



INSEED AND TURPENTINE. Lined and Turpentine is not only a popular remedy, but the best known to medical science for the treatment of nervous diseases of respiratory organs.

DR. CHASE compounded this valuable medicine for you so as to take away the unpleasant taste of the turpentine and resin, and more of it is sold in Canada than all other cough medicines combined.

A Banker's Experience. HEREFTER HE INTENDS TO BE HIS OWN FAMILY DOCTOR. I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Compound for a cough and it cured me. I have since used it for my family doctor.

They must take the consequences. This was understood to be that they would be left to their own devices. Dr. Watt, which might mean being put up in small open buildings, or camping in the open; getting vaccinated all over the globe; or perhaps being times a day—no one knows what, never knew before what tyranny could do, even with my fellow countrymen.

I need hardly say your unkind and unkind correspondent was one of those who could not conscientiously give in. He had complied with the regulations already and had denounced Dr. Watt and all his works. Consistency required that he should stand by his guns. Further, some of us have an idea that justice reigns even in British Columbia—if we could only get at it, and we intend to try. The Chinese ambassador and certain other passengers who obtain a medical certificate that their health is sound, and who are to be exempted from the regulations, are to be exempted from the regulations, are to be exempted from the regulations.

Now as to the cause of this fresh outbreak on the part of Dr. Watt. The reason given on board, and I have no doubt it is perfectly correct, is this: Dr. Watt has a wife, and his wife is a native of these two ladies, notwithstanding our infection, have been in the habit of making themselves quite at home on the ship and mixing with the passengers, although not over welcome. On the back of the captain's official declaration to Dr. Watt that all his instructions had been carried out, and that he had repeated that they had heard so-and-so say so-and-so, and so-and-so had used the wrong word—or something of that kind. The fact was in the first place, Dr. Watt's wife have now got to be 'till over again—the ladies under the inspection of a nurse brought down from Victoria, and the gentlemen under some one else, as the doctor cannot trust us any more.

Of the above this is the sum: The great and mighty Dr. Watt, in his report and conditions, has stated that he cannot, without disregarding the interests of the Indians, for the management of whose affairs he is responsible, agree with the proposition that the site which may be selected by the commission as a new reserve for the Songhees, should be accepted in exchange for the valuable tract at present occupied by these Indians, even if the Indians themselves should be willing that such exchange, without any additional compensation, should be made. As the guardian of the Indians the obligation is upon the government of Canada of protecting them against their own acts of improvidence, and it is therefore necessary that in the reference to the question of the removal to the proposed commission, ample and clear provision should be made so as to obviate the possibility of any

Every medical man will agree with Dr. Davis that the positive or negative evidence of the susceptibility or non-susceptibility to smallpox by vaccination and re-vaccination of a person should release that person as soon as the evidence is thus established on the 8th or 9th day—before the 14 days have expired. Dr. Walker's resolution, now before the house, agrees with Dr. Davis's opinion, that disinfection should be done on the other side, before embarkation—but why vaccinate the poor Chinamen 21 days before embarking, when the voyage lasts another 21 days? Does not any ordinary physician know that 21 days are not necessary to prove that "even a Chinaman" will either take or resist vaccination? In either case is his detention necessary for 14 days after his arrival here?

According to Dr. Davis's theory he would detain him 14 days longer. What about the "16 or 17" days? In the stern of the ship—what is its raison d'être? When the wind is on the quarter, or dead aft, how are you going to protect the rest of the ship? Will not the first-class passengers in the saloon, which is "amidships" be "between the devil and the deep sea," truly with a vengeance? M. D. Victoria, May 3.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu.

Mr. Semlin asked the leader of the government on what day the house would prorogue.

Mr. Hume said he had had many inquiries about bills which the promoters were anxious should be assented to.

Dr. Walker suggested that sittings of the house should commence, say at 10 or 11 in the morning.

Hon. Premier Turner, replying first to the last speaker, said the government had had under consideration to-day the advisability of sitting to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, owing to the fact that a request had been made that the house should not sit to-night in order to enable one of the committees to sit this evening.

That was the committee which wanted to report on the municipal bill, and if they could sit this evening they could report to-morrow. In that case he suggested that the house should meet to-morrow at 11 a.m. and sit from then right on; only adjourning for an hour at luncheon time.

That would forward the work, but it depended a good deal upon what they got through to-day before 6. The government hoped, to be able to close the house on Friday, but it would be very close work to do so.

He doubted whether they could prorogue before Saturday at the earliest. The hon. leader of the opposition shook his head; perhaps he thought it was impossible to close on Friday.

Mr. Semlin—"I think it is very doubtful."

Hon. Premier Turner said that therefore it was impossible for him to say definitely what day the house would prorogue. The government would like to prorogue on Friday or Saturday if there was any possibility of doing so.

We wanted to push the work on, and in case of necessity he should ask the speaker to allow bills to go through more than one stage in a day.

The matter then dropped.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return giving further correspondence relating to the Songhees Reserve. The return is made up of an extract from a report of the committee of the Privy Council on Canada, and is dated April 10, 1897.

It states that the committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a dispatch dated 18th March 1897, from the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, transmitting a certified copy of a report of his executive council with regard to the removal of the Songhees Indians from their present reserve.

The superintendent of Indian affairs, to whom the said dispatch was referred, observes that with the exception of one paragraph the government of British Columbia concurs in the statement of the scope of the proposed commission in the matter of the removal of the Songhees Indians which was embodied in an approved minute of the council of date 23 February, 1897, and transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.

The paragraph objected to in the statement is that numbered "1," which provides that the proposed commission should select as a new reserve for the Indians and the lands comprised in the present reserve, assessing the difference in value, and difference to be made good by the province, either by a money payment to the Dominion government or by a grant of land to the Indians, or by a combination of the two.

The minister although anxious to meet as far as possible the views of the government of British Columbia and the legislature of the province in respect to the removal of the Songhees Indians to another location, submits that he cannot, without disregarding the interests of the Indians, for the management of whose affairs he is responsible, agree with the proposition that the site which may be selected by the commission as a new reserve for the Songhees, should be accepted in exchange for the valuable tract at present occupied by these Indians, even if the Indians themselves should be willing that such exchange, without any additional compensation, should be made. As the guardian of the Indians the obligation is upon the government of Canada of protecting them against their own acts of improvidence, and it is therefore necessary that in the reference to the question of the removal to the proposed commission, ample and clear provision should be made so as to obviate the possibility of any

loss accruing to the Indians in consequence of their removal. The minister, therefore, cannot see his way to vary the terms of the paragraph referred to.

Mr. Kellie moved for a return showing the present position of the settlement of the question of the title to the disputed lands in the railway belt, so far as the town of Revelstoke is concerned, with names of original grantees, and a list of parties claiming under them, so far as is known, with descriptions of property and nature of title. Also, how many of these have made application through the legislation that the government could have been allowed to progress instead of being hampered by unnecessary delays. The whole of this matter was perfectly square and above board and was in the interests of the country.

Mr. Semlin thought it would be conceded that the minister of mines had acted beyond his power. (Yes, no, no.) Mr. Hume's application had not been in the usual way, but his agent applied direct to the government, and they in the face of the bill before the house gave him the privilege. Mr. Hume had been given advantages over all other applicants, and he thought it was unfair to the latter. The concession was granted as a favor.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general if he would be good enough to state that the minister of mines had acted wrongly.

Hon. D. M. Eberts could not see anything wrong in the course pursued by the minister of mines. Section 51 of the Land Act gave power to make the grant. It was a view to expediting Mr. Hume's work at trail that it was suggested that he should have the water. The grant was not made by the provincial secretary, but by the commissioner of the land, and the greatest of safeguards had been taken with reference to this matter, and in the case of Mr. Hume no telegram was sent to the attorney-general in the case of applications for water from the Reco, Noble Five and Blocon Star companies. If they had refused all other applicants, and if they had prevented the companies and Mr. Hume from doing any work before June 1 next. Did the opposition wish to hamper Mr. Hume's work at trail that he was granted capital of the country? He submitted that this grant to Mr. Hume had been surrounded in a way that business men would be glad to see. It had been given to a man capable of carrying it out, and who would make a beneficial use of the water. Seeing that the machinery was ready to work it would have been undesirable to refuse the refund, especially when they could put restrictions upon Mr. Hume's work as would be the law.

Mr. Oatton thought it cruel of the member for New Westminster (Mr. Kennedy) to give the Attorney-General the opportunity of doing something which was not possible to defend. The attorney-general could not say that clause 48 of the Land Act was not a restriction upon the water for domestic, irrigation, or other purposes on pre-empted land. He was sorry that the minister of mines had not brought down all the facts in connection with the matter. There was no reference in the return to applications made for this water by other parties and yet he was asked to say that Mr. Hume's Lake Company made application and that others applied. A new term might be applied to the government and it might be that the minister of mines, in granting a record of 1,200 inches of water on Beaver creek to A. F. Heine, acted without any legislative authority, and such grant would be null and void. Mr. Hume's application was made until the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" had become law, and then only in accordance with the provisions of that act. He did not think the minister of mines had authority to make the grant. The water thus granted was going to be very valuable and should have been given to the man who had the right to it. He had been given for free miners. He could not find a copy of Mr. Heine's application anywhere. He understood the application had been made a year ago. He proceeded to read from the return to prove his case. He claimed that Mr. Heine's application should be cancelled. He understood that Mr. Heine had no machinery that would require so large an amount of water, and it seemed that he was simply trying to corral the water.

Hon. Col. Baker was glad to find that this was the only attack the hon. gentleman could make against the government, for it was only a mountain made out of a mole hill. They all knew that on this session they had passed an act which was practically for free miners, and that the complaint was that he had granted 1,200 inches of water, the condition being that Water Privileges Act should be complied with. What was the complaint? He had granted 12 months ago Mr. Heine's agent called upon him and said that he was very anxious to put up works at Beaver creek and wanted about 1,200 inches of water but that he could not get a record from the gold commissioner. He (Hon. Col. Baker) asked him why? He said the gold commissioner considered that he had no power to grant it. He said he wanted to work electric power and to carry wires across the mountain to trail to work machinery there. He (Hon. Col. Baker) pointed out to him that he could record the water and come under the Water Privileges Act, but that he could not have power to expropriate land for putting up his wires. He then applied for a record of water to Mr. Fitzsimons, simply for the purpose of getting up machinery. The matter then dropped, and it was not brought up again until a short time ago, when the agent again applied to him (Col. Baker), and said he had his machinery ready for putting up, and wanted this 1,200 inches. It must be borne in mind that there was a great deal of delay if the agent had waited for the Water Bill to pass, and he gave him the privilege on condition that he would be same under the act. There was no special favor of any sort given to Mr. Heine in the matter. The object of the government was to bring him under the act, and give him a fair chance of bringing out his enterprise, providing he complied with all the terms of the act. There was nothing to show that anything illegal was done, or that any special favoritism was shown. The anxiety of the government was to help the government and the people of the country. It was true that a protest came from Mr. Corbin afterwards, but that gentleman made no previous application to Mr. Heine, and it was merely fair play to give the record to Mr. Heine, and in no way showed the minister had acted wrongly. Mr. Semlin said the minister had in no way shown the authority of the legislature in this matter. There had been other applications for the water. The

minister of mines had acted with respect to the house in giving the record of the water bill was better than the house.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said section 49 of the Mineral Act gave the minister of mines authority to do as he did. He was quite within his right when he made the grant to Mr. Heine, subject to any legislation that the government might have to pass. He thought nothing could be more fair and above board than the whole of this transaction. It was desirable that the industries of the country should be allowed to progress instead of being hampered by unnecessary delays. The whole of this matter was perfectly square and above board and was in the interests of the country.

Mr. Semlin thought it would be conceded that the minister of mines had acted beyond his power. (Yes, no, no.) Mr. Hume's application had not been in the usual way, but his agent applied direct to the government, and they in the face of the bill before the house gave him the privilege. Mr. Hume had been given advantages over all other applicants, and he thought it was unfair to the latter. The concession was granted as a favor.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general if he would be good enough to state that the minister of mines had acted wrongly.

Hon. D. M. Eberts could not see anything wrong in the course pursued by the minister of mines. Section 51 of the Land Act gave power to make the grant. It was a view to expediting Mr. Hume's work at trail that it was suggested that he should have the water. The grant was not made by the provincial secretary, but by the commissioner of the land, and the greatest of safeguards had been taken with reference to this matter, and in the case of Mr. Hume no telegram was sent to the attorney-general in the case of applications for water from the Reco, Noble Five and Blocon Star companies. If they had refused all other applicants, and if they had prevented the companies and Mr. Hume from doing any work before June 1 next. Did the opposition wish to hamper Mr. Hume's work at trail that he was granted capital of the country? He submitted that this grant to Mr. Hume had been surrounded in a way that business men would be glad to see. It had been given to a man capable of carrying it out, and who would make a beneficial use of the water. Seeing that the machinery was ready to work it would have been undesirable to refuse the refund, especially when they could put restrictions upon Mr. Hume's work as would be the law.

Mr. Oatton thought it cruel of the member for New Westminster (Mr. Kennedy) to give the Attorney-General the opportunity of doing something which was not possible to defend. The attorney-general could not say that clause 48 of the Land Act was not a restriction upon the water for domestic, irrigation, or other purposes on pre-empted land. He was sorry that the minister of mines had not brought down all the facts in connection with the matter. There was no reference in the return to applications made for this water by other parties and yet he was asked to say that Mr. Hume's Lake Company made application and that others applied. A new term might be applied to the government and it might be that the minister of mines, in granting a record of 1,200 inches of water on Beaver creek to A. F. Heine, acted without any legislative authority, and such grant would be null and void. Mr. Hume's application was made until the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" had become law, and then only in accordance with the provisions of that act. He did not think the minister of mines had authority to make the grant. The water thus granted was going to be very valuable and should have been given to the man who had the right to it. He had been given for free miners. He could not find a copy of Mr. Heine's application anywhere. He understood the application had been made a year ago. He proceeded to read from the return to prove his case. He claimed that Mr. Heine's application should be cancelled. He understood that Mr. Heine had no machinery that would require so large an amount of water, and it seemed that he was simply trying to corral the water.

Hon. Col. Baker was glad to find that this was the only attack the hon. gentleman could make against the government, for it was only a mountain made out of a mole hill. They all knew that on this session they had passed an act which was practically for free miners, and that the complaint was that he had granted 1,200 inches of water, the condition being that Water Privileges Act should be complied with. What was the complaint? He had granted 12 months ago Mr. Heine's agent called upon him and said that he was very anxious to put up works at Beaver creek and wanted about 1,200 inches of water but that he could not get a record from the gold commissioner. He (Hon. Col. Baker) asked him why? He said the gold commissioner considered that he had no power to grant it. He said he wanted to work electric power and to carry wires across the mountain to trail to work machinery there. He (Hon. Col. Baker) pointed out to him that he could record the water and come under the Water Privileges Act, but that he could not have power to expropriate land for putting up his wires. He then applied for a record of water to Mr. Fitzsimons, simply for the purpose of getting up machinery. The matter then dropped, and it was not brought up again until a short time ago, when the agent again applied to him (Col. Baker), and said he had his machinery ready for putting up, and wanted this 1,200 inches. It must be borne in mind that there was a great deal of delay if the agent had waited for the Water Bill to pass, and he gave him the privilege on condition that he would be same under the act. There was no special favor of any sort given to Mr. Heine in the matter. The object of the government was to bring him under the act, and give him a fair chance of bringing out his enterprise, providing he complied with all the terms of the act. There was nothing to show that anything illegal was done, or that any special favoritism was shown. The anxiety of the government was to help the government and the people of the country. It was true that a protest came from Mr. Corbin afterwards, but that gentleman made no previous application to Mr. Heine, and it was merely fair play to give the record to Mr. Heine, and in no way showed the minister had acted wrongly. Mr. Semlin said the minister had in no way shown the authority of the legislature in this matter. There had been other applications for the water. The

minister of mines had acted with respect to the house in giving the record of the water bill was better than the house.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said section 49 of the Mineral Act gave the minister of mines authority to do as he did. He was quite within his right when he made the grant to Mr. Heine, subject to any legislation that the government might have to pass. He thought nothing could be more fair and above board than the whole of this transaction. It was desirable that the industries of the country should be allowed to progress instead of being hampered by unnecessary delays. The whole of this matter was perfectly square and above board and was in the interests of the country.

Mr. Semlin thought it would be conceded that the minister of mines had acted beyond his power. (Yes, no, no.) Mr. Hume's application had not been in the usual way, but his agent applied direct to the government, and they in the face of the bill before the house gave him the privilege. Mr. Hume had been given advantages over all other applicants, and he thought it was unfair to the latter. The concession was granted as a favor.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general if he would be good enough to state that the minister of mines had acted wrongly.

Hon. D. M. Eberts could not see anything wrong in the course pursued by the minister of mines. Section 51 of the Land Act gave power to make the grant. It was a view to expediting Mr. Hume's work at trail that it was suggested that he should have the water. The grant was not made by the provincial secretary, but by the commissioner of the land, and the greatest of safeguards had been taken with reference to this matter, and in the case of Mr. Hume no telegram was sent to the attorney-general in the case of applications for water from the Reco, Noble Five and Blocon Star companies. If they had refused all other applicants, and if they had prevented the companies and Mr. Hume from doing any work before June 1 next. Did the opposition wish to hamper Mr. Hume's work at trail that he was granted capital of the country? He submitted that this grant to Mr. Hume had been surrounded in a way that business men would be glad to see. It had been given to a man capable of carrying it out, and who would make a beneficial use of the water. Seeing that the machinery was ready to work it would have been undesirable to refuse the refund, especially when they could put restrictions upon Mr. Hume's work as would be the law.

Mr. Oatton thought it cruel of the member for New Westminster (Mr. Kennedy) to give the Attorney-General the opportunity of doing something which was not possible to defend. The attorney-general could not say that clause 48 of the Land Act was not a restriction upon the water for domestic, irrigation, or other purposes on pre-empted land. He was sorry that the minister of mines had not brought down all the facts in connection with the matter. There was no reference in the return to applications made for this water by other parties and yet he was asked to say that Mr. Hume's Lake Company made application and that others applied. A new term might be applied to the government and it might be that the minister of mines, in granting a record of 1,200 inches of water on Beaver creek to A. F. Heine, acted without any legislative authority, and such grant would be null and void. Mr. Hume's application was made until the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" had become law, and then only in accordance with the provisions of that act. He did not think the minister of mines had authority to make the grant. The water thus granted was going to be very valuable and should have been given to the man who had the right to it. He had been given for free miners. He could not find a copy of Mr. Heine's application anywhere. He understood the application had been made a year ago. He proceeded to read from the return to prove his case. He claimed that Mr. Heine's application should be cancelled. He understood that Mr. Heine had no machinery that would require so large an amount of water, and it seemed that he was simply trying to corral the water.

Hon. Col. Baker was glad to find that this was the only attack the hon. gentleman could make against the government, for it was only a mountain made out of a mole hill. They all knew that on this session they had passed an act which was practically for free miners, and that the complaint was that he had granted 1,200 inches of water, the condition being that Water Privileges Act should be complied with. What was the complaint? He had granted 12 months ago Mr. Heine's agent called upon him and said that he was very anxious to put up works at Beaver creek and wanted about 1,200 inches of water but that he could not get a record from the gold commissioner. He (Hon. Col. Baker) asked him why? He said the gold commissioner considered that he had no power to grant it. He said he wanted to work electric power and to carry wires across the mountain to trail to work machinery there. He (Hon. Col. Baker) pointed out to him that he could record the water and come under the Water Privileges Act, but that he could not have power to expropriate land for putting up his wires. He then applied for a record of water to Mr. Fitzsimons, simply for the purpose of getting up machinery. The matter then dropped, and it was not brought up again until a short time ago, when the agent again applied to him (Col. Baker), and said he had his machinery ready for putting up, and wanted this 1,200 inches. It must be borne in mind that there was a great deal of delay if the agent had waited for the Water Bill to pass, and he gave him the privilege on condition that he would be same under the act. There was no special favor of any sort given to Mr. Heine in the matter. The object of the government was to bring him under the act, and give him a fair chance of bringing out his enterprise, providing he complied with all the terms of the act. There was nothing to show that anything illegal was done, or that any special favoritism was shown. The anxiety of the government was to help the government and the people of the country. It was true that a protest came from Mr. Corbin afterwards, but that gentleman made no previous application to Mr. Heine, and it was merely fair play to give the record to Mr. Heine, and in no way showed the minister had acted wrongly. Mr. Semlin said the minister had in no way shown the authority of the legislature in this matter. There had been other applications for the water. The

minister of mines had acted with respect to the house in giving the record of the water bill was better than the house.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said section 49 of the Mineral Act gave the minister of mines authority to do as he did. He was quite within his right when he made the grant to Mr. Heine, subject to any legislation that the government might have to pass. He thought nothing could be more fair and above board than the whole of this transaction. It was desirable that the industries of the country should be allowed to progress instead of being hampered by unnecessary delays. The whole of this matter was perfectly square and above board and was in the interests of the country.

Mr. Semlin thought it would be conceded that the minister of mines had acted beyond his power. (Yes, no, no.) Mr. Hume's application had not been in the usual way, but his agent applied direct to the government, and they in the face of the bill before the house gave him the privilege. Mr. Hume had been given advantages over all other applicants, and he thought it was unfair to the latter. The concession was granted as a favor.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general if he would be good enough to state that the minister of mines had acted wrongly.

loss accruing to the Indians in consequence of their removal. The minister, therefore, cannot see his way to vary the terms of the paragraph referred to.

Mr. Kellie moved for a return showing the present position of the settlement of the question of the title to the disputed lands in the railway belt, so far as the town of Revelstoke is concerned, with names of original grantees, and a list of parties claiming under them, so far as is known, with descriptions of property and nature of title. Also, how many of these have made application through the legislation that the government could have been allowed to progress instead of being hampered by unnecessary delays. The whole of this matter was perfectly square and above board and was in the interests of the country.

Mr. Semlin thought it would be conceded that the minister of mines had acted beyond his power. (Yes, no, no.) Mr. Hume's application had not been in the usual way, but his agent applied direct to the government, and they in the face of the bill before the house gave him the privilege. Mr. Hume had been given advantages over all other applicants, and he thought it was unfair to the latter. The concession was granted as a favor.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general if he would be good enough to state that the minister of mines had acted wrongly.

Hon. D. M. Eberts could not see anything wrong in the course pursued by the minister of mines. Section 51 of the Land Act gave power to make the grant. It was a view to expediting Mr. Hume's work at trail that it was suggested that he should have the water. The grant was not made by the provincial secretary, but by the commissioner of the land, and the greatest of safeguards had been taken with reference to this matter, and in the case of Mr. Hume no telegram was sent to the attorney-general in the case of applications for water from the Reco, Noble Five and Blocon Star companies. If they had refused all other applicants, and if they had prevented the companies and Mr. Hume from doing any work before June 1 next. Did the opposition wish to hamper Mr. Hume's work at trail that he was granted capital of the country? He submitted that this grant to Mr. Hume had been surrounded in a way that business men would be glad to see. It had been given to a man capable of carrying it out, and who would make a beneficial use of the water. Seeing that the machinery was ready to work it would have been undesirable to refuse the refund, especially when they could put restrictions upon Mr. Hume's work as would be the law.

Mr. Oatton thought it cruel of the member for New Westminster (Mr. Kennedy) to give the Attorney-General the opportunity of doing something which was not possible to defend. The attorney-general could not say that clause 48 of the Land Act was not a restriction upon the water for domestic, irrigation, or other purposes on pre-empted land. He was sorry that the minister of mines had not brought down all the facts in connection with the matter. There was no reference in the return to applications made for this water by other parties and yet he was asked to say that Mr. Hume's Lake Company made application and that others applied. A new term might be applied to the government and it might be that the minister of mines, in granting a record of 1,200 inches of water on Beaver creek to A. F. Heine, acted without any legislative authority, and such grant would be null and void. Mr. Hume's application was made until the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" had become law, and then only in accordance with the provisions of that act. He did not think the minister of mines had authority to make the grant. The water thus granted was going to be very valuable and should have been given to the man who had the right to it. He had been given for free miners. He could not find a copy of Mr. Heine's application anywhere. He understood the application had been made a year ago. He proceeded to read from the return to prove his case. He claimed that Mr. Heine's application should be cancelled. He understood that Mr. Heine had no machinery that would require so large an amount of water, and it seemed that he was simply trying to corral the water.

Hon. Col. Baker was glad to find that this was the only attack the hon. gentleman could make against the government, for it was only a mountain made out of a mole hill. They all knew that on this session they had passed an act which was practically for free miners, and that the complaint was that he had granted 1,200 inches of water, the condition being that Water Privileges Act should be complied with. What was the complaint? He had granted 12 months ago Mr. Heine's agent called upon him and said that he was very anxious to put up works at Beaver creek and wanted about 1,200 inches of water but that he could not get a record from the gold commissioner. He (Hon. Col. Baker) asked him why? He said the gold commissioner considered that he had no power to grant it. He said he wanted to work electric power and to carry wires across the mountain to trail to work machinery there. He (Hon. Col. Baker) pointed out to him that he could record the water and come under the Water Privileges Act, but that he could not have power to expropriate land for putting up his wires. He then applied for a record of water to Mr. Fitzsimons, simply for the purpose of getting up machinery. The matter then dropped, and it was not brought up again until a short time ago, when the agent again applied to him (Col. Baker), and said he had his machinery ready for putting up, and wanted this 1,200 inches. It must be borne in mind that there was a great deal of delay if the agent had waited for the Water Bill to pass, and he gave him the privilege on condition that he would be same under the act. There was no special favor of any sort given to Mr. Heine in the matter. The object of the government was to bring him under the act, and give him a fair chance of bringing out his enterprise, providing he complied with all the terms of the act. There was nothing to show that anything illegal was done, or that any special favoritism was shown. The anxiety of the government was to help the government and the people of the country. It was true that a protest came from Mr. Corbin afterwards, but that gentleman made no previous application to Mr. Heine, and it was merely fair play to give the record to Mr. Heine, and in no way showed the minister had acted wrongly. Mr. Semlin said the minister had in no way shown the authority of the legislature in this matter. There had been other applications for the water. The

minister of mines had acted with respect to the house in giving the record of the water bill was better than the house.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said section 49 of the Mineral Act gave the minister of mines authority to do as he did. He was quite within his right when he made the grant to Mr. Heine, subject to any legislation that the government might have to pass. He thought nothing could be more fair and above board than the whole of this transaction. It was desirable that the industries of the country should be allowed to progress instead of being hampered by unnecessary delays. The whole of this matter was perfectly square and above board and was in the interests of the country.

Mr. Semlin thought it would be conceded that the minister of mines had acted beyond his power. (Yes, no, no.) Mr. Hume's application had not been in the usual way, but his agent applied direct to the government, and they in the face of the bill before the house gave him the privilege. Mr. Hume had been given advantages over all other applicants, and he thought it was unfair to the latter. The concession was granted as a favor.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general if he would be good enough to state that the minister of mines had acted wrongly.

Hon. D. M. Eberts could not see anything wrong in the course pursued by the minister of mines. Section 51 of the Land Act gave power to make the grant. It was a view to expediting Mr. Hume's work at trail that it was suggested that he should have the water. The grant was not made by the provincial secretary, but by the commissioner of the land, and the greatest of safeguards had been taken with reference to this matter, and in the case of Mr. Hume no telegram was sent to the attorney-general in the case of applications for water from the Reco, Noble Five and Blocon Star companies. If they had refused all other applicants, and if they had prevented the companies and Mr. Hume from doing any work before June 1 next. Did the opposition wish to hamper Mr. Hume's work at trail that he was granted capital of the country? He submitted that this grant to Mr. Hume had been surrounded in a way that business men would be glad to see. It had been given to a man capable of carrying it out, and who would make a beneficial use of the water. Seeing that the machinery was ready to work it would have been undesirable to refuse the refund, especially when they could put restrictions upon Mr. Hume's work as would be the law.

Mr. Oatton thought it cruel of the member for New Westminster (Mr. Kennedy) to give the Attorney-General the opportunity of doing something which was not possible to defend. The attorney-general could not say that clause 48 of the Land Act was not a restriction upon the water for domestic, irrigation, or other purposes on pre-empted land. He was sorry that the minister of mines had not brought down all the facts in connection with the matter. There was no reference in the return to applications made for this water by other parties and yet he was asked to say that Mr. Hume's Lake Company made application and that others applied. A new term might be applied to the government and it might be that the minister of mines, in granting a record of 1,200 inches of water on Beaver creek to A. F. Heine, acted without any legislative authority, and such grant would be null and void. Mr. Hume's application was made until the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" had become law, and then only in accordance with the provisions of that act. He did not think the minister of mines had authority to make the grant. The water thus granted was going to be very valuable and should have been given to the man who had the right to it. He had been given for free miners. He could not find a copy of Mr. Heine's application anywhere. He understood the application had been made a year ago. He proceeded to read from the return to prove his case. He claimed that Mr. Heine's application should be cancelled. He understood that Mr. Heine had no machinery that would require so large an amount of water, and it seemed that he was simply trying to corral the water.

Hon. Col. Baker was glad to find that this was the only attack the hon. gentleman could make against the government, for it was only a mountain made out of a mole hill. They all knew that on this session they had passed an act which was practically for free miners, and that the complaint was that he had granted 1,200 inches of water, the condition being that Water Privileges Act should be complied with. What was the complaint? He had granted 12 months ago Mr. Heine's agent called upon him and said that he was very anxious to put up works at Beaver creek and wanted about 1,200 inches of water but that he could not get a record from the gold commissioner. He (Hon. Col. Baker) asked him why? He said the gold commissioner considered that he had no power to grant it. He said he wanted to work electric power and to carry wires across the mountain to trail to work machinery there. He (Hon. Col. Baker) pointed out to him that he could record the water and come under the Water Privileges Act, but that he could not have power to expropriate land for putting up his wires. He then applied for a record of water to Mr. Fitzsimons, simply for the purpose of getting up machinery. The matter then dropped, and it was not brought up again until a short time ago, when the agent again applied to him (Col. Baker), and said he had his machinery ready for putting up, and wanted this 1,200 inches. It must be borne in mind that there was a great deal of delay if the agent had waited for the Water Bill to pass, and he gave him the privilege on condition that he would be same under the act. There was no special favor of any sort given to Mr. Heine in the matter. The object of the government was to bring him under the act, and give him a fair chance of bringing out his enterprise, providing he complied with all the terms of the act. There was nothing to show that anything illegal was done, or that any special favoritism was shown. The anxiety of the government was to help the government and the people of the country. It was true that a protest came from Mr. Corbin afterwards, but that gentleman made no previous application to Mr. Heine, and it was merely fair play to give the record to Mr. Heine, and in no way showed the minister had acted wrongly. Mr. Semlin said the minister had in no way shown the authority of the legislature in this matter. There had been other applications for the water. The

minister of mines had acted with respect to the house in giving the record of the water bill was better than the house.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said section 49 of the Mineral Act gave the minister of mines authority to do as he did. He was quite within his right when he made the grant to Mr. Heine, subject to any legislation that the government might have to pass. He thought nothing could be more fair and above board than the whole of this transaction. It was desirable that the industries of the country should be allowed to progress instead of being hampered by unnecessary delays. The whole of this matter was perfectly square and above board and was in the interests of the country.

Mr. Semlin thought it would be conceded that the minister of mines had acted beyond his power. (Yes, no, no.) Mr. Hume's application had not been in the usual way, but his agent applied direct to the government, and they in the face of the bill before the house gave him the privilege. Mr. Hume had been given advantages over all other applicants, and he thought it was unfair to the latter. The concession was granted as a favor.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general if he would be good enough to state that the minister of mines had acted wrongly.

Hon. D. M. Eberts could not see anything wrong in the course pursued by the minister of mines. Section 51 of the Land Act gave power to make the grant. It was a view to expediting Mr. Hume's work at trail that it was suggested that he should have the water. The grant was not made by the provincial secretary, but by the commissioner of the land, and the greatest of safeguards had been taken with reference to this matter, and in the case of Mr. Hume no telegram was sent to the attorney-general in the case of applications for water

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

By The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Limited.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

A. G. BARNES, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Published Every Day except Monday

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada.

Parts of a year at the same rate.

Per week, if delivered.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States.

Per month.

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every other kind of advertising, is published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 50 cents.

More than one month and not more than one year, 100 cents.

No advertisement inserted for less than 10 cents per line for every day insertion.

Special advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted will be ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.

WEDDINGS and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—NOT MOUNTED ON WOOD.

THE MINING LAW.

The action of the legislature in striking the anti-alien clause out of the Mineral Act created a profoundly favorable impression everywhere. It was a wise second thought which led some of the members to change their votes on this question. They have the satisfaction of knowing that they prevented great injury from being done this Province. We are not prepared in British Columbia to adopt the un-British plan of excluding foreigners and foreign capital from the country. At the same time we fully and most heartily sympathize with those who believe that English speaking working men should have a preference in the Province over the cheaper labor of other people. We should also be glad to welcome the day when every man who comes to Canada to engage in any industry here will feel it to be his interest to become a citizen of the British Empire. But we do not want to see people forced to declare their allegiance to the British flag. There is no poorer citizenship than that which is due to the hope of pecuniary gain. As our neighbors from the South come among us and grow to know the true nature of our institutions, they will learn to respect them and desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the broader freedom which every British subject enjoys.

The house also struck out what was known as the repudiation clause of the Mineral bill, and thus has avoided a breach of faith with the railway companies which have received land subsidies. These two changes make the amendments to the mining laws wholly satisfactory, and it may be fairly claimed that British Columbia leads the van among all countries in the liberality and excellence of this description of legislation.

OUR DAIRY INTERESTS.

We have been shown a copy of a letter written by the Hon. Mr. Turner to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture for Canada in December, 1895, which bears upon a question which the Colonist has dealt with on several occasions recently. In that letter the Premier urged very strongly upon the department of Agriculture the importance of doing everything possible to develop dairying in this Province. He pointed out that what we are most concerned with here at present is not the production of dairy products for export, but the supplying of the home market. He pointed out that in the years 1891, '92, '93 and '94, nearly \$2,000,000 had been sent out of the Province for butter and cheese, the importations coming not only from the Eastern provinces and California, but even from Australia. Yet he said that in the lower Fraser Valley, on Vancouver Island, and on the Mainland, the natural conditions existed for the carrying on of dairying on such a scale and with such success as would not only meet all the requirements of the home market but would enable the Province to compete for the trade certain to be developed in China and Japan.

In view of these considerations, Mr. Turner asked the Dominion government to co-operate with the Provincial government in the promotion of dairying in this Province, claiming that the advantages enjoyed by the older and more populous parts of the Dominion in this respect should be extended to British Columbia as a matter of simple justice.

In thus taking up this very important question and pressing it upon the attention of the Dominion government, Mr. Turner gave one more proof of his appreciation of the real needs of this Province and of his promptness in seeking to have

them supplied. It is a question upon which the last word has not been spoken by any means, but one in regard to which during the recess the government hopes to devise some practical plan of action. It is altogether probable that the Farmers' Institutes will induce, will lead to greater activity in dairying, and thus to the material betterment of the agricultural interests of the Province, and through them to the population at large. British Columbia has much to hope from the extensive prosecution of dairying.

A DESTRUCTIVE TAX.

The new tariff proposes to place a duty of half a cent a pound upon fresh salmon. This will simply destroy the canner business on the lower Fraser. If this becomes law all the salmon canneries on the Fraser will be closed and the plants will be removed to the State of Washington. This is not idle talk, but expresses what is the bona fide intention of those who are engaged in the business. The proposed duty will immediately entail very heavy loss upon the canners, who have prepared themselves at very considerable expense to handle American fish.

The duty presumably is in the interest of the fishermen of the Province, but the effect of its imposition will be exactly contrary to what they hope. It will not give these fishermen a better market for their catch, but will to a great extent deprive them of their present domestic market. It will also throw hundreds of people out of their customary employment during the canning season, for they cannot go over to the United States to work. The result will be a loss to every line of business.

We hope that the Finance Minister will listen to the protests of the British Columbia canners and not impose this highly mischievous tax. We suggest that strong protests be telegraphed to Ottawa. The matter is one that touches everyone to some extent, for the whole business community will feel the effects of the driving of the Fraser river canners across the boundary into American territory.

QUARANTINE.

We print a statement from seven medical men who were passengers upon the ss. Empress of China in regard to the smallpox cases and the quarantine. There is no doubt that the detention of the Empress has a very serious side to it, and there is a great question if the time has not come for a thorough overhauling by the Dominion government of the quarantine regulations. Great Britain, with all her enormous commerce, has no quarantine. Dr. Collingridge, recently delivered a series of lectures before the Royal College of Physicians on this important subject, in which he says he has demonstrated that "the theory upon which the system of modern quarantine is based is untenable and that in practice it has failed to confer any real protection on those countries which practice it." Such an opinion from such a source is of the greatest interest, and it is well worthy the consideration of the Dominion authorities. Surely if any man is qualified to speak with authority on this question it is the health officer of the port of London.

None of us are desirous of seeing the regulations for the introduction of infectious diseases altered so as to endanger the public health, but if it is true, as Dr. Collingridge says, "that an effective quarantine is practically impossible in a commercial country," that it is itself an "actual danger to health," that "medical inspection and sanitation are more efficacious and less burdensome," that "the isolation of the patients and the disinfection of the ship" are all that is necessary, and that the delay of ships and passengers in quarantine is simply for a change, for this is a matter for experts to deal with. We are not even expressing an opinion upon the subject for a layman is not qualified to express an opinion. We are simply calling attention to the views of the health officer of the greatest shipping port in the world upon a question, which is of vital importance to Canada in view of the growing trade with the Orient.

THE KOOTENAY BOGIE MAN.

Which we wish to remark—paraphrasing Bret Harte—his name is Helms. There is not a man from the Atlantic to the Pacific whose name excites more opposition antipathy than F. Aug. Helms. Mr. Helms's crime consists in the fact that he has built a smelter at Trail and a railway to Roseland, is building one to Robson, has bought a gold mine, has put in an extensive electric plant, and generally represents those twin enemies of civilization, Capital and Enterprise. This is enough for the provincial opposition. As a man of enterprise he is to be dreaded; as a man of capital he must be sat upon. He is doubly dangerous. If he simply had enterprise his presence in British Columbia would, in the opinion of the opposition, be a menace; if he simply had capital he ought to be quarantined against. Having both he ought to be promptly exterminated. The opposition will fall in the discharge of a patriotic duty if they permit the house to be prorogued without proposing a resolution

declaring that Mr. Helms shall be drowned in one of his water-powers and cremated in one of his furnaces.

The last outbreak against Mr. Helms was because he wanted a water privilege, and it was granted to him subject to the provisions of any legislation that may be enacted this year. It is not contended that anybody has been hurt in the slightest degree by this concession. It is not contended that Mr. Helms is one who can be so easily made use of as water-powers. He needed the power before the Water Clause bill could be passed, and it was granted to him when they became law. But, say the opposition, the government had no right to grant the privilege. If no such right existed there would be nothing out of the way in granting the concession, subject to pending legislation, for if the legislation failed the concession would fall with it. Time and again governments have done administrative acts in anticipation of legislation to legalize them. But we are not driven to this argument. The Minister could authorize the granting of water privileges for mines and mills. The act does not define what a mill is, and the word is therefore properly a matter for executive interpretation, subject to review by the courts, if any person, who thinks himself aggrieved, chooses to take the matter up in that way. The is nothing novel or at all unreasonable in the above suggestion. In fact, if the Queen's government is to be carried on, her members, even in local legislatures, must interpret the law. In Mr. Helms's case the interpretation is one which we believe any court would sustain.

There is a well-defined rumor that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere will be the next Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. Sir Henri is a gentleman of 68 years, and is at present Commissioner of Inland Revenue. He was Premier of Quebec from March 1878 until October, 1879.

The Nelson Miner challenges the Colonist to produce evidence that anybody will put up the capital for the Coast-Kootenay railway. This is an easy challenge to make. The Colonist might reply by challenging the Miner to produce evidence that anyone will put up the capital to build the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Nevertheless we believe both roads will be built.

The Colonist has received a letter from Messrs. Martin & Langley, attorneys for Dr. Watt, complaining of a statement in a letter printed in this issue and signed "A Traveller." We quote the principal sentence: "The several in the letter are open to objection, a serious charge is brought against the health officer relating to the 'Alice A. Leigh,' wherein it is stated that the quarantine steamer was not disinfected after visiting the 'Alice A. Leigh,' and that the latter vessel was not visited till Tuesday afternoon; the facts being, that she was visited on Sunday afternoon, and the quarantine steamer was disinfected." We see no reason why the statement of Dr. Watt's attorneys should be accepted as correct, and, therefore, decline that our correspondent was misinformed.

20 CENTS SECURES A GOOD LIVER AND GOOD HEALTH.

As a System Renovator and Blood Purifier, Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are Superior to all other Pills.

So Great Has Been the Demand That It is Hard to Secure a Supply.

Cure Constipation or Nervous Headache, clear the complexion, rid of eruptions, yellow skin, coated tongue, etc. Act easily, never gripe, and cost but a few cents. A positive pleasure. In vials, 40 pills, 20 cents.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has not felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing to the proprietor, naming this paper, W. A. with stamp, Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

A Voice from Vindict.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Haggard's Yew Oil for the past ten years, and find it a splendid remedy for colds, rheumatism, bronchitis, cramp, pains in the back, shoulders, and sore throat, sprains, chilblains, etc., in fact we use it for almost every ailment, and it always relieves quickly. I can safely say I know of no other remedy of the sort that can equal it. We always keep a good stock in the house.

MRS. J. I. MAJOR, Vindict, Man.

180 ACRES GOOD LAND, WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Two new houses, 3 barns, 2 orchards; 1/2 miles from town; will trade for place of 100 acres or on Coast; value \$1,000. E. MAUDE, Moore, Oregon.

FOR CATARRH, Colds, Sores and Burns.

Pure Eucalyptus Oil, 36c. Pure Eucalyptus Salve, 15c.

FLITTON Prop., Vancouver.

SEVEN MEDICAL MEN

Express Their United Opinion Upon 'The Quarantining of the Empress.'

They Were Passengers Aboard and Consider the Restrictions Too Severe.

Seven doctors of medicine, who were passengers upon the Empress of China, have sent the following to the Colonist: "We, the undersigned medical men, passengers on board the Empress of China, wish to submit the following statement of opinion regarding the unprecedented quarantine restrictions which have been imposed upon her passengers. The facts of the case are these: On the 30th of April, 10 days ago, two cases of discrete smallpox occurred amongst the steerage passengers. The first case was that of a man named Wang, in accordance with the regulations, to isolate them. They were placed in a hospital, which was situated on the rest of the ship and ventilated from the upper deck, two men were isolated, as nurses, with them and absolutely no communication has been held with the rest of the passengers. All food and other necessities being passed into the hospital, these two cases were exceptional, seeing that they came from the first and second cabins. Every person on board was promptly vaccinated and everything done that was possible, with the result that no further cases have occurred. On arrival the quarantine officer ordered 10 days strict quarantine on shore, all passengers to be landed, ship and baggage to be disinfected. We wish, further, to call attention to the fact that the quarantine officer never went to see the patients on arrival and never, indeed, went to see them at all until requested to do so; neither the infected cases nor the steerage passengers were removed until the second day of arrival at the quarantine station. It is our opinion that if no further cases have occurred, the number of persons to be provided for, and that to place on shore for a fortnight, under such conditions as here exist, a number of persons, many of whom have come straight from the tropics, is a step liable to be attended with the very gravest results."

Quarantine Station, April 28, 1897.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Richardson, with the Hope of Going Up Higher.

MONTRÉAL, May 5.—(Special.)—Magistrate, Conservative, was returned by acclamation to the Montreal yesterday. Only two elections were by acclamation, those of Montcalm and Pontiac. There will be contests in all the other, although it was thought up to yesterday that Hall would have a walk over in St. Antoine district, Montreal, but at the last moment, Laurier sent for Robert Bickerton, who had all along refused to contest the seat, and promised him the first vacancy in the Canadian House of Commons if he would enter the field against Hall, who is at present absent from the city. It is therefore, to be a battle royal all along the line, and it is not certain and Pontiac, although it is his district, and two opposition candidates will drop out before the end of the week.

BIRTH.

MONTREAL.—In this city, April 28, at 25 Rupert street, the wife of Wm. McMillan, of a son, named John S. Barry, Jr., of a son.

MARRIED.

JOHNSBURGH.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Osborne, Burnside street, on the 3rd May, by Rev. P. H. McGowan, William Henry Johnson, to Annie McMillan.

MARLBOROUGH.—On April 27th, at St. Mary's Mission, by the Rev. Father Whelan, William Sutherland Mober, of Upper Albany, to Helen Lauritsen, niece and adopted daughter of the late James Mober, Esq., and High Landers, of Mount William, Douglas, Isle of Man.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 4th inst., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Captain Morrison, 204 Superior street, Charles Barry Brown, a native of Leicester, England, aged 84 years, and 8 months.

FINDLAY.—At Bushy, Hert, England, on the 26th April, George James Findlay, of the firm of Findlay, Durban & Co., London, and Victoria, British Columbia, aged 67 years.

FERGUSON.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Frederick Fergusson, a native of Norway, aged 62 years.

Held Up on the Street

By Cramps, Giddiness and Weakness Resulting From Dyspepsia.

Paine's Celery Compound Delivers Mr. Rose From Every Trouble.

The story of Mr. William Y. Rose, of Montreal, is the experience of thousands of men and women who are living a miserable life owing to the agonies of dyspepsia. Mr. Rose's experience with suffering was a long one. From his youth indigestion and stomach troubles subjected him to daily tortures, and continued up to his sixty-fourth year, always increasing in intensity and danger.

After a lifetime of failures with medicines and doctors, a friend who had used Paine's Celery Compound with great success induced Mr. Rose to give it a trial. The medicine was used, and now Mr. Rose joyfully boasts of health and a new lease of life.

Mr. Rose, with a view of benefiting all dyspeptic sufferers, writes as follows:—"For a long time I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and was often compelled to stop on the street until I could recover from cramps, pains and attacks of giddiness that were brought on by the terrible disease. I had little strength, could not sleep much, and was so run down that I thought I would never get better.

"I used many kinds of medicine, but they did me very little good. At last I was recommended to use Paine's Celery Compound. I tried a bottle, and it did before. I have used four bottles and have completely banished the distressing pains in my stomach, and I feel well.

"After having had dyspepsia for almost a lifetime, I think the cure is a wonderful one."

LOOK WELL, FEEL WELL.

Be Well, Strong of Nerve and Light of Heart, with Plenty of Vitality to Keep You Well. When You Begin to Fail in Vigor, You Can Regain It by Using This Great Remedy.

It sends a continuous stream of vital energy into the nervous system for hours at a time.

The fountain of animal life is in your nerves. When you are weak your nerves need toning up.

TO MEN who have wasted the vivacious energy of youth by excesses or high living; to men who have found the spark of vitality growing fainter, and who have, while yet young in years, found the spirit of manly power lessening as if age had come on and brought with it the decay of all physical and vital energies; to such men and to all men who feel that their vital forces are slow of action and lacking in the fire of youth, Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is worth its weight in gold.

A means of restoring youthful vigor is priceless. Nothing in this world is worth more to a man who lacks that element. And yet here is a remedy which thousands of men need, and they fail to grasp it because of fear that it might fail.

The Belt I received from you some time since has proved to be all you recommended it to be, and I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. I would like to get another for my brother. Please send No. 6 by express, C.O.D. J. J. GRAY, Boston, B.C. March 31, 1897.

It is hard to believe that Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt will do what is claimed for it until you speak to someone who has tried it.

Your most intimate friends are using it and being cured. They don't mention it because few men want anyone to know that they are in need of such a remedy.

It makes men strong; it removes the effects of early habits, indiscretions, excesses, overwork and all abuse of the laws of Nature. It helps Nature to mend and makes manhood perfect.

The failure of medicine, of quacks, and even of other so-called electric belts, is no argument against Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. No other treatment, no other belt, is in the same class with it. Everything else may fail, and still Dr. Sanden's Belt will cure.

It has cured thousands who have tried other remedies without avail.

No man who is weak will make the right effort to regain his power until he tries Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. A fair trial of this great remedy will make it unnecessary to ever use any other.

"The Belt I received from you I must say has done me a great deal of good. I feel stronger to-day than I did three or four years ago. My blood is firm and strong in circulation. The pain in my chest has not returned since I commenced wearing your Belt," writes James J. Esquimaux, B.C., March 9, 1897.

Be true to Nature, be true to yourself and your friends. Regain your health. Give the color of vigor to your cheeks, the sparkle to your eyes. Regain your manhood for good by using the wonderful Electric Belt.

All men who are weak should have Dr. Sanden's celebrated book "Three Classes of Men," which will be sent closely sealed, free, on application.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 255 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon

Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

THE PASTIME

LAWN MOWERS. THE FIRST GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN 20 YEARS.

The "Pastime" cuts grass within 1/16 of an inch of a level fence. The old style mowers will not cut within 3/16 inches, and this necessitates trimming.

The "Pastime" drive wheels are inside line of the cutting knives, therefore they NEVER GO OVER UNMOWN GRASS.

The "Pastime" is the only mower that can be sharpened by a novice. There is no need to employ an expert.

It is built of the very best materials and has sliding holes covered by catch-nuts, thus keeping out all grit and dirt.

Sizes made, 12, 14 and 16 inch.

NO RIVULETS AT JUNCTIONS CAN COMPETE WITH THE MASSIVE HARKIS, which is as High-Grade as can be made.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Ly

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WHY TURK

LONDON, May 7.—day, after several criticized the action in the Eastern crisis secretary for the for N. Curzon, warmly tain for her part, and a blast of the Greeks, say Christians in Crete cease of Greek force they said that the troops in Crete would sink into a

WASHINGTON, M. Foster, special an of the United States ations for the prot was in conference mittee on foreign today, during which the situation quite

PHARALOS, May 7.—The Turkish army to-night in the villages surrounding the Greek army captured from the G began at 6 o'clock in skirmishes between of the opposing forces opened fire with gr the Turks pushed themselves to the en greater sang froid, made a fatal error in manding positions and retiring upon all p the Greeks, and the action so soon as the hills. The scene was both interesting and from all parts of the ing towards a stone river, which was the ever, through their greater point was continu roar of the Turkish a enemy and the Greek shells in the mids The havoc created shells was terrible. ever, through their greater part of the G river. The Turks, w the plain like bees resistance while the Greeks, from hid a furious fire. But with marvellous tem the village, and by purely the moral effe their splendid insa vance inspired in the division intended to the firing, and before the close to-day, having a Artillery played a lightning, striking while they opened while the Turkish better than hand- upon the Greek pre-vious plan. To capture the place quietly, showing the Greek military I saw a Turk wound vancing to the attack the day the Turkish battery and 18 tain of ammunition the personal effects of Crown Prince and brother, Prince Nicholas, May 8.—the following dispatch via Athens: "The day at 6:30 yesterday (day) at this point a Phalaros, and a little late Phalaros, as follows: Ve main Cynoscephala field by the Greeks, northward and the out between Cynos tino, were held by Greeks had three and the Turks for morning a well dire fire prevented the infantry. By half firing was very hea each maintained it a Turkish battery began firing sharp soon began to lose lery and masonry till about noon on the big hill, orderly fashion it pace. The Turks at them and were vain to assist the G advancing Turks, a of the engage-fulness. At 12 o attacked the big hill shell fire, at 2 o'clock Greek infantry was mishers forming, then falling into sion chiefly because whereas the Greek gna."