



VOL. 32.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1902.

NO. 50.

THE PRINCE WAS WARMLY WELCOMED

THOUSANDS GREETED HIM AT "WINDY CITY"

Entertained by German Residents—Count von Buelow on Object of the Trip.

St. Louis, March 3.—Prince Henry spent four hours in St. Louis to-day, during which time he was royally entertained. Mayor Wells presented him with a superb case of solid silver...

Chicago, March 3.—Prince Henry of Prussia, upon his arrival in this city this evening, was given an enthusiastic welcome. At 6:30 his train arrived at the depot of the Chicago & Alton railroad...

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the Prince and his suite entered their carriages for the drive to the armory. For the entire distance the sidewalks were black with people.

The chorus then rendered "The Prayer Before the Battle," the Prince leading in the manifestations of pleasure. At the close, after the reading of a poem by E. E. L. Grise, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung, and then the music swung into "The Star Spangled Banner."

This remark of Count von Buelow was greeted with applause from all sections of the house. Continuing, the Imperial chancellor said that the journey of the Emperor's brother had no political object save the natural one of upholding the traditional good relations between Prussia, Germany and the United States...

"Both nations," said Count von Buelow, "have every reason for mutual esteem. They have no occasion whatever to beshroud one another or dispute with one another. They have every interest for living in peace and friendship based upon complete reciprocity even in the most remote future."

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RECEIVED ADDRESSES.

Prince Henry of Prussia Spends Another Day in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., March 4.—The day which Prince Henry of Prussia spent last night by the glare of many lights was presented to him to-day by the clearer light of the sun. The welcome which he received last night was repeated and emphasized, and he was given further opportunity to enjoy his expressed desire to meet American citizens at close range...

A VICTORIAN WRITES UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Lieut. Pooley, of Royal Horse, is Having Busy Time in South Africa—In Good Health.

Lieut. Thos. Pooley, of the Royal Horse Artillery, now operating in South Africa, is certainly getting his share of hard, tireless campaigning. His father, Hon. C. E. Pooley, recently received a letter from him, written in the saddle...

The Royal Horse had just received orders to evacuate themselves into mountainous country, and were about to start on a month's expedition after the wily Boer leader. The writer was uncertain that the letter would reach its destination, as it was entrusted to a wagon driver who was going to the rear, and there was all ways a possibility of something cropping up which would prevent the mail from being sent.

Lieut. Pooley has had many thrilling escapes. On one occasion while attacking a town a shell burst very near him, killing a number of men around him. He is in the very best of health, although he underwent an operation for appendicitis previous to leaving for South Africa. He is of the opinion that a short time longer with the Strathcona Horse would put Dewet and the others where they wouldn't do much damage. The Boers had the most wholesome fear of this dashing body of Canadian horse, who, during their time of service, taught the elusive enemy to dread them.

THE TROUBLED SOUTH.

Large Number of Troops Hurrying to Defend the Capital of Colombia.

Washington, March 4.—Advice from the seats of war in South America is meagre. Nothing has been heard of the reported insurgent naval operation on the coast of Venezuela, but reports from Colombia show that the government is thoroughly awakened to the character of the revolutionary outbreak near the capital, and that a large body of troops have been hastily ordered from the north to assist in the defence of the capital. This withdrawal may have a considerable influence on the campaign on the Isthmus of Panama.

STRIKERS SHOT.

They Had Been Arrested for Taking Part in Riots at Barcelona.

London, March 4.—It was announced this afternoon in a special dispatch from Madrid to-day that a number of the strikers, arrested for participation in the recent riots at Barcelona, were shot at Fort Montjuich this morning. A brother of Gen. Moore, the Carlist leader, has been arrested for complicity in the Barcelona riots and will be tried by court martial. Papers seized at the houses of anarchists in Barcelona indicate that a widespread plot existed. The strikers declared to-day at Cadix and Ferrol, Spain.

WISH CHARTER DISSOLVED.

Bill Dealing With Northern Securities Company Introduced in United States Senate.

Trenton, N. J., March 4.—Senator Gedhart introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to repeal and dissolve the charter and corporate existence of the Northern Securities Company. The bill has a long preamble, in which it is stated, among other things, that the Securities Company was organized to enable the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies to violate the laws of several states and to destroy the competition in passenger and freight rates that existed between those railroads.

TORONTO SCENE OF DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO

Polling Takes Place on First Tuesday in June—Driver Shot Himself After Spree.

Toronto, March 3.—It was announced on good authority to-day that the date selected for the Ontario provincial elections is Tuesday, June 3rd.

Ontario civil engineers waited upon the government to-day and asked that the profession be placed on the same plane as medical and legal professions, penalties being provided for the illegal use of words "civil engineer."

The Union Loan building, Toronto street, was damaged to the extent of \$20,000 by fire this morning; the insurance is about \$25,000. The building was tenanted by the Union Loan Company, stock brokers and legal firms. The caretaker, James Munter, together with his wife and aged father, who were asleep in the building, had a narrow escape with their lives.

The endowment of the Victoria Methodist College is now \$428,000 with about \$100,000 in cash. The fund of half a million, which the board has been aiming at.

Letters of incorporation of the Algoma Tube Works, Ltd., another Clegg industry, with a capital of \$30,000,000, were issued on Saturday.

The great student volunteer convention closed last night with impressive exercises, in which over a hundred young men, who within the next few months will go to foreign fields, stood up while the great gathering of 5,000 people in Massey hall prayed for success in their labors.

Ottawa, March 3.—It is likely that June 29th, Coronation day, will be proclaimed a public holiday throughout the Dominion.

The government bill regarding telephones and telegraphs, to be laid before parliament this week, will contain a clause that after two months' notice the government may assume possession of the property of any company.

Quebec, March 3.—Hon. N. Parent, premier of Quebec, was re-elected mayor of Quebec by the board of aldermen on Saturday.

Hull, March 3.—Ryoper A. E. Kelly, of the South African Constabulary, returned on the Allan liner Corinthian, which arrived at 10 o'clock this morning.

Capt. Bernier Back. Capt. Bernier, of North Pole fame, who has been in England the last few months raising money for the proposed expedition, returned on the steamer Corinthian today. He was successful in securing \$15,000, but wants \$40,000 more. He is quite confident of the success of the undertaking.

Montreal, March 3.—Christopher Archibald, a driver for the Dominion Express Company, wound up a protracted spree to-night by putting a bullet in his head. Death is expected momentarily.

Winnipeg, March 3.—The customs returns for February were \$96,462.33, an increase of \$27,951.67 over the same month last year. The inland revenue collections showed an increase of \$10,500.

Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., arrived here to-day from Lindsay, to attend the wedding of his niece.

Oakwood, Ont., March 3.—Long & Lytle's grain elevator at Maraposa station was burned this morning with 30,000 bushels of grain. The loss, \$30,000, is covered by insurance.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES

Will Be Discussed in London When Colonial Representatives Visit the Metropolis.

London, March 3.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative, who desired information concerning the United States Steel Corporation, and the United States Ship Subsidy Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said the government possessed no information regarding the United States Steel Corporation which could be usefully published. In regard to the Ship Subsidy Bill, he said he had left the proposed select committee on steamship subsidies.

DEWET WOUNDED IN RECENT FIGHT

PRISONERS SAY HE WAS SHOT IN ARM

Australians Alleged to Have Adopted Severe Measures to Punish Treacherous Burglers.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Harrismith, Orange River colony, says that Boer prisoners report that Gen. Dewet was shot in the arm during the recent attempt to break through the Boer lines.

Harvard, Mass., March 4.—The Merminette river, which has been steadily rising in this city to-day and many of the factories are closed down. Over 1,000 employees are out on enforced vacations.

SALMON INDUSTRY.

Report That Nearly Fifty British Columbia Canneries Will Come Under Combine Arrangement.

Vancouver, March 3.—Steamer Follina, which brought a cargo of sugar from Java on the memorable 65 days trip across the Pacific, was labeled on Saturday afternoon for \$25,000 by the British Columbia sugar refinery. When the cargo was being taken out of her it was found she had two feet of water in the bottom of the hold, which had been damaged. Plugs were attempted during the ship's heavy rolling crossing the Pacific, and the vessel was leaking. The vessel has finished unloading, and is held pending a settlement of the claim on the arrangement of a bond.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY WORK OF FRENCHMAN

Messages May Be Transmitted at Long Distances Through the Earth or Sea.

New York, March 4.—E. Ducretet, the French electrical engineer, has made the following statement concerning the system of wireless telephony which he has invented, says a Paris dispatch to the Journal and American. The Academy of Sciences, to which my invention of telephoning without wires has been submitted, acknowledges its value. The transmitter and receiver are much like those of the ordinary telephone. There is the difference that a small coil is introduced and the electrical intensity is slightly increased. When the instruments are put down deep in the earth the messages can be transmitted at enormous distances. Forests, rivers or mountains may separate armies, yet they can communicate with each other through the earth by wireless telephony. Wireless telephone messages can be transmitted through the sea from shore to shore, or between ships. The voice is transmitted without the least difficulty and the most delicate articulations reach the ear.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY

Reported to Have Been in New York Recently.

New York, March 4.—Major Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who confessed that he forged the Dreyfus bordereaux, has according to the Herald, been seen in this city. He is said to have spent two hours in a Broadway restaurant in animated conversation with a young man and woman. Esterhazy was remarkably thin, Count Pangardt, of Belgium, who knew Esterhazy in Paris, and two waiters, are the persons claiming to have recognized the man who became notorious in the Dreyfus case. Pangardt was talking French with friends when Esterhazy overheard him, and with his friends immediately sought a secluded corner. Their movements attracted Pangardt's notice and he says he immediately recognized Esterhazy, as did two waiters.

THE EASTERN FLOODS.

Situation at Paterson Has Improved, But Half of Danville is Still Under Water.

Paterson, N. J., March 4.—Conditions in the flooded section of this city were much improved to-day. Between midnight and 10 o'clock to-day there was a rapid fall in the waters. On River street, which was most affected by the flood, the water had not been damaged to any great extent by the flood, and that the company's loss would not exceed \$100,000.

SPANKED.

Six Boys Pushed For Destroying Freight in Railway Cars.

New York, March 4.—Two policemen, with broad hands and plenty of strength back of them, acted as masters of ceremonies at a public spanking administered to six youthful delinquents in Kearney, N. J., police court. The boys, whose ages range from 10 to 12 years, were brought before Recorder Krebs on a charge of opening freight cars and destroying property. Recorder Krebs sentenced each to "a good hard spanking" as the alternative of a \$5 fine. The parents spoke for the boys and asked the spanking. Chief of Police Tolon selected two able-bodied policemen. Each took a boy and placed him across his knees in the approved position, and after the court had admonished them against evil doing, they promised to be good in the future and were discharged.

AVEBURY'S ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT

SAYS THEY SHOULD LET COMMERCE ALONE

Trusts the Policy of the Open Door Will Be Maintained—Evils of Bounties.

London, March 4.—In his presidential address at the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to-day, Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, admitted that there was no necessity for despondency in regard to British commerce.

THE SHIPING BILL.

Measure Now Being Considered by the United States Senate—Its Objects.

Washington, March 3.—The Senate to-day began consideration of what is known as the Shipping bill, a measure to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and for the common defense; to promote commerce and to encourage deep sea fisheries.

FRIENDLY HELP.

Regular Monthly Meeting Was Held on Tuesday—Donations Acknowledged.

The monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Society was held at their rooms on Tuesday morning. The following report was received: Number assisted during the month, thirty-four; fifteen had groceries, eleven had fuel, six had milk daily, and the remainder clothing.

THE PORTE'S USUAL REPLY.

Denies Liability in Connection With Capture of Miss Stone.

NEW KNIGHTS.

London, March 4.—The Duke of Bedford has been appointed a Knight of the Order of the Garter, vice Earl Fitzalan, who died on February 29th, and the Marquis of Waterford has been appointed a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, vice the Marquis of Dufferin, who died on February 12th.

BRODRICK TELLS OF ARMY REFORMS

NO REDUCTION IN NUMBER TO BE MADE

The Pay for Soldiers Who Will Serve in India—A Volunteer Reserve.

London, March 4.—In introducing the army estimates of £69,310,000 in the House of Commons to-day, War Secretary Brodrick entered into a long defence of the war office, which he contended had done its work well, considering that a war had never before been waged on such a scale as the South African war. The war office to-day was footing 300,000 men and 246,000 horses in South Africa, and there were no complaints on that score. The experiences of the past year had confirmed the necessity for changes in the army administration, in decentralization, etc., as outlined by the government last year. Military officers and clerks were being rapidly substituted in the war office for civilian officers and clerks.

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the question. He of the government... six months. The... A verdict had... Westminster... Monday again... do nothing... for six months... went to Man... representative... Victoria, and yet... signed until three... election dodge... He electors... He commentary... British Columbian... a man to repre... not getting Mr... Montreal, He... authority to jus... He avied of... to justify it... power of a single... to appoint a... Why did the... General go to... Mr. Greenshield... He British Colum... having been elect... and by the... Commissioner... He House had the... way development... done nothing... about the survey...? the survey... is a matter for... add point to... the Coast-Koot... altogether in... and the Canada... many railways did... were in power... honorable gentle... of political cen... been in power... try shortly. (Ap... will happen to... sell you what will... he will be elected... day. (Renewed... McBride predicted... in the govern... Question? honorable gentle... honorable ignorance... he will know it... m it at the next... the member for... of the pro... consideration. The... as reported a few... to leave for... At the time... Martin to form... question was... y to carry on a... jeopardized our... so was willing... government with... men. As a result... it honorable gentle... at the polls... us that the finan... government with... ment the govern... principle of... vance's financial... The failure of... to float his loan... compact with Mr... country had unann... while some of... wayside yet the... ed to that gentle... of the speech to... question. The... conserving of... and was all the... be the Australian... ken strong ground... He noted with... the Oriental com... the Dominion gov... the sentiment... yellow influx had... day the Japs was... a realm of white... our farms, our... boats and in... mlemen in this... pledged on the... d the government... with the same con... sions. He personally he ha... se of traps. Their... shore had driven... To sub... hundreds of fish... of livelihood. An... rances in favor of... interests of can... to protect the... men. If it could... american fish were... those spawned in... bul favor an in... to seek to do... ds. While he re... he would be... e of traps. The... e hoped, would... e question. We... es and we wante... se of traps in... were a menace to... mover on the... fittingly from the... in whose consid... forests and great... Paper could be... in British Colum... in the world. He... ce concessions were... he bill recently... ere was no grab... lation rather than... lone was not re... dividends. Com... lessly floated, and... to materialize... that it was dis... ion. Thousands of... ing in filling the... le mining promot... to see something... eople. In spite of... conditions British... trated its claim to... all section on the... government refin... ould also be estab... the absence of... the Speech from... of the export of... h Columbia should... wn, and the limits... in the days to... o her coffers. He

was not in favor of abolishing the restriction placed on that export. He wanted mills in British Columbia to cut British Columbia logs. Concluding, the leader of the opposition alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales as a distinct movement in the federation of the British possessions. The signs in Australia and even in South Africa proved that the presence of the United Kingdom was unanimous in approving that step, and they all awaited some act by the Motherland binding her and the colonies together. The guerrilla warfare in South Africa was only some-thing which was to be anticipated, but the end was in sight, and soon all the troubles of that portion of the Empire were terminated. He terminated the selection of the Premier to represent British Columbia at the coronation. No one would have been warmer in complimenting the Premier than the speaker had it not been for the recent differences he had had with him. He concluded by moving the following amendment: "That the address in reply be amended by striking out the paragraph in the same referring to a measure of redistribution and the following substituted therefor: "A bill will immediately be introduced providing for a fair measure of redistribution, and will be put through its various stages with all publicity, and the House will be asked to give its concurrence over all other bills so that it may be finally passed and assented before any other bills are read a second time." This motion he thought was abundantly justified by the conduct of the session up to date. Capt. Tatlow. Capt. Tatlow seconded the amendment, and said that he was glad that the member for Dewdney had introduced his amendment. The statement in the speech was not such as to justify the belief that a measure would be brought down. The Premier—I is. Mr. Tatlow—That is my deduction from it. I have as much right to my opinion as you. The statement of the government last session that it was impossible for the government to submit a redistribution bill without more information than the census furnished was alluded to. It was the belief that a commission would be appointed. The Inland Sentinel had taken the opinion of a number of the members, including Messrs. Curtis, Green, Milner, Gilmore and others. The Premier—Well, all in favor of it. Capt. Tatlow—We're all in favor of it. Mr. Martin held the cases not to be parallel. Mr. Helmecken referred to the fact that a telegram bearing on this matter had been read at a certain political organization meeting. It was unusual for such matters to be discussed out of the House when the House was in session. Mr. Phillips supported his colleague in his motion and cited authorities to support his position. The Minister of Mines was using the reputed contract which a railway would be of immense public importance, for he believed it would, but the electorate must not be asked to accept the ipse dixit of the Minister of Mines. Mr. Curtis recalled that last session he moved the adjournment of the House to discuss railway matters, and his right to do so was never questioned. He was surprised that the member for Vancouver. If the latter's present contention held good, the House could never bring in a motion which reflected on the government. The Premier—It is made to shove out of discussion he proposed to move a vote of want of confidence in the government. If the government opposed such a motion, I can prove it by twenty-five members on the floor of this House. Then Capt. Tatlow went into that question and read a telegram to the Mainland members of the Opposition, and asked them to meet the Island members in Vancouver to select a leader. The Premier—Who signed that? Capt. Tatlow—W. Cullin, secretary of the Victoria electoral district opposition committee. The Attorney-General—Don't know anything about it. Capt. Tatlow—You don't? It is not so long since he was an employee of one of the government offices here. In spite of that, which meant that a letter in his pocket of Victoria, he could do so, the Premier was guilty of the bad faith to accept office as prime minister from ex-Governor McInnes, yet the Premier had issued a pastoral in which he said he never sought the post of Premier. The Premier—I never did seek it. Capt. Tatlow—Yes, you say so here. The members met in the Hotel Vancouver, continued the captain, and the first thing done was to sign a resolution commending Gov. McInnes. Premier Dunsmuir signed that. That was one of the basest acts of political trashery in the history of the province. Premier Dunsmuir—I did sign it, and I'm sorry for it, but it was advised to do it, and was influenced by certain people to sign it, but not because I wanted to be Premier. I was told it made no difference. It will be mainly about it. I did sign it. Mr. McInnes (to Capt. Tatlow)—Why didn't you criticize it before? Mr. Tatlow said the Premier went out to the corridor and consulted his friends and it was very unwillingly that he signed it. The Premier—I knew it was wrong to sign it. The speaker continuing, said that the member for Kaslo had to lock the door to get the Premier to sign it. What the Premier—That is not so. Capt. Tatlow—My friend (alluding to Mr. Green) says it is so. The Premier, who had been jumping up on his seat repeatedly, was here warned by the Speaker to keep his seat, but he shook his head and disregarded admonitions of that functionary. Mr. Houston wanted to know what the disreputable proceedings at the Vancouver convention had to do with the question of redistribution, while the member for Kaslo asked a first time. The Premier would not take no. He alluded: "Will the honorable leader of

the opposition say that the door was locked to make me sign it?" But Mr. McBride smiled grimly, and the Speaker urged Capt. Tatlow to proceed. At that convention the Premier promised to reconstruct. A letter was not accepted from him as his word was accepted, but he offered one if it was deemed necessary. It was also agreed that no contentious legislation should be introduced. The session came on, and in spite of the compact the Lake Bennett Railway Bill was opposed by the government, and certain of their followers could not follow them in that and considered they had broken their compact. At the end of the session, under pressure, the Premier invited his members to attend a meeting, and the first thing he proposed— Mr. Eberts—I always understood certain things were private? Mr. Tatlow—The Premier referred to it. Mr. Hunter—Is it the act of a gentleman to allude to what takes place in caucus? Capt. Tatlow—It was not a caucus. I had left the caucus long before. At this point an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. Press Gallery, March 4th. The House opened at 2:30, prayers being read by Rev. Canon Beaulieu. THE RAILWAY RETURN. The leader of the opposition asked the First Minister if he had the return in connection with the Canada Northern, promised yesterday. The Attorney-General promised this forthwith, but the speaker had not pressed for it yesterday, believing there would be voluminous correspondence on the subject. The Premier—I is not ready, but will be in an hour or two. NORTH VICTORIA VACANCY. Mr. McBride then asked if the Speaker had issued his warrant for the election in North Victoria. The Speaker replied that he had not, having forgotten, but would do so at once. MOTION TO ADJOURN. Mr. Helmecken moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the Canada Northern contract, as an urgent matter of public importance. Mr. Martin took the point of order that such a step should only come from a government member. Mr. Helmecken cited as authority what occurred in the British House a few days since, when a private member had moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the treaty between Britain and Japan. Mr. Martin held the cases not to be parallel. Mr. Helmecken referred to the fact that a telegram bearing on this matter had been read at a certain political organization meeting. It was unusual for such matters to be discussed out of the House when the House was in session. Mr. Phillips supported his colleague in his motion and cited authorities to support his position. The Minister of Mines was using the reputed contract which a railway would be of immense public importance, for he believed it would, but the electorate must not be asked to accept the ipse dixit of the Minister of Mines. Mr. Curtis recalled that last session he moved the adjournment of the House to discuss railway matters, and his right to do so was never questioned. He was surprised that the member for Vancouver. 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of Timber was submitted by message also and treated in a similar manner. PETITION. A petition was presented from the Pacific Northern & Omieca railway asking power to build a branch to the Bulkley valley and extending the horsepower of the company. The petition was received. THE ADDRESS. Capt. Tatlow resumed his speech on the address. He had been obliged the previous day, he said, to go into old history to show the deplorable state of affairs, resulting from the defection of the government members because of treasonable alliances made by the government with other parties. Coming to the second clause in the Premier's letter in which that gentleman denied being dictated to by Mr. Marlin, he said these disclaimers had been going on for some time. Mr. Marlin had taken occasion to give a connection with Mr. Dunsmuir at the time of the famous trip on the Joan, although he instituted a comparison between the method in which Mr. Dunsmuir and the C. P. R. treated their employees, although it was foreign to the subject. Then Mr. Dunsmuir signed the memorial to Sir Wilfrid to deceptate ex-Gov. McInnes. Subsequent to this, at the time of the bye-election for Mr. Garden, Mr. Marlin had said a split of the government party would follow if reconstruction were undertaken. Mr. Marlin said that if Mr. Garden was elected, the opposition might as well go out of business. Well, they had gone out of business. (Laughter and applause.) To-day Mr. Marlin had the patronage of the government. All the provincial appointments were being made at his instance. Capt. Tatlow then referred to a report in the Times of the opposition caucus, in which it was stated that the opposition caucus had received overtures from the Premier to give them two ministers and a Speaker if the opposition would come back. He didn't know how the paper found this out. Mr. Martin—Perhaps the honorable gentleman has been telling them. He seems to be leaky on caucuses. Capt. Tatlow—I deny that I ever disclosed the proceedings of a caucus. Continuing, he said that the Premier had declared he was the government of British Columbia and Mr. Martin one of his sordid followers. Continuing, he asked if the report in the Times was correct. "Does the honorable gentleman deny it?" asked Capt. Tatlow. The Premier nodded his head, doubtfully. The honorable gentleman, said the captain, was like a certain Scriptural character, and said to the opposition if you will only dance to government music you shall have the head of the political John Bull in the Baptist in a charger. Coming to the speech, he thought it was not the well thought out programme of some one having a good deal of common sense at heart and not of the government. Before the government went to Ottawa they predicted great things. The Attorney-General had promised that trip the most important in the history of the province, and when the facts came down it would be demonstrated that it was a mere ruse to the advantage of the province. The member for North Nanaimo had referred to that visit not as the visit of a business government, but of a delegation from an Eastern potentate, with all its paraphernalia. Perhaps the member had changed his views now. The government had done nothing in the matter since. The Premier stated in his letter that he had mailed a copy of his representations to the British Columbia members instead of meeting them, frankly and having consented to secure these desirable concessions. Hon. Mr. Prentice—"Hear, hear." Continuing, Mr. Tatlow said the Premier had gone the wrong way about it and had threatened Ottawa. That was no way to seek a concession, for it could not be pointed out that the Dominion had kept faith absolutely with the province. He did not think that cold storage was a very burning one. If such a measure were introduced, he hoped provision would be made for a control of rates. He thought that the government should have set ten times the number of lots they did on the market in connection with the Burnaby small holdings. He hoped the prohibition in the speech in regard to being would be borne out. He would like the name of one company that was ready to go on. This would disabuse the suspicion that large blocks of lands and water were being locked up for the benefit of charter mongers. Coming to the reference to the Canada Northern, he said there seemed to be a strong affinity between railways and elections. The junior member for Vancouver had made a tour of British Columbia scattering railways in his path. If all his schemes had been carried out every mountain range would have echoed with the whistle of his ubiquitous locomotive. (Laughter.) The speaker here, amid loud laughter, produced a map drawn at the time of Mr. Martin's famous campaign—a line riding aridly over three mountain ranges with a time table and rates in the corner. Amid renewed laughter Capt. Tatlow quoted the comparative freight and passenger rates of this Coast-Kootenay road of Mr. Martin's to the C. P. R. The speaker then referred to a motion to a competitive road. "And in no case to the C. P. R." Capt. Tatlow—"No I did draft such a resolution, but it was not the one which I tender." Mr. Hunter—"How did your leader vote?" Mr. Tatlow—"If the honorable gentleman wants to know, he voted against it." Mr. Hunter—"How did Mr. Green vote?" Mr. Tatlow—"He voted against it." The Premier had complained that a gun had been held to his head. It was a fortunate thing for the country that a gun had been held to his head, for he had been forced to insert a clause providing that that contract should be submitted to the House. "How Members—Who did it?" Capt. 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umble hand in it." The reason that certain government supporters were obliged to leave the government was that it was the intention of the government either to have the line built by the C. P. R. or not built at all. Mr. Dunsmuir—"Why was Mr. Bodwell asked to resign?" The captain said that he regretted that a certain part of the correspondence in regard to the negotiations had been suppressed. The Finance Minister—"What letter?" Capt. Tatlow replied that the letter in regard to the V. V. & E. He here produced the letter. The Finance Minister being shown the letter, said he had not seen it, nor had the government suppressed it. Capt. Tatlow was hitting below the belt. The Premier had said that the conditions contained in the Railway Act were such as he would be willing to accept, yet when Mr. Curtis had submitted a resolution making that control applicable to the E. & N., it was rejected, of course. What did it matter how the rates on the Comox and Cape Scott section were controlled if those of the E. & N. could be manipulated to defeat the object of the regulation? The financial condition of the province was alarming. There was a deficit of \$300,000, and the deficit for two years was equal to the revenues of one. Surely strict economy was necessary, especially as new sources of revenue had been introduced in taxes on coal, on base metals, on income tax, and an increase in succession duties. The Finance Minister—"The tax on coal did not come in 1901." Another clause in the Premier's letter was to the effect that the revenue was insufficient to carry his policy. Notwithstanding the taxes on mine owners, lumber and other industries, the revenue was insufficient. Then he made a patriotic move. He placed a tax of 5 cents on a ton of coal, and received a great deal of credit for it. But after a time, like Pharaoh, his heart hardened, and an increase of 50 cents a ton was made to the consumer, so that the additional tax was made up to him many times over. A reference was then made to Mr. Hall as a coal dealer. Mr. Hall—"I am not a dealer in coal. I buy my coal. If you say that, it is a lie." The Speaker—"That is improper language." Capt. Tatlow—"The hon. gentleman will not repeat that outside the House." Mr. Hall—"Yes I will." Capt. Tatlow—"Well, you will get the opportunity. Or course he is just doing his master's bidding." The Speaker—"That is also an improper remark." Mr. Hall—"Coal is selling for the same amount to-day as before the tax was introduced." Capt. Tatlow, continuing, said the government had also introduced a poll tax which it was not strong enough to enforce. The Premier was like a drowning man. He stretched out his hands to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, crying, "Help, help, for I am bankrupt," while he cried to the electors of Victoria to "elect Col. Prior, and I have millions to spend on railways." During the past year \$50,000 had been added to the charges for civil service, \$30,000 for legislation and \$70,000 for miscellaneous expenses. There was a funded debt of \$6,000,000, an overdraft of \$2,000,000, an unused balance of \$1,000,000, and an accumulated loan of \$5,000,000. This made the debt of the province \$14,000,000, twice what it was when the government assumed office. Yet they were willing to undertake another loan, with the understanding that the interest should be the last loan still on the books. They were still anxious to make another. This was most extraordinary. Regarding taxes and rebates, the Premier had gone the wrong way about it and had threatened Ottawa. That was no way to seek a concession, for it could not be pointed out that the Dominion had kept faith absolutely with the province. He did not think that cold storage was a very burning one. 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province, or contribute to its revenue. An attempt was made to do that. An amendment to the Land Act was introduced three hours before prorogation last year. That was an unfair thing. All important bills should be brought three or four days on the table to allow members to consult their constituents. The bill introduced by the Chief Commissioner relating to timber export last year was defective. It affected only provincial timber lands in the hands of the government. It did not affect large tracts alienated from the Crown, as for instance the two million acres in the E. & N. railway belt. The effect of the act was to depreciate the value of provincial lands and give those of the Premier additional value. He did not say that in an offensive spirit. Here the Premier made an inaudible remark of criticism. Capt. Tatlow—"I have already found there is no generosity in the hon. gentleman." He advocated a stampage tax on timber with a rebate on that manufactured in the province. He had been told there was no authority permitting the taxing of those lands. He thought that the timber lands of the E. & N. should pay revenue to the province. The Premier—"So they do." Then iron ore was being shipped out to the United States and building up industries there. But it was not contributing a cent to our revenue, while the American was averaging 40 cents a ton on its importation. In regard to the two per cent. mineral tax on ores, he advocated that a rebate be given on ores treated in British Columbia. He commented on the absence of any reference to the Oriental question in the speech. In the Speech from the Throne in 1900 the Premier promised representations to the Ottawa and Imperial governments in regard to this matter. Yet what had he done? He referred to the legislation which had been introduced last year. The bill the speaker had introduced in the nine months in which it had been in operation being most effective, only fourteen Japs having entered during its operation at Vancouver. He never could understand why it had been disallowed. A similar act was still in operation in the Commonwealth of Australia. It was peculiar that the Dominion of Canada was not placed on an equality with Australia. When the Premier returned from his trip to Ottawa they had been informed that the government had no intimation that the act would be disallowed. Yet in the colonialist appeared a dispatch stating that the Ottawa government had asked the ministers when in Ottawa to repeal the measure. The Minister of Finance voted against that Oriental Exclusion Bill, a fact which must be very embarrassing to the Minister of Mines in his candidature in Victoria. He urged that these bills be

repealed. The Premier—"They will be supported." Capt. Tatlow—"I am very glad to hear that." The Premier. In rising to respond to the last speaker the Premier complimented the mover and second of the address on the ability with which they had moved it, and the last speaker on the lame manner in which he had attacked the speech. Regarding the negotiations with the Ottawa government he held that these were not being pressing in any spirit of hostility. The country could judge how much point there was to that when he told them that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had consented to another conference. He then submitted the following correspondence in proof of his statement: Victoria, February 10th. Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, Ottawa. Dear Sir Wilfrid—I have delayed the acknowledgment of your favor of the 22nd of January, until we should have had the opportunity of discussing the most convenient time of meeting in the proposed conference, as it should be one for which both governments might be able to take up the matters under consideration very fully. Any settlement that may be arrived at ought, in my opinion, to be comprehensive and complete, and not in a piecemeal fashion. The proposal involved in my letter of the 17th ult. was for a convention and not merely a conference, where our claims could be presented pro forma and judicially considered and decided upon a convention in which, if necessary, other provinces would be officially represented because, I assure you, we ask for nothing which, in our view of the case, will not bear investigation by all whose interests are affected, and cannot be supported on the grounds of equity and sound policy. However, a conference for the present at least will be satisfactory, provided we shall have the opportunity of presenting our case fully and meeting all objections that may be put forward, and which you have promised to meet in May, should sufficient time elapse between the meeting of parliament and the British Columbia legislature and the time for leaving for the Corporation terminus of the proposed conference. If not, then I would suggest some time conveniently after your return from London, and possibly the latter would be preferable as affording longer time for consideration and discussion. I have accepted on the part of British Columbia the invitation extended to the Premiers of the provinces to be present at the convention, and will probably leave about the same time as you yourself and the other Premiers do, say, the first week in June. As the dates of prorogation in both cases, say, of course, at present uncertain, it might in any event be better to defer to a date in August or September. The exact time is not in itself so important as that the oppor-

unity afforded may be ample for our purpose. In urging the matters we have so strongly upon the attention of your government I have been actuated by no other desire than to treat your government as fairly and frankly as we wish to be treated in return. I need not tell you that, for political reasons, various ulterior motives have been attributed to our government, both as to the claims themselves and the manner of presenting them. They have been in some quarters ascribed to political hostility to your government, but if my personal assurances to the government, both as to the former letters and now confirmed be not sufficient, I cannot hope to make myself understood or believed. If politicians have made use of our case for "better terms" for their own purpose in their own way, I or my colleagues can in no way be held responsible. We believe our cause to be wholly tenable and defensible on its merits, and I feel quite satisfied your government when they have fully taken into consideration all the facts we have to present bearing on the peculiar circumstances of this case, will be willing to admit the necessity in right of adjustment based on such grounds. What we complain of is not anything for which your government can be legally or morally held culpable, but the result of the operation of conditions which were not and could not very well have been foreseen at the time the Terms of Union were arranged. They are conditions which Eastern people do not fully realize and cannot without a fuller and more intimate knowledge of our province. I shall not now enter on any discussion of these claims, but await the further opportunity suggested of making them good. Yours faithfully, JAMES DUNSMUIR. Ottawa, February 18th, 1902. Dear Mr. Dunsmuir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., and I may tell you that the terms of it are perfectly satisfactory to me except in this, that if the meeting which you suggest cannot take place in May, it ought to be deferred until November, but as we shall have the opportunity of meeting in England, and perhaps on the way, we may have a preliminary conference on the matter. I shall be accompanied by at least two of my colleagues, and also perhaps while we will be in England we can have some preliminary conversation on the subject. I can assure you that I have no reasons to suppose that you have other feelings but feelings of friendship towards this government, and you may perhaps have been aware that I have been myself animated by the same feelings towards yourself. Believe me, Yours very sincerely, (Signed) WILFRID LAURIER. Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, Victoria, B. C. The Premier added that the oppor-



LIKE A TERRIBLE CYCLONE grip bacillus has passed over our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving behind it a dark cloud of anguish and despair. Catarrh follows grip as effect follows cause. A multitude of catarrh victims will spring up in the trail of the awful epidemic of grip that has just passed over our fair country. The hope to these people is Peruna. Most people know this already. Everyone who has had the least touch of grip, should not fail to take a course of treatment with Peruna. Peruna eradicates every vestige of the disease and leaves the system in a normal condition. Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows: "After giving Peruna a fair trial I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with coughs, colds, influenza, grippe and all catarrhal complaints." J. B. Crowley. Hon. George H. White, Congressman from North Carolina, writes: "I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White. Hon. J. P. McGrew, Superintendent U. S. S. Pacific Force, of Washington, D. C., says: "Having suffered from the grip, I was advised by a friend to use your Peruna. A single bottle of your medicine cured all my ailments. I have since cured all my up-to-date drug stores and Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A."

I also used it for my catarrh, and I can now cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who is suffering from the grip and catarrh."—J. P. McGrew. Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Consul of the Loyd Mystic Legion, 239 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "For years I have unfortunately found my system in a peculiarly receptive condition for catarrh when I was exposed in any way to inclement weather. At those times I would be severely afflicted with my grippe and its unpleasant consequences. "Now for the past year and a half I have used Peruna in such cases and have found that it not only cures me quickly, but it also cleanses my blood and renders me less liable to catch cold. It is the finest preventative of colds that I know of, and a very superior tonic."—Anna Russell. Miss Emily Milburn, President of the Westside Union Women's Club, No. 152 West Congress street, Chicago, Ill., writes of several members of the club of which she is president, who have had the Grip and have been quickly restored to health by Peruna. Mr. Nicolas F. Rosseter, of 483 Norwood avenue, Cleveland, O., had a severe attack of the Grip, was very sick and under the physician's care. He, like many others, passed the acute stage but did not recover strength. Peruna not only quickly restored him to his former health, but to much better health than he has had for years. He gives Peruna all the praise. Hon. Max J. Porges, Alderman of the Eighth District, residing at 39 Bivington street, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "I have used your Peruna and it has cured all my ailments. I have since cured all my up-to-date drug stores and Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A."

street, New York, suffered with the Grip, two bottles of Peruna cured him. He also writes that he knew a large number of people who have been cured of the Grip by Peruna. Hon. Charles W. Cullin, Alderman of the Seventh Assembly District of the Borough of Manhattan, residing at 45 Eighth avenue, New York, writes that he was laid up several days with the Grip. On the fifth day he was advised to try Peruna. He did so and found himself better within twenty-four hours. This remedy soon restored him to his usual vigorous health. Mr. Martin Edwards, President of the County Clara Men's Benefit Society, 22 West Forty-Ninth street, New York, writes that he was cured of the Grip by a short course of treatment with Peruna. Miss Blanche Dumont, President of the Athena Club, 4110 Aldrich avenue North, Camden Place, Minneapolis, Minn., says she was cured of the Grip. Nothing helped her until she tried Peruna. It was the next day after beginning its use. Was able to be out of bed the third day. She also tells of others who were cured by Peruna. La Grippe is epidemic catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh, hence Peruna is a specific for the grippe. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES

The Only Valid Argument in Favor of Any Medicine is the Results Achieved by Its Use. From the beginning of time man has been struggling to overcome disease. The history of his efforts in this direction would be a very interesting story if collected and arranged. Scientific and theoretical systems of medicine have been devised and promulgated only to be discarded later as unscientific and not practical. Many fanciful remedies and treatments have been tried, but few have ever failed to bring about a cure. The result achieved by its application to the disease it professes to be able to cure. By this, the only test, do DODD'S Dyspepsia Tablets ask to be judged. They claim to be able to cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Bilelessness, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Headache, or any of the many results of a disordered or deranged condition of the digestive machinery. They are based on the latest and most scientific theory it is true, but they do not ask for fancy judgment on that account. DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS DO CURE. This is their only argument. They have met and conquered the most stubborn cases of long standing Dyspepsia, cases that have been given up as incurable by the best physicians. They have been proved as a remedy for Stomach Troubles for years and years by their popularity has increased, as the reports of their victories have accumulated. Reports of remarkable cures have been published almost daily for years. Every opportunity for verification has been given. Investigation has confirmed and established the truth of the claims made. They have done all that has been tried and proven. They have done all that is claimed to be able to do. They are a genuine cure for all Stomach troubles.

of the speech to question. The conserving of demand was all the be the Australian taken strong ground. He noted with the Oriental com the Dominion gov the sentiment yellow influx had day the Japs was a realm of white our farms, our boats and in mlemen in this pledged on the d the government with the same con sions. He personally he ha se of traps. Their shore had driven To sub hundreds of fish of livelihood. An rances in favor of interests of can to protect the men. If it could american fish were those spawned in bul favor an in to seek to do ds. While he re he would be e of traps. The e hoped, would e question. We es and we wante se of traps in were a menace to mover on the fittingly from the in whose consid forests and great Paper could be in British Colum in the world. He ce concessions were he bill recently ere was no grab lation rather than lone was not re dividends. Com lessly floated, and to materialize that it was dis ion. Thousands of ing in filling the le mining promot to see something eople. In spite of conditions British trated its claim to all section on the government refin ould also be estab the absence of the Speech from of the export of h Columbia should wn, and the limits in the days to o her coffers. He

possals laid before the Dominion government had been duplicated by no other government. Apart from the question of better terms there were other negotiations, such as the increase in the Chinese tax, the readjustment of the boundaries of the Indian reserves, the building of the new Fraser river and the question of precious metals in these reserves. He had asked the Dominion government for \$250,000 to aid in building the New Westminster bridge. Provision had originally been made for an issue of bonds for \$500,000, but an examination by the government engineer had shown that that sum would be insufficient. They therefore asked the Dominion government for the amount specified, and they thought they would get it. Their case at Ottawa was stronger to-day than ever.

Replying to Capt. Tatlow, he claimed that he had carried out the promise made at the Vancouver convention, the statement that Mr. Martin controlled the government he denied. Mr. Martin had nothing more to do with the government than any other supporter of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin's support was explained in this way: Before submitting the Loan Bill the Premier showed it to Mr. Martin, who approved it, and said it looked like one of his own. Subsequently certain supporters of the government manifested dissatisfaction because they could not get certain clauses in the bill. Then they approached the opposition to join forces to defeat the government. It came to the Premier's ears, and meeting Mr. Martin in the corridor he told him of it. Mr. Martin replied: "I will not defeat the government; I will support you."

At this point a number of angry questions were hurled across the floor from the opposition side, Messrs. McPhillips, Tatlow and others demanding to know who told the Premier and don't you know, as I had the assurances of the leader of the opposition. And so I had, but he went back on it."

Mr. Curtis—"You are not stating it correctly."

Mr. Martin—"He told me that, too."

Mr. Curtis—"I'll explain. It being understood that the government would not make the Coast-Kootenay line a compulsory one, certain of its supporters were obliged to desert it, and I was wounded by one of the Victoria members as to whether the opposition would stand with them for competition. I replied that I had no doubt on that point, as I had the assurances of the leader of the opposition. And so I had, but he went back on it."

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me for it. Why did he not come to New Westminster, if that is true? The Premier—"I am not a public speaker."

Mr. Martin—"You're improving."

The Premier—"Deprecatingly." "Oh, what a saying now isn't much."

Continuing, Mr. Dunsmuir repeated his statement regarding Mr. McBride. Mr. McBride retorted—"I left Mr. Dunsmuir because he went over the heads of his supporters for a minister, and betrayed the party which had supported him and me."

The Premier—"Didn't you say you wouldn't have minded if I had taken in McBride?" (Loud laughter.)

Mr. McBride—"I deny that. It's false, and you know it."

Continuing, the Premier ridiculed Mr. McBride's claim that he resigned on principle. What was his principle? Why did he not ask a Conservative to run in New Westminster instead of a Liberal? The first man he asked was a Liberal, and he refused.

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address and in the meantime might bring down such a measure. Would that defeat the government? Mr. Martin—"I am not a public speaker."

Mr. Martin—"You're improving."

The Premier—"Deprecatingly." "Oh, what a saying now isn't much."

Continuing, Mr. Dunsmuir repeated his statement regarding Mr. McBride. Mr. McBride retorted—"I left Mr. Dunsmuir because he went over the heads of his supporters for a minister, and betrayed the party which had supported him and me."

The Premier—"Didn't you say you wouldn't have minded if I had taken in McBride?" (Loud laughter.)

Mr. McBride—"I deny that. It's false, and you know it."

Continuing, the Premier ridiculed Mr. McBride's claim that he resigned on principle. What was his principle? Why did he not ask a Conservative to run in New Westminster instead of a Liberal? The first man he asked was a Liberal, and he refused.

Mr. Curtis—"You are not stating it correctly."

Mr. Martin—"He told me that, too."

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without straw. But he was trying to make bricks without straw for Ottawa in the Canada Northern agreement. But would the government give the same aid to the Coast-Kootenay line as to the Canada Northern? Mr. Murphy—"I thought so. That places the administration definitely."

Continuing, Mr. Murphy said the government would not have required the aid of Mr. Greenshield had they filled up the government, which they were unable to do.

The Premier had stated that he would resign if the terminus of the railway was not in Victoria. But the terms of the contract were to build from Bute Inlet. The company contracted to build from Bute Inlet to the eastern boundary of British Columbia.

Producing a map the speaker said Bute Inlet ran in a distance of 40 miles into the Mainland, and it was about 20 miles from the foot of the inlet to Vancouver Island.

The Attorney-General—Fourteen miles.

Mr. Murphy—Where? At Seymour narrows?

The Attorney-General—No, just above it.

Continuing, Mr. Murphy said it must be about 80 miles from the foot of the inlet to the terminus. It was not at Victoria, but at Bute Inlet.

The Premier here withdrew and the speaker remarked that it might be advisable for the Premier to remain and answer some of the questions he (Mr. Murphy) was propounding.

Reading another clause he found it called not for a car ferry, but "a ferry to carry passengers and freight." That was done by a boat, by the Chamorro, for instance.

A member—That is a matter of detail.

Mr. Murphy—Yes, but a very important matter of detail if Victoria is to be the terminus.

The clause specifically stated that the road was to be built to the seaboard at Bute Inlet. A steam ferry was to be operated to Vancouver Island to connect with the Comox & Cape Scott and the E. & N. Here they had the car out of the bag. (Hear, hear.)

The proposal smelted down to a promise that the E. & N. would continue to run cars into Victoria.

Mr. Murphy—Well, now we will take that matter up. The Premier stated that he would build that road for \$4,000 a mile if Ottawa granted him \$3,000 a mile, so you are again hung up waiting on Ottawa. Yet the government had the Canada Northern road which was to be independent of any Ottawa subsidy.

Hence, he urged, it was quite sufficient the terminus would not be at Victoria, but at Bute Inlet; that a car ferry was provided for, and that the important work, the Comox & Cape Scott railway, would not be built at all till Ottawa acted. Hence it was evident the whole scheme was unworkable. (Applause.)

It was also claimed that construction was to commence at once. By the terms of the contract the work need not start till 1903, and the road need not be completed till five years after the bill passed and not our acts.

Continuing, he said he was sorry that the honorable gentleman who moved the address should endorse any such policy as that.

It was held perfectly clear that the present administration was woefully in a minority. There were only 14 members to the right of the Speaker. This was an unprecedented situation, the minority seeking to administer the affairs of the province.

It could not last a minute without the assistance of the senior member for Vancouver and his colleagues. Despite the fact that one of the plans in the honorable gentleman's platform provided for cash subsidy only for railway aid, the government was relying on him and his colleagues to carry the present railway legislation brought down by H. J. C. Brown.

Mr. Murphy then scored the Premier and members of the government for their change of front in their relationship with Mr. Martin. He read from the journals of the House for 1900, showing that the motion of want of confidence in Mr. Martin commanded every vote but one. That motion was moved by Mr. Prentice and seconded by Mr. Irving.

Passing to the Railway Aid bill of last session the speaker said that he had repeatedly advised the Premier in caucus that when he had introduced the amendment introduced by Capt. Tatlow to the effect that preference should be given a competitive road, it was not to be considered a vote of want of confidence. Yet the Premier had stated that from that time he considered those members of the government who had supported the amendment among the enemy. He then endeavored to justify himself by taking into his cabinet Hon. J. C. Brown.

Why did not the Premier ask Mr. Garden or Mr. Ellison or any member of the government not voting as the speaker had done, to enter the minority? No, but he went outside the caucus, he parted the party and invited Mr. Brown. The speaker was astonished that there were members who approved of that action.

Mr. Clifton—"Didn't you want office, or would it be sustained by the public opinion of British Columbia? The government knew it would not."

Was the contract binding? Was there no option in it, even if bona fide? By clause 18 the company provided that on notifying the government that they did not wish to be bound by the agreement, and no notice would amount to a cancellation of the contract. Was that a gold brick or was it not? (Laughter.) The bill would never pass the legislature. It was never intended to pass. The House knew that on Monday next the free and independent people of this city

people of New Westminster had spoken. They wanted to be bribed with a bribe, and Victorians would not be bribed by the Canada Northern contract.

It must not be understood that he criticized this great road. He would do all he could to have the contract on proper and reasonable terms, not such as in the Railway Aid Bill, not one mile of which had been built or was intended to be built.

The contract, he was sorry to say, had been couched in such terms as to bind it as a death-bed repentance. Inconsistency and incapacity were written in every line of it. Mr. Dowdage, at the Victoria meeting, had been asked to state that the whole route was surveyed in 1871, and the plans were in the public works office at Ottawa. Notwithstanding this the company wanted to survey the route to determine whether the route was practicable, and if they found that such was not the case to set it at naught.

Mr. McPhillips then devoted a few minutes to a vigorous review of Messrs. Martin and McInnes, both of whom had been most unparading in their criticism and denunciation of the C. P. R. and the E. & N. These gentlemen, before the close of the evening, had resorted in the House to a speech delivered by Mr. Martin when Attorney-General, at Alberni in his hearing, in which he strongly condemned the E. & N. These gentlemen, who were also very antagonistic to the C. P. R., but he changed his stand completely in the last session and referred to the corporation in terms of admiration.

Mr. McPhillips—You said that there was only one railway that could build the Coast-Kootenay road, and that was the C. P. R.

Mr. Martin replied that he said nothing of the sort. What he did say was that it would be far better to make conditions with a responsible company like the C. P. R. than with a company which would ultimately sell out to the corporation.

Continuing, Mr. Martin said: When you quote him correctly, you will find that Mr. McPhillips retorted that he would leave the matter to the members of the House to judge. In regard to the member for North Nanaimo he wondered what had caused his change of heart. After denouncing the government for depriving Victoria of a representative since last September, a reference to Col. Prior's acceptance of a portfolio and what had caused his change of heart, Mr. McPhillips proceeded to deal with the Canada Northern.

He wished it explicitly understood that he was not an opponent of the Canada Northern, but he could not commend the administration for entering into such a contract as had been brought down. It had the earmark of being prepared entirely by the solicitor of Messrs. Mackenzie and Co. It was a contract which gave full plenary powers. No one represented the province. Neither the Premier nor his colleagues knew that the contract in possession of Mr. Greenshield was the one they had.

The government had shown itself neglectful of the interests of the country in giving full power to the solicitor of a company with whom they were about to enter a contract. And yet they asked the electors to support a cabinet minister who was championing a "contract in the air." Friend as the speaker was of the Canada Northern, he was not in any way in favor of the contract that he could approve.

The preamble demonstrated that the road would be from Bute Inlet to the eastern boundary of the province, but not from Victoria. If the contract was not carried out all the company would have to forfeit was the comparatively paltry sum of \$50,000. They could not have the whole and then stop, but they would get \$4,800 and 20,000 acres per mile.

Mr. Hunter—"That's like the V. V. & E."

Mr. McPhillips—"No sir. The V. V. & E. were not to receive one dollar until the road was completed."

The honorable Attorney-General had eloquently pictured how atrocious it would be to allow the province, the V. V. & E. after thirty miles had been completed at each end, but there was a difference between the two propositions. One provided for a transcontinental road, and the other for a contract for the company \$4,800 and 20,000 acres per mile for twenty miles from Bute Inlet eastward.

The Attorney-General—How much money would you like to see?

Mr. McPhillips—Do you know?

The Attorney-General—I have a very good idea.

Mr. McPhillips (triumphantly)—Then why give them until November to determine if it is practicable, and a year and a half in which to commence work? (Applause.)

Mr. McPhillips, continuing, said he had no doubt that the Attorney-General felt that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works was not the best person to pass upon a contract requiring a legal mind to do it.

The Attorney-General—I drew it.

Mr. McPhillips replied that the Attorney-General would then have to take the responsibility for it. He would be on trial with the Premier on Monday next. In regard to clause 6, he submitted that it was derogatory to the interests of the province that such a large reserve be set aside in the New Westminster district for the company. It was bad enough to give them twenty miles each side of the railway.

At this point Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

Mr. Martin—"You're improving."

The Premier—"Deprecatingly." "Oh, what a saying now isn't much."

Continuing, Mr. Dunsmuir repeated his statement regarding Mr. McBride. Mr. McBride retorted—"I left Mr. Dunsmuir because he went over the heads of his supporters for a minister, and betrayed the party which had supported him and me."

The Premier—"Didn't you say you wouldn't have minded if I had taken in McBride?" (Loud laughter.)

Mr. McBride—"I deny that. It's false, and you know it."

SUFFERINGS OF SCHOONER'S CREW

PRISONERS IN THE DECKHOUSE FOR WEEK

Mother and Her Son Drowned—The Capital Stock of the Dominion Steel Company.

Halifax, March 4.—Capt. Pendleton and crew of the American schooner, Laura, arrived this afternoon from Chester, having been landed there by the Norwegian barque Fortuna. They were taken off the schooner on February 16th, after being confined in the deck house for seven days. The Laura left Savannah on February 1st, and a few days after ran into a storm. The schooner was waterlogged and the men suffered great privations.

A bill was introduced in the legislature to-day increasing the capital stock of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company by \$10,000,000, and empowering the directors to pay dividend on preferred stock which falls due on April 1st, as well as succeeding ones out of the capital stock.

Charged With Murder. Montreal, March 4.—Jas. J. O'Leary, a carpenter, was arrested to-night, charged with the murder of a baby. The child was found in a shed at his father's house. O'Leary said it died a month ago, and that to-day was put in the shed until the family could raise money enough to bury it.

New Company. Directors and shareholders' committee of the Montreal & London Mining Company met to-day and decided to issue the prospectus for the formation of a new company. The new stock will be of par value, 25 cents, of which 224 shares are non-assessable, the balance being assessable, one-half being due on a date fixed by directors.

Question of Conductor. The synod of the diocese of Montreal met this morning for the purpose of electing a conductor to Archbishop Bond. The entire day was occupied in discussing the right of the synod to elect. Finally it was decided to elect to-morrow the salary to be \$3,000 a year, with right of succession. It is expected the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael will be elected.

Settlers For Manitoba. Toronto, March 4.—The Canadian Pacific sent out the first Manitoba settlers' train to-day. Three hundred passengers went out this morning and three train loads of effects followed this evening.

Both Drowned. Dunville, March 4.—Mrs. George Brooks and her young son were drowned at Canboro near here on Saturday.

Miss A. Tisdale Dead. Windsor, March 4.—Miss A. Tisdale, sister of Col. Tisdale, M. P., and an old resident of Windsor, is dead.

Suspect Arrested. Port William, Ont., March 5.—A man answering the description of the Swede wanted for murder in San Francisco was arrested here this morning by Constables Dodds, of Fort William, and Emmos, of Rat Portage. He came in on a freight train shortly after 7 o'clock, and is detained on a charge of trespassing.

SETTLERS FOR NORTHWEST. Rush from the States Has Commenced—Thousands Are Coming.

(Associated Press.) Winnipeg, March 5.—A St. Paul, Minn., special to the Free Press reads: The great rush of settlers to the Northwest has commenced. The advance guard, variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500, passed through here to-day. To-morrow it is expected that this number will be doubled and the increase will continue from day to day for the next six weeks.

"The destination of the settlers is as numerous as the communities from which they hail. A large proportion of them are headed for the golden grain belt of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. Many are leaving the hazy lands of Iowa to branch out as bona fide settlers and homesteaders. In fact, the greater proportion of those who have passed through here to-day are actual settlers who are to take possession of lands already purchased. These farmers are men who have means. They have not left their native states because they have failed to make money, but because they have made enough to launch out and enter still broader fields.

"It is with heartfelt gratitude that I send this testimonial which I wish you to publish with many names. My wife, Mrs. W. H. Williams, of Washington, Orange Co., N. Y., had stomach trouble from childhood and for 25 years was unable to eat any food. At the age of 26 I was broken down with dyspepsia. My suffering was terrible. Could not eat without distress. Could only get a certain relief by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I tried only gave me temporary relief. My wife finally persuaded me to buy a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and I feel so well that I stopped taking any more. I am now able to eat anything I desire and I feel that this is the first time I have ever been well."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advertiser in paper covers is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. J. C. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PINK-BALMAM cures all coughs, colds, whooping cough, influenza, and all other pulmonary troubles. It cures all coughs, colds, whooping cough, influenza, and all other pulmonary troubles. It cures all coughs, colds, whooping cough, influenza, and all other pulmonary troubles.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Cut First Sod of New Dock in Gloucestershire—Speech After Ceremony.

(Associated Press.) London, March 5.—The Prince of Wales this afternoon turned the first sod of the new dock at Arvonmouth, Gloucestershire, on which a sum of £2,000,000 is about to be spent, and by which it is hoped to recover a portion of the American traffic formerly enjoyed by the port of Bristol.

At the luncheon which followed the ceremony the Prince of Wales, in a speech, said the great enterprise started to-day will have the effect of strengthening the British hands across the sea. It would tend to increase the community of interest, mutual trust and sense of kinship, all of which would help to strengthen the Empire.

WILL ENCOURAGE RIFLE SHOOTING

NEW TYPE OF GUN FOR THE ARTILLERY

Meeting of Dominion Association—Justice Martin Appointed a Judge in Admiralty.

Ottawa, March 5.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association took place here to-day. Col. Henshaw, Montreal, presided. The chairman attributed much of the success of the association to the interest taken in it by the minister of militia. Col. Henshaw referred to the death of Lord Dufferin and Major "Gat" Howard and spoke of the importance of developing rifle shooting.

Lord Minto said that the war in South Africa had done much to bring out the importance of individual rifle shooting. He was very much gratified at the success of the Canadian team at Seaford and wished very much to see the doing of it could be aided the rifle association. He would aid the rifle association.

Dr. Borden, on being elected honorary president, said that he was glad to see that his efforts were appreciated. Rifle shooting should be still further encouraged. The country would not expend money on men who would not make good shots. The old officers were re-elected.

New Guns. At a recent meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association a Major-General O'Reilly said that department was getting a new gun of a type which he was not prepared to say then. It is understood that the gun is to be of the Pompon or Vickers Maxim type.

Judge in Admiralty. An order in council has been passed appointing Mr. Justice Martin, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, to be a judge in admiralty.

Telephone Bill. The Bell telephone bill was introduced in the House to-day and read the first time and referred to the railway committee.

Asks For Correspondence. Mr. Monk moved for all correspondence, papers and documents that passed between Britain and Canada in reference to the Bulwer-Clayton treaty and abrogation thereof, as well as in reference to the Alaska boundary.

On the House resuming this afternoon Mr. McBride asked if the writ had yet been issued for North Victoria. The Provincial Secretary said a warrant had been received by the Deputy Provincial Secretary, but that official had not been instructed as yet to do so. The government was not going to be moved in this matter by the leader of the opposition.

Hop. Mr. McBride—"What does the member for Vancouver say about it?" He then moved that the House adjourn in order to move that the writ issue forthwith for the election in North Victoria. (Applause.)

Mr. McBride, continuing, said that he was glad the efforts of the opposition had already borne fruit, and that the senior member for Victoria had succeeded in forcing on the by-election in this issue, thus permitting Mr. Bodwell to take his seat on Tuesday next.

He wished to impress on the House the importance of bringing on the by-election, more especially as that constituency did not comprise within its limits municipal government, and hence the machinery of local government was not available, as it was in other constituencies. He noticed when in the constituency, a few days ago, that some of the roads needed attention very badly.

His motion was seconded by Mr. McPhillips. The Provincial Secretary said it was not the intention of the government to delay the election a minute longer than was necessary. He read an order-in-council providing for the submission of the writ to the Lieutenant-Governor. The House should accept this assurance, and be asked the House to accept it. The date for that by-election would not be selected by the leader of the opposition.

Mr. McPhillips cited British authorities for the opposition's cause. A private member might bring the matter to the Speaker's attention and a writ issued forthwith. That was but the logical deduction even if the law were not specific. Why should the Speaker issue the warrant forthwith if the Deputy Provincial Secretary might proceed in as legitimate a manner as he chose. The Deputy Provincial Secretary was the servant of the House, not of the government. Mr. Hunter held this was an attempt to supersede the provisions of the act and held that it was done by the opposition only for cheap applause. No. Capt. Tallow thought matters had got to a queer pass when the right of representation had to be dropped out of the



THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TWO VIEWS OF THE PREMIER—ON THE STUMP AND IN THE HOUSE.

government. The opposition had wrung reluctantly from the government the issue of a writ for Victoria, the promise of a redistribution bill, and now had to follow a similar course in the case of North Victoria.

LOSS OF APETITE AND GENERAL DEBILITY are quickly overcome by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Ltd.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TERMINAL CITY

SHINGLE MILL WAS BURNED EARLY TO-DAY

Damage Amounts to Over Twelve Thousand Dollars—"Frisco Detective in Search of Suspect.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, March 6.—The shingle mill of the British Columbia Shingle Manufacturing Company, near Granville street bridge, was burned early this morning. The total loss was estimated at \$12,000 and \$15,000, with \$4,000 insurance.

NOMINATION PAPERS WERE PUT IN TO-DAY

Mr. Bodwell and Col. Prior Officially Nominated to Contest Victoria By-Election.

The contest officially commenced at noon to-day, when Deputy-Sheriff Siddall, acting for Returning Officer McMillan, declared nominations closed, that E. V. Bodwell and Col. Prior were nominated and that an election being necessary, such would be held at the market building on Monday next from 9 o'clock in the morning to 7:30 in the evening.

Mr. Bodwell's nomination was proposed by T. B. Hall and seconded by Dr. T. J. Jones, with the following as supporters: Messrs. E. Crowe Baker, A. B. Fraser, sr., and J. D. McNeill.

Col. Prior's nomination was L. G. McQuade, seconded by Lawrence Goodacre, and the assentors B. B. Marvin, Dr. L. Hall and Frank G. Richards.

Under the act five are the number of names allowed on the nomination paper, but attached to Col. Prior's paper was a list of all those who presumably are supporting him in the campaign.

To-night there will be a grand rally in Mr. Bodwell's interests at the Victoria theatre. The popular candidate will introduce some new and important matter in his speech this evening, and other important speakers will discuss the issues in the campaign.

As Premier Dunsinmir and Col. Prior have been invited to attend, an interesting meeting is expected. To-morrow evening a meeting in Mr. Bodwell's interests will be held in the hall of the Victoria West. The residents of that thriving portion of the city take a keen and intelligent interest in all public questions and are likely to turn out in large numbers to hear Mr. Bodwell and his supporters.

The same evening a meeting will be held at Cramer's hall, Fairfield road, to give the electors in that district an opportunity of meeting the opposition candidate. Yesterday Premier Dunsinmir made an important announcement to the House in reference to a redistribution measure. In reply to a question he stated that such a measure would be brought down early next week.

MARCH IS A FAVORITE MONTH FOR HOME DYEING. In all well regulated homes in city or country, the work of home dyeing is largely done in March. The dresses, skirts, caps, jackets, blouses and other articles of wearing apparel used and worn year after year, but now faded and faded, will be brought out, carefully looked over and re-dyed with some new and stylish color for this season's wear. With such aids as the popular Diamond Dyes, it is folly to spend money for new materials and garments. The Diamond Dyes always make old and faded things look as good as new. The best as well as the humblest families use the Diamond Dyes successfully and profitably every spring.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 26th February to 4th March, 1902. During this week the barometer remained abnormally low over the Pacific Slope, accompanied by stormy weather and heavy rains along the coast, particularly in the vicinity of California.

On the 26th, 27th and 28th the barometric pressure gradually increased over the North Pacific coast, where it had recently been as low as 28.90 inches. The weather during this period remained unsettled, mild and rainy, with strong easterly winds from the coast.

On the 29th, 30th and 31st the barometer rose to 29.20 inches, with a fine spell was due to the atmospheric pressure giving way over California to the Straits of Georgia, and a heavy rain fell in the afternoon and evening over the Pacific slope, and at the same time a heavy rain fell over the western portion of the continent and the winds moderated, though heavy rains continued along the coast till the close of the week.

The weather in the territories has been comparatively mild except on the 28th of February and the 3rd of March, when the temperature fell below zero at several stations. During the week the 27th Manitoba was visited by a severe snowstorm, from 12 inches fell in 12 hours, and the wind reached velocities of over 40 miles an hour.

Victoria: Bright sunshine recorded, 15 hours and 32 minutes; rain, 71 inch; highest temperature, 50 on the 26th; lowest, 28 on the 2nd.

New Westminster: Rain, 1.40 inch; highest temperature, 50 on the 27th; lowest, 30 on the 2nd.

Kamloops: No rain or snow; highest temperature, 62 on the 27th; lowest, 28 on the 2nd.

Barkerville: Snow, 3 inches; highest temperature, 42 on the 26th; lowest, 10 on the 3rd.

The supplementary meetings of the farmers' institutes announced by the deputy minister of agriculture, as being in the course of arrangement, have been cancelled, as P. Walden, of Washington, who was to deliver addresses, is unable to come to the province as expected.

A consignment of 25,000 feet of cable is expected by the Victoria & Esquimaux Telephone company on the next steamer from California. This will be used in improving the system in the cable district. The numerous single wires will be done away with as much as possible by replacing them with cable.

Auctioneer Wm. Jones yesterday sold a large quantity of goods of every nature forfeited to the customs for unpaid duty. There was a large attendance and bidding was brisk, all goods being disposed of with very little trouble, among them being a large quantity of cigars and 204 cases of Chinese wine.

The splendid services rendered by L. Tait, principal of North Ward school, during his principality at Victoria West school were recognized by the residents of that district Tuesday by the presentation of a handsome gold watch bearing the following inscription: "Presented to L. Tait, Esq., by parents and friends as a mark of esteem for valuable services as principal of Victoria West school, March 4th, 1902." The presentation was made by Rev. Gordon Tanner on behalf of Mr. Bowden, parents and friends, Mr. Tait readily replied, as a social time was afterwards enjoyed, musical selections being contributed by Miss Russell, Miss Hitt and Messrs. Harrison and Hitt.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Louise Humber took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Humber, Topaz avenue, at 2:30 p.m. The services were conducted by Rev. B. H. Eiderstedt, assisted by Rev. J. W. Winslow, of South Saanich. The following were pallbearers: Messrs. R. L. Drury, N. Shakespear, S. Johns, W. H. Bone, J. A. Thomas and J. Taylor.

A Chinaman was accidentally killed on the Sooke road last evening while helping to fell a tree. He was working on the premises of Mr. Veticchio, who, with the Chinaman and another man, were endeavoring to lower a tree which had caught in some way. All three had put their weight on it, and when the tree came down with a crash the two white men got clear, but the unfortunate Chinaman in the moment's excitement ran into danger. He fell struck on the head and instantly killed.

H. M. S. Phaeton was to leave Honolulu for Esquimaux on the 22nd of last month. Capt. Fleet on receipt of the news of the finding of a boat and a spar belonging to the Condor on the coast of Vancouver Island, abandoned all idea of recovering the vessel, and instead of continuing his cruise to Panning Island, as originally intended, decided to return at once to Esquimaux. On the cruise to Esquimaux from San Francisco he found absolutely no trace of the missing Condor. He had steamed in a zig zag course, making

ing about eight knots an hour, and had thoroughly satisfied himself that nothing from the Condor in this part of the Pacific remained afloat.

A meeting of the committee appointed to carry on the proposed erection of a public hall at Colwood was held recently when it was announced that \$100 was promised. The following officers were appointed pro tem: Roland Stewart, president; J. S. Annett, vice-president; A. H. Peatt, treasurer; J. Shaw, secretary.

The death occurred some time ago in Ireland of John C. Browne, a well-known old-timer of this city. He came to Victoria in 1862, during the Cariboo gold excitement. He left for South America in 1884, where he amassed a considerable fortune. He discovered three gold fields, Hibernian Lead in Owens district, Australia, in 1840; Washington Gulch in Montana, 1865, and a placer mine on the Swinam river, Dutch Guiana, in 1884. His funeral was largely attended.

The remains of the late John Leonard were laid at rest this morning. The funeral took place from the family residence, No. 208 Cook street, at 10 o'clock, and the Roman Catholic cathedral at 10:30 a.m., where requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Latour. Rev. Father Athoff conducted the funeral service at the church and grave. There was a large attendance of friends, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The members of the Y. M. I. attended in a body. The following acted as pallbearers: M. Steel, H. P. McDowell, M. Bantley, E. Blaquiere, N. Sablin and D. Carnody.

A message from the Times correspondent at Carmanah says that one of the Daykin boys has investigated the wreck and should prove a handsome prize to the steamboat man who is fortunate enough to pick her up and tow her to port. Her anchors are on the bottom, but the Indians have cut to pieces the new jib which were set on the vessel. These had so appeared when the wreck was first seen off the coast as to resemble something lashed in the rigging. The object was supposed to be a man's body, even when looked at through a powerful glass.

THE HAPPINESS OF HEALTH—The purification of the blood is the ripple and laughter of pure blood as it courses through the veins. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities and insures the richness and purity that is essential to perfect health. It is successful because it merits it—popular because it fulfills every promise—a Kidney medicine solely and purely. It never fails. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—127.

—It is expected Smith Curtis will be the speaker to follow A. E. McPhillips in the legislature this afternoon, and will follow up the attacks which have been made on the government during the debate on the address.

BE SURE YOU GET THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD.—Owing to the great popularity of "The P. & L." Mental Freshener, a few unscrupulous makers are trying to use like it. For rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., nothing better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

GET INSTANT RELIEF FROM PILES.—This most irritating disease relieved in ten minutes by using Dr. Agnew's Ointment to cure in from three to six days. Thousands testify of its goodness. Good for Eczema, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases. If you are without faith, our application will convince you. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—127.

Lame Back In the Morning. There are many people who find it a difficult task getting up in the morning, on account of a terrible pain and soreness across the small of the back that makes rising a painful and disagreeable operation.

Don't you know what it was to have your back so bad that when you'd try to get out of bed you'd almost scream with the pain!

Can't do much of a day's work starting off with a back as bad as that—not fit for pleasure either. Well, all this backache and pain, this stiffness and soreness comes because the kidneys are clogged up, can't do their work properly, and your back has to suffer for it.

Just try a box or two of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets. What a change you'll find coming over you! You'll be able to spring from your bed in the morning as lively as an oricket, and feel refreshed and fit for your daily duties.

TOUCHED THE SPOT. Joseph Weeks, Beckwith Street, Smith's Falls, says: "My back was in a bad way. I was desperately lame, and there was a dull grinding pain over my kidneys. At times I had headaches, and often I was dizzy, particularly if I had been stooping. I tried first one thing, then another, but there was no permanent benefit till I began using Pitcher's Kidney Tablets. They got me right to the spot and I found prompt relief. Nothing before or since did me so much good. I would suggest to anyone suffering in that way to try them."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are 50c a box, at all druggists or by mail, from Dr. Zina P. Pomeroy Co., Toronto, Ont.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES SUPPERSING BITTER APPLE PILLS COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC. Order of all chemists at the price of \$1.00 from Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England, or T. O. Box 22, Victoria, B. C.

