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Ludgate Stops Work

On Deadman's Island Until Some Definite Agreement is Reached

He Expects Sensational Developments in the Course of a Few Days.

Vancouver, May 9.—(Special)—A large party of men went over to continue work on Deadman's Island this morning, but when about to begin Mr. Ludgate sent word that he had no work to do.

Mr. Ludgate says he has made arrangements with Hon. Mr. Martin to suspend operations for a few days, pending a definite understanding being arrived at between the Provincial and Dominion Governments. This delay will be the last, he says, as in a few days there will be sensational developments.

Mr. Maxwell, M. P., wired to Mr. Ludgate as follows last night: "Hold possession of the island, the Dominion Government will vindicate your rights. Meantime the possession by you makes title good, and your lease gives you full rights."

Interview With Hon. Mr. Martin. In an interview this morning, Hon. Mr. Martin said: "It is quite clear if the Government refuses to deal with the matter until the question of law between it and the Dominion Government is settled, that Mr. Ludgate will be obliged to look elsewhere for a location, as it is not likely that such a question can be settled for a good many months to come. As the local Government has stood by for twelve years, and allowed everybody to think that the Dominion Government owned this property, it would appear to me to be a very unfair thing to offer the island for sale without taking precautions to insure the erection of some kind of manufactory there which would give the city the same benefits it has been led to expect from Mr. Ludgate's enterprise."

"My view is that the Province should dispose of the island under such conditions as would protect the general interests of the Province and at the same time ensure the establishment of an industry for the benefit of Vancouver, and I see no reason why that step should not be taken at once; the transfer being made conditional upon the Province finally obtaining the title.

"If this course should be adopted and for any reason Mr. Ludgate still abandons his location in Vancouver, no one could charge to the Provincial Government the loss that would result to the city."

VANCOUVER NEWS NOTES.

Pacific Cable Offer—Action of Government Endorsed—Early Closing Nothing New About Deadman's Island.

Vancouver, May 10.—Vancouver Board of Trade last night passed a resolution endorsing the action of the provincial government in proposing to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the Pacific cable project.

The storekeepers have decided to close each evening except Saturday at 7 and have a half-holiday every Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. Martin left on the Chamher today.

There are no new developments in the Deadman's Island affair.

CARNEGIE'S FORTUNE. He Will Reserve Only a Small Portion For His Daughter.

New York, May 9.—The London correspondent of a morning paper quotes Mr. Andrew Carnegie in an interview as saying in answer to a question regarding the disposition of his fortune of \$200,000,000: "I intend to distribute my wealth, reserving only a provision against any anxiety for the future of my daughter. She will not be a great heiress. My time will be spent in searching out good objects, both in America and Great Britain, and in writing."

TRAINS SEIZED BY SHERIFF. Guthrie, O.T., May 10.—Two freight trains and a passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road were stopped by a sheriff and an armed force of deputies at Norman yesterday and chained to the track. This property was levied on to collect \$7,000 taxes owed by the railroad company for 1928. The company tendered the county treasurer all the taxes and a mill levy for schools which was in dispute, and the company now has a suit against the sheriff for an injunction.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET. Montreal, May 9.—Stock market, morning session. War Eagle xd sellers 305, buyers 307, sales 1,500 at 307; Payne ad, sellers 310, buyers 300, sales 500 at 303; Montreal and London sellers 60 buyers, 65; Republic 60, M. C. 133 buyers 132 1/2, sales 750 at 130; 200 at 132 1/2 and 100 at 133.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Ottawa, May 9.—An act to incorporate the Northern Telegraph Company passed the railway committee today. Those asking incorporation were: D. C. Corbin, Spokane; Duncan Ross, Greenwood, B. C., and others. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$50,000. The head office is to be at Greenwood. The company may construct and operate lines between such points in Yale, West Kootenay and East Kootenay as the company may desire. Mr. Bostock was in charge of the bill. The Dominion government has under consideration the question of amending the Election Act, so that when by-elections take place in any province of the Dominion they will be held on the latest revised lists. There is no immediate intention of doing this, but it will likely be accomplished in the near future.

CHINESE AND CUBA.

Washington, May 9.—The Chinese legation here has made a strong protest to the state department against the extension of the Chinese exclusion act to Cuba. Mr. Yung Kwai, attaché of the legation, says that in view of the fact that Chinese would make the best kind of citizens for the settlement, he believes the order would be modified so as not to exclude his countrymen. The Dowager Empress, he adds, has recently granted most liberal protection to Americans, and wishes to become more closely allied with America, and this country will be going against its own interests if it refuses to meet China half way. Secretary Hay said the matter was under consideration by the state department.

Shipping Disaster

The Loch Sloy Wrecked Off the Coast of South Australia.

Five Passengers and Twenty Five of the Crew Drowned.

Adelaide, South Australia, May 9.—The British ship Loch Sloy, from the Clyde for Adelaide and Melbourne, has been wrecked on Kangaroo Island.

Five passengers and twenty-five of the crew were drowned.

Three men who were on the vessel have been landed.

Kangaroo island lies off South Australia, and is 95 miles in length east to west, and 25 miles in width north to south. The island, which has abrupt indented shores, was discovered by Captain Flinders, and named after the animal that abounds there; and is now visited chiefly by whale and seal fishers. The population is about 300.

Subsequently two sailors from the Loch Sloy were saved after wandering in the bush, where they were obliged to leave the passengers four days ago. They were then starving and helpless, and are now probably dead. The privations endured by the sailors were frightful.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Washington, May 9.—It is stated that the joint high commission will not be reconvened in August. The conference adjourned after having made good headway, as it was thought at the time, towards the drafting of an agreement, owing to an unexpected and insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the lumber and boundary questions. It was to meet again in August. It was hoped that some of the difficulties that had presented themselves in the way of a conclusion of the work of the conference might in the interim be removed by diplomatic negotiations. It has now been demonstrated, however, that the temper of neither side has yielded sufficiently to warrant the expectation of any successful result attending the re-convention of the commission.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OFFER.

London, May 9.—Mr. J. F. Hogan, Home Ruler, asked in the House of Commons today if, in view of British Columbia's offer to bear one-ninth of the cost of the Pacific cable, the government would reconsider its own proposals and endeavor to bring them in harmony with the wishes of the Canadian and Australian governments. Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the Colonies, said that he had not received the replies of the colonial governments, but that if representations were made in their behalf with reference to Great Britain's offer, they would be carefully considered.

ANOTHER FATAL CYCLONE.

Wichita, Kas., May 10.—A cyclone struck Coldwater, Kas., last night completely destroying 12 houses and killing Jos. Bowers, a prominent cattleman. A general store was wrecked and a brick block blown down. The Presbyterian church was blown away and the court house unroofed.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c. Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Bloating Pills. It is the only medicine that passes, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Kensit's Protest

Scene at To-Day's Sitting of the Archbishopal Court in London.

The Noted Anti-Ritualist Accuses Archbishops of Having Broken Their Vows.

London, May 9.—There was a scene during to-day's sitting of the archbishopal court, which convened yesterday for a hearing of the charges of ritualist practices against the Rev. Henry Westall, vicar of St. Outberts, Philbeach Gardens, and Rev. John Hall, vicar of the Church of St. John, Timber Hill, Norwich.

During the proceedings, John Kensit, the noted anti-ritualist, arose from a seat at the back of the guard room of Lambeth palace, where the court is sitting, and shouted: "I wish to protest against this so-called spiritual court, especially against an inquiry by your graces, who, for years, have deliberately set at naught your solemn ordination vows, and allowed and often promoted well known law-breakers in the church."

A storm of hisses greeted the speech, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, cut Mr. Kensit short by adjourning the court for luncheon, amid cheers and derisive laughter.

COAL TRAIN DERAILED.

Fifteen Cars Completely Smashed, But No One Injured.

Departure Bay, B. C., May 9.—The Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway's coal train, running between this place and Wellington, with fifteen cars heavily loaded, with coal, jumped the track yesterday morning, completely smashing up fourteen of the cars and slightly damaging the engine. Fortunately no one was injured, but one of the brakemen just saved himself by jumping in the nick of time.

BRAVERY OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Late Advances From Manila Tell of Many Deaths of Daring in the Philippine Islands.

Manila, April 2, via San Francisco, May 9.—Instances of personal bravery have been noted in the Philippines among the American soldiers in the Philippines as during the campaign in Cuba, but correspondents have not had the same opportunity to chronicle these deeds of daring in the Orient. It has been the thickness of the country penetrated. Many heroic acts were also unheeded for days after their occurrence.

When Captain Hale was assigned to a brigade in the Philippines he appointed Captain Clay, who had displayed considerable bravery in Cuba, to the position of adjutant. On the first day of MacArthur's advance Capt. Clay received a Bullet Through the Neck.

He lays six hours in the jungle before he was discovered, and the wound was dangerous, his life despaired of. When brought to the hospital it was thought best that his family should be informed he was but slightly wounded. He is now, however, well on the road to recovery.

Among those officers who have fallen to one will be longer or more loyal remembered by his comrades than Lieutenant Gregg of the Fourth Infantry. His fearlessness and confidence in his powers contributed to his death.

In the beginning of the hot fight at Marquina, which General Hale occupied with such skill and success that it was worth more attention than the overshadowing importance of MacArthur's advance permitted, Gregg was near his Chief.

The horse he rode had just been shot under him, and he was falling off the saddle when a man warned him that a shot had been fired by a sharpshooter in a tree nearby. Refusing to take cover, as most of the men were doing, the lieutenant stepped forward and standing erect unceasing his field glasses to look at the tree. Just as he raised them to his eyes a puff of smoke was seen in the tree, Gregg put his hand to his breast and fell forward killed instantly.

An Officer Wounded. Manila, May 9, 6:35 p. m.—A reconnoitering party from Major-General Lawton's command, and which consisted of two companies of the Mile company and two companies of the Oregon regiment, under Major Digzies of the Minnesota regiment, advanced yesterday to a point about ten miles north of Baling. There the Americans were met with a volley from a force of rebels behind a trench. Major Digzies was wounded.

Major Digzies was wounded in the head and a private soldier was also wounded. Major Digzies and the private, together with ten typhoid patients, were brought by a special train to Manila today. The Don Jose, the last of the steamers under the American flag, which were detained by the insurgents since the beginning of the war, was found by the gunboat Manila at Batangas, and arrived here today.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Proposals Which the United States Delegates Will Submit.

London, May 9.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "The United States delegates to the peace conference at The Hague have instructions to advance three leading principles—the institution of courts of arbitration, the extension of the prohibition of Paris of 1856 to the non-confiscation of cargoes not contraband of war, and the extension of the Geneva agreement to war by sea."

VENEZUELA ARBITRATION.

As Mr. Maerens Will Attend it is Expected the Peace Conference will be Brief.

Washington, May 10.—The British-Venezuela arbitration, which was to begin at Paris on the 24th of this month, has been postponed until June 15. An inference has been drawn from this postponement that the Carr's assess congress will be brief, as Mr. Maerens, the embassier Rus in London, is one of the Russian delegates to the Carr's congress, and is also one of the arbitrators on the British-Venezuela question. It had been expected that Mr. Maerens would leave the congress while in session.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—At the instance of the Caarina two commissioners have been sent to the famine stricken district of Russia to enquire into the distress there and take prompt means for its alleviation. The Caarina has given 50,000 roubles for the relief of the sufferers.

Outrage by Strikers

Attempt to Blow Up a Duluth Street Car With Dynamite.

Ten Passengers Slightly Injured—Mobs Destroy Tramway Company Property.

Duluth, Minn., May 10.—At one o'clock last night an attempt was made to blow up a West Duluth street car with dynamite. Ten passengers in the car all received slight bruises. The car was thrown violently on its side and the trucks were blown to pieces. No arrests were made.

The strikers have been quiet for several days and more cars run yesterday than at any time since the trouble began.

Mobs in different parts of the city attacked the cars with stones, breaking in one and wrecking the other, who were taken to the hospital. There is talk of calling out the militia to protect the company.

GOLD QUARTZ NEAR HAINES.

A Deposit Similar to the Treadwell Property.

News was brought by the steamer City of Seattle that good gold quartz has been found by a Mr. Everest near Haines Mission. Actual assays give \$6 in gold and \$17 in copper to the ton. This deposit of ore is within six miles from the landing place at Haines Mission, and on Sunday Mr. DeWitt, Mr. Brownell, Mr. Babcock and others took horses as soon as they alighted from the boat to look at the quartz discovery.

The Everest quartz discovery has a wide deposit similar in extent to the Treadwell, and is of a very high position. Five claims have been recorded covering the vast body of ore in sight, and a United States deputy-surveyor and party have been sent to make official surveys of the property.

The Everest party has also located on a big ledge at Klukwan—some forty feet wide. This runs about the same value in copper as the other discovery, but no gold.

Since the arrest of the Indian chiefs and the removal of the barricades they erected in the canyon, work has been renewed on the trail. Marshal Tanner and Captain Yeatman went over on Sunday and found everything quiet. In a few days the troops will probably be withdrawn.

A SOUTHERN QUARREL.

Four Men Are Dead as a Result Over A Dispute as to a Bill.

Oklaoma, Miss., May 9.—Dr. William Murphy, of this place, to-night became involved in a dispute with Charles D. Clarke over a bill which Dr. Murphy claimed Clarke owed him. The dispute became heated, and a fight was precipitated. Clarke drew a knife and slashed Dr. Murphy, severing the Jugular vein. Howard Murphy, son of the physician, rushed to the scene of the killing and shot Clarke to death. Walter Clarke, brother of Charles D. Clarke, and Howard Murphy then began a duel to settle the matter. Pistols were used. The men fought viciously, the end being that both were killed.

HORSEWHIPPED THE MAYOR.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 9.—Mayor John Cassidy was horsewhipped yesterday by Miss Minnie Crawford, a milliner, on Main street. Miss Crawford was recently subpoenaed as a witness in the Mayor's court, and failed to respond. She became angered at the Mayor and yesterday waited for him as he was going to his office. Drawing a whip from under her cape, she lashed the Mayor over the head and shoulders, forcing him to take refuge in a drug store. Miss Crawford has not been arrested.

Carnegie on Science

He Offers to Assist Mr. Chamberlain in Raising Money for Birmingham University.

Will Give \$250,000 for the Establishment of a Scientific School There.

Birmingham, Eng., May 10.—Andrew Carnegie has written a letter to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain offering to contribute \$250,000 which Mr. Chamberlain is trying to raise for the University of Birmingham, provided the scientific school be made the principal department of the institution. Mr. Carnegie points out the great need in England of young scientific experts to manage works of the class which England must secure if she is to remain one of the principal manufacturing nations of the world. He urges Mr. Chamberlain to take Cornell University as a model.

Mr. Carnegie continues: "I am sure our people of the Birmingham across the Atlantic (Pittsburg) will heartily approve of a gift to the prototype on this side of the water; for does not the younger owe its greatness and prosperity to the old land? Let the gift therefore be considered only as a slight acknowledgment of a debt that Pittsburg, the greatest beneficiary of your steel inventions, can never hope to repay."

Carnegie's Millions. London, May 10.—In the course of an editorial commenting upon the reported intention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to retire from business and during his life time to spend his millions for philanthropic purposes, the Chronicle today indulges in severe criticism of the alleged means by which Carnegie built up his fortune and says: "We will remember how the Homestead works were shut down for months because the men refused to have their wages lowered, and how barbed wire fences charged with electricity were set up, the place fortified, Pinkertons sent for, and finally, after a state of war and siege, the Steel Workers Union was smashed to atoms and the millionaire's works filled with Poles and Hungarians."

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

Representatives of the Three Powers at Apia and Assume Control of the Islands.

Washington, May 10.—The United States naval transport Badger with the Samoan commission will arrive at Apia, Samoa, today. There is much interest among officials in the important change in conditions to be brought about when the commission assumes charge of affairs. It will involve a practical suspension of the Treaty of Berlin and the system of administration by which the islands have been governed for the last ten years, and the temporary rule of the commission with supreme executive and administrative authority.

By arrangements made before the Badger sailed she will enter the harbor of Apia with the flags of Great Britain, the United States and Germany displayed. The warships of the three countries will fire the salute accorded to the ministers. There will be an exchange of calls between naval commanders, the commission and consuls. These formalities over, the consuls of the three governments will suspend functions, and all authority heretofore exercised by the consuls and other officials will, for the time being, be in the hands of the joint commission.

MOB LAW IN TENNESSEE.

Masked Men Take a Negro From the Work-house and Thrash Him.

Lebanon, Tenn., May 10.—A mob of fifty masked men terrorized this place yesterday. First the jail was visited and Ewing Hodge, who is charged with attempting to murder a white woman, was demanded. Being assured by a search of the jail that the inmate had been shipped away, the men turned their attention to the city work-house. There Bill Dibble and Leslie Huggins, two negroes charged with attempting to force a way into Mrs. Mace's house, were confined. Soon they were in the hands of the mob. The officers attempted to interfere and in the mix-up Huggins escaped. Dibble was hustled into a wagon, which started for the country. Nothing further is known, but it is rumored the negro escaped with a severe beating.

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

DR. HOOD'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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

COMSTOCK TAKES HIS SEAT.

Ottawa, May 10.—(Special)—The galleries of the House of Commons were crowded to-day, there being over 400 of the delegation that arrived from Brockville along with Mr. W. H. Comstock, M. P. Among those in the front seat of the Speaker's gallery were Mrs. Comstock and Mrs. Walsh, wife of Major Walsh. Lady Edgar sat between them. Mrs. McLannan, daughter of Major Walsh, was with the party. The delegates wore the colors of the Brockville Young Liberals with a photograph of Mr. Comstock. Messrs. Mulock and Fraser introduced Mr. Comstock, who took his seat amid great cheering.

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized the National Council of Women to collect statistics on women's work in Canada for the Paris exhibition.

In reply to Mr. Morrison today Premier Laurier said that the British Yukon Railway Company had no claim of any kind against the government.

In answer to Sir Ebbert Tupper Premier Laurier said it was not the intention of the government to bring in legislation this session giving representation to the Yukon territory.

The special committee appointed to consider the Douglas Elevator Bill, entitled an act to regulate the grain trade in Manitoba and Northwest Territory, sat this morning. Mr. Bain presided.

GRAIN SHOWELLERS WIN.

The Buffalo Labor Trouble is Ended and the Blockade Will Soon Be Relieved.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 10.—The News says: "A conference was held this morning between Rowland B. Mahany, President McNabon, the new local assembly and several others. The report of Bishop Quikley was discussed and after a conference this statement was made: 'The report of Bishop Quikley will be presented to the men this afternoon. It will recommend a basis of an agreement. It will probably be accepted.'"

Agreement Reached. Buffalo, N.Y., May 10.—Ex-Congressman Mahany addressed the grain showellers this afternoon and informed them that an agreement had been reached and that they had won a victory.

CANADIAN BRIGADIES.

Montreal, May 8.—It is reported that McGill University will confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on Rudyard Kipling.

Owing to the strike of moulders, thirteen foundries are idle.

Winnipeg, May 8.—N. W. M. P. Superintendent Cotton, Battleford, is dead.

Three hundred and twenty students are writing for the Manitoba Baccalaureate examinations, which commence this morning.

The 7-year old son of Mrs. Alexander Gunn died from blood poisoning.

The Canadian Press

And still they come. Mr. Dunsuir has submitted a definite offer to the city of Victoria, and today the Port Angeles and Eastern have notified the committee that the sum they will require for the carrying out of the project put forward by them is \$350,000. Mr. Dunsuir has stated that the plan he has laid before the people of the city through their representatives will require aid to the extent of \$700,000. Another body of citizens are strongly agitating for the resuscitation of the De Cosmos route to the mainland, via Swartz bay, and the nearest available point on the mainland; while others again are urging that the Victoria and Sydney railway should be made use of as a link in the chain of communication with the other side of the Gulf.

And these do not by any means exhaust the list of schemes to give Victoria the long desired connection with a transcontinental line of railway. To take the plan which seems to involve the outlay of the largest sum of money, that put forward by Mr. Dunsuir, it is only fair to him to say that that sum does not represent more than a fraction of the cost of giving the city the connection mentioned. When we come to consider the cost of building the ferry boat, it is quickly seen that seven hundred thousand dollars is not much. That boat is to be able to steam twenty-two knots and be big enough to carry trains of cars and passengers. The cost of such a boat will be nearly \$400,000.

Then there would have to be a reserve boat to take the place of the regular boat in case of accident or other hindrance, and she would cost at least \$150,000. Docks with terminal buildings would cost \$100,000 for the island alone, while the cost at Vancouver it is impossible to estimate even approximately, because the company might have to purchase every foot of land they required. Then comes the cost of the bridge that would have to be built here; that would run away with at least \$250,000. Next must be taken into account the sum necessary to make the alterations to the track; it would need fully \$150,000 to take out curves, to grade, and to put in steel bridges in place of the existing wooden ones, and do other things necessary for the new traffic.

Nor must the cost of the erection of bonded warehouses and other works be forgotten, so that reckoning it all up, even in this off-hand and rough way, it will be seen that the E. & N. Company cannot hope to make much out of the scheme, at least at the first. But after all the initial cost of the new service, that is the plant as we may call it, is nothing to the tremendous daily cost of running the route. It is there that the loss will be heaviest, as any one knows who has ever had anything to do with a railway line.

In fact it is clear that this offer could be made only by a company already operating a line along the proposed route, and it is there that the E. & N. Company have a decided advantage over their competitors. We have merely cited these facts and figures with no intention of commenting on them now, but we hope the whole matter will be approached by the citizens in a spirit of perfect fairness to the several proctors, and that the plans now before the people will receive the most calm and careful consideration.

THE TRANSVAAL

Unhappily there appears too much reason to fear that the British Empire is not far off another of those terrible disputes with that stubborn people, the Boers of the Transvaal. With the merits of the quarrel in the present instance we are not so familiar as we all could wish, but it seems to be plain that the old trouble about the Utkanders and their rights in the Republic is at the bottom of the disturbance.

The attitude of Mr. Kruger is unchanged; he is the same defiant and somewhat tyrannical man with whom the diplomats of Great Britain had to go in the unlucky campaign which ended in the one case with the death of that gallant and much misunderstood hero, Sir George Pomeroy Leys, at Majuba Hill, and in the other case with the miserable surrender of Dr. Jameson and the splendid fellows who served under him and deserved a better leader. Paul Kruger is the diplomat of the century; no man living is his equal in the arts which make a politician and an ambassador. There is the highest testimony to those facts, but it is strange that he does not for the sake of his country, mingle a little more of the savviness in mode with his conduct of the negotiations, that mean so much to the Transvaal.

The patience of the British authorities seems to be nearly exhausted, and, judging by the concentration of troops at the Cape, it is evident that Great Britain does not intend to be taken again at a disadvantage. In the event of an outbreak of hostilities between our Government and the Republic, it is not saying more than reasonable expectation warrants, to predict that the imperial government will go into this war with the fixed determination of settling the Transvaal question once and for all. On the other hand it cannot be denied that the Boers have not been losing any time or any opportunity to strengthen their defenses; it goes without saying that they will fight to the death, and that our troops will have the satisfaction of meeting a foe worthy of their steel.

The Transvaal stands as the one barrier to British progress in South Africa. With it absorbed as British territory, its profitable fate, the imperial schemes of statesmen like Cecil Rhodes would have full play, and the great South African empire—republic—which he hopes to live long enough to see established would be within measurable distance of accomplishment for every move in very rapid succession nowadays.

Dominion Parliament

Dr. Rutherford Proposes to Place Railway Under Government Control.

Asks Parliament to Appoint a Commission Clothed With Necessary Powers.

Debate on the Budget—Sir Richard Cartwright Replies to Mr. Foster.

Ottawa, May 4.—At the opening of the House Sir Hibbert Tupper presented a motion for the reference of the evidence taken last session before the public accounts committee, in the matter of the legal expenses of the investigation into the Manitoba election frauds of 1896 to the same committee for further enquiry into the contract before the legal committee. The motion was not opposed.

The Petersen-Tate Contract. Mr. Borden (Halifax) enquired whether the government had enforced payment of the guarantee or bond of ten thousand pounds sterling held by the Government from Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., as security for the performance of the fast mail contract before the legal committee.

In reply, the Minister of Finance stated that the government had not enforced payment of the guarantee in consideration of the company having consented to terminate the contract before the legal expiry. The company's deposit was still retained.

Yukon Liquor Permits. Replying to a question by Sir Hibbert Tupper, the Minister of the Interior stated that Major Walsh, as commissioner of Yukon, had issued permits to take liquors into that country.

Foreign Immigration. The Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question by Mr. Maczotte (Champlain) stated that the number of Donkibors brought into Canada this year has been 4,072, of Finlanders, 192; of Memmonites, 16, and of Gallicians, 1,494. The cost to the government was one pound per capita for the Donkibors and one pound per adult ticket on the others.

Experimental Tobacco Station. In reply to a question by Mr. Cowan (South Essex) the Minister of Agriculture stated that it was the intention of the government to establish an experimental tobacco station in Essex this year.

Foreign Leaf Tobacco. The Minister of Inland Revenue, replying to a question by Mr. Cowan, stated that twenty-five per cent. of foreign leaf tobacco is the minimum quantity to be used in mixed factories under the present regulations. The government had under consideration a proposal for reducing the percentage.

A Railway Commission. Dr. Rutherford (Macdonald) presented a resolution declaring "that the public interest demands that the railway companies of Canada should be placed under the control of a board of railway commissioners clothed with full power to enforce the provisions of the Railway Act and to prescribe and enforce the observance of such regulations as may be necessary in the public interest."

There was, he said, an urgent demand in this country for some form of railway control. No better means of exercising such control could be discovered than through a railway commission. The proper final solution of the transportation question would no doubt be the government ownership of railways. At the same time in Canada to-day such a proposal is hedged around with so many difficulties as to place it outside the field of practical politics. Its cost alone would prove an insuperable barrier.

In Canada to-day there are 16,870 miles of railway, constructed at an average capital outlay of \$55,244 per mile, or in all \$937,000,280. It would take, he computed, a thousand dollars from each family in Canada to meet the cost of this railway. This would quadruple the public debt and cause an annual charge for interest of thirty million dollars. Returns from the Canadian railways had never equalled the working expenses. The investment would be a poor one for the Dominion. Dr. Rutherford read the statement that a railway from the head of the great lakes to Winnipeg, even carrying freight at cost, could not serve to cheapen through freight. The Manitoba and North-Western Railway had, he understood, an arrangement with the C.P.R. to hand over all its traffic while refusing an interchange with the Northern Pacific, which occupies the same position as a government line would occupy in the Rainy River country. The government lines would be tied up through inability to gain profitable connections until a railway commission forced them to do what is in the public interest. He believed, however, that the government should control rates on the Rainy River road.

The Minister of Railways had acknowledged that he was not satisfied with the powers vested in the railway committee of the Privy Council. The record of railway commissions elsewhere had established their success. Both in Great Britain and in the United States the tribunals had shown themselves of substantial advantage.

The railway commission in Canada should have full power to put into force the provisions of the Railway Act and to suggest amendments thereto. It would have control over the exchange of freight charges, classification of freights, discriminations and the supply of cars. In the west to-day Dr. Rutherford charged that there is great discrimination to the large grain dealers. Another grievance in the west is the enormous cost of the guarding of the railway lines, which involved the slaughter of many cattle and horses. The tribunal should be composed of three able men; a railway man of experience, with due experience, a sound commercial lawyer, who could advise the

commission on legal questions, and an experienced and practical business man. They should be well paid and should have a competent staff. It was the duty of the Liberal government to include in the interest of the public, including the farmers and working classes, who had never expected much from the late administration.

Mr. McMillan's Views. Mr. John McMillan (South Huron) fully endorsed the principles of Dr. Rutherford's resolution. Railway commissions had proved of practical value in Great Britain and in the United States. Mr. McMillan referred to the alleged understanding between the C.P.R. and G.T.R. by which the Kettle River Valley bill was to be withdrawn this session. It was the belief that these appropriations should have any such power. In Ottawa, last summer, a meeting had been held of representatives of the various transportation corporations, at which an agreement had been entered into to the effect that the government was to be kept in the dark as to the rates among these various concerns. But he did not find that the government was represented at this gathering, although the Federal Parliament has contributed \$100 per cent. of the cost of the operation of our various Canadian railways. Mr. McMillan cited cases of discrimination in localities where no competition exists. Under these existing conditions the farmers suffer from the best of business. The committee of the Privy Council was composed of men who had not the time to devote to the duties which the supervision of the Canadian railways calls for. He hoped then that the government would find time to be very fully taken up with this important question.

Mr. Clark Wallace strongly favored the resolution and considered that the which was the best solution of the problem devised for the government of our railway.

Mr. John Ross Robertson devoted his attention chiefly to the bitter denunciations of the late administration of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A railway commission with a government as weak as the present, would not, he thought, be worth their salaries. Incidentally, he gave the Minister of Railways credit for his announcement at Tuesday's railway committee meeting, concerning the C.P.R.'s location of stations in the west. He hoped Mr. Blair would be as good as his word. Mr. Robertson touched upon the Mann-Mackenzie compact, and expressed his conviction that the gentlemen are in league with the C.P.R.

The debate was continued up till six o'clock by Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lapointe) who supported the proposition put forward by his Manitoba colleague, and favored, moreover, the government ownership of railways.

When the House reassembled at eight o'clock the order of business changed. Mr. Charlton's bill to make more effective provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction, was reported from committee.

A Complaint From the West. Before the House rose Sir Hibbert Tupper brought forward a memorial from a letter from the Canadian Development Company, stating that American boats were allowed to run from Seattle to Skagway, calling at Victoria and Vancouver, in violation of the six hundred miles of British waters. While the boats of the Canadian company named were compelled to stop at Mary Island, 40 miles north of Fort Simpson for a hour, in order to comply with the regulations, the rest of the journey an American officer was placed on board, for whom quarters and meals had to be provided, and the bar had to be closed in American waters. The bill, he said, in order to be effective, not be required to enter at Victoria or Vancouver, and clear at Skagway. Sir Hibbert suggested that these were regulations for which there was no precedent in the history of the world. It was necessary to guard their own waters the same rule should apply to their vessels passing through our waters.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought that the matter was not the work of some understrapper. He would have the matter brought to the attention of the Minister of Marine.

The House rose at 8:30 p.m. Ottawa, May 5.—The debate on the Budget was continued in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by Mr. Foster, who supported the motion of Sir Richard Cartwright. The absence at the evening session of both Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper caused considerable comment, and the suggestion was heard on the government side that the ex-Minister of Finance had followed the example set by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in not waiting for his answer.

Preliminary Business. At the opening of the House the Speaker reported that the returns had been received for the election of Mr. W. H. Comstock, as member for Brockville.

Bill respecting the Bellington & Nelson Railway Company (Mr. McMillan) and to incorporate the Canadian Birkbeck Investment & Savings Company (Mr. Bertram).

Yukon Investigation. Replying to a question by Sir Hibbert Tupper, the Minister of the Interior stated that the Yukon investigation was still in progress.

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Tupper, the Minister of the Interior stated that he was not informed of the conclusion of Mr. Ogilvie's inquiry into the grievances of miners in the Yukon. The report would be laid before Parliament when it is received.

The Intercolonial Shops. Replying to a question by Mr. Gauvreau (Tombouctou), the Minister of Railways stated that the government did not intend to remove the I. C. R. shops from Montreal to Louisbourg. Mr. Dube had been appointed superintendent of the Montreal and St. Plavie district of the I. C. R., with his headquarters at Louisbourg. The government was more central than Riviere du Loup, owing to the extension of the intercolonial to Montreal. The despatches were not included in this transfer.

Redistribution Bill. Sir Charles Tupper had several questions to ask the government before the orders of the day were proceeded with. The first was that "unless the government were to withdraw this session a bill brought down there might be trouble in proceeding with supply and other items of business before the House. It would greatly facilitate public business if this bill were promptly laid on the table."

The Premier intimated that he quite understood the hint of obstruction. However, in what Mr. Fielding proposed, however, as the nature of the measure would show when it was brought down.

Sir Charles Tupper thought this all the more reason why the bill should be promptly produced.

Alaskan Modus Vivendi. Sir Charles Tupper quoted a London despatch to the effect that an agreement had been reached with the United States with regard to a modus vivendi for a provisional Alaskan boundary. The Premier replied that the government had received no instruction to that effect.

Japanese Labor. Sir Charles Tupper remarked that about a month since, in which time the government may disallow the anti-Japanese law passed by the British Columbia Legislature. He wished to know whether any decision had yet been reached in this important matter.

The Premier replied that he had no information on the subject at the present time. The government awaited a reply to a despatch to the Imperial authorities.

In reply to a question by Sir Hibbert Tupper, the Minister of the Interior expressed himself as willing to lay on the table of the House certain ordinances of the Yukon council, and orders in relation to the expenditure of money under sections 7 and 8 of the Yukon Territories Act.

Budget Debate. Mr. Foster, in rising to continue the debate on the budget, criticised the Minister of Finance for the delivery of what sounded like a campaign document to the House. He said that the Minister had expressed a letter from the Canadian Development Company, stating that American boats were allowed to run from Seattle to Skagway, calling at Victoria and Vancouver, in violation of the six hundred miles of British waters.

While the boats of the Canadian company named were compelled to stop at Mary Island, 40 miles north of Fort Simpson for a hour, in order to comply with the regulations, the rest of the journey an American officer was placed on board, for whom quarters and meals had to be provided, and the bar had to be closed in American waters. The bill, he said, in order to be effective, not be required to enter at Victoria or Vancouver, and clear at Skagway. Sir Hibbert suggested that these were regulations for which there was no precedent in the history of the world. It was necessary to guard their own waters the same rule should apply to their vessels passing through our waters.

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ed to Liberal administrations. In the period between 1890 and 1895 during which the Dominion suffered from commercial depression, the Conservative party had managed to administer the public affairs with a deficit of only \$1,617,000. An addition was made to the public debt in the same period of \$15,500,000. By wise economy the government of the day almost made ends meet, while the tariff cut in sugar alone reduced the taxation by \$19,800,000, which would have more than wiped out the debt of this period, and left a balance of \$2,000,000.

But, if the Liberals were not fortunate in the matter of surpluses, they were in the matter of deficits. Of the total deficit, amounting to \$23,000,000 in all, only \$2,049,000 belonged to the Liberal Conservative party.

The Public Debt. Mr. Fielding again had made another astounding statement in connection with the increase of the public debt, when he compared his increase of \$3,000,000 per annum of Liberal rule with an average of twice that under Conservative administration. The statement was, he acknowledged, technically true and yet created a false impression. From 1873 to 1890 there had been paid to the C. P. R. \$50,041,000; on canals, \$15,000,000; and on provincial debts, \$10,281,000. Conditions like these were, he held, extraordinary, and formed no just basis for comparison. A more reasonable comparison would be of the period from 1896, when the increase in the debt was on an average \$3,000,000 annually.

Growth of Revenue. Mr. Foster turned his attention to the revenue. When the Minister of Finance had been recounting revenue gains of two, three and four millions per annum the Liberal members seemed hardly able to contain themselves. They applauded the declaration to the echo. But this money came out of the pockets of the people. The customs collections have grown from \$19,800,000 in 1885-86, to \$25,138,248 this year. Inland revenue has swollen from \$7,990,000 to \$9,885,000 in the same period. In 1890-91 a Conservative government was denounced for taking \$27,750,000 of taxation from the people. But to-day ministers profess to be dumb when the Minister of Finance, with perfect confidence, announces to his subaltern followers a taxation of \$34,000,000. Was it not the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), who once said that the Liberal party, if in power, would reduce the public expenditure, and effect other savings to the extent of five millions a year, without inflicting any injury on the public service? In the name of heaven, if that is economical, if they could do with five millions less than the Conservatives expended, why do they ask for five millions more? The revenue was \$36,600,000 in 1895-96. It is \$46,600,000 to-day. Yet Sir Richard Cartwright in 1896 is on record as saying that it was an outrageous and monstrous thing that any government should ask from this country \$37,000,000 to be expended upon the public services.

Mr. Fielding had spoken of buoyant revenues. Whence do they come? Mr. Fielding has given one reason; but the business men of Canada would be appalled, have quite another cause to allege. The Minister claimed the credit to his government; the business man would say that the buoyancy was due to extra good crops, extra good prices, and an extraordinary mining development. Other sources of wealth have remained stationary, or have come and gone.

The government had claimed credit for its building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. But if it had not been for the Conservative party there would have been no C. P. R.

Mr. Foster next produced an arrangement to establish that the tariff reductions made by the Liberal government were not what they purported to be, a large reduction in the taxation. From 1880 to 1887 the average customs rate in dutiable goods for home consumption was 26.24 per cent. From 1888, after the increase of iron duties, until 1890, the average was 30.82 per cent. Either in 1880 or 1887 the average customs rate was 20.94 per cent. In 1897 it was 20.94; in 1898 it was 20.22, and for the eight months of 1899 it was 28.90 per cent. For the month of February it was 29.58 per cent. Under Conservative rule, then, from 1888 to 1896, the diminution in duty amounted to 88-100ths of one per cent. Under Liberal rule the

diminution is only 72-100 of one per cent. Yet the country is told that the N. P. no longer exists. The 1891 revision of the tariff has made a cut of 1.74 per cent. in the duties. But they had not considered in that day that the N. P. was being swept out of existence.

The Preferential Clause. The device of the preferential cut in the tariff he denounced as unscrupulous and had been so found both in Canada and in foreign countries. The English manufacturers, by skillful manipulation, were able to get 20 per cent. reduction about a twelfth, or one-tenth, of the tariff. In support of this argument he cited increases which had the said clause made in the duty on cotton fabrics, fancy goods, damasks and goods of that class. Before the preferential cut was put up and then the preferential cut was announced. This, however, was not the case with our cousins of the United States. Mr. Fielding's statement of the British being twice as free after the extension of their Canadian trade administration to him a hog's reason. Mr. Foster quoted Mr. Courtney's statement in the House of Commons to show the keen rivalry between the two countries in the United States in coal and iron. The articles depended the commercial supremacy of any country.

Mr. Foster gave a long list of industries which were protected by the British goods was of no avail to the many lines. "Why," according to Mr. Fielding's own admission, had the preference upon Indian sugars proved so successful? The answer was, because forsooth, the United States had a preference on non-bounty-fed sugars which operated in favor of the West Indies and which was even more favorable to them than our own. "Why," he asked, "did not Mr. Fielding know this in 1898? He practices the effect because of the increase in the general tariff. The sugar was an increase by four millions of the taxation on sugar. Mr. Foster claimed credit for the increase of our tariff. The other country, viz. his N. P. tariff. To-day this tendency is to by more from the United States and less from Britain.

By the lowering of the iron duties Canada is paying out to the United States ten million dollars for goods which we could just as well manufacture ourselves. We have destroyed too much of our own iron, and we are inclined to be regretful. The Conservatives had criticised the 1897 tariff as ruinous to Canada, and they were right. That tariff, however, in 1898, amended and improved, was a material gain to us. Trade with Britain had decreased by \$2,600,000 after two years of the present administration on the average of three preceding years. With British Guiana our trade had fallen off 70 per cent.; and 33 per cent. with the West Indies.

Mr. Sifton was right when he said the tariff would stand. The declaration of the Minister of Finance that no tariff changes were contemplated in this session proved that Mr. Sifton was right after all. Napoleon did everything, that gentleman had not taken back what he had said. The whole thing forces one clear conclusion: that the question of protection for the iron industry of Canada is settled, and settled for many years to come, and it is settled in accordance with the long-time conviction of the Conservative party, which is the line of protection in which Conservatives will stand. Under the Liberal administration the line of protection is to be shifted with Liberals to keep the line of protection intact, and to make that line still stronger where to-day it is not so strong. It might be for the benefit of our country that the tariff be lowered to 25 per cent.

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hon. friend left the back to congratulate upon the introduction of political philosophy greatly it was in own heart.

THE GOVERNMENT

Sir Richard Cartwright Foster's reply, said he was glad for the actions of the government to justify it and to which have been pointed out. The chief speech was that in reckless extravagance government. Here at least a shadow of sunlight, as he would have said, or have had genuine saving to the aid. He was quite of the advice which he had expounded when the Liberal government had a day with a population of 10,000,000. The rapid growth might warrant the inferior policy under the Liberal government. The Liberal government, though it had a day with a population of 10,000,000, the rapid growth might warrant the inferior policy under the Liberal government.

Test of National Prosperity. There was one true test of national prosperity which applied to solve the question of our development. This was the development of the population which he had predicted would put the fore the House and period between 1871 and 1891. The population in 1871 was 1,600,000. In 1891 it was 3,600,000. From 1871 to 1891 there had been no growth. The population had not increased. The population in 1871 was 1,600,000. In 1891 it was 3,600,000. From 1871 to 1891 there had been no growth. The population had not increased.

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THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Sir Richard Cartwright. Answers Mr Foster's Criticisms. Sir Richard Cartwright, who rose to reply, said he was not present to apologize for the actions of his colleagues, but to justify it and to refute the slanders which have been poured in upon the government.

Test of National Prosperity. There was one test as to the national prosperity which he proposed to apply to solve the question of Canada's prosperity. This was as to the increase of our population. A short computation which he had prepared in this connection would put the matter properly before the House and public.

Mr. Powell. Sir Richard Cartwright's honorable friend is right. There was a growth of thirty-two persons, and they composed the inmates of a St. John lunatic asylum.

As evidence of the changed conditions to-day, Sir Richard quoted the importation of settlers into this year to the amount of \$2,850,000, the increase in homestead entries from 2,400 in 1897 to 4,800 last year, and the arrival of 32,702 immigrants (according to the official returns, the majority of whom were men and women) in the last three months of 1898.

Expenditure Kept Down. Sir Richard then proceeded to an elaboration of his statement that service for the expenditure had not been increased by this government. The extra outlay was due to the public charges under which the country now labors.

He Declines to Say Anything Regarding His Rumored Intention of Resigning. Vancouver, May 11.—(Special.)—Sir William Van Horne, accompanied by Messrs. W. D. Matthews, T. G. Radcliff and R. M. Wells, arrived from the south last night. The party left for Victoria to-day. The tour is entirely one of pleasure.

Wholesale Poisoning. Buena Vista, Ga., May 11.—Wholesale poisonings occurred at a colored refreshment meeting near here on Monday. Among the refreshment provided for the delegates was a can of buttermilk from which a dozen members drank freely.

Train Wrecked. Three Workmen Killed and Several Injured. Newcastle, Pa., May 11.—A construction train on the Pittsburg Western railway went through a trestle near here this morning killing three men and injuring several others.

reduced to \$7.04. (Ministerial applause.) The real position of the case was this, that while the Conservative party had made loud protestations for economy they yet find fault with every reduction the government had proposed.

Better Than the N. P. Sir Richard did not pretend that the present tariff was perfect. It was not but it was an immense improvement on that which preceded it. It had materially reduced the burdens of the people.

He Murders His Wife and Uncle and Attempts Suicide. Also Shoots His Three Months Old Baby and Father-in-Law. Howard City, Mich., May 11.—Joseph Harvey last night killed his wife, and his uncle, Robert Pierson, and also fatally wounded his three months old baby and his father-in-law, John Logenslayer, and finally shot himself, inflicting a wound which is expected to be fatal.

They Murder a Frenchman Who Was Carrying a Flag of Truce. Natives Are Now Sending Machine Guns on the Island of Panay. New York, May 11.—A dispatch from Manila says the insurgents assaulted Mr. Bonaventura, a French trader, who was carrying a flag of truce.

Glengynen in Conference. Second Day's Proceedings of the Session at Nanaimo—The Proposed Changes in the Station List. Nanaimo, May 11.—The ministerial session of the British Columbia Methodist Conference opened in the Wallace street Methodist church yesterday.

Van Horne Interviewed. C. P. R. is Not Particularly Interested in Cross Channel Communication. He Declines to Say Anything Regarding His Rumored Intention of Resigning.

Wholesale Poisoning. Colored Preachers Become Ill After Drinking Buttermilk and One of Them Dies. Buena Vista, Ga., May 11.—Wholesale poisonings occurred at a colored refreshment meeting near here on Monday.

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The Work of a Demon

A Michigan Man Tries to Exterminate a Whole Family. He Murders His Wife and Uncle and Attempts Suicide. Also Shoots His Three Months Old Baby and Father-in-Law.

Howard City, Mich., May 11.—Joseph Harvey last night killed his wife, and his uncle, Robert Pierson, and also fatally wounded his three months old baby and his father-in-law, John Logenslayer, and finally shot himself, inflicting a wound which is expected to be fatal.

They Murder a Frenchman Who Was Carrying a Flag of Truce. Natives Are Now Sending Machine Guns on the Island of Panay. New York, May 11.—A dispatch from Manila says the insurgents assaulted Mr. Bonaventura, a French trader, who was carrying a flag of truce.

Glengynen in Conference. Second Day's Proceedings of the Session at Nanaimo—The Proposed Changes in the Station List. Nanaimo, May 11.—The ministerial session of the British Columbia Methodist Conference opened in the Wallace street Methodist church yesterday.

Van Horne Interviewed. C. P. R. is Not Particularly Interested in Cross Channel Communication. He Declines to Say Anything Regarding His Rumored Intention of Resigning.

Wholesale Poisoning. Colored Preachers Become Ill After Drinking Buttermilk and One of Them Dies. Buena Vista, Ga., May 11.—Wholesale poisonings occurred at a colored refreshment meeting near here on Monday.

Train Wrecked. Three Workmen Killed and Several Injured. Newcastle, Pa., May 11.—A construction train on the Pittsburg Western railway went through a trestle near here this morning killing three men and injuring several others.

Knocking Out the Devil

An Italian Woman Cruelly Beaten by a "Divine Healer." New York, May 11.—A New Orleans despatch says a most extraordinary case of the physical agony caused by the barbarous fanaticism of a "divine healer" has come to light at Washington, La., 12 miles from New Orleans.

Death of Tom Nickells. London, May 11.—Tom Nickells, father of the famous scullers, Guy and Vivian Nickells, died today at Paddington Court, Redhill, aged 72.

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Provincial Gazette

The Eight Hour Law Relating to Mines Comes Into Force. Shallcross and Macaulay Dissolve Partnership—Some New Appointments. The Official Gazette, which issues to-night will contain the following announcements:

Their Name Changed. The Victoria Shoe Company will apply to the Lieut-Governor Council on June 5th at 4 p.m. for the purpose of changing the name of the firm to the Patterson Shoe Company, Limited.

General Meeting. The name of Findley R. McD. Russell, police magistrate, Vancouver, is as now stated and not as published in the B. C. Gazette of the 4th inst.

Partnership Dissolved. The partnership heretofore existing between J. J. Shallcross, Norman D. Macaulay and P. G. Shallcross, as commission agents under the firm name of Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., at Victoria, has been dissolved.

Extra Provincial Companies. The following extra provincial companies are licensed: Kootenay Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, of London, England, capital \$200,000, local office Rossland, D. B. Bogie, M. B. E. Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, Limited, of England, capital \$500,000, local office Kaslo, George Alexander attorney; The London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, of London, England, capital \$200,000, local office Nelson, J. H. Robertson attorney; Trail Creek Mining Company, Limited, of London, England, capital \$120,000, local office Rossland, D. B. Bogie attorney.

New Appointments. His Honor the Lieut-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: Thos. L. Haig, of Revelstoke, to be Police Magistrate of that city. James Matland-Douglass, of Duncan, to be registrar of the county court of Nanaimo, holden at Duncan.

THE COMING CONFERENCE. Berlin, May 11.—The Tageblatt to-day publishes the result of investigations among a number of leading German professors, relating to the subject of the peace conference at The Hague.

THE SONYER CASE. Retrial of the Hall's Crossing Attempted Murder Case. The trial of the Indian Sonyer charged with attempted murder is going on to-day before Mr. Justice Macgill and a jury, with Mr. Alexander McGregor as foreman.

The Match Drawn

London, May 10.—The cricket match between the Australian team and players representing the South of England was resumed at the Crystal Palace to-day. When play closed yesterday the Australians had scored 307 runs for eight wickets, the South of England having made 240 in the first innings.

THE OAR. Wray Challenges the World. According to English advices received at Winnipeg James Wray, the Australian sculler, has issued a challenge to row any man in the world, including Gaudaur, of Rat Portage, at present world's champion.

THE TURF. Sloane Has Three Winners. London, May 11.—Tod Sloan finished first on H. J. King's Florio Guttafini in the Flying Handicap, 200 sovereigns, and 10 sovereigns each, at the third day's racing of Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, to-day. Rose Troo was second, and Candense third. Twelve horses ran.

Newmarket Racing. London, May 11.—At the second day's racing at Newmarket Second Spring Meeting to-day the race for a plate of 150 sovereigns for horses which have never won a race of the value of 100 sovereigns or races amounting to 500 sovereigns, was won by Mircham.

THE KENNEL. Covered With Glory. Mr. J. W. Filinton's exhibits at the San Francisco bench show distinguished themselves with more than their usual effect as the following statement of the special prizes captured by them will prove:

NOMINATING CARDINALS. Rome, May 11.—The papal consistory is to be held at the end of June for the nomination of ten cardinals.

HONEST ADVICE FREE TO MEN. The Times is requested to publish the following: All men who are nervous and depressed or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess of youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms advertise to cure these conditions.

Sporting News. CRICKET. Brilliant Play by Australians. London, May 8.—The match between the Australian cricketers and the team representing the south of England, which was begun at the Crystal Palace yesterday, was continued to-day. In their first innings yesterday the Englishmen scored 246 runs, and when the wickets were pulled the Aus-

Licensing Districts.

Appointments of Inspectors and Commissioners For the Province.

Definition of the Boundaries of the District Under the New Act.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 5th May, 1899.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, under the provisions of the "Liquor License Act, 1898," has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to the offices set opposite their respective names, to act for the "License Districts" under which their names appear, namely:

Alberni License District. License Commissioners—George Arbutnot Smith, of Alberni; Alfred Denis Faber, of Alberni.

Chief License Inspector—C. A. Cox, of Alberni.

Comox License District. License Commissioners—Alexander Salmon Farmer, of Comox; Corie Spencer Ryder, Jr., of Cumberland.

Chief License Inspector—John Thomson, of Union.

North Nanaimo License District. License Commissioners—Thomas Cowan, of Wellington; Walter Jones, of Wellington.

Chief License Inspector—David Stephenson, of Wellington.

South Nanaimo License District. License Commissioners—David J. Thomas, of Oyster Bay; Patrick Dolan, of Cedar district.

Chief License Inspector—M. H. McIndoo, of Northfield.

Cowichan License District. License Commissioners—W. C. Duncan, of Duncan; Edwin Johnson, of Duncan.

Chief License Inspector—James Matland-Dougall, of Duncan.

South Victoria License District. License Commissioners—George Sangster, of Burgess, P. O.; George Deans, of Cedar Hill.

Chief License Inspector—J. M. Langley, of Victoria.

North Victoria License District. License Commissioners—Walter Copeland, of North Saanich; William T. Collinson, of Mayne Island.

Chief License Inspector—S. H. Hopkins, of Plumper Pass.

Richmond License District. License Commissioners—Nicola Christian Schott, of Vancouver; James Morton Drummond, of Moodyville.

Chief License Inspector—C. S. Campbell, of Vancouver.

Dewdney License District. License Commissioners—Hector Ferguson, of Port Haney; John R. Wren, of Mission City.

Chief License Inspector—Frederick Wallace Hughes, of Mission City.

Nicola License District. License Commissioners—D. Green-Armistead, of Courtenay, P. O.; F. P. Cook, of Granite Creek.

Chief License Inspector—Hugh Hunter, of Granite Creek.

West Yale License District. License Commissioners—William Deane, of Yale; W. H. Flood, of Hope.

Chief License Inspector—J. F. Sayre, of Lytton.

Ashcroft License District. License Commissioners—F. W. Foster, of Ashcroft; L. Lehman, of Ashcroft.

Chief License Inspector—J. W. Burr, of Ashcroft.

North-East Yale License District. License Commissioners—J. D. Lander, of Kamloops; R. H. Lee, of Kamloops.

Chief License Inspector—Martin Beattie, of Kamloops.

Southeast Yale License District. License Commissioners—L. W. Shatford, of Fairview; Ansley Megram, of Camp McKinney.

Chief License Inspector—Chas. Winter, of Camp McKinney.

Northeast Yale License District. License Commissioners—Fred Billings, of Vernon; C. S. Smith, of Kelowna.

Chief License Inspector—E. C. Simons, of Vernon.

Boundary Creek License District. License Commissioners—B. Jacobs, of Midway; T. W. Coleman, of Trail.

Chief License Inspector—D. J. Darrough, of Cascade City.

Revelstoke License District. License Commissioners—R. B. Atkin, of Revelstoke; Thomas J. Graham, of Revelstoke.

Chief License Inspector—Robert Bullock, of Revelstoke.

Ainsworth License District. License Commissioners—Nell E. McKay, of Kaslo; Edmund F. Stephenson, of Kaslo.

Chief License Inspector—W. H. Bullock-Webster, of Nelson.

Slocan License District. License Commissioners—Thos. Brown, of Sandon; William Hunter, of Silverton.

Chief License Inspector—T. D. DesBrisay, of Robson.

Southeast Kootenay License District. License Commissioners—Arthur W. Grace, of Fort Steele; Robert E. Beattie, of Cranbrook.

Chief License Inspector—H. W. Barnes, of Fort Steele.

Northeast Kootenay License District. License Commissioners—Charles H. Parson, of Golden; Charles A. Warren, of Golden.

Chief License Inspector Josiah Strrett, of Donald.

West Lillooet License District. License Commissioners—Thos. Pear-

son Reed, of Lillooet; John Marshall, of Lillooet.

Chief License Inspector—L. G. Burns, of Lillooet.

East Lillooet License District. License Commissioners—Wm. Boyd, of Clinton; William Livingstone, of Savona.

Chief License Inspector—George Mitchell, of Clinton.

Esquimalt License District. License Commissioners—Herbert Wilham Pauline, of Esquimalt; Joseph Atkins, of Parson's Bridge.

Chief License Inspector—Danish Campbell, of Esquimalt.

All such appointments to take effect on the 12th day of May, instant.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 5th May, 1899.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, under the provisions of section 4 of the "Liquor License Act, 1898," has been pleased to establish and define the following "License Districts," namely:

Alberni License District. All that portion of Alberni electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as Alberni License District.

Comox License District. All that portion of Comox Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as Comox License District.

North Nanaimo License District. All that portion of North Nanaimo Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as North-Nanaimo License District.

South Nanaimo License District. All those portions of South Nanaimo Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as South-Nanaimo License District.

Cowichan License District. All that portion of Cowichan Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as Cowichan License District.

South Victoria License District. All that portion of South Victoria Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as South-Victoria License District.

North Victoria License District. All that portion of North Victoria Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as North-Victoria License District.

Richmond License District. All those portions of Richmond and New Westminster City Electoral Districts not in any municipality, to be known as Richmond License District.

Dewdney License District. All that portion of Dewdney Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as Dewdney License District.

West Yale License District. All that portion of West Yale Electoral District not in any municipality, south of Keefer Station, and draining into the Fraser river below that point, to be known as West Yale License District.

Nicola License District. All that portion of West Yale Electoral District not in any municipality, draining into the Nicola river for the distance of ten miles from its mouth, and all that portion draining into the Similkiean river, to be known as Nicola License District.

Ashcroft License District. All that portion of West Yale Electoral District not in any municipality, and not included in West Yale and Nicola License Districts, to be known as Ashcroft License District.

North-East Yale License District. All that portion of the North Riding of Yale Electoral District not in any municipality, and being north of the south end of Lake Okanagan, to be known as North-East Yale License District.

South-East Yale License District. All that portion of the East Riding of Yale Electoral District not in any municipality, and being south of the south end of Lake Okanagan, to be known as South-East Yale License District.

Boundary Creek License District. All that portion of Rosland Riding Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as Boundary Creek License District.

Revelstoke License District. All that portion of Revelstoke Riding Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as Revelstoke License District.

Ainsworth License District. All that portion of Slocan Riding Electoral District not in any municipality, and being in the Ainsworth Mining Division, to be known as Ainsworth License District.

Slocan License District. All that portion of Slocan Riding Electoral District not in any municipality, and not included in Ainsworth License District, to be known as Slocan License District.

North-East Kootenay License District. All that portion of the North Riding of East Kootenay Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as North-East Kootenay License District.

South-East Kootenay License District. All that portion of the South Riding of East Kootenay Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as South-East Kootenay License District.

West Lillooet License District. All that portion of West Lillooet Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as West Lillooet License District.

East Lillooet License District. All that portion of East Lillooet Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as East Lillooet License District.

Esquimalt License District. All that portion of Esquimalt Electoral District not in any municipality, to be known as Esquimalt License District.

All such License Districts to come into existence the 12th day of May, instant.

Victoria's Celebration

An Attractive Programme Arranged by Committee—Main Features.

Two Days Brimful of Attractions—Other Events May Be Added.

It was not to be expected that the compulsory abandonment of the feature of Victoria's big celebration, even though that event had been regarded as the principal drawing card, would dampen the ardor of the citizens or of their representatives, the sentimentality of the occasion being the success of the affair.

With so many attractions to offer, the Capital City will be found equal to the task of providing entertainment and amusement sufficient to ensure a royally successful day for the citizens who will congregate here to do honor to Her Majesty on the occasion of the eightieth celebration of her birthday.

The programme sub-committee set to work yesterday to re-model the programme as the result of their labors was the formulation of the following, which will be submitted for confirmation by the general committee.

10 a.m.—Lacrosse match, New Westminster vs. James Bay.

11 a.m.—Cricket match, Beacon Hill vs. 12 noon—Royal Salute fired by H. M. S. Innes.

1:30 p.m.—Children's parade, Dogpits street.

2 p.m.—Public reception of H. M. S. fleet, Esquimalt. Free transportation by Victoria City Council.

3 p.m.—General illumination of the city, including government buildings. Decoration of Beacon Hill park.

4 p.m.—General illumination of the city, including government buildings. Decoration of Beacon Hill park.

5 p.m.—Firemen's Tournament, Yates street.

6 p.m.—Regatta at the Gorge. Band in attendance.

7 p.m.—Single shot opens regatta.

8 p.m.—All races to be called by bugle. Two minutes after bugle sounds the race will be started by gun.

9 p.m.—Amateur boxing under auspices of James Bay Amateur Athletic Association. In all naval and Indian races there will be a large attendance.

10 p.m.—Lacrosse match, Beacon Hill vs. James Bay.

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Local News.

From Tuesday's Daily.

An inquest on the body found floating in Esquimalt harbor yesterday is being held this afternoon.

Rev. H. C. Sweet conducted the funeral services to-day over the remains of the infant son of Walter Noble, of Osewego street.

The new building at the corner of Blanchard and View streets, erected for the Kindergarten school of the Sisters, is nearly ready for occupancy.

As an evidence of the fact that despite the Klondike rush of 1886 Seattle is in more prosperous condition this year than last, the Post-Intelligence prints a statement showing the comparative amounts on deposit in the Seattle banks. In 1886 they were \$7,048,327.05, as compared with \$8,459,061.18 now.

Mayor Humes, of Seattle, has acknowledged the invitation sent him and the 24th of May celebration cordially, and in the Victoria officials and stating that in all probability many of the councilmen would avail themselves of the invitation as individuals.

The funeral of the late John A. Whitman, took place this morning from the family residence, Clarke street, Spring Ridge, and later from the Knox Presbyterian Church. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Foster, assisted by Rev. W. L. Hay and Rev. Dr. Campbell. There was a large attendance of friends of the deceased. The pallbearers were: W. S. Dempster, W. T. Hardaker, F. Brooks, E. Macrea, John A. Anderson and R. G. Howell.

The W. C. T. U. are planning the erection of a mission hall on Johnson street, towards the cost of which the sum of \$1,000, in one donation, has already been promised. The mission hall will be used for sewing and evangelistic services, and in connection there will be reading and refreshment rooms, tea and social rooms, and a library.

An urgent appeal is made to those interested in the work of the union to assist in this branch of their operations by liberal donations in cash. Rev. W. H. Barnichon and Mrs. Gordon Grant are treasurers of the fund.

The missionaries of the Methodist church engaged in work among the Indians, concluded their journey yesterday afternoon, having still some unfinished business on the order paper which will be brought before the general conference which opens in Nanaimo to-day. This informal conference, tried as an experiment, has been productive of so much helpful exchange of views that it was decided to recommend to the conference that similar meetings be arranged in the future.

At the meeting of the Natural History Society last night, a very interesting paper was read by Dr. Newcombe on the Mammoth. The lecturer gave a full description of the extinct monster, the address being illustrated by means of a colored chart showing where remains are found on the coast, together with cuts of the teeth and other parts of the mammal and a picture of its life size. The lecture was illustrated with fine light views, made by Fleming Bros. fine illustration, and a native lecturer, Dr. Kirke and Mr. Sylvester reported the result of the opening of the cairns at Esquimalt, fragmentary remains being found in two of the four openings. The expedition of the Society will be held at Cadboro Bay on Saturday, and Dr. Newcombe's lecture will be continued at the next meeting of the Society.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mrs. F. W. Pampllet, of Mary street, Victoria West, died last evening at the age of 27 years. She was a daughter of Mr. A. W. Hinson, and a native of Alert Bay, E. C. The funeral is arranged for Friday afternoon.

The fire brigade was called this morning to the wholesale drug warehouse of Messrs. Henderson Brothers, Yates street. The fire, which resulted from escaping sulphuric acid, was quickly extinguished.

O. H. Topp, the recently selected city engineer, has returned to Victoria to-day. Advice from Chatham state that he left that city on the 28th of April, and he would therefore be here now had he come directly from there.

Mrs. McInnes this afternoon opened an elegant and fancy fair in connection with St. John's church in a match sale for the Friday or Saturday, and basket ball in the open air will be on the list for Saturday.

The committee make an urgent request that citizens will assist in the work of decorating the city by displaying bunting, and, if possible, illuminations, on their business premises, and it is hoped that in this and in other ways the heartiest co-operation will be evinced by all residents of Victoria, to whom the credit of a good celebration will belong.

chestra is providing music throughout the day.

The following announcement is made by Captain Gaudin: Fishermen and their assistants can leave their names at the office of the marine and fisheries department, old custom building, for registration. None but British subjects can register. Boats pullers are required to pay the sum of \$1 for registration fee.

Arrangements for the annual picnic of the Methodist Sunday schools in the city were under discussion at a joint meeting of the managers of the schools last evening. A committee consisting of Messrs. Noah Shakespeare, Dr. Lewis Hall and M. Baker was appointed to make the necessary selection of grounds and means of transportation.

The railway sub-committee of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty met last night and discussed the proposal of the Port Angeles Eastern railroad. Owing to the absence of one of the members, Mr. Heincken, who is at Vancouver, the matter was not decided upon, and the sub-committee will meet again before the meeting of the general committee.

The almost phenomenal rainfall of this spring has had the effect of maintaining the water in Elk lake at a higher level than usual. The water is now within an inch and a half of high water mark, a remarkable feat for this time of the year. The good pressure is attributed to the frequent rains, and the limited amount of sunshine with consequent slight evaporation.

The trustees of the First Congregational church, have purchased from Mr. Joshua Davies, the lot at the corner of Pandora, Cook and Elizabeth streets as a site for a new church. The sum paid for the property was \$2,100. The congregation do not intend to proceed with the building as they will wait for the visit of the secretary of the Congregational Colonial Missionary Society of London, England, who is expected in July, when the importance of his society's making a substantial grant to the local church will be pressed upon his attention. The lot is 120 feet by 150 feet and will make an excellent church site.

A NERVOUS BREAK DOWN.

Almost a Physical Collapse. But Completely Restored by South American Nerve.

Mrs. Geo. E. Quackenbush, of 240 Victoria street, Toronto, was gradually breaking down under an attack of extreme nervous prostration. Her appetite had left her; she suffered from insomnia, etc. Here are her own words as she wrote them: "I took doctor's advice, but received no benefit. I commenced using South American Nerve, and three bottles worked a marvelous change in me. My appetite came back, I slept soundly, and my general health is as perfect as ever. It was a pleasure to recommend so worthy a remedy."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co., an Indian agent.

Steamer "Boscowitz," Capt. White, returned last evening from the north. She brought news that the river steamer "Caledonia" of the Hudson's Bay Co. was lost in the canyon of the Skeena, owing to the lowness of the water. The engine room of the Alert Bay sail mill was partially destroyed by fire. The damage was not great, however. The first of the spring salmon was brought down by the "Boscowitz." She had 80 cases from Port Essington for Simon Leiser. She had among her passengers several prospectors from Prince Rupert Island, who tell of good quartz and copper finds. She will sail north again at 10 o'clock this evening.

The fire brigade were called out yesterday evening to suppress a fire in a shed in the rear of the residence of John D. Manson, 5 Third street, and as a result Chief Deasy turned a Chinaman named Ah Ling over to the city police. Ling was employed as gardener by Mr. Manson, and the first intimation of the fire was conveyed to the latter by Ling, who rushed in with the information that the shed was on fire. Investigation showed simultaneous fires had been started on the ground flat, and in the upper story. The damage amounted to about \$50. E. P. Walls, who was retained for the defence, this morning asked for a remand until the 12th, which was granted.

Recent Alaska advices give news of the finding of a man's body on a hill near Juneau. It was discovered by Henry Morrell, a miner of Juneau. He informed the coroner, who, with several citizens, proceeded to the place where the discovery was made. Upon clearing away the snow the body of a large man, evidently over six feet, was exposed. Upon the body was a fur coat and cap and black silk overshirt. In the pockets were found \$1.75 and a newspaper clipping, also a letter from his sister, which proved that his name was C. A. Whalen, of Svarta, Sweden. There were a number of blank checks on the Bank of British Columbia and Washington National Bank. The letter spoke of there being only three of them now, another brother and herself. A diary had a memorandum dated September 27, 1896, with a reference to Kadlak Island. From all appearances the man had perished two years ago. The body showed no marks of violence. The jury returned a verdict of death from unknown causes. His countrymen in town volunteered to take charge of the remains and attend to the funeral rites.

From Thursday's Daily.

While pursuing the gentle pursuit of fishing, Mr. John Brown, traveller for the Alton Iron Works Company, had a very narrow escape from drowning at Albert, on Friday last. Becoming so interested in his occupation that he was oblivious to his surroundings, Mr. Brown missed his footing and fell into the river at a place where there was a right-of-way foot water and a current running at fifteen miles an hour sweeping everything down to the rapids below. Benumbed by the cold and become still heavier with the water it absorbed, Mr. Brown was being swiftly borne to what looked almost certain death, when Mr. Martindale, his companion, with great presence of mind, effected a rescue, and took him to the Indian Mission where he was cared for by Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Cameron, supplied with a change of clothing and resuscitated by the aid of hot water applied as a bath externally, and internal applications of revivifying cordials. Mr. Brown

is none the worse for his immersion, and is full of gratitude to his preserver, and a change has been made in the time-table of the E. & N. railway, which intending passengers will be acting wisely to make a note of. The Saturday afternoon train which hitherto has left Victoria at 4:35 will, commencing Saturday, be dispatched at 4:25 and the Saturday morning train will leave at 9 o'clock instead of at 8 o'clock as heretofore.

In accordance with the general resolution, the by-law for the consolidation of the city's debt was carried yesterday by a large majority when the lightness of a general vote is considered. The proposal is to borrow \$210,000 to redeem existing debentures and secure a more favorable rate of interest. Out of a total vote of 2,700 only 355 votes were cast, and of these only 23 were recorded against the measure. There was, therefore, a majority of 309 in favor of the proposal.

The charge against Charles L. Lieverre of the Horseback union for violation of sec. 179 of the criminal code, was heard this morning in the county court. Mr. Radburn presented and Mr. George E. Powell appeared for the defense. Several witnesses were called by Mr. Bradburn to prove that the defendant had circulated printed cards bearing an immoral significance. It is understood his defence will be that the cards were not indecent. Mr. Lieverre was committed for trial, but being allowed.

The trustees of the First Congregational church, have purchased from Mr. Joshua Davies, the lot at the corner of Pandora, Cook and Elizabeth streets as a site for a new church. The sum paid for the property was \$2,100. The congregation do not intend to proceed with the building as they will wait for the visit of the secretary of the Congregational Colonial Missionary Society of London, England, who is expected in July, when the importance of his society's making a substantial grant to the local church will be pressed upon his attention. The lot is 120 feet by 150 feet and will make an excellent church site.

A NERVOUS BREAK DOWN.

Almost a Physical Collapse. But Completely Restored by South American Nerve.

Mrs. Geo. E. Quackenbush, of 240 Victoria street, Toronto, was gradually breaking down under an attack of extreme nervous prostration. Her appetite had left her; she suffered from insomnia, etc. Here are her own words as she wrote them: "I took doctor's advice, but received no benefit. I commenced using South American Nerve, and three bottles worked a marvelous change in me. My appetite came back, I slept soundly, and my general health is as perfect as ever. It was a pleasure to recommend so worthy a remedy."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co., an Indian agent.

Steamer "Boscowitz," Capt. White, returned last evening from the north. She brought news that the river steamer "Caledonia" of the Hudson's Bay Co. was lost in the canyon of the Skeena, owing to the lowness of the water. The engine room of the Alert Bay sail mill was partially destroyed by fire. The damage was not great, however. The first of the spring salmon was brought down by the "Boscowitz." She had 80 cases from Port Essington for Simon Leiser. She had among her passengers several prospectors from Prince Rupert Island, who tell of good quartz and copper finds. She will sail north again at 10 o'clock this evening.

The fire brigade were called out yesterday evening to suppress a fire in a shed in the rear of the residence of John D. Manson, 5 Third street, and as a result Chief Deasy turned a Chinaman named Ah Ling over to the city police. Ling was employed as gardener by Mr. Manson, and the first intimation of the fire was conveyed to the latter by Ling, who rushed in with the information that the shed was on fire. Investigation showed simultaneous fires had been started on the ground flat, and in the upper story. The damage amounted to about \$50. E. P. Walls, who was retained for the defence, this morning asked for a remand until the 12th, which was granted.

Recent Alaska advices give news of the finding of a man's body on a hill near Juneau. It was discovered by Henry Morrell, a miner of Juneau. He informed the coroner, who, with several citizens, proceeded to the place where the discovery was made. Upon clearing away the snow the body of a large man, evidently over six feet, was exposed. Upon the body was a fur coat and cap and black silk overshirt. In the pockets were found \$1.75 and a newspaper clipping, also a

B. C.'s Mining Resources

Mr. A. J. McMillan Speaks Confidently of the Future.

Boundary and Rossland Camps as Fields for Investment.

Amongst last night's arrivals at the Grand Hotel was Mr. A. J. McMillan, a mining man whose investments in Rossland, Ymir and Boundary Creek districts are already well known. Mr. McMillan represents a strong London syndicate and is now sending a party of men up into the Yukon country, where several properties on Boundary creek have been secured.

Mr. McMillan has boundless faith in the Boundary Creek region and has strongly recommended London capitalists to invest in that low grade ore district. While in London recently McMillan was asked by a representative financial journal whether he considered there is a fair chance for English capital in British Columbia, the query being prompted by the fact that Golden Cache and similar "razes" have required an unpleasant notoriety in the London market. Mr. McMillan replied:

"I consider that the conditions of the country are well suited for the operations of finance and development companies. No doubt some of the copper-bearing districts in England may have been very undesirable, but I may say two or three of the very worst and largest concerns were promoted by London men, so that London and not British Columbia should be held responsible. There are many obvious advantages for the investment of money in British Columbia enterprises. The country is under the British flag, and the laws are well administered, a fact which is particularly noted by Americans arriving in the country as a striking contrast to the mining districts in the States. The openings for capital are innumerable. The extent of the mineral resources is as yet undetermined. It was only last year that the Adlin placer deposits were discovered in the extreme northwest of the province, and it is believed that this field will rival that of the Klondike, where there are still more to be discovered. The fact that Canadians themselves recognize the value of the opportunities is a strong belief in the Pacific cable scheme and says that the offer of the British Columbia government to pay one-eighth, a share similar to that of the Australian Colonies, is one of the best moves it has made since it came into office, and is likely to meet with universal approval."

Regarding the Rossland "rump" Mr. McMillan is as enthusiastic as David Christie Murray, who represents the same optimism in that regard. Mr. McMillan says: "The mining operations at Rossland are at present principally confined to the Red Mountain, towards the base of which is the well-known Le Roi mine. The mountain is practically all staked out, but the upper portion is largely held by small owners. It has often occurred to me that an amalgamation of those interests by a strong company, would prove a profitable venture. The reefs towards the base, as far as has been proved, have a downward incline towards the interior of the mountain; but there are also evidences of the existence of ores on the summit, from which it may be assumed that there is a large body of minerals underneath. It is therefore a fact that the neighborhood of Rossland?"

"In the immediate vicinity of the town the country has certainly been denuded of timber, but there is abundance of timber within three or four miles of Rossland—enough for a good many years to come. There is plenty of water and fuel."

"I presume Rossland is becoming very fast. It has now 8,000 inhabitants, and there is every prospect that it will continue to thrive. The town is situated about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is served by two railways—the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern railway. Five of the leading Canadian banks have commenced business there, two branches having been opened in the summer last. The town is lit by electricity brought 40 miles across the mountains from the falls on the Kootenay river. This enterprise is nominally a Canadian company, but the capital employed has been chiefly obtained from England. The same company also supplies power for mining purposes. The Canadian Pacific is at present engaged in building a line from Rossland to Boundary Creek, and it is expected that this extension will be carried on to Penikeseon, where the company runs a line of boats to Okanagan, which is connected by a branch with the main line at Simons Junction. It is anticipated that this extension will be carried on from Penikeseon to Hope on the main line, which will then give Rossland a direct short route to the Pacific. The country, however, through which this road would run is very difficult owing to the mountainous nature of the land."

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, at all Druggists, 35c. a Box—60 Tablets.

CHAPTER V.
1. Have ye heartburn?
2. Have ye sour stomach?
3. Have ye distress after eating?
4. These are signs of advancing dyspepsia. At this stage the trouble is easily cured.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets give instant relief. They aid digestion, remove the cause which produces heartburn, these tablets come in a box—sold at all druggists, price 35c.

DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS are pleasant to the taste, convenient as a remedy, and for all ailments of the stomach. They quickly cure the worst cases of dyspepsia.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Election of Grand Officers—Rossland the Next Meeting Place.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias resumed business punctually at half-past nine o'clock this morning, Grand Chancellor James Haddow presiding. The reading of the roll resulted in the full list of representatives being found to be in attendance and the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings was the first business. These approved, the election of grand officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with and resulted as follows:

- G.C., W. D. Mearns, Rathbone, No. 7, Vancouver.
- G.V.C., J. W. Graham, Rossland, No. 21.
- G. Prel., J. L. Brown, Kamloops, No. 20.
- G. K. of R. & S., Emil Pfeiderer, Pat West, No. 1, Victoria.
- G. M. of E., E. P. Nathan, Victoria, No. 17, Victoria.
- G. M. of A., N. Burns, Trail, No. 25, Trail.
- G. I. G., D. Griffiths, Wellington, No. 2, Wellington.
- G. O. C., A. Ferguson, Granite Lodge, No. 16, New Westminster.
- Sup. Rep., H. J. Anstie, Granville, No. 7, Vancouver.

The "True Knight," a purely Pythian paper published in Vancouver, B. C., was on motion declared the official organ of the order in British Columbia and this concluded the business for the morning session.

Afternoon Session.
On the resumption of business this afternoon the newly elected Grand Officers were duly installed by the Past Grand Chancellor. The next business was the choice of the meeting place of the Grand Lodge next year, and Rossland was decided upon. This will be the first time an interior city has been honored with a visit of the Grand Lodge, and marks a distinct advance in the progress of the order.

The secret work of the order was emphasized by the Supreme Representatives to the Grand Lodge, and the members dispersed to meet again this evening around the festive board, when a grand banquet will be served in Pythian Castle hall.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Owing to the fact that buyers are shipping heavily to the east, spring salmon is very scarce on the local market. Salmon in consequence leads by several cents over halibut, the latter being quoted at 10 cents.

Spring chickens are again in the market, but as yet are quoted at a figure which is practically prohibitive to the ordinary buyer. Potatoes remain steady at \$1.50 and very few new ones are offered. Meats remain at the old quotations.

The salar prices this week follow:

Ogillvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	5.00
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	4.00
Local, per bbl.	3.50
O. K., per bbl.	5.00
Superior, per bbl.	5.50
Caigay Hung., per bbl.	5.50
Premier, per bbl.	5.50
XXX, Ganderby, per bbl.	5.50

Wheat, per ton	28.00
Corn (white), per ton	27.00
Corn (red), per ton	26.00
Oats, per ton	25.00
Barley, per ton	24.00
Rollod oats (B. & K.), per ton	24.00
Rollod oats (S. & K.), per ton	24.00

Hay (baled) per ton	10.00
Straw, per ton	5.00
Middlings, per ton	25.00
Brass, per ton	22.00
Ground feed, per ton	22.00

Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	1.40
Water cress, per bunch	.50
Cabbage, per lb.	.10
Cauliflower, per head	1.00
Celery, per head	.50
Letts, 4 lbs. for	.25
Onions (pickling), per lb.	.08
Onions (table), per lb.	.08
Tomatoes, per lb.	.08
Radishes, 2 bunches for	.25

Flour	20
Salmon (smoked), per lb.	20
Salmon (spring), per lb.	12 1/2
Oysters (Albatross), per doz.	80
Oysters (Rocky Mt.), per doz.	60
Cod, per lb.	60
Halibut, per lb.	60
Herring, per lb.	60
Smelts, per lb.	60
Founders, per lb.	60
Grabs, 3 for	25

Farm Produce	
Eggs (Island, fresh), per doz.	25 1/2
Eggs (Marion), per doz.	25 1/2
Butter (Delta creamery), per lb.	25 1/2
Butter (Covian creamery), per lb.	25 1/2
Cheese (Canadian), per lb.	15 1/2
Lard, per lb.	12 1/2

Meats	
Hams (American), per lb.	15
Hams (Canadian), per lb.	15
Bacon (American), per lb.	15
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.	14 1/2
Lard (refined), per lb.	12 1/2
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	12 1/2
Beef, per lb.	10 1/2
Mutton, per lb.	10 1/2
Veal, per lb.	12 1/2
Pork, per lb.	10 1/2
Shoulders, per lb.	10 1/2

Fruit	
Cherries, per lb.	20
Strawberries, per box	25
Bananas, per dozen	20 1/2
Oranges (California), per doz.	30 1/2
Lemons (California), per doz.	30 1/2
Naval Oranges per doz.	40
Apples	1.50

Poultry	
Hens (per doz.)	9.00
Dressed fowl (per pair)	1.50
Ducks (per doz.)	2.00
Turkeys (per lb. live weight)	20 1/2

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it.

Work their home not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FREE! This lovely Little Linen Wash, with guard or without, is made of our full-sized Linen. It is the best wash for all purposes. Dories in latest and prettiest design. They sell at 1/2 lb. We'll send you two dozen for 25c. Sell them, return our money and we'll send you more. Write to us for our catalogue. LINEN DRYING CO., Dept., 115, Toronto.

Provincial News.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE LANDLADIES on the branch line from Fernie to the Coal Creek mines are at an end for the present and steady work has been resumed. A change of locomotives has also been effected to the great advantage of the mines.

Crow's Nest Coal Company last week sent the first shipment of coke to Helena. Regular shipments continue to the Le Roi smelter at Northport as well as to Trail and Nelson, and an occasional shipment to Brattle and Great Falls. The production of coke is steadily maintained at 70 tons daily.

PROVINCIAL CONSTABLE A. McEae, has been transferred to Fernie and left last night for that place.

A runaway which might have had a serious result occurred on Friday afternoon on First street east. A team drawn by a plow on a stone block was crossing the spur when the horses got entangled in the wheel tree and the driver lost control and then the reins. On the plow was seated a little boy, several other boys were on the horses and the plow was rolling off towards Mackenzie avenue. Luckily the little chap was rolled off his dangerous perch and directly afterwards another lurch sent the plow flying to the side of the road. The cow turned its head suddenly and the sharp point of one of its horns caught Mrs. Woods under the jaw, making a bad wound. Dr. Walker was sent for and he found it necessary to put in four stitches.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEAD

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles that stem from a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, flatulency, constipation, etc. While they are being taken, the system is purified and the liver is kept in perfect health.

ACHE

In the face of so many lives that have been saved by our pills, we can only say that our pills are a great blessing to the human race. They are a cure for all the troubles that stem from a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, flatulency, constipation, etc. While they are being taken, the system is purified and the liver is kept in perfect health.

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For Stores, Houses, Halls, Barns, Sheds, Churches

Entirely water, wind, storm and fire proof. Will last years and always look well. Cheaper than matched lumber. Shipped from factory all ready to apply. Sold by leading dealers, or write direct stating requirements.

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Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets

These two words of dangers and perils, fully comprehended, are warnings. result from a vitiated condition of the blood, which causes a general entire system. Constipation of the dominant vigor is lacking, sleep is never refreshing, feelings of the blood and purified, and the blood is easily and quickly purified by using Paine's world's famous. This noted remedy, pleasant to the taste, is what is claimed for spring medicine that is a touch for it; it is the power and strength giver and the Canada talk. Paine's Celebrated Compound is the month of May. Bro's troubles that regular tired feelings and ill nervous, neuritis, depression, neuralgia, or liver affections, suggest, will, if asked, the using of Paine's

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