipping industry. The struggle will be an interesting one, and British Columbia has more than an indirect interest in it. We can never hope to compete in the bounteous business with such a bill as that under consideration at the last session of Congress.

VIEWS OF A CAPITALIST.

Whatever one may think of the fate which awaits British Columbia if the views of Mr. Kirk should prevail, he cannot but admire the frankness with which that gentleman expressed himself as a witness before the Chinese Commission yesterday. As a capitalist he considers that larger returns would accrue from investments if all—we suppose we may say all—mechanical operations were carried on by coolie labor. The consequences of such a state of affairs upon the country are not considered at all. The security of capital and the regularity and fatness of dividends are the supreme considerations. We believe Mr. Kirk did to a certain extent qualify his rather sweeping statements as to the occupations into which he would put his cheap labor which he considers a necessity in order to compete with Eastern industries. He would exclude the Chinese from certain fields. The experience in British Columbia has been that they refuse to be excluded. Turn them out on clear the land and they will turn in and till it afterwards. Some of the farmers contend that they must have cheap labor; they are now finding out that a low price for labor means a low price for goods when the Chinese rise up in competition with them. It is not necessary for a man to be in the tailoring or the bootmaking business to observe the inroads which Orientals are making into them. Neither does it require the testimony of a tailor or a shoemaker to convince one that white men cannot possibly live in competition with Mongolians. It is contrary to all experience also for a man in another line of business who patronizes a Chinese merchant because his goods are cheap to assume that he will be exempt from the competition which he is encouraging against his neighbor. Certainly if the views of capital as set forth by Mr. Kirk prevailed, if industries were handed over to coolies with white men to merely superintend operations, there would not be a brisk market for the goods of white merchants, there would be little demand for the services of doctors and lawyers, and the newspaper men would be of the variety who write up and down the page. As Mr. Kirk says, the workmen would be compelled to go East, but is he sure that the Mongolians would not follow them? The capitalists there would require cheap labor also to keep pace with the products of our enterprising province, and the fate of Canada would be that of British Columbia. Capitalists would not care to dwell amid the unwholesome surroundings which had been produced for their benefit. They would prefer life in regions where the amusements and delights of society were available, and Canada, the land from which we hoped so much, the land of untold wealth in mine, forest, field and waters, would be handed over to be

picked to the bones by the cheap labor of the Orient.

We admit that white labor is sometimes unreasonable in its demands. It is prone to look at matters entirely from its own point of view and to give little consideration to the conditions which surround capital. But the worker here is not so vastly different from his brother in Great Britain and the United States that it is necessary to resort to such extreme measures to bring him to time or to make the conditions congenial for capital. Life in all Anglo-Saxon countries is now, and ever has been, strenuous. If it had not been we should not occupy the pre-eminence position which we hold in the world. The capitalist strives to get the largest possible return upon his investments, and the laborer is sometimes rather importunate in his demands upon his employer. But they are never so wide apart that they cannot be brought together. Again, if our Occidental community should be turned into an Oriental one, the rest of the world might rise up against us and demand that our cheap goods should be excluded from their markets. Nations have been known to make such demands.

On the whole, we think it would be better for all concerned to leave British Columbia as she is, with such advances as we can make from time to time. We have little doubt that as the actual conditions become understood in the East we shall have our way in the end, and that we shall succeed in making British Columbia a 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 it in connection with the application for a charter for the construction of a railway to the Crow's Nest coal fields are not calculated to advance it in the public estimation. We can assure it that in spite of closed doors and other efforts at concealment there is a very shrewd idea abroad of the tactics which are being employed and of the identity of the men who are conducting them. Neither are the public altogether at sea as to the object intended to be gained by encompassing the defeat of that important bill. The sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly in favor of it and the feeling in the House which has not been approached or is not directly under the influence of the combination chiefly interested is also unmistakable. The railway committee yesterday refused to take action favorable to the behests of this "rump" which would make public interests subservient to private greed, and to-day the caucus was appealed to to accomplish the work of the ring. The result of this last effort to create a preserve in the province for interested parties, we hope has resulted in as little measure of success as previous attempts. The patriots who tremble for the future of British Columbia may rest assured that their solicitude will not be without its reward.

COMPETITION WANTED.

Mr. Turner at the meeting last night said: "Victoria and Vancouver are not the whole of the province of British Columbia." That statement may be interpreted 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 expression of opinion will affect its policy. But Mr. Turner must know that all parts of the province practically seem to be of the same mind as Victoria and Vancouver in this instance. It is not so much that there is opposition to the C. P. R. as that there is desire for competition; that the railway company shall not be permitted to erect the fence in which it proposes to enclose the province. The fact is the people of British Columbia have taken warning from the history of railway building in Manitoba, and they are determined, if the government will permit them, to profit by the experience of their neighbors on the prairies. Their position seems to be that it is better to secure competition now than to wait until the conditions become such that little short of a revolution in policy must take place before they can obtain relief.

Now it is all-very well to tell the people that the government has an "open mind" and that it will make the very best bargain that can be made in the interests of the province. If that arrangement involves the shutting out of all communication with the south—and it seems to do that from the spirit in which the application for a charter for the Crow's Nest Southern Railway has been treated—then we think the people will not approve of it, and that when the government gives them an opportunity that they will express their disapproval in no uncertain way. We say unhesitatingly that no undertaking by the C. P. R., however favorable it might appear to the province on the surface, would justify the government in entering into such an arrangement.

The business relations of the C. P. R. and the Premier are very intimate. We do not say for a moment that this fact has any bearing whatever upon the policy of the government. We do not believe that it has? But the dependants of Mr. Dunsuir in the House and out of it are more zealous than discreet. Their attitude has created discussion, and the inference has been only too readily drawn that the servants are merely executing the will of their master. If the government would give some tangible evidence that its mind is freely open and that the interests of the peo-

ple are the chief, if not the only consideration, then the tension would be greatly relieved.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The School Bill does not improve on closer acquaintance. The more it is debated, the more it is apparent that the government will not try to pass it in present shape. The Colonies makes the matter worse by warmly advancing the unfair and unreasonable assumption that the increased poll-tax is rendered necessary by the enlarged and still growing school appropriations. We have already protested against this view, and Mr. Murphy, the eloquent champion of the act, proved our case for us last Friday. He gave the total revenue and the school expenditure during the last seven years, and the figures show that during the four years beginning 1893 the schools absorbed almost exactly one-fifth of the total revenue, the excess over one-fifth being only a few thousand dollars. During the last three years the fraction of total revenue spent on the schools has been a little over one-sixth, so that, instead of increasing, the proportion of total revenue spent on schools has sensibly diminished. During the first four years of this period the schools cost \$13,000 more than one-fifth of total revenue, during the last three years the school appropriations fell short of one-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 foundation. On the contrary, the school expenditure has grown slowly and regularly, while the gross revenue has grown considerably. In the year ending 1899-1900 the government was able to spend \$333,000 on public works, but this year, with a still growing revenue, the public works must be stinted or a special tax must be levied in support of the schools.

TRANSPORTATION MATTER.

No. II. It is not disputed by anyone that during the last decade a great mining industry has been built up in Kootenay. It is only disputed whether the main factor in building up that industry was the construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway. In my last article I endeavored to show how integral a factor in the development of the country that railway had been, and that it was admitting this that the industry so important to the province had been built up. The fact that the industry so built up is of no advantage to Canada as a whole because it is tributary to the United States and has ministered solely to the enrichment of towns in the United States, the trouble in dealing with a statement of this kind from a business point of view is that it makes an auxiliary of national prejudice. Patriotism is a very different thing. The patriot looks to the good of his own country with the eye of reason, the victim of national prejudice looks with the eye of passion. The eyes of envy and hatred. Because our mining industry confers benefits on the United States it does not therefore follow that it is detrimental to Canada. In the mutual advantage of commerce there is nothing necessarily detrimental to either party. As for the mining industry, it is a most valuable contributor to the provincial revenue and a magnificent market for Canadian manufactures and commerce as a whole, still another statement is to be confronted, that the profits of the mining industry would have been estimated at \$1,000,000 a year, and that it is only one of the great mines in British Columbia owned by Americans, and that has never paid any dividends yet, but, with its experience has shown that it is a most valuable contributor to the provincial revenue and a magnificent market for Canadian manufactures and commerce as a whole, still another statement is to be confronted, that the profits of the mining industry would have been estimated at \$1,000,000 a year, and that it is only one of the great mines in British Columbia owned by Americans, and that has never paid any dividends yet, but, with its experience has shown that it is a most valuable contributor to the provincial revenue and a magnificent market for Canadian 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been to our population and revenue, and forced back within Canadian ter-

are told that the construction of the line from the Pacific coal mines is to transfer the smelting industry to the province to the United States. It is to say that men engaged in the smelting industry are going to pay a price for their fuel in order to enjoy the privilege of carrying the ore over a distance from the mines to treat it does not look at all reasonable. I do not think the tendency would be to move the United States ore into British Columbia for treatment, where there was a fuel rather than to draw the British ore into the United States, where the fuel was more expensive.

was the construction of the North-western line which caused such an outburst against the construction of the Pacific River railway into the Boundary country. This railway would have exactly the same relation to Kootenai as the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Kootenai. It has not been in my mind that it had been built the Boundary country would be much further advanced than it is today. Nor would the Canadian or its industry one of the "tributaries to the United States" as it is today. The fact is, that all the railways branching from the main line give to the districts which they connect a competitive connection with other districts in Canada. All the produce carried into the United States is carried into the United States as much as the Canadian Pacific railway as by any other; all the produce carried into those districts from other parts of the province is carried just as freely by the main line as by the Canadian Pacific railway. What protects the usual character of mining, as well as of other industry, is the fiscal policy of government. The prevention of railways protects nothing except a transportation monopoly. The Boundary country is well served by the Columbia Western railway. There can be no doubt about that. But the Columbia Western railway would not have been built when it was built into that country for the potential competition of other routes. The Boundary country would be better served if that competition were actual instead of potential. The chances of the Boundary country would have competitive rates from Montreal and Toronto, and other Eastern ports for supplies; the mine owners would have competitive rates on machinery; the smelters would possess competitive rates on fuel, provided a connection was made with Fernie, and on exports of matter; and when a connection is made with a port on the Pacific Coast of British Columbia an outlet will be given to the markets of the world for the produce of our mines. In the rolling of copper, silver and lead will be added to the industrial capabilities of British Columbia, and great mineral resources have an opportunity to play their part in the building of the province. If we turn our backs upon this splendid prospect now, when shall we ever again have an opportunity to redeem our country?

Apert also from the mere question of competition, the Boundary country is so large and has such varied mineral resources, spread over so wide a territory, at a second railway would open resources not likely to be developed so quickly by one system. There would be rivalry between them to draw the trade of new camps. From this point of view also the growth of the country could be much more rapid, and with the growth of mining, the growth of population, of commerce and of wealth, and consequently of business for both the ways.

D. B. BOGLE.

Courage Brother and Sister!

Paine's Celery Compound

ABLE TO RESCUE AND SAVE THROUGH DISEASE AND SUFFERING MAY BE DRAGGING YOU DOWN TO THE GRAVE.

While Paine's Celery Compound with its richness and certainty cures the ordinary ills of life that people suffer from a spring time, its medicinal virtues and powers are far-reaching enough to cure the most distressing and even fatal diseases and suffering even after the sufferer has been pronounced incurable by his or her physician.

Paine's Celery Compound has, according to the honest testimony given by hundreds of well known Canadian people, dragged them from certain death at the eleventh hour, and blessed them with a new lease of life. Mrs. Louise Warner, of Montgomery, N. W. T., writes thus:

"For some years past my nervous and system were almost wrecked by narcotics, used to alleviate pain. The doctors could not help me, and I thought I would forever have to remain a slave to deadly drugs. I often longed for death as a release from my sufferings. After enduring agonies that were terrible, I determined to try Paine's Celery Compound, without any other hope that it would cure me. When I had used a part of the second bottle, I thought I was doing no good; I could sleep well, and did not feel so often, and I decided after the use of fifteen bottles, I am completely cured. I feel so strong and well now, and have such perfect health that sometimes think it is too good to be true. For the benefit of thousands of poor sufferers from disease and my own statement—an assurance that Paine's Celery Compound will cure them."

APOLI & STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPPRESSING BITTER APPLE PILL. COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & BONS, LTD., Toronto, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

Provincial Parliament

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

House Endorses Aid to Shipbuilding—Amendments to Placer Mining Bill.

Victoria, March 18th. The House opened at 2:15, prayers being read by Rev. Canon Beaudais.

Petitions. Capt. Tatlow presented a petition from a number of lumber men and timber men, asking that timber licenses be made transferable 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, special commissioner to the Pocompuc district, was tabled by Hon. Mr. Prendergast.

Mr. Helmcken presented the report of the private bills committee. The report was received and adopted.

First Readings. Mr. Gilmour introduced a bill amending the Legal Professions Act. It was read a first time.

The same course was followed with the amendments to Tramway Company Incorporation Act (Mr. Martin), Summary Convictions Act (Mr. Martin), Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt Act (Mr. Martin).

Mr. Helmcken introduced a bill to incorporate the British Columbia Mining Association. It was read a first time.

Ship Building. Capt. Tatlow moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House, the promotion of ship building and ship owning in the province of the highest importance to the future commercial prosperity and advancement of British Columbia, and this House would respectfully 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 future of the province that no apology was required for the length of his speech. 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 industry, which had so often in the past precipitated trouble, would be repeated the principle of the resolution, and that the question had so often in the past precipitated trouble.

Mr. Hunter wanted the opinion of the other six lawyers in the House. (Laughter.) Mr. Brown thought it affected the laymen as much as the lawyers. He was delighted to hear that the government was actually fighting for the rights of the province.

The resolution passed. Questions. Mr. Green asked: "Has the government called the attention of the Dominion government to the question of assisting in the development of silver-lead industry of the province, by granting a bonus on the tonnage of finished product of silver-lead smelters and refiners?"

Mr. Turner replied: "Yes. Questions 3 and 4 are answered by that of the first."

Mr. Martin asked the government: "Are they aware that T. O. Townley, land registrar at Vancouver, has been elected mayor of Vancouver?"

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the House be granted for a return of a 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 His Lordship Chief Justice McCall in the same matter."

He thought it advisable to obtain the exact terms of the judgment in order that if possible legislation might be framed to meet them.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said the order would 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 counsel, as they were more familiar with 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 counsel, as they were more familiar with the case to the Privy Council.

He entirely disagreed with the chief justice and the Full court, and would like to see that judgment tested. His reason for differing from that judgment was that all the privileges of a subject given by naturalization did not include that of the franchise. There was no franchise of 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 province had not the right to vote.

The same was true in Canada. The right was not a political one, but arose from a statute of the province or Dominion. A statute passed in the province in 1870 that gave the right to vote to the people of the province who were perfectly valid. Americans, Indians, Chinese, men under 20, or over 40—all these might be excluded. The right to vote did not come from the fact that man was a British subject, but because he came under the description set out in the statute. A man born in this province had not by that fact the right to vote.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—Yes, a man under 18 years of age, for instance. Mr. Martin—Yes, or the women of this country. Are they not all British subjects? Have they not all the right to vote?

Mr. Martin believed that the case had never been properly presented to the court, or a judgment, in his opinion, so erroneous would not have been rendered. (Applause.)

Mr. Eberts said he also was surprised at the judgment, although good counsel had been employed by the government to look after the interests of the province. He believed the government had a perfect right to legislate in regard to the election of voters. He had already anticipated the course urged by the leader of the opposition, and had issued instructions to have the case carried on to the Privy Council.

Mr. McPhillips felt that the judgment of the Full court was correct. He held that to refuse the franchise to these people would be to repeat the principle of the resolution, and that the question had so often in the past precipitated trouble.

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the Fire Escape Act. It was read a first time, as also were his amendments to the Provincial Elections Act and the Trustees and Executors Act.

Mr. Martin asked the government: "Did the government call for tenders for the timber required for cribbing purposes to save the bridge and towstake of Quesset Forks from being washed away? If so, who secured the contract, and where were the notices published?"

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: 1. No; \$4,000 to \$5,000, for which there is as yet no appropriation.

Mr. Hayward asked the Minister of Finance the following question: "What amount of money does the government of British Columbia lose by the present rebate of 20 per cent. on real estate, 20 per cent. on wild land and 50 per cent. on personal property?"

The Hon. Mr. Turner replied as follows: The difference between high rate of taxation and the low rate, when taxes are paid on or before 30th June, is as follows: Real estate—High rate, 4.5 of 1 per cent.; low rate, 3.5—rebate of 25 per cent. Wild lands—High rate, 3 per cent.; low rate, 2.5—rebate of 16 2/3 per cent. Personal property—High rate, 7 1/2 of 1 per cent.; low rate, 5—rebate of 33 1/3 per cent. Loss on the basis of revenue to 30th June, 1900: Wild land—Value assessed, \$1,975,000; if at high rate, would produce \$92,250; as collected, at low rate, produced \$49,275; loss, \$42,975. Real estate—Assessed at \$19,702,200; at high rate would produce \$1,071,616; as collected, at low rate, produced \$1,118,214; loss, \$46,598. Personal property—Assessed at \$14,888,400; at high rate would produce \$1,110,138; as collected produced \$73,442; loss, \$1,036,696.

Mr. Stables asked if it was the intention of the government at its present session to bring in legislation providing technical education for miners.

Hon. Mr. McBride replied "No." The House went into committee on the Land Heaters Bill, with Mr. Oliver in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The House again went into committee on the Placer Mining Act Amendment, with Mr. Kidd in the chair. After a protracted sitting the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House resumed in committee on the Dyking Assessment Act, with Mr. Murphy in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendment, and read a third and final time.

Mr. McPhillips continued the debate on the second reading of the School Act Amendment Bill. He opened his remarks by quoting the views of Milton in regard to education.

He referred to the fact that there were lands in Manitoba funded for school purposes, as was suggested by the member for Rossland for British Columbia. Yet the interest from this source last year was only \$15,800.

Regarding the claim that Normal graduates from other provinces should be accepted here, he thought that the province should undertake the training of her own teachers.

Mr. Curtis' advocacy of a government reserve for school purposes was by no means new. It had been repeatedly urged by the senior member for Victoria, and he (the speaker) favored it also. Still it was such an important thing, why was it not included in the famous 22 plank platform of the government of which the hon. member for Rossland was a member.

It had been claimed that the increased tax would be employed for school purposes. This could not be correct for this year there would be expended for school purposes \$320,000, while the revenue from the tax would only be \$222,000.

He thought it was possible to secure this by any other way than by direct taxation it should be employed. Under the terms of Confederation the provinces had been given control of the public domain in order that direct taxation might not be resorted to.

He advocated free text books. The questions of copyright, in his opinion, offered no unparaphable difficulties. All obstacles to free education should be removed. The council of public instruction would perhaps then be less likely to make changes in these text books.

Mr. Kidd thought the bill should be referred to the real estate owner and the householder.

He objected to the specification of certain universities in the bill. He thought this should be broadened to a general one.

The speaker agreed with the member for Rossland that attention should be called to our text books to the Geo. Kirkland, Chilliwack, etc. \$5. White Waddons, five lots of one cocker and six pullets, Mr. Leary, Ladner, each \$7.50.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Sixteen lots of one cocker and two pullets, Mr. Palmer, Victoria, each \$6.50. Five Plymouth Rock Cocker, H. Rose, Surrey Centre, each \$3.

He hoped an early date that it would be possible to remove the tax altogether, and to carry on the affairs of the province without resort to direct taxation.

There should be some restriction also placed on school trustees, in order that one body should not be paramount over 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 \$13 given by the government and it gave \$27 per pupil.

Mr. Kidd thought the principle of the bill was correct. The tax on personal property was 25 per cent. on wild land 50 per cent. on personal property 75 per cent. The rebate on real estate was 25 per cent. on wild land 50 per cent. on personal property 75 per cent. The rebate on real estate was 25 per cent. on wild land 50 per cent. on personal property 75 per cent.

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of invention was rendering more and more necessary mathematics. Algebraic formulae were employed in the engineering and mechanical branches, and they could not be acquired readily, excepting through the mind was young and plastic. He recalled the remarks of the Marquis of Salisbury, that if the young men of the nation were to learn any other language than their own that it be a live language, and not a dead one.

He drew attention also to the fact that one of the text books contained "Evangeline," a tale which created the impression that the power of British had been employed to crush oppress the Acadians. It was written in the Dactyl instead of the Iambic foot, the latter the more common, natural and British form of expression. Such a state of affairs would not be tolerated in the States, where the greatest pains were taken to exclude anything that reflected on United States government or policy.

Moore, Tanysson, Tom Hood and scores of other good authors had been excluded for selections which could only be harmful.

He did not favor the free issue of school books, but did believe that there had been far too many changes in the text books.

Mr. Gilmour moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented a return of all correspondence regarding the fraudulent naturalization of Japanese. The House then rose.

THE STOCK SALES. Prices Paid for Sheep and Pigs at New Westminster.

The following is a list of the purchasers of sheep, pigs and poultry at the pure bred stock sale at New Westminster last week:

Southdowns. Ram lamb, Drummond 307-13725, dropped February 27th, 1900; bred by G. A. Drummond, Montreal. Bought by J. C. Kirkland, Ladner, for \$60.

Dam London 13415, dropped April 1890; bred by D. H. Dale, Glendale, Ont. Bought by Mr. Austin, Sapperton, for \$30.

Ewe, 12518, McEwen Dew "26"; bred by E. W. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Bought by J. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, for \$24.

Ewe, McEwen Ewe "30"; bred by E. W. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Bought by David Evans, Cowichan, for \$22.

Ewe, McEwen Ewe "22"; bred by E. W. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Bought by David Evans, Cowichan, for \$20.

Shropshires. Ram lamb, Carpenter's 24, 145516; bred by W. S. Carpenter, owner Richard Gibson; dropped March, 1900. L. L. Kirkland, Delta, \$30.

Ram, Jingo 133228, dropped April 1890; breeder, George Hindmarsh, owner, Richard Gibson. Frank Kirkland, \$20.

Ewe, Gibson's 613, 142676; lamb; spring, 1880; bred by R. Gibson. David Gibson, who also bought numbers 37 and 38.

Oxfords. Ram, Sumnerhill Star, to Vasay, Ladner, \$35.

Nov. P. Wilson, Chilliwack, \$29. Ewe, Spring Bank, 15 of 10-20464. P. Wilson, Chilliwack, \$29.

Ewe, Spring Bank, 4th of 97-15160. Vassy, Delta, \$20.

Pigs—Berkshires. Model Duke, 8418, July 19th, 1900, bred by Thos. Tadpole, Concord, Burdette McKenzie, Surrey Centre, \$20.

Nov. P. Wilson, Chilliwack, \$29. Ewe, Spring Bank, 15 of 10-20464. P. Wilson, Chilliwack, \$29.

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Poultry. Five lots of Silver-faced Wyandottes, one cocker and three pullets, Geo. Kirkland, Chilliwack, each \$5.

White Wyandottes, five lots of one cocker and six pullets, Mr. Leary, Ladner, each \$7.50.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Sixteen lots of one cocker and two pullets, Mr. Palmer, Victoria, each \$6.50.

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He hoped an early date that it would be possible to remove the tax altogether, and to carry on the affairs of the province without resort to direct taxation.

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Dominion Census

Preparations Being Made For 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 present 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 instructed in all the duties pertaining to their office, and every detail was fully explained. But another significant feature of the census is that Mr. Drury will require no staff of assistants other than the commissioners and enumerators which may be 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 in the population.

Chief officers for the taking of the census 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.

The country will be divided into enumeration districts to correspond with the electoral divisions as they existed for the last parliamentary election, with few exceptions. The actual work of taking the census for the sub-districts will be assigned to the enumerators, who shall have the boundaries of their districts written descriptions made by the commissioner, so that no part of the census district will be missed or be taken by more than one enumerator.

Every officer employed in the carrying out of the census is bound under oath to faithfully carry out his duties, and is not permitted to disclose any information which may be gathered for the purposes of the taking of the census. The actual work of taking the census for the sub-districts will be assigned to the enumerators, who shall have the boundaries of their districts written descriptions made by the commissioner, so that no part of the census district will be missed or be taken by more than one enumerator.

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Every officer employed



that this remark indicated no design. In reply to the question...

allowance for the cutting. Four of his employees lived over the top and two...

Perhaps the feature at yesterday's session of the royal commission was the appearance in the witness box of Keong Lee...

The Japanese witness who gave evidence this morning, was recalled, and his examination by Mr. Cassidy furnished the names of his employees and their respective wages.

Commissioner Munn, witness said last year a large proportion of his work was done with the Yukon...

They Would Employ It. Chinese were superseded by white labor in the province, he explained...

Wages Decreasing Further. If this country was peopled by whites, although the volume of business would be increased...

Engage White Labor Only. Some of his customers had complained against his employment of Chinese labor.

The Duty on Boots. In certain lines the American manufacturers could compete with those here, despite the duty.

Under Present Conditions. It was difficult to provide his family with a comfortable living, he was asked...

missioner had referred to during the course of his question. Mr. Logg mentioned a conversation he had had with a prominent mill owner in this city...

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.

Commissioner Foley inquired if land monopoly was not responsible for the undeveloped state of a large portion of this province, but the witness, while of the belief that possibly it was, pointed out that he was somewhat at sea when discussing farming.

The next witness called was Ho Wop, the Chinese tailor, who first learned tailoring from white men in Victoria.

President Clute noted that Wo Hop wore Western clothes and asked if witness had had them made specially for the benefit of the commission.

He was the only wholesale manufacturer in the city and employed about sixteen Chinese and four white men.

Witness was also interrogated by Mr. Foley on the subject of the Japanese immigration to this country, and did not consider the present tax sufficient.

He designated the matter too deep for him. He could not see that British Columbia should suffer for the good of the Empire.

Probably the most pronounced pro-Chinese witness has thus far given evidence before the Royal commission stood in the box yesterday in the person of Mr. Smyth, who conducts a boot and shoe establishment on Government street.

to that given at the commission thus far. It was a reply to a question by the commissioner as to whether it would not be disastrous to trade if 10,000 or more Chinese earning \$1.50 per day each sent a great portion of it to China.

Unwilling to Work for Less. His men paid on the average \$10 per month for board, which was supplied by him. It would be difficult, he said, for them to live on less.

Mr. Foley he stated he paid his men in Canadian currency. He made boots to order for white men very seldom. In China it cost a laboring man of his occupation about \$15 per month in Chinese currency (silver) to live.

He favored the exclusion of the Chinese, and was certain that if the Chinese were replaced by the white people the effect would be beneficial.

In the Business Twenty-Three Years. He did not know positively if Eastern shoes were sold here for 35 cents per pair. It was not, he said, for \$1.

Without Chiamen. He admitted that if white men had been imported to build this kind of road, the immigration of Chinese would have been created.

He designated the matter too deep for him. He could not see that British Columbia should suffer for the good of the Empire.

There Was Any Menace. He did not think the Chinese quarter was worse than certain quarters in Montreal.

Did Not Settle in the Country. The wave of disaffection in the eastern states, he referred to, was not, he believed, the cause of the Chinese immigration.

manners of the white men, nor would they discontinue their customs. The wages of white men here are as good as those of white men elsewhere.

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

His Luck Would Be Changed. He would acquire money. He consequently changed his clothes.

Required to Run His Laundry. He 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.

Decreased the Value of Property. The next witness was Sun San Chong, who has resided here for eighteen years.

Neighbors objected to their presence. The next witness was Sun San Chong, who has resided here for eighteen years.

He had no money to pay for his laundry. He had no money to pay for his laundry.

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the most prominent of local Chinese, Lee Cheong, head of the firm of Tai Yuen & Co., Government street, and president of the Chinese Benevolent Association.

In reply to Mr. Foley he stated that he preferred this country to China, which was the reason he did not desire to live there, even though he could not support his wife and family here.

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he would still be considered a Chinaman. The Chinese had a separate hospital, and if a sick Chinaman was poor, the benevolent society cared for him, and paid his expenses.

Civilization of This Country. He did not adopt it, he replied that he was adopting it.

As to Eastern Canada, in reply to Mr. Munn, he said that he had not much business there, and he did not believe many Chinese would go there.

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Occupation. No. of Chinese. Merchants 338. Wives of merchants and laborers 92. Male native born children 63.

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REGULAR PRACTITIONER—NO RESULT.—Mrs. Arlene C. Chestnut, of Whitefish Bay, Manitowish, Wis., writes: "I have suffered from rheumatism for several years, and have tried many remedies, but have not been able to get any relief. I have heard of your 'Rheumatism Cure' and have ordered a box. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever used. I can now walk and move about as usual. I am very grateful to you for your kind and effective medicine. I have recommended it to my friends and they are all cured. I have also written to the editor of the 'Rheumatism Cure' and have been published in your paper. I am very glad to see that you are doing so much good for the suffering. I have also written to the editor of the 'Rheumatism Cure' and have been published in your paper. I am very glad to see that you are doing so much good for the suffering. I have also written to the editor of the 'Rheumatism Cure' and have been published in your paper. I am very glad to see that you are doing so much good for the suffering."

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# 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 Mining Journal, of New York, in an interview with a representative of the Times made the following observations relative to the situation of mining in this province:

"There has been a good deal of discussion lately due to the fact that the mineral industry in British Columbia is not in so prosperous a condition as in some other sections of the world. It is withstanding the fact that the output for 1900 averaged 25 per cent. greater than for the year previous.

"It has been asserted by some that instead of making progress it appears that there are two principal causes for this apparent lack of progress. First, we ought not to compare British Columbia with South Africa, Australia or many camps in the United States, because the chief output from those is from free milling auriferous 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 them would be termed small mines in any of the other countries mentioned. Eighty stamps is, I think, the largest mill in the province—the balance are all of only 10 stamps capacity. When we come to compare such plants with the 540 stamps dropping out of the Alaska Treadwell ore, about 800 on Homestake ore, to say nothing of the big mills in South Africa and Australia, it is quite evident that so far as this class of mining is concerned, British Columbia is in its infancy.

"These statements lead up to one of 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 have progress.

"In a free milling country, lack of transportation facilities is not of so great importance, because when the gold is melted into bullion, a stage coach is all that is required to carry out \$1,000,000 or more, but with base metal ore it is necessary to transport either the ore to custom smelting plants, or if the mine is big enough to own its own smelter, then coke and fluxes as well as the ore have to be transported to the smelter, and in any event the product has to be transported out of the country.

"As British Columbia is a producer of the base metals on a large scale, but only of the precious metals on a comparatively small scale, it can readily be seen how vitally important competing railway transportation is to the province.

"Another reason for the apparent lack of progress is owing to a defect in the mineral act which regards the number of claims one man may hold, and indirectly giving authority for restaking rather than actual performance of assessment work. No one realizes better than myself the consideration due to the prospector. He belongs to a class of men who are absolutely essential to the progress and prosperity of a mining 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 that he is much better off with a few claims which 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 ground held by prospectors and others in 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 to interest outside capital; but if one man could only hold one or two claims and was compelled to do assessment work, actually worth the amount claimed to have been done by the prospector, it would not be long before he would have such a claim sufficiently developed to warrant the outside capitalist taking hold of it. There seems to be an impression abroad generally in this province that the mining investor desires to acquire acreage when purchasing a property and there is some reason for this assumption, because a great many, especially English promoters, make the claims in their prospectuses that the acreage is large for the purpose of suggesting to would-be investors that because the surface area of one well known and developed claim was worth a reasonable purchase price that consequently a large number of undeveloped and unproven claims lying in the vicinity of this one must increase the value in proportion to the number of acres acquired.

"As a bulk of the English investors are 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 makers, they swallow the bait held out, and find out when it is too late that probably every acre of ground outside of the one developed claim is absolutely worthless. Instances have come under my personal observation, during a residence of over three years in the province, where the law for assessment work has been so violated as the following, when two prospectors have considered \$400 worth of work and were only about 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 \$100 a year on each of their claims is in many cases an absolute impossibility,

and in the majority of cases almost impossible. My argument is that if men were only permitted to hold the number 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 state as would warrant him 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 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 government is so to speak, 'up against a hard proposition to-day.' Revenue has to be raised to keep the country running. Somebody must be taxed to raise that revenue, and the question is as to who ought to pay the heaviest taxation. I doubt if there is a representative of any industry in the province to-day, but who will claim that his taxes are too high. Personally it looks to me as though a producing industry should be fostered and cherished especially in the cases in which the mining industry is in the province to-day; and at any rate the taxation on the output must appear to the world at large and especially to prospective investors as though the disposition was to discourage rather than foster the industry. For years we have been successfully against the imposition upon the output, which the farmers in the legislature of South Dakota invariably at every session endeavored to put on the product of the mines in the Black Hills, which formed a very small part of the territory. Much time and money were expended, and a good deal wasted at every session, because of the necessity of sending lobbyists to the legislature to defeat the farmers' purpose of the imposition of such a tax. Fortunately, however, the lobbyists were always successful, and to this fact almost as much as any other is due the present prosperity and progress of that comparatively small country, in so far as the mining industry is concerned. The Smilkamen mining division, but the output of which runs up to about \$1,000,000 per year. I know many people object to comparisons being drawn between this province and sections of the United States, but when we come to consider that it is experience and the ability to draw comparisons from actual observation which gives value to the opinions of the statesman, the politician, of the mining engineer or indeed of the representative of any class in the community, it would appear that all comparisons are not odious.

### FOUR FUNERALS.

The remains of the late George MacRae were laid at rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, Cedar Hill road, and later from the First Presbyterian church. Services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The members of the local branch of F. O. E., of which the deceased was a member, attended the funeral in a body. The following acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Robt. Porter, N. Sabin, George Buss, Watson Clark, Ronald MacRae and F. MacRae. The funeral of the late Mrs. Wilkison took place yesterday afternoon. Family services suitable to the occasion were conducted at the residence of her brother, D. Stevens, No. 16 Labouchere street, at 2 p. m. Services were also conducted at the Central Cathedral. In both cases Rev. Canon Beauland officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Flinton. The following acted as pall-bearers: H. Price, B. Williams, W. Williams, H. Fuller, J. Toimie and C. Cameron. Mrs. J. Sherk, whose death occurred the other day, is being buried this afternoon. The funeral is taking place from the family residence.

### BROKE HER BACK.

Report That Willamette Has Gone to Pieces on Village Point. A private dispatch received here from Union to-day says that the collier Willamette, ashore on Village Point, two miles from that place, broke her back this morning completing the service of one of the largest and at the same time one of the best freight packets on the Coast. She has been in the coal trade, off and on, for many years, and for time in the Nome business. She was an iron ship, built in Rock & Co.'s yard, Wilmington, Delaware, in 1881. She was a double deck steamer of 2,662 tons gross, and 1,935 tons net. The following dimensions: length, 315.6 feet; beam, 32.2 feet, and depth of hold, 21.8 feet. Her poop was 150 feet long, and her top-gallant forecastle 40 feet. Her engines were compound, and of 325 nominal horse power. How the vessel struck has been described elsewhere in this issue. She is the second collier which the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. has lost almost inside of a year, the Miami having been wrecked just about twelve months ago.

### Diamond Dyes

### Clothe Age and Unsightliness With Life and Beauty

Do you ever try to dye over your faded and unsightly garments. Tens of thousands in Canada do this work successfully and well. To those who have not tried this work of true economy, we would say, "there is money in it when you do the work with Diamond Dyes." Old dresses, suits, skirts, capes, jackets, blouses, silks, ribbons, etc., can be renewed and made to look as well as new goods at small cost. Ten cents for a package of one of the fashionable colors of Diamond Dyes will save you several dollars. This work of renewing and transforming can only be well done when you use the Diamond Dyes. Ask your dealer for them; take no common substitutes.

C. Brynell and bride are at the Dominion hotel. They are on their wedding tour.

# Protracted Session

### 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 solicitor's course in reference to representing the Chinese before the royal commission on the subject of the Chinese immigration problem was complained of in a petition from the Merchants Tailors and Journeymen Association, which urged that the city at once secure a lawyer to see that its case was properly protected. A special meeting for the consideration of the estimates is to be held on Wednesday evening.

### THE DATE CHANGED.

Natural History Conversation on the 27th—Historical Section Organized.

A meeting of the Natural History Society was held last night, when the arrangements were completed for the forthcoming conversation. Owing to the date selected conflicting with Madame Modjeska's visit it was decided to change it to Wednesday, the 27th.

A meeting of the historical section was held, when it was decided that the following constitute the objects of the society:

The fixing of historical landmarks, and the erection of monuments to permanently indicate them throughout the province.

The care of old cemeteries and old burying grounds being at present neglected, and particularly the transcription of important epitaphs and inscriptions.

The collection and preservation of original maps, plans, manuscripts, photographs, drawings, and other objects of historical interest, such as coins, tokens, stamps, seals, crests, books, peculiarly relating to the province or to the west coast.

The collection and preservation of stories of pioneers gained by interview with those still alive or otherwise, together with journals, diaries, files of old newspapers and whatsoever else is available respecting them.

The collection and preservation of everything relating to the Indians, past and present, language, legends, habits, customs, implements, and prehistoric objects, as well as the preservation of old battle and burying grounds, and feasting places.

The study of the origin and meaning of all place names in the province, past and present, language, legends, habits, customs, implements, and prehistoric objects, as well as the preservation of old battle and burying grounds, and feasting places.

The transcription of church records, such as fire companies, fraternal and benevolent societies and the like.

Preserving records of early voyages, explorations, and a record of great events of historical interest.

It was moved by W. F. Robertson, seconded by Canon Beauland, that the historical section of the Natural History Society co-operate with the Geographic Society 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 recommendations be made:

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 value, should be prepared and circulated among members of the society and other persons likely to afford the desired information.

That the society should from time to time make recommendations to the Geographic Society of Canada to certain names that should be perpetuated.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. J. S. Gibson, of Chemalans, left on a visit to Seattle last evening by the steamer Rosalie.

removal of three large trees in front of a proposed residence which will face the park. Referred to the city engineer, with power to act.

Edgar Favoret 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 committee.

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 on the 10th cent tax on water connection be accepted if there is sufficient pipe for the work remaining over from the Fourth street undertaking. The cost, he estimated, to be \$250. Approved.

Mr. Hutchison, city electrician, recommended the appointment of J. A. Lormier as lamp trimmer. Approved.

A letter was next read from the Nanaimo council enclosing a number of amendments to the Municipal Classes Act and the Municipal Elections Act for the board's consideration and co-operation in effecting the desired legislation.

Lee & Fraser and other real estate dealers sent in a petition objecting to the proposed 10th cent tax on water which was received and laid on the table to be considered when the estimates are taken up, this course being the one not wished by the Chinese and Japanese, and many stated that they would contribute if the fund was for Chinese and Japanese. To overcome these difficulties the committee decided to make it a white fund, and anyone desiring to do so can divide his subscription into three equal shares.

J. B. BENNETT, Secretary Relief Committee, Cumberland, B. C., March 16th, 1901. NANAIMO NOTES.

Nanaimo, March 20—This morning at the Presbyterian manse Rev. W. B. Cumming entered 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 spent.

A deputation of the city council and board of trade left for Victoria to-day to interview the government on the Nanaimo & Alberni railway subsidy.

A Russian Fin, named Herhlab, was badly injured in an explosion here by a fall of rock. His leg was broken and his thigh fractured. He also sustained internal injuries.

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.

# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

### Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Wm. Wood*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

# Do You Want To Sell

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

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

# NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Caspar Central Railway Company, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to declare the Caspar Central Railway Company to be a body corporate and politic and to give it the powers and authority of a corporation.

# 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.

That's relief. If you tackle it quick, the relief won't come—you know how colds hang on.

W'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

# CUMBERLAND RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor—In your paper a few days ago appeared an article under the heading, "Japanese Widows in Distress." The inference to be drawn was that their distress was the result of the inhumanity of the relief committee in this town. Now, if we can believe the statements of Rev. Mr. Kabanagi, of Vancouver, and S. Nakano, of Cumberland, the Japanese will have some hundreds of dollars more than will be needed to relieve the wants of those Japanese widows. Mr. Nakano told me that we were doing an injury to the cause of the whites by separating the fund, as they would have a great deal more than was necessary for their people, and the balance would go to the white fund. The Japanese are not in distress; they want recognition, that is all.

The committee came to the decision to divide the fund, not from any feeling of race hatred. They felt that the task of investigating into the wants of people residing across the Pacific ocean and the difficulty of arriving at a just proportion between our own people and the Asiatics was a difficult one. Besides, the Chinese expressed a desire to conduct their own relief work in their own way. Lastly, the majority of people, rightly or wrongly, do not wish to assist the Chinese and Japanese, and many stated that they would contribute if the fund was for Chinese and Japanese. To overcome these difficulties the committee decided to make it a white fund, and anyone desiring to do so can divide his subscription into three equal shares.

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**Joo Drops**  
**CASTORIA**  
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of  
**INFANTS CHILDREN**  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.  
Fac-Simile Signature of  
*Wm. Wood*  
NEW YORK.  
16 months old  
35 Doses—35 CENTS  
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

# Our Chilblain Liniment

CURES—25c.  
By Mail to Any Address, 30c.

# Dutton's Little Anti-Costive Pills

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

# CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST,

98 Government Street, Near Yates Street. VICTORIA, B. C.

# Don't Be Deceived

Into investing in cheap groceries. In all these matters the best is emphatically and always the cheapest. We keep only the best, but our prices profit for only a very moderate profit.

# DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., Cash Grocers.

# SPRING

The Trade are invited to call and inspect our many and varied lines of Spring Goods, which we offer at prices that cannot be beaten.

# J. Piercy & Co.,

—VICTORIA, B. C.— WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

# Agents Wanted

To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, bedding vines, etc., all of which is sent out under government certificate for cleanliness and freshness from disease, for

# THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

# STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS

And good pay weekly. All supplies free.

# FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN.

VITALLETS For Nerve Strength and Blood Health.

# VITALLETS

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm." Lake District, 6 miles from Victoria, on West Seattle road, comprising 51 acres, nearly cultivated, and good buildings, further particulars apply to John Black on premises.

\$1.50 Per Annum \$1.50

VOL. 22.

# Tien Tsin Situation

### Arrangements For Simultaneous Withdrawal of Troops From Disputed Territory.

### The Affair Will Not Disturb Relations Between Britain and Russia.

London, March 21.—In the House Lords to-day Lord Lansdowne, discussing the Tien Tsin trouble, said that March 20th the alleged removal of the Russian boundary pillar occurred.

The government instructed the British minister at Peking, Sir Ernest Satow, that Great Britain was ready to meet the facts to Field Marshal von Waldersee, on the understanding that if the side was found to have committed irregularity it should apologize to the other.

The government added that the withdrawal of the siding should be arranged under whatever conditions Lord Lansdowne thought fit to impose. Lord Lansdowne was glad to say that he had heard this morning from the British ambassador at St. Petersburg that Count Scherff had proposed that they agree to reserve all questions of title and proprietary rights for the two governments, and since the receipt of the facts to Field Marshal von Waldersee, the government instructed the British minister at Peking, Sir Ernest Satow, that Great Britain was ready to meet the facts to Field Marshal von Waldersee, on the understanding that if the side was found to have committed irregularity it should apologize to the other.

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