

Wyer's Evidence

Jas. A. Baker Examined Today in the Rice Murder Trial.

Acted as Attorney Up to the Time of Millionaire's Death.

York, April 10.—The taking of evidence in the commitment proceedings in the case of Albert T. Patrick, accused of having caused the death of Wm. Rice, was resumed to-day before Judge Jerome.

Mr. Baker, in reply to questions by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, advised that Patrick had never acted as an attorney up to the time of his death in September last. The first news received of the death of the aged millionaire was in a telegram sent him on the 10th of September.

He immediately telegraphed to Mr. Rice to confer with Mr. S. Melvin to ascertain the status quo until he (Melvin) arrived in New York. He left this city on Thursday following the death of Mr. Rice. He went to the apartment house at once and met Patrick there. Mr. Rice was with him.

Mr. Baker said that he had asked Mr. Rice to step into another room and he wanted to speak to me alone. Mr. Melvin should accompany us. I went into a back room with Mr. Rice.

Mr. Baker was surprised to find Patrick in the room. He explained to me that he had been trying to effect a settlement with Rice in regard to the litigation over Rice's will, and that he had agreed with Rice, with whom he said he had been friendly relations, that Mr. Rice was to pay Lawyer A. T. Hill \$100,000 in settlement after his death.

Mr. Baker said that he had been informed by Rice that he had a will in 1900, in which Patrick was named as executor. He had been asked to sign the will, but he had refused to do so.

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Output Is Restricted

Crow's Nest Southern Bill Before Railway Committee of Dominion House.

Proposed Lines Would Reach New Markets for Coal and Coke.

Ottawa, April 11.—There was a crowded meeting at the railway committee to-day, as it was arranged for the Crow's Nest Southern bill to come up. Representatives of the Crow's Nest Coal Co. and the C. P. R. were present.

Mr. Lash, on behalf of the Crow's Nest Coal Co., explained the proposed lines. He stated that the company had an inexhaustible supply of coal, and that the demand for coal from that part of Canada was comparatively small.

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SONGHEES INDIANS TO BE REMOVED

Hon. Mr. Sifton Announces That a Basis of Settlement Has Been Reached With the Local Government.

STEELE RAILS FOR GLASGOW.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the House last night Hon. Clifford Sifton said that he had completed arrangements with Hon. James Dunsuir for moving the Indians from the Songhees reserve.

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THE QUESTION OF TAXES

English Press Giving Matter More Attention as Budget Day Draws Near.

Chancellor of the Exchequer May Recommend Reform System of Taxation.

London, April 11.—The attention of the English press is directed once more to the reform system of taxation, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may find it expedient to recommend in the budget speech.

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URGE APPEAL TO POWERS

Singapore Filipino Junta Protest Against Alleged Contemplated Torture of Aguineldo.

Insurgent Appointed Governor of Iloilo—Native Troops Surrender to Macarthur.

London, April 11.—At a secret meeting of the Filipino Junta held here to-day, 36 representative Filipinos from Madrid, Barcelona, Paris and Brussels were present.

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WANT COMPETITIVE LINE

Residents of Spallumcheen Instruct Price Ellison to Vote for Independent Road.

Armstrong, April 11.—A large and influential mass meeting of farmers and residents of the municipality of Spallumcheen was held in the town hall to-day.

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A Clever Criminal

Police Officers Capture an Expert Counterfeiter Who Had Broken Jail.

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HE PLAYED AN ACCORDION WHILE CONFEDERATES SAWED BARS OF PRISON WINDOW.

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ANGOLA WRECKED.

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PROTECTING THE PUBLIC.

It is pleasant to be told that the Colonist and the government are alive to the necessity of protecting the public from designing, grasping corporations and monopolies. They have secured the able assistance of the patriot Canadian Pacific Railway Company in repelling the attacks upon the commercial and transportation independence of the country, and the inhabitants thereof may rest in sweet content and leave their case with confidence in the care of these vigilant watchdogs. This in effect is the information our contemporary emerged from the tomb-like silence on railways matters it has so long been buried in to give the people on Eastern Sunday morning. Incidentally the policy of the government may afford protection to the interests of the railway company which is almost sweating blood at the thought of the terrible fate which may overtake Canada generally and British Columbia particularly if the trusts and combines from the other side of the line once get their tentacles splashing around on this side of the border; but that cannot be avoided. What patriotic citizen would object to submitting to a few inconveniences in order to prevent the Standard Oil Company from gobbling up the one Canadian institution of which we have good reason to be proud? A gentleman by the name of "Anti Monopoly" pointed out the duty of the government very clearly in the Colonist on Sunday morning. To be sure Rockefeller, if he were to possess the Canadian railway, he would not be so much of a stumbling-block in his way. Nor would that devoted patriot, Sir William Van Horne, the thorn in whose flesh it is that he had the misfortune to be born in the United States, hesitate very long about selling out for the stock he holds. Nor would the other British, American and Canadian shareholders in the line for that matter. Therefore it seems clear that in one direction the government of British Columbia can afford no protection to either the company or the public against American monopolies and combines, and that nothing it can do will prevent absorption if the desire to absorb becomes strong in the breast of American millionaires. Under the circumstances perhaps it would be just as well for the government to give its entire attention to protecting the interests of the public and let the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company attend to the affairs of that corporation. In the past Sir William and Mr. Shaughnessy and those under them have given evidence of conspicuous ability in that direction. It required a state of public opinion very closely approaching to rebellion in one province to shake off the shackles in which, with the connivance of the Conservative government of that day, the people had been bound.

We do not say that the government of Mr. Dunsmyth is under the domination of the C. P. R. But its actions have given reasonable ground for the suspicion that it is. It was for no other reason than that the C. P. R. demanded that the granting of a charter to the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company was opposed and would have been denied absolutely if the state of public opinion had been such as could have been defied. As it is, it is proposed by the Attorney-General to impose conditions upon the company which are utterly frivolous and nonsensical, probably as a justification of his former attitude of antagonism to an undertaking which will not only add greatly to the population of the province but also swell tremendously the revenue which is at present found so inadequate as to render necessary an increase of the "school" tax. Now that the government is in such a state of jealousy for the protection of the interests of the consumers of coal, how would it do for it to bestow a modicum of attention upon the conditions on the coast? Let it also prohibit export to foreign countries of Island coal until such time as all the local demands are supplied at reasonable prices. That would be a striking evidence of good faith and would carry conviction to all that it is sincere in its professions.

The Times believes as fully now as it ever did in guarding jealously the rights of the public. But when it appears that regulations are to be imposed, ostensibly in the interests of the people, which will have the effect of discouraging enterprise and placing the province more completely in the power of monopoly than ever, then it is time to protest and to inquire whether there are not influences being brought to bear such as are to be dreaded by all who have the real welfare of the province at heart. We do not believe attention can be diverted from the evils of a real monopoly which has undertaken to preserve British Columbia as a field for its own exploitation by attempts to conjure up a phantom of the Standard Oil Company. The course of the government has been anything but straightforward on this railway question. The calling for tenders for the construction of the Coast-Kootenay road when the session of the House was far advanced to a certain extent confirmed the rumors that a bargain had already been made with the C. P. R. and that but for the strong current of public opinion in favor of competition that had been made manifest the deal would have been consummated and the "preserver" made whole. The developments on the whole have suggested that the C. P. R. was to be the chief beneficiary by the railway policy of the government. Possibly when all the facts are laid before the country the course

of the government will be fully vindicated. In that case the Times will be prepared to give it all the credit it deserves. But there is no denying the fact that at the present time the government is regarded with general suspicion, and that its manoeuvres have been such as to justify that suspicion.

WORKING IN THE LOBBIES.

The Toronto Globe sighs for some Carrie Nation to descend upon Ottawa and cut down the lobbyists to the last man. The Dominion Parliament is evidently not so easily "worked" as that of British Columbia. One company seems to control the House here. When it says "Don't grant that charter until I give the word that the interests of the country are safe," a sufficient number of the members for its purpose are speechless and helpless. It has issued a decree to the effect that the Crow's Nest Southern Railway company has agreed to accept its terms and the members of the British Columbia Legislature have virtually been informed that they may now proceed with the business which the people elected them to transact. The railway company perceives that its autocratic attitude has aroused public opinion against it to a dangerous point, and it has instructed one of its servants in the House to incorporate a farcical clause in the bill purporting to bind the Crow's Nest company to give the Canadian smelters the precedence in supplies of coal and coke. Even the legislature is compelled to justify the actions of the C. P. R. The former attitude of the valiant patriot would have made it ridiculous if it had withdrawn without some sort of explanation.

It may not be out of place to point out to the agents of this autocratic, patriotic corporation that by their high handed proceedings they are arousing a feeling of antagonism and resentment towards their company that may be found difficult to allay when the time comes, as it surely will, when the goodwill of the country will be considered of some value. An attempt was made in the railway committee at Ottawa to strangle a scheme of Mackenzie & Mann in Manitoba that the C. P. R. did not approve of. But the committee did approve of it and all the eloquence of Judge Clarke, whose occupation in life is to attend to the interests of the C. P. R. at the Dominion capital, proved unavailing. The Judge intimated that the committee had departed in an extraordinary manner from precedent, and a member from the Northwest intimated that it was a healthy sign for the country that such was the case. Formerly the C. P. R. had to do was to ask for anything it wanted. Mr. Blair, the Minister of Railways, informed the Judge that the interests of the people were fully as worthy of consideration as those of any railway company.

The day may come when the voice of the charmer who sings his alluring song in the lobbies will no longer be heard and the chief business of the legislator will be to protect the interests of those who elected him to represent them.

CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The announcement of the Postmaster-General of Canada that the laying of an Atlantic cable would be the next great project that would engage the attention of the Dominion government has aroused a great deal of attention in Great Britain as well as in this country. Such a public work would be of great benefit in many ways apart from the commercial features which naturally appear most prominently on the surface. With wires from coast to Australia and from our Atlantic coast to Great Britain, it is apparent that the cable would be lacking in a link unless the land lines also passed into the possession of the state. Government ownership of telegraphs is surely coming, and when that day dawns the service would be far from complete unless the telephone system of the country should also be incorporated under the new and progressive arrangement. For the sake of economy and the convenience of the public, telegraphs and telephones as well as the postal service should all be carried on by the government. Properly they are three branches of the one service. Enterprising and up-to-date as we consider ourselves on this continent in some respects, many of the European countries are ahead of us. They perceived before we did the infinite variety of convenience which might be created by a proper combination of the telephone, the telegraph and the mail. Writers inform us that in Europe the practice of telephoning messages is far more common than it is here, because it is encouraged and the rates are so much more reasonable. The state is not in the habit of watering its stock nor of looking for exorbitant dividends. In some countries clerks are employed for the purpose of writing letters dictated by telephone by people who have been dilatory and missed the chance of catching the mail in the ordinary way. The trusts and combines have been engaging so much of our attention on this continent that we have fallen behind the age somewhat.

A Canadian Atlantic cable would also make our relations with the Mother Country more intimate and lay the foundations of the Empire upon a more permanent foundation. This is something which is more of a necessity than is generally admitted. All the news from Great Britain at present comes through American sources, and is scarcely free from contamination and adulteration to

suit the appetites of the readers for whom it is intended. American newspapers of the baser sort as well as journals of the higher class have a considerable circulation in all parts of the Dominion. Such food is not the stuff upon which to rear healthy Britons. The old fellows are all right, but the young ones have neither the experience nor the ties which bind their fathers to the old land. Give them reliable news from Great Britain, Australia and all the colonies and exclude as effectively as possible the lying rubbish which, absurd though it appears to us, has an influence upon the minds of the rising generation of Canada. Our neighbors are an enterprising people and they have a great country, but Canadians have no desire to join them now, nor will they ever have if they are brought up with a true conception of the resources and might and a knowledge of the history of the great Empire of which it is their privilege to be a part.

A "SERVILLE" CLASS.

There are evidently a considerable number of people in and around Victoria who think the presence of a servile class for the performance of menial labor is a necessity in this community. Some say, and others apparently think, that the notion popular of humanity here, like the patricians of Greece and Rome in ancient times, are enabled to more effectively attend to the higher duties of life, to think loftier thoughts and to soar to sublimer heights generally, who have serfs, slaves or menials to wait upon them and attend to the wants of their lower nature. Despite the alleged elevating effects of absence of care about the "grovelling" duties of life, the devil got into the minds of the Greeks and the Romans, they fell from their high estate, and today they are not by any means the salt of the earth from a physical, moral or ethical point of view. The lessons of history do not teach us that it is well for any nation or community to have a race set apart as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the "higher classes."

We do not agree with the cynic who avers that the effect of the presence of a large white population in British Columbia would be an increased consumption of whisky. There are always a certain few people in the world who have nothing but contempt for their own kind. Perhaps it is deserved. The lives of men in general, we suppose, are not altogether lovely. What we cannot understand is the dogmatic assertion that Chinese are a necessity in British Columbia. The captain of a ship says he cannot obtain a white cook that will give him satisfaction, and that is taken as proof that the services of the servile coolies are indispensable. It does not seem to have occurred to any one that the captain may have been a trifle unreasonable in his requirements. White men, it gives us pleasure to state, are self-respecting as a general rule. Therein lies their superiority to the colored races and the secret of their dominance of the world to-day. Even ministers of religion sometimes forget that the injunction to do unto others, etc., applies to the treatment of those whom they hire to wait upon them as well as to those in their own "station in life," and it is not to be wondered at if, with the traditions of seagoing men thoroughly ingrained in his nature, a captain treats his cook in such a manner as he is not to be forgotten that on the same point as well as on the southern portion of the continent all men are born free and equal (even captains and their cooks) as regards their relationship to their fellows, and that a good deal of snobbery and nonsense must be cast into the furnace before a proper adjustment is possible.

The farmer says he must have cheap labor in order to clear his land and work economically that which he already has cleared. Probably the tailors and the shoemakers said the same until the Chinese became ambitious and entered into competition with them as merchants as well as workmen. There is no farmer in the neighborhood of Victoria that can compete with the Orientals in the special line of agriculture to which they give their attention. Australia is said to be the wealthiest country in the world to-day per head of population. Its people are almost entirely British or of British origin. There was no doubt a great demand for a servile class there to perform the menial labor that was so abundant. The Chinese were eager to go in and assist in the opening up and development of Australia, but the white men had sufficient foresight to perceive what the ultimate result would be. They promptly erected barriers that are exceedingly difficult to scale. In the United States with its seventy millions of a population there should be abundance of room for a servile class. But they do not want them, and they do not appear to have suffered in any way from Chinese exclusion. British Columbia is no more prosperous than the state of Washington, although our resources are infinitely greater. Why is it that our progress is not more rapid? The Crow's Nest Coal Company does not employ Chinese around its mines in any capacity. Yet it is compelled by law to sell its products at \$2 per ton free on board cars at the pit mouth. Why is it that the yellow men are an economic necessity in the coal mines of Vancouver Island? Our climate is the finest in the world. What is the reason white men will not come here? It must be because they cannot and will not demean themselves by entering into competition

with Chinese. It is all nonsense to say men will not come here to do menial work. What is menial work? Men will come here and perform any kind of labor if the wages are better and the conditions generally more favorable than they are in other parts of the world. But for the presence of the Oriental British Columbia would be the land of promise for all sorts and conditions of people. Its natural wealth is such as to enable good wages to be paid. Any industry which will only yield such returns as will justify the employment of Chinamen is of little material benefit to the community, and might as well be abandoned anyway. There are thousands upon thousands of people living in the East and in Great Britain who are making little headway in life because of the keenness of competition. They would come here, but their friends cannot conscientiously advise them to do so. Few of the gentlemen who gave evidence before the Chinese Commission which has just finished its labor but admitted that it would be well for the element could be eliminated gradually. Oriental selfishness is the only obstacle that stands in the way. A great many of us would for a time be placed at considerable inconvenience if the whole crew were deported to-morrow, but it would be a blessing for the community as a whole. There would be such an influx of whites as would immediately place wages on the same standard as in Washington and other western points.

A correspondent calls attention to the shooting of hooting gulls around Shawnigan lake and other parts of the country near Victoria. He desires to be informed if there is no game law on the statute books, and if there be, are there no officers to enforce it. There is a game law, but in regard to the machinery for its enforcement we know nothing. Perhaps some of our sporting friends can enlighten him. One thing is clear: A year or two more of the present conditions and there will be no game to preserve.

Capt. Wolley is as sound on the game question as he is upon the Mongolian problem. The letter which we publish to-day should carry great weight with the Legislature. The sportsmen should reprint and circulate it among the members. The Captain claims to speak from a disinterested point of view, being a derelict now, but at one time a mighty hunter. We are not so sure, though. We shrewdly suspect he will lay many a swiftly ducking "willow" low yet, and sincerely hope he may many times be an unsuccessful Tui candidate.

AGUINALDO'S RELEASE.

He Must First Obtain the Surrender of General Tiao. Manila, April 10.—Lieut. Mapes, of the 23rd Infantry, has captured 40,000 copies of the insurgent flag, and has taken prisoner three officers belonging to Gen. Galle's staff near Manila. Under the old regulations coolies will be re-estimated the value of the privileges of conducting them being great to the widow of Captain Lara who commanded the native police of the city. Formerly the municipal revenue derived from coolie fighting amounted to \$60,000 annually. It is stated that before Aguinaldo is liberated he will be required to obtain the surrender of Gen. Tiao, the insurgent leader.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, April 10.—The citizens' Victoria memorial committee have completed plans for a memorial hall which provides for the erection of a large amphitheatre, estimated to cost about \$200,000.

Public School Inspector Jas. L. Hughes says Ontario is about 30 years behind the times in the matter of education.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has passed a resolution urging the Dominion government to appoint a commission to investigate the oil question in Canada. It passed a resolution also to the effect that it would be a mistake for the government to reduce the present duty on oil, and that the present rates charged by Canadian refiners are not exorbitant.

CAPT. CHESTER AMUSED.

(Associated Press.) San Francisco, April 9.—Among the passengers on the steamer China, from the Orient, was Capt. Colby M. Chester, United States navy, who took the battleship Kentucky to the Asiatic station via the Suez canal. He was returning home on waiting orders, and will proceed direct to Washington. Referring to the trip of the battleship, he said: "I was amused when I heard that my ship called at Smyrna to collect the claim of the United States against the Sultan of Turkey. We simply put in here to break our journey, and took the opportunity of going to Constantinople."

BRITISH MISSION.

Received by Emperor William at Berlin To-Day. (Associated Press.) Berlin, April 9.—At the reception to-day of the British special mission to announce the death of King Edward, Emperor William was a British Admiral's uniform with the Order of the Garter. After the formal ceremonies were over, His Majesty conversed affably with each member of the mission, and then conducted them to an adjoining room and introduced them to an Empress. The members of the mission are the Emperor's guests while here.

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

Wholesale Massacres

More Than Forty Thousand Native Converts Were Killed in China.

A Deep Laid Plot, Under Imperial Sanction, to Extirpate Christianity.

New York, April 10.—The annual report of the American Bible Society relative to the situation in China will contain the following interesting statement from its agent in China, the Rev. John R. Hykes, M. D.:

There was a deep and cunningly laid plot under imperial sanction to extirpate Christianity, expel all foreigners and destroy all foreign interests. No one divined the full extent of the iniquity which has been deliberately contemplated. In all 183 Protestants, including 60 men, 75 women and 48 children, have been massacred. With the exception of the massacres at Ku Chee, in Cho Kiang, in which 11 persons were killed, and at Hong Chee, in Hunan, all of the deaths occurred in the northern provinces. The question has been raised at home as to whether the Bowers' uprising was anti-foreign or anti-missionary in its character. No doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person in China. The movement was undoubtedly against foreigners as such, and the crusade was directed against everything foreign, Christianity of course included. Hsu Ching Cheng and Yuen Chang, two ministers of the foreign office, would not transmit the awful edict which reiterated the order to "painfully extirpate all foreigners," but changed it so as to read "protect all foreigners," and then they sent it flying over the wires of the remote provinces. They were sentenced to be cut in two. Missionaries were the class that benefited by this act of heinous.

The fact that every missionary escaped from fourteen out of the eighteen provinces would indicate that the crusade was not specially anti-missionary. In the provinces of Chih Li and Shan Si, every school, hospital, chapel and dwelling was looted and burned by Boxers or Imperial troops, the only exception being the property in the foreign settlements. The demolition of property by these mad fanatics against a vestige was left to mark the site, even foundations were dug up and carried away. There was also the destruction of missionary property in the provinces of Shensi, Honan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiang, Chekiang and Twang Tung. The native Christians have been the worst sufferers. Those who escaped general slaughter in the northern provinces lost absolutely everything, and many of them are perishing from cold and starvation.

But the Scriptures destroyed will aggregate not less than 100,000 volumes, and the actual loss to the society will be not less than eight or ten thousand gold dollars, including the necessary expense of getting workers to places of safety and back again to their stations. All of our foreign superintendents were saved. We have to mourn the loss of many noble and devoted native workers. They were warned of the risk they were running, but not a man of the noble band of eighteen flinched. Their reply was: "We go on a colportage tour. God's will be done." Only four of the eighteen returned from that journey. The homes of these martyrs were looted and burned, and their families exterminated. Those who survived escaped to mountains, where they suffered terrible privations, and managed to get back to Peking after it was captured by the allied army. Of the colporteurs under missionary supervision I have not heard of one who escaped. In some parts of China, Chinese colporteurs endured terrible persecution, and some of them are only now venturing out of hiding.

More than 40,000 native converts, including Roman Catholics, met death with a heroism worthy of the best age of the Church.

While the total number of volumes of the Scriptures published is 37,700 more than the previous year, the number of pages is slightly in excess. The number of pages printed in 1890 was 76,922,200, this year it was about three-quarters of a million more. This is the largest number of pages ever printed in one year by the China agency, and will give some idea of the proportions to which the work had grown; when, in common with all other forms of Christian work, it was suddenly interrupted by the events of the past year.

The number of Mandarin Bibles manufactured is worthy of special notice. There were received from the printers no less than 16,500 complete Bibles and 5,000 copies were in press on December 31st. Ten years ago an edition of 2,000 copies was thought sufficient to meet the demands for several years. This fairly indicates the growth of the native church during this period, for it is from native Christians that the demand for these Bibles comes.

BURGULARIES BY EX-CONVICTS.

(Associated Press.) Kingston, Ont., April 9.—Ex-convicts, recently released from the penitentiary, are burglarizing stores and private residences in the city.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD.

Marion Kooke, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine military hats, 1055 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe winter I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unable to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Fac-Simile Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER, NEW YORK. 35 DOSES—35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SPRING TOILET THINGS. VIOLET AMMONIA, for the Bath, PERFUMED BATH TABLETS, HAY RUM, DELICATE LASTING PERFUMER, HAIR TONIC that stimulates and benefits the hair, and restores the natural color of the hair. CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST, 98 GOVERNMENT STREET, Telephone 425. Near Yates Street.

SPRING. The Trade are invited to call and inspect our many and varied lines of Spring Goods, which we offer at prices that cannot be beaten. J. Piercy & Co., VICTORIA, B. C., WHOLESALE DRYGOODS.

After We Have Caught. Your attention we want to hold it long enough to tell you that we have just received a choice shipment of CALIFORNIA NEW GRASS OREMARY BUTTER that is unequalled in excellence and price. NEW GRASS BUTTER, per lb. 40c. NEW GRASS BUTTER, per square. 45c. NEW JAMS, 5 lb. pull. 50c. TABLE FRUITS, 3 lb. tin. 50c. SALAD DRESSING, bottle. 35c. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Agents Wanted. THE FONTHILL NURSERIES. We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock. STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS. And good pay weekly. All supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated CATERPILLAR, which protects trees from the exterminating pest. Our agents charge their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

VITALLETS FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. VITALLETS FOR MEN. VITALLETS FOR WOMEN. VITALLETS FOR CHILDREN. VITALLETS FOR THE ELDERLY. VITALLETS FOR THE INFIRM. VITALLETS FOR THE DEBILITATED. VITALLETS FOR THE SICK. VITALLETS FOR THE WEAK. VITALLETS FOR THE OLD. VITALLETS FOR THE YOUNG. VITALLETS FOR THE MIDDLE AGED. VITALLETS FOR THE FUTURE. VITALLETS FOR THE PAST. VITALLETS FOR THE PRESENT. VITALLETS FOR THE FUTURE. VITALLETS FOR THE PAST. VITALLETS FOR THE PRESENT.

The Royal Commission

Two Witnesses Were Examined This Morning's Session - Farmer's Standpoint.

Effort Will Be Made to Conclude Sittings in Victoria To-morrow.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The Royal commission sat this morning as usual in the court house, and a couple of witnesses were examined. Canon Beauland and Edward M. Gray, of Cowichan. It is probable that the session in Victoria will be concluded to-morrow. Canon Beauland, the first witness this morning, said that he had employed Chinese domestic servants ever since he came here, and found them clean, honest and industrious. Their length of employment with him averaged about three years. They usually left for places where higher wages were obtained. In regard to the Chinese custom of sending money home, the witness explained that some instances it was an act of filial duty. He mentioned a case in which a young Chinaman forwarded a considerable sum to his parents, before he was twenty-one years of age. They were keenly interested in learning at night school, but he did not think they learned for the sake of knowledge, but more with an object of increasing their advantages for gain. He could not see how men working among the Chinese here could learn language sufficiently to teach them Christianity. He did not think that the presence of the Chinese here would form a central point from which Christianity would go out to them as a race. There was a far greater possibility of the conversion of Chinese by sending missionaries to China. The Chinese who came here were a servile class— Below the Lowest White Immigrant. The latter came to occupy a different position and did not enter into competition with the Chinese. There was a different civilization, the Chinese being a subject class, because all whom he had seen laboring occupied positions subordinate to white employers. He had never seen Chinese employing white labor. The white immigrant who came here occupied a position of a better class requiring a large expense to maintain. During his sixteen years' residence here, he had never seen real competition between Chinese and white people. He had had no personal experience of the canneries, lumber mills or mines, and there was no class of white labor sufficiently inferior for that capacity had not been for Chinese, he did not believe bricklaying would have gone on if the cost of erecting brick buildings was as cheap here as in other places. It might have been possible for other labor than that of Chinese to be employed. The labor market here, like that of every other new country, was very much restricted, and it was impossible to get market working under such economic conditions, where a reasonable balance between supply and demand could be expected. Such could not be expected in British Columbia. If the Chinese labor was to be of any value to the country, it must be as a servile class. It had been found to be the interests of the country at certain points of its developments to have the British Columbia laboring class more free in their own estimate of their being alongside a servile class.

Existence of a Servile Class. One time had a tendency to elevate the servile population. Take Greece, for instance, where a large proportion were slaves. The great work of Greece was accomplished by people whose freedom was emphasized by the presence of slaves. The performance of menial duties. He did not think the presence of Chinese would prevent white immigration. If a man had no skilled occupation, British Columbia was not the place for him. If British Columbia was to be a labor at \$2, this rate would be reduced. He did not think the Chinese labor displaced white labor, but he thought the present capitalist tax interfered with their immigration, but it would rather influence the man who imported them. He would not wish them a little harder from their struggles to recoup him for his \$100. He did not think the Chinese would be the cause. Unless they were used as a servile class they were useless here at the present state in the development of this country, he thought it to be better to have a servile class here. He continued to come in. He was not in favor of further restriction on Chinese immigration, as he believed the financial situation was purely a matter between the Chinese and his employer. He believed it highly expedient to exclude all undesirable classes—not the Chinese among any other. If he was a legislator might perhaps propose a check to a tax—it was a question of revenue. He could not see that any restriction of utility was in any way total, and he did not favor. If other Chinese were restricted from coming the wage capacity of those who were here would be increased. If Chinese immigration were further prevented, the thing to be done would be to exclude those already here. If all Chinese were excluded and all white men were put on the same wage earning capacity it would be beneficial to the country. He would reply to Commissioner Folor, he thought a white man in Victoria Vancouver earned more than a

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They were keenly interested in learning at night school, but he did not think they learned for the sake of knowledge, but more with an object of increasing their advantages for gain.

He could not see how men working among the Chinese here could learn the language sufficiently to teach them Chinese. He did not think that the presence of the Chinese here would form a central point from which Christianity would go out to them as a race. There was a far greater possibility of the conversion of Chinese by sending missionaries to China.

The Chinese who came here were a servile class—

Below the Lowest White Immigrant.

The latter came to occupy a different position and did not enter into competition with the Chinese. There was a different class, because all whom he had seen laboring occupied positions subordinate to white employees. He had never seen Chinese employing white labor. The white immigrant who came here occupied a position of a better class requiring a large expense to maintain.

During his sixteen years' residence here, he had never seen real competition between Chinese and white people. He had had no personal experience of the Chinese lumber mills or mines, and consequently could not speak for them. He included every kind of labor that had come under his notice—bricklayers for instance. Some were very good, but some white bricklayers' assistants, and there was no class of white labor here sufficiently inferior for that capacity. Had it not been for Chinese, he did not think the cost of erecting brick buildings was as cheap here as in other places, it might have been possible for other labor than that of Chinese to be employed.

The labor market here, like that in every new country, is very much restricted, and it was impossible to get a market working under such economic conditions, where a reasonable balance between supply and demand could be maintained. It was not to be expected that British Columbia was to be a servile class. It had been found to be in the interests of the country at certain stages of its development to have a servile class.

The British Columbia laboring class were more free in their own estimation than of their being alongside a servile class in Europe.

Existence of a Servile Class

Some time had a tendency to elevate a servile population. Take Greece, for instance, where a large proportion were slaves. The great work of Greece was accomplished by people whose freedom was hampered by the presence of slaves in the performance of menial duties. He did not think the presence of the Chinese would prevent white immigration. If a man had no skilled occupation, British Columbia was not the place for him. If British Columbia was loaded with labor at \$2, this rate would very soon be reduced. He did not think Chinese labor displaced white labor. Neither did he think the present capitalist tax interfered with their immigration, but it would rather influence the man who imported them. He would think them a little harder from their numbers to reap him for his \$100.

He did not think the Chinese would displace white labor. He did not think the Chinese would displace white labor. He did not think the Chinese would displace white labor.

Cleared in a Scientific Way

More cheaply than it is, but as a rule ordinary farmers could not afford to secure machinery for this purpose.

Witness also gave particulars regarding the conditions in New Zealand during the period he was engaged in sheep farming there.

In reply to Commissioner Foley, he said that to a certain extent an increased white population here would increase the value of land. It would certainly increase the demand for that which he produced on his land. He did not believe farming would ever become an extensive industry on the island. He doubted if it was possible to clear it at a profit even with Japanese.

As to Chinese employment on municipal works, he said that in his opinion the municipal council were trustees for the taxpayers, and it was their duty to propose that they should have their public enterprises carried out as cheaply as possible. It was a question of business. His opinion was that the outcry against the Chinese was a little noisy.

In reply to Mr. Bradburn, he said the Chinese servants were the best colonial domestics he knew of. They would do everything, and he believed they would pay them as much as white men. As to labor, he could not say where this class of labor was to come from if the Chinese were not here. If the Japanese and Chinese were not in this country, he did not think the farmers generally could afford to continue their farms.

The Chinese laborers compared favorably with other people in certain classes of labor. They gave little trouble and were docile and persistent. Personally the Chinese were very clean, but they appeared to have no idea of sanitary arrangements. This objection was, he believed, the fault of the sanitary officers in Victoria, who should make them observe the regulations. When he was police magistrate it was an exceptional occurrence when a Chinese was brought into court. He could not see that there was any risk of the country being overrun by Chinese.

He was further questioned by Commissioner Foley, after which the commission then adjourned until this afternoon.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Royal commission inquiring into the subject of Chinese and Japanese immigration finished their Victoria session last night at 6:30 o'clock, and adjourned to resume their labors at Nanaimo. Their inquiry in this city has been exhaustive, embracing the multifarious callings represented here, and has been conducted in a courteous and highly creditable manner. As president of the commission, Mr. Clute has guided the proceedings most impartially, while he has been ably assisted by the gentlemen associated with him.

The first witness yesterday afternoon was E. C. Smith, assistant city treasurer, who stated that the amount of revenue collected from the Chinese last year was \$2,385, while the road tax collections amounted to \$822. These licenses were collected to the amount of \$2,882.50, and \$530 additional for peddler licenses. Water rentals were collected from them amounting to \$4,400, and sewer rents \$32. The taxes of the assessed property

in the name of Chinese were \$9,414.80, from the Japanese, trade licenses amounting to \$145 were collected; revenue tax, \$162, and road tax, \$38.

From the white people, trade licenses amounted to \$14,000 were collected, exclusive of liquor licenses, which amounted to \$17,000.

The president of the commission expressed his disappointment that evidence had not been submitted by the city officials as to the assessed value of real estate owned by Chinese in this city, and reminded Mr. Bradburn that he had promised to secure this statement. The latter stated that he would do so, and submit it as soon as possible.

The next witness was Noah Shakespeare, postmaster, who submitted the following statement:

Sir:—I reply to yours of the 2nd inst., in regard to the number and amount of money orders purchased by Japanese, payable in Japan, from 1st March, 1900, to 28th February, 1901, as follows: No. of orders, 4,738; amount of orders, \$139,448. In one mail, dispatched Sept. 12th, 1899, the amount of orders on Japan was \$72,039.55. The Chinese do not send money to China by money orders, but purchase drafts and send them by registered letters. There were 5,010 registered letters posted by Chinese and addressed to places in China from March 1st, 1900, to February 28th, 1901.

N. SHAKESPEARE, Postmaster.

Continuing, the witness said that the Chinese did little business through the banks, most of it being transacted through banks. He considered the presence of Chinese objectionable from moral, sanitary and competitive standpoints. Twenty-two years ago he had reported on the manner in which the Chinese grew their vegetables, and he believed that a great deal of sickness among white people was due to the quality of the vegetables eaten by them.

The white man could certainly not compete with the Chinese in growing vegetables, owing to the manner of living and method of work of the latter.

He mentioned that when white men embarked in market gardening they were compelled to discontinue owing to lack of patronage, a great proportion of which was bestowed on Chinese. Another element of danger in the presence of the Chinese here was the temptations to young men in the vices maintained by them in their quarters.

In reply to Commissioner Munn, he said that the Chinese introduced the opium vice here. He had seen boys frequent Chinese gambling houses. The next witness was Capt. Barkley, formerly of the Royal Navy but now rancher, postmaster and "half a dozen other things," as he put it, at Westholme. He has been engaged in farming and improving land there fourteen years. He

giving the Japanese the preference. He employed Chinese domestics. The Chinese, he did not believe, were superabundant, and he thought it would be better if there were more. He favored cheap labor as an essentiality, regardless of color.

In clearing his land he was assisted by a Japanese. He and his son had large farms at Westholme, and after clearing the first he commenced clearing his second, assisted by a Japanese, whom he paid \$10 per month.

The captain then described graphically the nature of their work, and eulogized the Japanese as splendid at land clearing. Three of his neighbors agreed with him that the presence of Orientals instead of diminishing the price of labor would tend to maintain it. If there was a large population of white men here the wages would ultimately go down.

The Chinese wage could not go lower, and the white men would not work for the rate paid Chinese. He had served their Majesty for thirty years, and was now serving his country by pulling stumps.

Mr. Clute—Rather a rough broadside, is it not? Answer—"Oh, yes, but it keeps the devil out of one's mind." To Commissioner Foley he said he did not think white men were kept out of employment by Chinese, as

great demand for garden truck at the mill and the mines.

The next witness was J. D. McNeill, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, who submitted an epitome of the Results of the Inquiry

initiated by the Trades and Labor Council by circular among the principal merchants and manufacturers of the city. All replies were submitted, amounting to sixty-five in all. The epitome was as follows:

1. Q.—Is there Chinese or Japanese competition in your line of business? A.—Yes, 25; no, 32; no answer, 8.

2. Q.—If so, to what extent? A.—In the tailoring and boot and shoe trades, market gardening, laundry and domestic work, unskilled labor of all kinds to a large extent, and in numerous other trades and callings to an extent which is difficult to determine.

3. Q.—Does such competition injure your business? A.—Yes, 23; no, 10; no answer, 32.

4. Q.—In what respect? A.—Principally cheap labor, and in the case of the tailors, the fact that they did not know they would be allowed to remain.

5. Q.—To the best of your knowledge or information, what is the number of Chinese and Japanese engaged in your line of business? It would appear from the answers to this question that accurate figures are not obtainable.

6. Q.—Do you employ Chinese or Japanese regularly? A.—Yes, 11; no, 32; no answer, 7.

7. Q.—If so, in what capacity? (Few answers, but principally laborers in saw and planing mills and as domestic servants.)

8. Q.—What is the average rate of pay and hours of labor of Chinese or Japanese in your employ? (Few answers; but those given average about \$1.10 per day of 10 hours.)

9. Q.—Do you employ white labor? A.—Yes, 95; no, 3; no answer, 4.

10. Q.—If so, in what capacity? A.—In nearly all branches of trade and industry represented in the city.

11. Q.—What is the rate of pay and hours of labor of white men in your employ? A.—The rate varies greatly, but the average would be about \$2.50 per day of 9 1/2 hours.

12. Q.—Would you prefer to employ white labor exclusively, whenever and wherever obtainable, if competing firms were compelled to find that the same? A.—Yes, 32; no answer, 13.

13. Q.—Do Chinese or Japanese purchase your goods? A.—Yes, 33; no, 23; no answer, 9.

14. Q.—If so, to what extent? (The answers to this question would indicate to a very small extent.)

15. Q.—Are you in favor of the Chinese or Japanese becoming naturalized, exercising the right of franchise? A.—Yes, 8; no, 50; no answer, 7.

16. Q.—If not, would you favor legislation prohibiting the exercise of such right? A.—Yes, 53; no, 1; no answer, 11.

17. Q.—Are you in favor of greater restrictions being imposed on the manner of immigration of Chinese and Japanese? A.—Yes, 58; no answer, 7.

18. Q.—If so, in what respect? Majority answers—"Refuse their naturalization"; while a considerable number suggest educational tests.

19. Q.—Would you favor legislation denying this right? A.—Yes, 46; no, 5; no answer, 14.

20. Q.—Would you support legislation prohibiting the employment of Chinese and Japanese in the following industries, viz.: (a) Mining, coal, especially underground; (b) Lumbering; (c) Manufacturing other than coal; A.—Yes, 52; no, 4. (d) Canaries; A.—Yes, 48; no, 8. (e) All works authorized to be done by the government, either Provincial or Dominion? A.—Yes, 60; no answer, 6.

21. Q.—Would you grant fishing licenses to Chinese or Japanese subjects even after being naturalized? A.—Yes, 13; no, 33; no answer, 19.

22. Q.—Are you in favor of legislation that will effectively prohibit Chinese and Japanese immigration into Canada? A.—Yes, 44; no, 6; no answer, 15.

23. Q.—What would you propose (briefly)? A.—15 suggests exclusion; 15 a prohibitory head tax; 2 restriction, and 5 the Natal Act; no answer, 28.

The next witness was Alex. Wilson, who stated that he thought that a great deal of evidence had been given through prejudice against and fear of the Chinese. He remembered when the first ship load of them arrived in 1890, the money expended by them in the purchase of such supplies as picks, boots, shovels, etc., created quite a boom and circulated a considerable amount of cash. These men were preceded by a class of Canadians of whom witness was one, who received the sobriquet "North American Chinese," against whom the prejudice was as great as against the Chinese. They lived in cabins, having brought very little money with them, and worked very cheaply. They sent their money back to Canada for the sustenance of their aged parents and families, and he knew of some in 1890 who lived on ten cents per day.

The first lot of Chinese were followed by others in small detachments until the construction of the C. P. R., when several thousand came here. He had always found them first-class men, honest and industrious. Of course he had found rascals among them, as he had among white men, but he thought it desirable that the Chinese assimilate with white men, and he did not think the Chinese came to remain permanently, but he pointed out the Canadian who came here from the Maritime provinces came with the intention of ultimately returning to their homes. He favored

Unrestricted Immigration of Chinese, and deemed it un-British to tax a man to keep him out of the country. If white men were so very keen on this question they should be prohibited from employing Chinese. He did not think the country would be better off if the Chinese were replaced by white men. The latter would spend more money in whiskey and perpetrate gambling more extensively, perhaps.

As to the comparative standards of living, he said he believed the Chinese were actually poorer than white men. When they were in poverty they would

live economically. There was no such distinction in this respect as to make them objectionable. The Chinese who came here filled places that there were not sufficient white men to occupy. He considered them desirable citizens until they could come to fill their places.

In reply to Commissioner Munn, he said the Canadians in the early days lived on ten cents per day, because they were short of means. He did not think the Chinese had made any progress in the consideration of his position. If he had a couple of thousand miles away from the other side it would have advanced more rapidly. The Chinese gave value for their labor, and every man who cleared this country and puts it in condition for cultivation

Was An Advantage. He could not say that this place would be better to live in without the Chinese.

In reply to Commissioner Foley, he said the Irish immigrants were objected to when they first came here, and called "dirty Irishmen," but some of their sons were the most distinguished men of the country. The prejudice against the Chinese was gone. He thought the wrong done against the Chinese would also be eventually removed. He admitted that at present it was worse than ever before, and that it was advisable to bring about conditions leading to racial prejudice against the Chinese would also be eventually removed.

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Modern Preachers.

ARE THEY TO BE TRUSTED AND BELIEVED?

The only value of the question in the headline is to bring home the fact that of all classes of testimony, that offered by the clergy should be most promptly accepted without doubt or cavil. The clergy stand for truth and right, and thousands follow them living up to the

same precepts of rectitude. These followers are no whit less truthful than their leaders. Yet because the preacher is a leader it is natural to give weight to his statements. His very position and responsibility to his people and the world at large not only forbid the thought of untruth in him, but lend emphasis to any voluntary declaration of fact which he may make.

If a pastor says to one of his congregations that he is preaching a very bad cough once by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, he is only enlarging the scope of his benevolence. For if the world at large knew and was persuaded of the wonderful curative powers of "Golden Medical Discovery" in cases of diseases of the respiratory organs, it would mean a great increase in the general health and comfort, not to say a probable saving of a great many lives.

"As True as Gospel." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs, bronchitis, weak and bleeding lungs and such diseases of the respiratory organs as through neglect of unwholesome food, and other causes, result in consumption. It is also true that the limit to a possibility of a cure cannot be reached. When a man has had four or five hemorrhages of the lungs are cured by the use of the "Discovery," which produces new vessels of the size in the entire country.

Another Proposed Combine. New York, April 8.—Emerson MacMillan, who was one of the stockholders of the East River Gas Co. which is now a part of the Consolidated Gas Co., said to-day that he was making arrangements to consolidate a number of gas, light, traction and water power companies throughout the United States and Canada. The companies under consideration include the Detroit Gas Co., Birmingham Gas Works, Columbus, Ohio; Edison Co. (Grand Rapids, Mich.); Gas Co.; the Leclaire Gas Co. of St. Louis; the Consolidated Gas Co. of Long Branch; the Madison, Wis., Gas & Electric Co.; the St. Joseph, Mo., Gas Co.; the St. Paul, Minn., Gas Light Co.; Western Milwaukee Gas Co.; the Denver Gas & Electric Light Co.; the Southern Light & Traction Co. of San Antonio, Tex.; Montgomery, Ala., Light & Power Co.; the Jacques Cartier Water Power Co. of Quebec, and the Winnebago Traction Co. of Oshkosh. The combined capital of these corporations is said to be about \$35,000,000.

Independent Operators Meet. Pittsburg, April 8.—A conference was held here to-day by the independent furnace operators for the purpose of forming a combine of all these plants with a capitalization of \$12,000,000. While no definite information could be obtained in regard to the action taken, it is said the combine will undoubtedly go through in a short time. Satisfactory progress has been made in the venture and nearly all the plants wanted for the new company have been optioned by the promoters.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. The Charges of Forgery Against Dahl Heard in the Police Court. The forgery charges against F. C. Dahl, who now claims that his name is A. J. Muller, with James Crow as an alias, was heard before Police Magistrate Hall this morning.

Of the six charges against him the first called was one of forging a cheque drawn upon the Royal Bank of Canada and tendered in payment for a pair of shoes bought from Monday's shoe store on the 25th of March.

Mr. Munday identified the cheque produced in court for the sum of \$14, payable to E. Henderson or bearer, and signed by Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd., J. O. McWilliams, accountant. The accused in tendering the cheque said he had no money, having just been paid by the C. P. N. Co. Accepting the cheque, he

wreck restored to rugged health by the use of the "Discovery," it is impossible to shut the door of hope on any one however weak he may be. It is the record of such cures which has given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a pre-eminence among all preparations for the cure of diseases of the organs of respiration.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with gratifying success, and she now enjoys excellent health. This experience Dr. Pierce's medicine to my neighbors, who, without exception, used them with favorable results. This being true, I hereby tender my most cordial endorsement your medicine.

It can be truly said of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it is always helps and almost always cures. Ninety-eight per cent. of all who use "Golden Medical Discovery" are perfectly and permanently cured. The remaining two per cent. though not cured acknowledge appreciable benefit. They cough less, eat better, sleep better and feel the best of their general health for the use of the "Discovery."

The Important Point. While extreme cases of disease are cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery," the important point is not to neglect the slight cough. From such coughs the most serious diseases are often developed, and it is in such cases that the "Discovery" proves its value.

took a severe cold which settled in the bronchial tubes," writes Rev. Frank Hay, of Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kansas. "After trying medicines labeled 'cures,' almost without number, I was led to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After using two bottles I was cured, and have stayed cured. When I think of the great pain I had to endure, and the terrible cough I had, it seems almost a miracle that I was so soon relieved. That God may spare you many years of your grateful friend."

Men or women suffering from disease in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. All correspondence is held in strict privacy and sacred confidence. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

This offer of free consultation by letter and experience of nearly a score of the best physicians and surgeons associated with Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician, to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Accept no substitutes for "Golden Medical Discovery." No other medicine is so effective for diseases of the organs of respiration.

"The Bible of the Body." It is a title that has been given to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice. It is a book of 200 pages, and is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 51 one-cent stamps for the cloth bound volume, or only 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD. Marion Kooke, manager of T. M. Thompson's large import and retail millinery at 1658 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night, and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

SEE

HAT THE

SIMILE SIGNATURE

OF

H. H. HITCHCOCK

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TRAPPER

OF EVERY

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STORIA

is set up in one-size bottles only. It is in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you else on the plea or promise that it is good and will answer every purpose that you get O-A-S-T-O-L-I-A in every

tray.

H. H. HITCHCOCK

is on the

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 3rd to 9th April, 1901.

The weather during the first half of the week, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, was unsettled and raw, storm areas were passing over the province and the North-west, and the barometer, steadily low, fell on the 5th to 29.50, the centre of the storm being at Barkerville, in Cariboo, where snow was again falling. During these days heavy rain fell on the Island and the Lower Mainland, and the rain also general over the Pacific Coast states west of the ranges. On the 6th the storm area had crossed the Rockies into Alberta, and the pressure over the province began to rise, an extensive high area spreading northward from California showing still fell in this section, but the weather continued to improve, and the barometer remaining abnormally high over this entire western portion of the continent. On the 7th, the weather was chiefly dry, but on Tuesday weather conditions slightly changed and gave indications of approaching cloudiness and rain, which by night began to fall. Some severe squalls were reported during the day from Oregon, Washington and California. In the Northwest the weather has been mostly fair with decidedly higher temperatures. At Victoria 35 hours and 48 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded. The rainfall was 1.54 inches; highest temperature, 55.8 on 9th; lowest, 32.4 on 7th.

At New Westminster the rain and snowfall was 1.38 inches; highest temperature, 60 on 9th; lowest, 30 on 3rd. At Kamloops 28 inch of rain fell; highest temperature, 64 on 9th; lowest, 28 on 6th, 7th and 8th. Barkerville recorded 3 inches of snow; highest temperature, 50 on 9th; lowest, 10 on 7th.

Weather for March, 1901.

The following is a summary of the weather:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Precipitation (Rain and Snow) in inches. Locations include Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Victoria Waterworks, Goldstream Lake, French Creek, Point Atkinson (Vancouver), Kuper Island, Alberni, Duncan, etc.

In Victoria 134 hours and 42 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded; the mean temperature for the month was 42.23, the highest, 64.4 on the 15th; the lowest, 32.8 on the 24th.

The total number of miles registered on the anemometer was 7,318, and the direction was as follows: North, 234; northeast, 374; east, 400; southeast, 929; south, 311; southwest, 2,680; west, 1,781; northwest, 170.

New Westminster—Mean temperature for month, 43.15; highest, 58.8 on 19th; lowest, 23.5 on 7th.

Alberni—Mean temperature for month, 40.88; highest, 54.1 on 19th and 29th; lowest, 26.0 on 8th and 23rd.

Vancouver—Highest temperature, 59.9 on 15th; lowest, 28.5 on 7th.

Nanaimo—Mean temperature for month, 47.90; highest, 59.8 on 15th; lowest, 26.6 on 24th.

Duncan—Highest temperature, 61 on 17th; lowest, 24 on 24th.

Local News. CLEANING OF CITY AND FURNISHING OF A CONDENSED 'MILK'.

At the parsonage yesterday Rev. Elliot S. Rowe united in wedlock Edward McCook Huestis and Miss Lillian Mullinix, both of Seattle.

The death occurred today of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Gooby, of Alfred street. The funeral has been arranged to take place tomorrow.

The death occurred last evening at the Royal Jubilee hospital of John McRae. Deceased was a native of Ontario and 39 years of age. The funeral has been arranged to take place from Hanna's parlors tomorrow afternoon.

There will be a meeting of the electric Equilibria district in Metcalf hall on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 8 p.m., to discuss the railway situation, as it affects the district. Messrs Pooley and Hayward are invited to be present.

Capt. Casement, of H.M.S. Amphion, has notified the police that five of the seamen of that ship have not returned at the expiration of shore leave, the men coming ashore on Sunday. A reward of £1 is offered for the return of each of them.

An important meeting of the board of management of the Agricultural and Mineral Association will be held in the city hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, when reports from the various committees will be received, the rules framed for the governing of the exposition will be considered and the proposed admission fees to the ground will probably be discussed.

Another of the unfortunates on Darcy Island has been relieved of his sufferings by death, which occurred about a week ago. He was buried by the others, of whom there are now only three. He was one of the first lepers sent to the island, and died from the ravages of the disease. The last death among them occurred a few months ago, and was due to pneumonia.

Messrs. A. W. More & Co. Electric Railway Co., Ltd., to solicit the investment by Victorians in shares to be issued by them. The shares, of which \$400 will be issued, are non-cumulative 5 per cent. preference at par, namely £10 each, and are of the balance of the unauthorized issue of 20,000 preference shares. In their circular Messrs. A. W. More & Co. say: "We have no doubt whatever that they are a good and safe investment. These shares are preferential as to capital, as well as dividend, and, in addition, are entitled ratably with other shares to any surplus profits which may be available for divi-

dent in any year, after the payment of the shares named 5 per cent., and also of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares."

James Cash, the pioneer hotel-keeper of New Westminster, passed away last evening at the St. Joseph's hospital, where he has been confined for some time. Deceased was a well known resident of British Columbia, and his death will be greatly mourned by the numerous friends he has in the city. He was a native of King's county, Ireland. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter. The remains will be sent to New Westminster for interment by W. J. Hanna.

In the application for a writ of habeas corpus for the Chinawoman, Fong Yuk, which is being heard by Mr. Justice Walker, evidence was produced this morning, with the object of showing that 167 Government street, of which Fong Yuk was an inmate, was a house of ill-fame. Ehie Chow, a Christian Chinawoman, said she knew it was a disreputable house, and she herself had been there when passing by men who frequented the place. Two other Chinawomen testified to the ill-repute of the house and of Fong Yuk.

The remains of the late James Cash were shipped last evening from the Hanna Parlors for interment at New Westminster.

Owners of private carriages have been notified by the municipal authorities of the imposition of a tax of \$2 upon each private carriage owned in the city.

A McMillan, of 12 Stanley avenue, was the victim of a very painful accident last Friday. He was standing on a box when he slipped and fell, dislocating his shoulder. Medical assistance was summoned and the patient is doing well.

The remains of the late John Forin were sent to Belleville, Ont., last night by the steamer Charnier for interment at that place. They were accompanied by the widow of deceased, who will be joined by Judge Forin and Mrs. Fell. Thornton Fell and the Rev. Dr. Campbell will accompany them part of the way.

A San Francisco dispatch says the Alaska Commercial Co., the Alaska Exploration Co., the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Co., and the Empire Transportation Co. have been merged into two corporations, the Northern Navigation Co., with a capital of \$3,250,000, and the Northern Commercial Co., with a capital of \$7,000,000.

The Vancouver Island Veterans' Association will hold their next meeting in the hall, Broad street, on Friday evening. W. H. Cullin will read a paper upon the organization and history of the 90th Regiment, "Winnipeg Rifles," including their campaign in the Northwest rebellion. In addition to the paper will be given a musical and dramatic programme will be given. Officers and men from the Work Point barracks are always welcome at these meetings.

The death occurred at the Jubilee hospital last Sunday of John Doherty Tait. Deceased was 29 years of age and a native of Ireland. He was a miner, and has been following that occupation since he was three years of age. He took sick a short time ago at Atlin and went to the hospital in that place for a short time, but afterwards came to the hospital for better treatment. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co. at 2.30. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, both at the church and grave.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percival Morley, 904 Douglas street, died today. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.

The remains of the late John McRae were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from W. J. Hanna's parlors. Services were conducted by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay. The pallbearers were E. Hines, W. Reed, R. Nelson and W. Malby.

The additions to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company's power house at Goldstream are nearly completed. The new machinery, which comes from California, is expected to be ready for installation about May 15th. The power available for electric lighting, and will also increase the power for the street cars.

When improvements now under way have been completed, the Victoria Machinery Depot will be one of the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The works are already among the busiest. The contracts on hand include the machinery for Capt. Smythe's new stern-wheeler, to be operated on the Stewart river, and some six boilers for cannery and steamboat purposes.

Among the transfers of Methodist ministers, which have been recently effected, are the following of special interest to British Columbians: Rev. John E. Gardner, B. C., to the Toronto conference; Rev. S. Cleaver, from Manitoba to Toronto; Rev. E. C. Winch, M. D., from Toronto to B. C.; Rev. C. W. Service, from Montreal to U. S.; Rev. S. J. Green Boy, of Quinte, to B. C.; and Rev. Thomas Neville, of B. C., to Manitoba.

A true bill for manslaughter has been returned against four Kempeville young men concerned in the death of Lancelot Banks.

Don't become an object of Aversion and Pity. Cure Your Catarrh, Purify Your Breath and Stop the Offensive Discharge.

Rev. Dr. Bochner, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we enjoyed freedom from the aggravating mucus discharge the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhial Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application." 50 cents, sold by Dea & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—2.

Rev. W. Mayer and wife, of Seattle, are spending a few days in the city. They are at the Dominion.

Sporting News

LACROSSE. LIBERT-GOVERNOR A PATRON. Lieut.-Governor Joly has become a patron of the Victoria Lacrosse club.

A DAWSON TEAM. According to the Vancouver Province the residents of Dawson are not to be behind the time, and are forming a lacrosse team, which they say will be the strongest in the Dominion.

SATURDAY'S CONVENTION. A convention of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association will be held in Vancouver next Saturday, when preparations for the coming season will be arranged. The schedule will be drawn up, and other necessary particulars will be discussed. It is expected that some discussion will arise in regard to the right of the Y. M. C. A., of Vancouver, to enter the league.

A. E. McNAUGHTON, PRESIDENT. At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Lacrosse and Athletic club, of Vancouver, held a few evenings ago, A. E. McNaughton was elected president.

NANAIMO'S CAPTAIN. At a meeting of the Nanaimo Lacrosse club, held on Saturday, was chosen captain and delegate to the convention at Vancouver on Saturday.

READY FOR RACING. Glasgow, April 11.—The Shamrock L. refitting for racing, left the dock at Glasgow yesterday for Gourock, where her sails will be bent, and where she will be made ready for the trials with the challenger Shamrock.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. The annual general meeting of the Victoria Yacht club will be held next Thursday evening, when arrangements will be made for a series of local races and cruises, as well as the races to take place on May 24th. The election of officers will also be held, and it is important that there be a full attendance.

WHITE BEAT VARDEN. London, April 10.—Harry Varden made his first appearance today since his return from the United States. He met Jack White in a 36-hole match on the links at Seaford for a prize of £25. White beat Varden by 6 up and 4 to play.

THE TEMPLE. VANCOUVER'S SPRING MEET. At a recent meeting of the Vancouver Yacht club, the following programme of races for the spring meet on May 24th and 25th was arranged:

First Day, Friday, May 24. First race—2.50 class, 100 yds. or pace, 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. 200 Second race—1/2 mile dash, weight for age. 150

Third race—1/2 mile pony race, for ponies 14 hands and under. 100 lbs. 14.2 to carry 140 lbs.; 5 lbs. allowance for every half inch under that height. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. extra. 75

Fourth race—1/2 mile dash; weight for age. 175

Fifth race—1 mile dash; weight for age. 200

Second Day, Saturday, May 25. First race—Free for all trot or pace, 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. 250

Second race—1/2 mile dash, weight for age; previous winners at 5 lbs. extra. 175

Third race—1/2 mile dash; weight for age. Previous winners at the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. 200

Fourth race—1/2 mile dash, weight for age. Previous winners at the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. 225

Fifth race—1/2 mile consolation race for beaten horses; weight for age. 100

The conditions of the two one thousand dollar purses are as follows: The club will not be trot or pace, but a trot and pace. The trotting men claim that pacers have an advantage with their sidewheel gait over their beasts and the race will be run on two sections, i.e., \$500 will be given for trotting and \$500 for pacing. The club will then very likely offer a further purse for the money winners of the two sections to enter. The total purse is three per cent. on entry; two per cent. additional for starters, and five per cent. for money winners.

The \$1,000 Dominion Day handicap will be divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent. to the winners of 1, 2, 3.

In regard to the Dominion Day meet, the committee decided to offer two of the largest purses in the history of British Columbia horse racing. The two events arrange are:

On Dominion Day, July 1st, a \$1,000 purse for a free-for-all, trotting and pacing; and on July 2nd the Dominion Day handicap, the blue ribbon of the B. C. turf, for 1 1/4 miles, for all ages, of the same value. Advertising of the different meets, and particularly of these races, will be done at once, and there is every reason to believe that they will receive the attention they deserve from coast and western horsemen.

In order to be in a sound financial position, and to obtain money from some needed improvements, a further block of 1,000 shares will be placed upon the market, upon the following terms: Ten per cent. upon application, 10 per cent. upon allotment and 20 per cent. monthly until paid.

"MY KIDNEYS ARE ALL WRONG! How shall I insure best results in the shortest time?" It stands to reason that a liquid specific of the unquestionable merit of South American Kidney Cure will go most directly and quickly to the seat of the trouble than the "pill form" treatment, and when it strikes the spot there's healing in minutes after first application. 50 cents, sold by Dea & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—78.

W. S. Mayer and wife, of Seattle, are spending a few days in the city. They are at the Dominion.

Repairs For The Schools

Trustees Consider Architect's Report at Their Meeting Last Evening.

Communications and Other Matters—Superintendent Gets Leave of Absence.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees was held in the council chamber last evening, when the principal topic of discussion was the matter of repairs in the various city schools. The board resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the report of Architect Keith on the subject, and when they adjourned it was doubtless with a feeling of satisfaction that they had accomplished a good night's work.

After the stereotyped preliminaries, communications were read up. P. H. Eaton, superintendent of city schools, asked for three or four months' leave of absence, in order to take a trip for the benefit of his health before resuming his duties. Leave was granted until May 1st.

Two communications were received from W. J. Dowler, city clerk. One acknowledged the request of the board for a by-law providing for the erection of a new high school, and another requested the board to submit a petition from ratepayers in the proportion required. Received and filed.

Dr. R. L. Fraser, city health officer, reported regarding the sickness among children during the past month. Filed.

Miss E. E. Nyfester wrote, thanking the board for an increase in salary. Received and filed.

E. O. Schofield, provincial librarian, asked for the annual reports of the school board, which he would bind and place in his department. Received and the request will be granted as far as possible.

E. C. B. Bains, agent for the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company, wrote asking for a share of the insurance on the school property. He referred to the advantages of his company, in a communication somewhat similar to that forwarded to the council several weeks ago.

Trustee Jay moved that the communication be referred to the building and grounds committee. Trustee Belya favored a similar course. He explained that the insurance on the school property was distributed among the various companies, and pointed out that it would be better to have the insurance adjusted until the proper time for renewal arrived.

Trustee Brown moved an amendment that Mr. Bagshaw be informed that no redistricting of the following precincts was necessary, which was carried, Trustee Jay withdrawing his motion.

The reports of the committees were then received. A motion on behalf of the committee appointed to prepare a petition for a by-law for the proposed new high school, reported that quite a number of signatures had been secured, and more would be obtained as the petition proceeded. It is necessary that the petition bear signatures representing one-fifth of the assessment of the municipality.

The finance committee recommended the payment of expenses amounting to \$230.25. Adopted.

The city superintendent reported the actual enrollment in the city schools for the month ending on the 1st inst., as follows: actual average, 2,238.82; attendance percentage, 87.8; punctuality percentage, 90.9. Received and filed.

The report of the building and grounds committee was submitted. With a view of ascertaining the possibility of having closets connected with the sewer, I called on the city engineer, who informed me that to continue the King's road sewer as far as the school would cost about \$2,400. This being so, in my estimate I have only provided for increasing the present arrangements.

The principal requested me to call the attention of the board to the fact that the school yard is very unsuitable for drill. South Park School. Gutters must be cleaned out.

Platform from front gate to entrance must be repaired.

There are some leaks from roof. The woodshed should be resingled. There is no mould in one of the class rooms over the black-board.

New bolt required for side entrance. There are no cupboards for the use of the teachers.

Platform from front gate to entrance needs repair. With regard to drainage I find that it is impossible to have connection with the sewer as the school is in the "pumping area"; nothing can be done till the whole system of sewerage is complete with pumping station.

Spring Ridge School. Gutters must be cleaned out. Doors, locks must be seen to. A gate for teams should be put in N. W. angle of site; the pathways in the grounds must be repaired.

There are no cupboards for the use of the teachers. With regard to drainage I find that it is impossible to have connection with the sewer as the school is in the "pumping area"; nothing can be done till the whole system of sewerage is complete with pumping station.

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after which the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The report contains a list of repairs required in the various schools as follows:

Girls' School. The gutters and eaves generally require a thorough overhauling. The flooring in the four class rooms in the east wing is in very bad condition, and should be taken up and replaced with new. The teachers in the third and fourth divisions request that the platforms in these rooms be enlarged.

High School. The gutters need seeing to, and the deck of roof leaks in many places; this should be repaired. There is also a bad leak in the cloak room. The principal reports that the ventilation though improved is not satisfactory. This is due to the lack of air space under the floor, particularly in Miss Watson's room. Nothing can be done to completely remedy this without very radical changes in the building, though more ventilating grating might be of some advantage.

Boys' School. The gutters must be cleaned out and the down pipes are in a very bad condition, and at least 50 feet of them must be replaced with new. They should now be connected with the drains; this must be done and the drains cleaned. The floors in the fourth and fifth divisions are in a bad state and should have new floors laid in them, and part of the black-board in the latter must be replaced. There are no cupboards or even shelves for the use of teachers (except in the principal's room, where shelves have been put up by the janitor), and the principal requests that these should be provided.

The tap in yard near the entrance should be repaired, and connected with the drain from the adjoining down pipe. Gymnasium. Gutters must be cleaned and repaired and down pipe made good. There are leaks from the windows, and all window catches must be seen to.

North Ward School. All gutters must be cleaned out. Three windows in Miss Dowler's room will not open. Stille of door in children's lunch room is split.

There is a leak from roof over manual training room. The class rooms with eastern aspect are dark in the afternoon and should be kalmid. There are several leaks from radiators and from the main in girls' basement. Four radiators are not in use owing to new loop being required for each.

Three sills on south side should be cemented. The principal informed me that walks are very much needed by which the children can approach the school; in wet weather they cannot do so without getting their feet wet. He also requests that the grounds may be improved generally.

Hillside School. Picket fence is broken down on King's road; this might be replaced with posts and rails instead of pickets. Gutters must be cleaned out. There are several leaks in roof and plaster from ceiling at one point has fallen from this cause.

Floors must be patched in several places. Walls and ceilings are in bad condition, and ought to be kalmid. The internal wood work should be painted throughout; the wainscot of the cloak rooms especially is in a very bad state. The black boards also require painting. Cupboards for teachers are asked for, and a window shelf in one class room.

Chimney in principal's room does not draw well; it apparently needs sweeping. With a view of ascertaining the possibility of having closets connected with the sewer, I called on the city engineer, who informed me that to continue the King's road sewer as far as the school would cost about \$2,400. This being so, in my estimate I have only provided for increasing the present arrangements.

The principal requested me to call the attention of the board to the fact that the school yard is very unsuitable for drill. South Park School. Gutters must be cleaned out.

Platform from front gate to entrance must be repaired.

There are some leaks from roof. The woodshed should be resingled. There is no mould in one of the class rooms over the black-board.

New bolt required for side entrance. There are no cupboards for the use of the teachers.

Platform from front gate to entrance needs repair. With regard to drainage I find that it is impossible to have connection with the sewer as the school is in the "pumping area"; nothing can be done till the whole system of sewerage is complete with pumping station.

Spring Ridge School. Gutters must be cleaned out. Doors, locks must be seen to. A gate for teams should be put in N. W. angle of site; the pathways in the grounds must be repaired.

There are no cupboards for the use of the teachers. With regard to drainage I find that it is impossible to have connection with the sewer as the school is in the "pumping area"; nothing can be done till the whole system of sewerage is complete with pumping station.

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have been broken by teams with fuel passing over them. Platforms at entrance need repairing generally. There are several leaks from the roof. The plaster blackboard is broken behind the stove; this should be taken down and replaced with wainscot. Doors, hinges and locks need attention. The third division class room is too small, being only 19 by 26 for forty pupils. This can be enlarged 9 by 25 by extending it forward. Rock Bay School. Gutters must be cleaned out. There are leaks at chimneys and windows. Locks must be seen to. There are no cupboards or shelves for the use of the teachers. It is requested that a playshed be provided and the yard gravelled.

After some further discussion on minor matters the board adjourned. The question of teachers' salaries was not dealt with last evening, but a special meeting will be held for this purpose.

SMITH VS. EMPRESS OF JAPAN. Case Opened in Admiralty Court, This Morning—Officers of Abbey Palace Examined.

In the Admiralty court this morning the case of Smith vs. Empress of Japan, arising out of the collision between the liner and the bark Abney Palmer on November 6th, was opened. Mr. Justice Martin presided, and associated with him were the nautical assessors, Lieut. Montagu S. Hilton, R.N., and Navigating Lieut. James D. Stewart, R.N. The case has been productive of considerable interest, which was attested by the large attendance in court this morning. Among the spectators were several officials of the C. P. R., while the captains of both the liner and the bark were in attendance. J. W. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. E. P. Davis, K. C., and A. P. Luxton acted for the defendant, the conduct of the latter's case being in the hands of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Hume, represented by the last named gentlemen.

In opening his case, counsel for the plaintiff briefly outlined the circumstances of the collision, which are now generally known, and then called in evidence William Williams, second officer of the Abney Palmer.

The witness, a typical son of the sea, gave evidence similar to that adduced at the preliminary hearing. It was in fact that the collision occurred at about 2:40 o'clock in the morning, and at the time the bark was on the starboard tack, making about six or seven miles an hour. The look-out reported a light on the starboard, and witness inquired if the light lights of the bark were all right. He received an affirmative reply, but in order to satisfy himself on this point he investigated and found them burning brightly. He also discerned a red light on the liner, but no green light, which would have been apparent had the Empress under way. The bark was on the starboard, and the liner was on the port. The witness said that he saw the bark's stern. She did not, however, but continued on her course.

Witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Davis, after which the court adjourned until this afternoon.

The Deportation Case. The remainder of the evidence in the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Fong Yuk was taken before Mr. Justice Walker this morning.

Sun Tong testified that Fong Yuk was known under four different names. She had, as Ah Sing, been married to him in 1885 by Rev. Mr. Davis, after which she had as a prostitute before that time, but she claimed to have reformed. For more than a year they lived together as man and wife, most of the time at 107 Government street. He returned to China, leaving her \$75, and after staying there about four months returned. Ah Sing did not want the witness to stay with her when he came back, and scolded him, while she refused to leave him. The witness said that he formed me that to continue the King's road sewer as far as the school would cost about \$2,400. This being so, in my estimate I have only provided for increasing the present arrangements.

The principal requested me to call the attention of the board to the fact that the school yard is very unsuitable for drill. South Park School. Gutters must be cleaned out.

Platform from front gate to entrance must be repaired.

There are some leaks from roof. The woodshed should be resingled. There is no mould in one of the class rooms over the black-board.

Unsatisfactory Progress

Board of Management of the Exhibition Held Last Evening.

Exhibitors Need Repairing—East- Manufacturers Applying for Space for Exhibits.

The number of the members of the management of the Agricultural Association were present last evening at the meeting held in the committee room of the city hall for the purpose of discussing the progress of the exhibition.

The reading of several communications which were made, the secretary reported \$410 cash on hand. A representative from the board of management of the exhibition might confidentially rely on all which would be possible for exhibitors and stock raisers of the kind to tender.

Mr. Peterson told of the experience had in the canvassing. He said that he met with great success. He had on Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and without solicitation, presented him a check for \$200. He had received \$288 in contributions. The printer, he said, would report at the meeting. Mr. Norris stated that the prize list is in readiness to submit to the committee by Thursday.

The finance committee reported that there had been about \$1500. Fifty or sixty special prizes had been promised. Mr. Peterson, on behalf of the advertisement committee, wished to draw the attention of the meeting to the necessity of appropriation so that the work of the exhibition could be carried on. He said that he had only \$100 for the present, but that something to be done in this line, as the fact of the exhibition was to take place had been advertised.

Some discussion a grant of \$50 made for this purpose. The secretary then stated that City Engineer Topp and Building Inspector Scott had examined the exhibition grounds, as requested, and had submitted a flowing report which was read:

Hall, Victoria, B.C., Feb. 1st, 1901. To the Worshipful the Mayor:

As requested by you, we have made an examination of the Agricultural Exhibition grounds, and report as follows: We are of opinion that before the buildings are used for a large crowd of people, extra supports should be placed under the main principals, carried from the main piers and posts under the roof.

This could be done in an original manner so as not to disfigure the appearance of the buildings. The four main posts carrying the upper roof and cupola above, for we find that the posts are crushed into the beams, and are showing quite plainly that they are showing more weight than is safe. We think that some other braces should be put in to make more secure the side walls on the first floor; also the main door is a little out of square.

Some of the above will be \$1,000, and a decision to have the main building and the main building (which is much needed) additional cost will be \$1,500, making a total cost \$2,500 to put the premises in a safe condition. It is to be noted, however, that the structure of the work must be done in order to secure the building secure before it is used for exhibition or other purposes. We are, Sir, your obedient servants, (Signed) C. H. TOPI, City Engineer.

WM. W. NORTHCOOT, Building Inspector.

The question of the power of the committee in regard to the expenditure of funds was then discussed. Several resolutions were passed with a view to restrict the power of the committee. The mayor read the rule already passed, and pointed out that it covered the ground. Other motions and resolutions were then withdrawn. Attention was then drawn to the question of the power of the committee to restrict the power of the committee. The mayor read the rule already passed, and pointed out that it covered the ground. Other motions and resolutions were then withdrawn.

Atlantic Mysteries

Vessels Which Sailed With Passengers and Have Never Been Heard Of.

Theories Put Forward as to Causes Which Led to Destruction.

Terrible as such a disaster as befall La Bourgoisne in the Atlantic two years ago certainly is, it was not the most appalling the world's greatest ferry should have carried, with her most of those on board is a great calamity; but there is a melancholy satisfaction in knowing her fate exactly, and where she disappeared.

No such knowledge is, however, obtainable of many vessels which have sailed across "the pond," but which never reached their ports; their only record the words, "Never heard of." The steam service between Great Britain and the States had only been fairly inaugurated when the new name of the Atlantic was remembered by many who are now living. That vessel belonged to the United Kingdom and American Navigation Company, and her performance on the Atlantic were anything but successful. She first sailed from Liverpool on July 7th, 1860. On March 11th, 1861, she left New York on her last voyage, and thirty days later she was encountered a very heavy gale, but after that nothing is known of her.

She had disappeared, and all on board were thought to have perished. Amongst the passengers was a son of the Duke of Richmond and a well known Canadian of the day, Mr. Tyrone Power.

Nothing is known of the fate of the City of Glasgow, one of the steamers of the old Inman line. This vessel was the first of her class, and was built in Glasgow, and was a beautiful Clyde-built craft of 1,600 tons, which was thought she could withstand even the fury of the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to her engines she carried an enormous amount of canvas. Her crew numbered seventy, and there was accommodation for over five hundred passengers. The vessel was last seen on March 10th, 1854, with four hundred and eighty persons on board, and was never again heard of. For many years the City of Glasgow holds the Atlantic record as the longest voyage made by a "disappeared," although collision has caused her loss of life on the ferry.

In the fifties there was a famous Atlantic steamer known as the Collins Line. Some noble vessels were constructed for that line, among them the paddle steamers Arctic and Pacific, which were the largest and most powerful vessels of their kind. The Arctic was built in 1854, and was a beautiful vessel of 1,600 tons, which was thought she could withstand even the fury of the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to her engines she carried an enormous amount of canvas. Her crew numbered seventy, and there was accommodation for over five hundred passengers. The vessel was last seen on March 10th, 1854, with four hundred and eighty persons on board, and was never again heard of.

Never Again to Be Seen. The Arctic was built in 1854, and was a beautiful vessel of 1,600 tons, which was thought she could withstand even the fury of the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to her engines she carried an enormous amount of canvas. Her crew numbered seventy, and there was accommodation for over five hundred passengers. The vessel was last seen on March 10th, 1854, with four hundred and eighty persons on board, and was never again heard of.

It then became the turn of the Inman Line again to record the loss of one of its vessels on January 28th, 1870, with the steamer Anchor Line, which was carrying passengers and crew. Left port well found, and with every prospect of a safe and speedy trip, but utterly vanished from mortal ken.

A vessel called the Scandaria, of the Anglo-Egyptian Line, a British organization, sailed on October 31st, 1872, and was never heard of her after. She was carrying thirty-eight persons on board when leaving port.

More than the Anchor Line suffered. The Lusitania, sailing on September 27th, 1870, and carrying fifty-two all told, disappeared, and no trace of the fate which had befallen her. The Anchor Line was indeed.

Hard Hit in Many Periods of its history. Over and above the disasters named as coming under one particular name, there was the Britannia, which was launched in 1870, and was wrecked early in 1873, but without loss of life. The Anglia, lost at sea in 1880, was wrecked on the coast of the Mediterranean, without loss of life. The Macedonia, which was wrecked in 1881, and the Utopia, two years later, which collided with a British ship in Gibraltar bay, with a loss of five hundred and sixty-three lives.

Early in 1877, the Columbus, a Wilson Line, with forty-four persons on board, disappeared. The voyage across the Atlantic was never arrived. The next year, the steamer, which was a Belgian, the Herman Ludwig, with fifty passengers and crew. That was in September, 1878. In December of the same year a British ship, the Columbus, was wrecked, carrying forty-three persons on board, and disappeared completely; so, in 1881, did the Limerick, carrying the same number. That was on January 8th, and the line to which she belonged was the Ross. On November 13th, 1881, the City of London, another vessel of the same line, and carrying forty-one all told, left port never again to be heard of.

A Wilson boat again—the Humbler—had to be described in 1885 as "never heard of." She sailed on February 15th, having fifty-six persons on board, but between her and the City of London there were the Straits of Dover, which sailed on January 3rd, 1883, with twenty-seven on board; and the Constance, which was wrecked on the coast of the Straits of Dover, carrying twenty-seven persons, which left port on December 24th, 1884. Neither of these steamers.

Provincial News

KAMLOOPS.

Will Fernie, of the Strattona House, has returned from the Coast, where he has been spending a few days. He is taking the position of provincial constable recently resigned by John T. Edwards, who has decided to devote all his attention to his increasing business.

Rev. J. F. Vickers, M. A. of Victoria, is visiting the Inland capital.

ASHROFT. The volunteer fire brigade has reorganized for the year, with Chief Barr and his former aides again in office, and with several new firemen.

The government has issued Chinese notices offering \$200 reward for the discovery of the body of Chinaman, who is supposed to have been murdered here, and a further sum of \$200 for information that will convict the murderer or murderers.

GREENWOOD. For some months negotiations have been in progress between C. Scott Galway and Wilkes, Brown & McKay, of Vancouver, for the establishment of a foundry in Greenwood. Last week final arrangements were made, and the necessary machinery will be shipped at once from the coast. The site for the foundry, which was given by the C. P. R., and the Greenwood Townsite Company, is about fifty yards from the railway station. It is expected that within two months the foundry will be in operation.

FERNIE. Nearly 40,000 tons of coal were taken out of the Fernie mines during the month of March. This is an increase of nearly two hundred per cent, over the same month last year—a record General Manager Wilson and his subordinates have good reason to feel proud of.

Half the crib work for the first row of 126 coke ovens is now about complete, and as soon as the frost leaves the ground the masons will be able to go right ahead with the ovens. A vast amount of work has been done during the last two weeks by the gang of men engaged on this work, and by the time the masons are ready to start will have the docks completed, which will greatly facilitate the handling of all material, thereby lessening to a considerable extent the cost of each oven.

NELSON. Fred A. Pollock, one of Nelson's successful prospectors, is outfitting for a trip into the interior country in search of fame and fortune. He is said to have got some "straight tips," and is sanguine that he will be able to make a record, if not to take one. The country which he is outfitting to prospect is one which up to date has received but little attention, but is said to be exceptionally rich.

At the C. P. R. shipyard at One-mile Point, work is well under way on a large barge, which will be put on the service between Kootenay Landing and Nelson.

The funeral of the late Mrs. R. W. Hodgson took place on Monday afternoon from the family residence on Richmond street. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. Donaldson, S. N. Jarrett, A. M. Hargrave, and George Martin.

A serious burglary was perpetrated at the residence of J. A. Clarke, at the corner of Bute and Nelson streets, on Monday evening. The premises were broken into during the temporary absence of the family, and a quantity of valuable watches, a number of articles of jewellery, several small sums of money and other valuable movable articles were extracted. The fact that the house had been entered without the knowledge of the owner, and that the value of the stolen property was over \$1,000, was a serious loss.

ROSSLAND. Though announced only at 2 p.m., a large and representative meeting was held here last night to discuss the Coast-Kootenay railway. There were speeches by Smith-Curtis, F. W. Roll, J. B. McArthur and James M. Martin. In spite of the party the sentiment was strong for railway competition. The following resolution was passed unanimously: "Resolved, that it being assumed that the province will not build the direct Coast-Kootenay railway as a public work, but intends, as declared in the speech from the throne, to subsidize a company to build it, then it is the emphatic opinion of this meeting that such subsidy should only go to a competitive line entirely independent of the C. P. R., with provisions absolutely preventing any amalgamation with, or control by the C. P. R. Also that such railway should be extended at least as far as the boundary at Cascade, and that it is the imperative duty of the government, in the interests of the country, to have such railway begun this spring and pushed to completion at the earliest possible date."

PRINCETON. On Wednesday last, shortly after dinner, a messenger came rushing into town bearing the news that an explosion had occurred in the Nickel Plate mine at Camp Hedley, and that one of the miners was badly injured. Dr. Williams immediately started for the scene, but by the time he arrived at the mine the unfortunate fellow was past all earthly assistance. It seems the man, whose name was Fred. Mutton, was acting as mucker at the mouth of an ore chute running down an inclined shaft of about 25 feet, and which connected the main shaft of the mine with a tunnel which came out on the surface of the mountain. It was his duty to shovel the ore into the chute and see that it did not get stopped up. About 9 o'clock in the morning two miners who were working in a drift near the chute heard a shot, and at once started to investigate. About three feet down the incline shaft they found where the explosion had occurred and the body of the mucker. They at once brought the injured man to the company's office and every help available was brought to bear to save his life, but to no purpose, and at about 2:30 p.m. a short time before the arrival of the doctor, he passed away. The deceased was 27 years of age and came from Brighton, Ont., where he has relatives. A beam of the shaft was impelled and a ceiling of death by accident—responsibility unknown—was brought in.

NEW WESTMINSTER. "Happy is the bride the sun shines on," is a trite saying, but it is safe to say that never had a bride more charming weather than that which graced the wedding celebrated in Holy Trinity Cathedral on Monday forenoon. The bride, this auspicious occasion was Miss Genevieve Caroline Dickinson, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Dickinson, formerly mayor of New Westminster, and the groom was Mr. John Brydges, son of Mr. F. H. Brydges, of Winnipeg, and formerly of the local staff of the Bank of Montreal. The bride set an excellent example for punctuality, by arriving at the cathedral promptly on the hour, 11 o'clock. She was tastefully attired in a rich costume of ivory satin, trimmed with old family lace and orange blossoms, the same blooms appearing in the light head-dress, from which the bridal veil fell in graceful folds behind, to the train. She wore, besides, a handsome pearl brooch, the gift of the groom, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaids were Miss Warkjones, Homer and Muriel Woods, niece of the bride. Each wore a pretty costume of blue organdie, and they also wore apron brooches, the gift of the groom. Miss Warkjones, the bride's little niece, acted as flower-girl, and looked very pretty in a dainty dress of white organdie, with picture hat and basket of flowers. Mr. J. Bell, of the firm of Bell, Bannister & Co., staff, Vancouver, supported the groom, and Mr. M. K. Dickinson gave his sister away. The service at the cathedral was conducted by the rector, Rev. A. Shildrick, and the nuptial knot in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation. Mr. K. Wolfenden presided at the organ, and while the register was being signed, the director of the choir, Mr. J. Bell, strains only ceasing when the bridal party had re-entered the waiting carriage. After the ceremony, the party, augmented by a large number of guests, partook of a rochechoupe luncheon at the residence of the bride's mother, after which an adjournment was taken to the lawn, where a charming group was photographed. After a brief reception, Mr. and Mrs. Brydges, accompanied by P. R. depot, and took the Atlantic express, en route for their new home in Winnipeg, a large number of friends, repeating here, the hearty send-off accorded them at the home. The bridesmaids were dressed in white, and wore wedding presents, and their number will be materially added to when the Prairie Capital is reached—Columbian.

PAUL PETER and Frank Edwards, two of the crew of the steamer Royal City, were burned to death in the fire which broke out on the vessel yesterday.

An old-timer, Mrs. Morey, relict of the late sergeant of the Victoria, aged eighty, died at her home on Monday evening. The city council propose taxing cyclists and urging the government to take control of the Westminster-Vancouver trunk road.

VANCOUVER. The steamer New England came in yesterday with 180,000 pounds of hail, but which is not of smaller character. The crew of the steamer Royal City, were burned to death in the fire which broke out on the vessel yesterday.

William Bendle died at St. Mary's hospital on Monday evening of consumption. He was 56 years old and a native of England.

The funeral of the late Mrs. R. W. Hodgson took place on Monday afternoon from the family residence on Richmond street. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. Donaldson, S. N. Jarrett, A. M. Hargrave, and George Martin.

The Wal of the Back.

DOANS' KIDNEY PILLS.

THIS A WARNING CRY OF KIDNEY ILLS. DON'T NEGLECT AN ACHING BACK. PROMPT ACTION SAVES TROUBLE.

Urinary Troubles lead to Dropsy, Diabetes and Bright's Disease, and are caused by neglecting the first pain in the back. DOANS' PILLS absolutely cure Backache and all Urinary Troubles. Read these testimonials:

Mr. BENJAMIN STEWART, of Zionville, N.B., writes: "For four months I was troubled with lame back, which was so bad at times I was unable to turn myself in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds, but none of them helped me. A friend of mine induced me to try Doan's Pills, and by the time I had used one box my backache had disappeared and I am as strong and well as ever it was. I can faithfully recommend Doan's Pills to anyone troubled with lame back or urinary troubles."

Mrs. GEO. H. ALWARD, White's Point, N.B., writes: "I was so bad with backache that I could scarcely move around the house. My feet and ankles swelled up and were so painful that I could get no rest night or day. I tried several remedies, but they seemed to do me no good. I was advised to give Doan's Pills a trial, and from the first I perceived a decided change for the better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I could do my house work as well as ever and am completely cured. I cannot say too much as to the merits of Doan's Pills when I consider the health I now enjoy."

Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, West Cape, P.E.I., writes: "I contracted a severe cold which settled in the small of my back and was so sore that I could hardly walk. I procured a box of Doan's Pills, and by the time I had taken them I was completely cured. I might also say that my little boy was troubled with his kidneys. We tried several remedies, but none did him any good until we tried Doan's Pills. They proved to be what we wanted and have made a complete cure. I cannot recommend them too highly to all kidney sufferers."

Mining News

Acquiring Coal Lands.

Alex. Sharp, M. E., of Roseland, has been busy engaged during the past week, with the assistance of some of his friends, investigating Similkameen coal lands. Mr. Sharp is understood to represent a syndicate of C. P. R. officials, and is expected to acquire a large area of coal land some nine miles up the Similkameen. While here he took the opportunity to make a trip to Cooper mountain and came back perfectly satisfied that the reports of its mineral wealth had been exaggerated. He confidently expresses his faith in the entire district and realizes that it only needs the advent of a railroad to make it one of the greatest mining districts in the world—Similkameen Star.

Mica Deposits. A syndicate of well known business men of Revelstoke has recently been formed with the object of prospecting for mica in the Big Bend district, about 180 miles north of Revelstoke. This company has been fortunate enough to locate what will probably turn out to be one of the largest mica deposits on the North American continent. The property consists of two full claims, and though the mica is situated on the north side of Sand creek, which enters the Fraser river about 2 1/2 miles below the Fraser Cache. The vein on this claim is found in mica about 15 feet wide, and is traceable without difficulty along the entire length of the claim. It stands out conspicuously above the country rock, and though the mica is of excellent mica is no notable chate of from 4 to 12 inches in width which outcrops about 600 feet above the creek. From this mine samples were taken showing a thickness of 7 inches square to 7x12, and of very fine quality. These claims are located on the same vein as the celebrated Bonanza mica claim, and the mica is of the same quality, and is separated only by the bed of the creek. In 1890 the Bonanza shipped two tons of merchantable mica, valued at about \$25,000.

Home-stake. In the lower tunnel, in 800 feet from the east end line of the property, a fault plane has been encountered, and through this the water was coming yesterday with a great rush, and it is thought that this will drain out the workings, which are about 100 feet above the level of the lower tunnel. These workings are 200 feet in depth. The water is coming out of the shaft. The intention is to upraise from the lower tunnel to the shaft, a distance of 100 feet, but it is feared, owing to the enormous pressure of the water, that an accident would occur were the attempt to be made without first draining the mine. S. W. Hall thought when he reached the fault plane that the mine would drain itself, otherwise he would have been obliged to pump out the workings, and this would have been a costly task, and would have occupied at least two weeks' time. Now, however, from the way the water is coming out of the fault plane into the lower tunnel, it is thought the workings will be quickly drained. The Home-stake is looking well, and the indications are that the ore body to the west of the fault plane will soon be encountered.

Rossland Miner in its weekly mining review says: "The most important event of the week in mining circles was the find of a large body of ore in the Douglas-Hunter mine on Sophie mountain. In the drift tunnel, about 1200 feet below the surface, a body of ore for a distance of 750 feet, a crosscut has been made and is in ore for a distance of 30 feet, at last accounts, and still there is a good deal in sight. The ore is a silver, copper and lead, and is of a pay grade. It runs higher in copper than any of the ore hitherto met in the mine. This fact has been established by the Douglas-Hunter. The tunnel drifts through a ledge from its portal to its breast and in the distance run there are several ore chutes, but this is the largest and the richest ore chute apparently that has yet been encountered, and gives assurance that the Douglas-Hunter is a mine. This

find was made in the lower tunnel. There are two drift tunnels, the intermediate and the No. 1, and in each of these there are good showings of ore of a pay grade. This last find in the property, however, makes the management confident that it has a mine, and soon another producer of considerable value will be added to the smelters.

The ore shipments during the past week were 8253 tons, a decrease of 225 tons over compared with the figures for the preceding week. Appended is a list of the shipments of the past week and year to date, approximately:

Table with columns: Week, Year, Tons, Tons. Le Rol 3,815 62,107; Centre Star 2,252 30,133; War Eagle 1,920 6,720; Le Rol No. 2 1,143 6,711; R. G. Western 300 2,788; Iron Mask 40 1,611; J. X. L. 27 119; Evening Star 74; Spitzee 60; Giant 62; Portland 24.

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THE WAL OF THE BACK.

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Urinary Troubles lead to Dropsy, Diabetes and Bright's Disease, and are caused by neglecting the first pain in the back. DOANS' PILLS absolutely cure Backache and all Urinary Troubles. Read these testimonials:

Mr. BENJAMIN STEWART, of Zionville, N.B., writes: "For four months I was troubled with lame back, which was so bad at times I was unable to turn myself in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds, but none of them helped me. A friend of mine induced me to try Doan's Pills, and by the time I had used one box my backache had disappeared and I am as strong and well as ever it was. I can faithfully recommend Doan's Pills to anyone troubled with lame back or urinary troubles."

Mrs. GEO. H. ALWARD, White's Point, N.B., writes: "I was so bad with backache that I could scarcely move around the house. My feet and ankles swelled up and were so painful that I could get no rest night or day. I tried several remedies, but they seemed to do me no good. I was advised to give Doan's Pills a trial, and from the first I perceived a decided change for the better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I could do my house work as well as ever and am completely cured. I cannot say too much as to the merits of Doan's Pills when I consider the health I now enjoy."

Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, West Cape, P.E.I., writes: "I contracted a severe cold which settled in the small of my back and was so sore that I could hardly walk. I procured a box of Doan's Pills, and by the time I had taken them I was completely cured. I might also say that my little boy was troubled with his kidneys. We tried several remedies, but none did him any good until we tried Doan's Pills. They proved to be what we wanted and have made a complete cure. I cannot recommend them too highly to all kidney sufferers."

Mining News

Acquiring Coal Lands.

Alex. Sharp, M. E., of Roseland, has been busy engaged during the past week, with the assistance of some of his friends, investigating Similkameen coal lands. Mr. Sharp is understood to represent a syndicate of C. P. R. officials, and is expected to acquire a large area of coal land some nine miles up the Similkameen. While here he took the opportunity to make a trip to Cooper mountain and came back perfectly satisfied that the reports of its mineral wealth had been exaggerated. He confidently expresses his faith in the entire district and realizes that it only needs the advent of a railroad to make it one of the greatest mining districts in the world—Similkameen Star.

Mica Deposits. A syndicate of well known business men of Revelstoke has recently been formed with the object of prospecting for mica in the Big Bend district, about 180 miles north of Revelstoke. This company has been fortunate enough to locate what will probably turn out to be one of the largest mica deposits on the North American continent. The property consists of two full claims, and though the mica is situated on the north side of Sand creek, which enters the Fraser river about 2 1/2 miles below the Fraser Cache. The vein on this claim is found in mica about 15 feet wide, and is traceable without difficulty along the entire length of the claim. It stands out conspicuously above the country rock, and though the mica is of excellent mica is no notable chate of from 4 to 12 inches in width which outcrops about 600 feet above the creek. From this mine samples were taken showing a thickness of 7 inches square to 7x12, and of very fine quality. These claims are located on the same vein as the celebrated Bonanza mica claim, and the mica is of the same quality, and is separated only by the bed of the creek. In 1890 the Bonanza shipped two tons of merchantable mica, valued at about \$25,000.

Home-stake. In the lower tunnel, in 800 feet from the east end line of the property, a fault plane has been encountered, and through this the water was coming yesterday with a great rush, and it is thought that this will drain out the workings, which are about 100 feet above the level of the lower tunnel. These workings are 200 feet in depth. The water is coming out of the shaft. The intention is to upraise from the lower tunnel to the shaft, a distance of 100 feet, but it is feared, owing to the enormous pressure of the water, that an accident would occur were the attempt to be made without first draining the mine. S. W. Hall thought when he reached the fault plane that the mine would drain itself, otherwise he would have been obliged to pump out the workings, and this would have been a costly task, and would have occupied at least two weeks' time. Now, however, from the way the water is coming out of the fault plane into the lower tunnel, it is thought the workings will be quickly drained. The Home-stake is looking well, and the indications are that the ore body to the west of the fault plane will soon be encountered.

Rossland Miner in its weekly mining review says: "The most important event of the week in mining circles was the find of a large body of ore in the Douglas-Hunter mine on Sophie mountain. In the drift tunnel, about 1200 feet below the surface, a body of ore for a distance of 750 feet, a crosscut has been made and is in ore for a distance of 30 feet, at last accounts, and still there is a good deal in sight. The ore is a silver, copper and lead, and is of a pay grade. It runs higher in copper than any of the ore hitherto met in the mine. This fact has been established by the Douglas-Hunter. The tunnel drifts through a ledge from its portal to its breast and in the distance run there are several ore chutes, but this is the largest and the richest ore chute apparently that has yet been encountered, and gives assurance that the Douglas-Hunter is a mine. This

find was made in the lower tunnel. There are two drift tunnels, the intermediate and the No. 1, and in each of these there are good showings of ore of a pay grade. This last find in the property, however, makes the management confident that it has a mine, and soon another producer of considerable value will be added to the smelters.

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