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Shoes in the
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FURNITURE

PENS AND REBENDS.

H. BOWES,

EMIST.

St. Near Yates St.,

S.A., B. C.

TICE.

given that 60 (sixty)

to apply to the

ands and works for

the following descri-

commencing at a post

W. Corner, thence

one north 40 chains,

to the shore line of

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or less.

MOSES JOHNSON,

January 30th, 1903.

TICE.

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heretofore intended to

the Chief Commissioner

for permission to

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land of Works Canal,

terminating at a post

S. W. corner, thence

one north 40 chains,

to the shore line of

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\$1.00

PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN
CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

VOL. 34.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1903.

NO. 19.

ORGANIZING MINERS OF THE CONTINENT

EXECUTIVE OF UNITED WORKERS IN SESSION

The Men Employed in Harvester Works
Quit Work—More Soldiers on
Duty in Holland.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 7.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America is sitting here and it is understood arrangements will be made for bringing all of the miners of the country into the organization before the next annual wage convention. There probably are 150,000 men now employed about the mines who do not belong to the organization.

Quit Work.
Chicago, April 7.—A general strike has been called of the machinists, blacksmiths, pattern-makers, electricians and pipe fitters in the Deering Harvester Works at Irondeau. They quit in protest against the signing of a contract insuring them in case of accident, but releasing the company from paying damages. The men also demand a nine-hour day and a 12 per cent. increase in wages.

One thousand furniture packers in downtown wholesale and retail establishments struck today for a nine-hour day and \$2.70 as a minimum wage. The packers submitted a minimum wage of \$2.00.

Against General Strike.

Rome, April 7.—The meeting of workers called last evening, and which lasted all last night, decided to abandon for the present the idea of inaugurating a general strike.

Dock Laborers Idle.

Rotterdam, April 7.—At a meeting of three thousand dock laborers late last night it was resolved to make common cause with the striking railroad men, but it was also decided that order must be preserved, so as to give the government no excuse for the adoption of harsh measures. One hundred men were told off to act as pickets with instructions not to use violence. Workmen employed in the building trades threaten to join in the strike.

The warship Holland is moored off the town and a thousand soldiers have arrived here. The river is being patrolled by steam picket boats. An attempt was made to wreck a passenger train which left during the night. A tie was placed across the line but the engine threw it off the track and the train remained on the rails.

A GOVERNMENT SURVEY

Will Be Asked for by Citizens' Committee in Connection With Island Railway.

At a meeting held on Tuesday in the city hall, presided over by His Worship Mayor McCandless, and at which, among others, there were present also Ald. Goodacre, P. C. MacGregor, W. A. Robertson, K. Seabrook, R. Hall, M.P.P., Dr. J. L. Milne, C. H. Lugin, Capt. William Meyer, T. W. Paterson, P. P. Simon Leiser, John Jardine and E. V. Bodwell, K.C., the report of the sub-committee was read.

T. W. Paterson, M.P.P., called attention to the fact that he had received information that in Mr. Gray's report, as published, a part of the original had been omitted and only the cost of grading was thus given. He thought the cost would be nearer \$10,000 a mile rather than \$14,000.

His Worship said that he had received from various points on the Island resolutions endorsing the report. It was, during the discussion, decided to omit those parts referring to the value of the proposed line as a part of a route to the Yukon, and also the reference to government ownership. It was estimated that a survey of the route would cost \$30,000.

It was decided, upon motion of Mr. Paterson, that a resolution should be prepared urging upon the government the necessity of making a survey. This resolution, before presentation, will be laid before a public meeting to be held on Saturday evening.

Chief Meyer, in reply to a question, explained the advantages of Quinsino Sound.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWO SOLDIERS SHOT.

San Antonio, Tex., April 7.—Private Fred, Workman, of the Twelfth Cavalry, has been shot to death, and Private Charles Sedley, of the Fourth Infantry, fatally wounded in an attempt to escape at Fort Sam Houston. They had been found guilty of desertion, and were at work on a dump outside the post when they made a break to escape. Guards shot them as they ran.

TRANS-CANADA RAILWAY.

Engineer Tells of Work on Preliminary Surveys—Eastern News Notes.

Winnipeg, April 6.—F. Perry the engineer who left here two months ago to make preliminary surveys of the route to be taken north of Lake Winnipeg of the proposed Trans-Canada railway, returned to Selkirk today. He reports having explored seventy miles of Warrens Landing on the Nelson river, and found the country every way adapted for easy railway construction. For two hundred miles there is a stretch on which it will be no more difficult to build than upon the ordinary rolling prairie lands.

Died From Injuries.

Toronto, April 6.—Vern. Win, a young man, native of Newry county, died at the Providence hospital yesterday as the result of injuries received in a row with the bellboy of the Daily News last Tuesday.

Fatal Mistake.

Belleville, April 6.—Albert L. Snider, traveller, son of Rev. W. H. Snider, superannuated Methodist minister, took carbolic acid in mistake for medicine on Friday night, and died a few minutes later.

Montreal Labor Troubles.

Montreal, April 6.—With the opening of navigation close at hand, the appearances are that the shipping season will be inaugurated by a scarcity of labor. For the past two months steredores and men have been discussing the rates of pay to prevail during the coming season on the wharves, and so far have been unable to get within about a dollar a day of each other. The steredores have been endeavoring to make arrangements for all the men they desire through a contracting association, which would sign men, and at the end of the season all those who had worked during the season a bonus of two and a half cents an hour for each hour worked for any member of the association. The men's union has worked steadily to prevent dock laborers signing this agreement, and has announced to-day that the steredores are approaching the steamship companies with the proposal that they import a thousand English dock laborers to work on the Montreal wharves.

The laborers to-day approached Mayor Cochrane and asked him to use his efforts with the steredores to effect a settlement of the difficulty through arbitration. He refused to do so.

Condemned to be Executed.

Quebec, April 7.—Joseph Mathurin, condemned to be executed on the 24th inst. for the murder of his wife, expects to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life on the ground of temporary insanity at the time of committing the crime. In case of the other convicted murderer from Montserrat, Gosselin, he will not be sentenced till the Supreme court has passed upon the regularity of his conviction. In the meantime he is in Quebec jail.

Fatal Landslide.

Cornwall, April 7.—Allan Sneltinger was killed by a landslide in the Cornwall canal last night.

Killed by Runaway.

Maxwell, Ont., April 7.—Annie Cull, 19 years old, was killed by a runaway horse. She became entangled in the reins and was dragged a mile and had her neck broken.

Immigrants.

Winnipeg, April 7.—The immigration for March represents the high water mark for the month in the annals of settlement in the West. During the month there reported at Couits, Emerson, Portal and Winnipeg, the four Western ports of entry, 12,267 settlers. Last year March returns were record-breakers, never before had anything like so large a number come to the West in that month. The record was 7,248. The record for the fiscal year shows corresponding advance. Since the beginning of July last 25,396 more people have located in Manitoba and the Territories than in the last five months of the fiscal year, 1902-2. Dispatches from St. Paul state that nearly six thousand intending settlers passed there to-day for the West. Many of them will locate in Western Canada.

Two Years.

Charles Pedde, a young Englishman, sold a horse and rig he had hired for a few hours previously to another lively stable keeper yesterday. To-day he was sentenced to two years in jail at hard labor.

Candidates.

John A. Campbell, barrister, was nominated to-day as Liberal candidate for Dauphin; W. F. Cling was chosen by Virden Liberals, and A. R. Leonard by Rockwood Liberals.

Request of Trackmen.

Montreal, April 7.—A committee of the Grand Trunk trackmen in Montreal to wait on the management for an increase of wages and the recognition of the union.

Farmers Coming West.

Toronto, April 7.—A large party of Ontario farmers left to-day for the Northwest. They required three special trains to accommodate the party.

FATHER M'GUCKIN DEAD.

Vancouver, April 7.—Rev. Father McGuckin, rector of the Roman Catholic church here, died this morning, aged 68. He was a Cariboo pioneer.

A GOOD BREEZE FAVORED BIG BOATS

TWO SHAMROCKS OUT FOR ANOTHER TRIAL

The Cup Challenger Behaved Excellently
and Stood Up Well to the
Wind.

Weymouth, Eng., April 8.—With club topsails set in a good 12 to 14 knot wind off shore, promising fast racing and a thorough test, both of speed and gear, the Shamrocks started today off down the wind for a leeward in windward trial.

Shamrock III. was a good length ahead as the boats were sent off. She got away faster and was off with double that lead before the older boat had fairly started. Booms were run off and Shamrock I. drew into the wake of the cup challenger, getting between her and the wind. This advantage enabled the old boat to draw up somewhat, but as the blanketing did not last the challenger opened away fast and ran in such fashion as helped to dispel the doubts as to her speed when off the wind. When the boats were three-quarters on the way to the Shambles lightship the wind drew more westerly and Shamrock III. had to run a course considerably more to the westward, throwing her astern as they huffed for the Shambles. Shamrock I. led around the lightship. The times were: Shamrock I., 10:45:02; Shamrock III., 10:45:26.

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SURPRISE FOR SERVIANS.

King Alexander Repeals Objectionable Laws and Re-enacts Those Which Existed Previous to 1901.

Belgrade, Servia, April 7.—King Alexander to-day executed a coup d'etat. He issued two proclamations, the first decreeing a suspension of the constitution adopted April 19th, 1901, repealing objectionable laws passed thereunder, retiring the senators and the councillors of state, dissolving the skupshtina, and re-enacting the laws as they existed previous to the constitution of 1901. The second proclamation restores this constitution to its former validity.

In the first proclamation, the King says the senate and the skupshtina, created under the constitution granted by him in 1901, passed laws which proved impracticable. Furthermore, the constitution by tending to fan political passions, prejudiced the interests of the fatherland and hindered its development as a state and nation.

Affairs in the Balkans, the King adds, are very serious and Servia needs order, unity and peace. She should offer a bright example of a peace-loving state and at the same time always be ready to defend her own interests should this become necessary for the purpose of restoring the unity, strength and order of the country.

The King then suspends the constitution of 1901 and declares the mandates of the senators to be null and void, and the proclamation goes on to announce that the councillors of state are retired and that the skupshtina is dissolved. Several of the laws, including the press law, the common law, and the act governing the electoral system, are annulled, and replaced by laws previously existing.

Immediately after this proclamation ordinances appointing new senators and councillors of state were issued.

GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Love Affair Did Not Run Smoothly and She Took Carbolic Acid.

Spokane, April 5.—Suffering from heartache because an affair of love did not run smoothly, Miss Ollie Dumbauld, aged 16, young daughter of Ornel Dumbauld, a prominent farmer and one of the oldest settlers of the Potlatch country, committed suicide last night at Jantastica, Idaho, by taking carbolic acid.

Miss Dumbauld purchased one bottle of carbolic acid some time ago and another one last night. She retired, taking with her her sister's baby, who was to sleep with her during her sister's absence. Miss Dumbauld had taken two ounces of carbolic acid.

In a letter to her sister and sister's husband she wrote:

"Mr. Arthur Perryman and My Dear Eva: There is one thing I ask of you. I want you to tell dear father and mother I wished to be buried in Julietta cemetery. Eva dear, console them. Tell them I am dwelling with angels, who in groups are standing by me. If Frank was still my own, as he used to be, I would be living and happy as I used to be, but he will be mine in Heaven."

SWEPT BY FIRE.

Every Business House But Two and Many Residences Destroyed by Flames.

Dunsmuir, Cal., April 5.—At 12:15 this morning fire broke out in the third story of the Mount Shasta hotel, a frame structure, and with a strong north wind prevailing, the fire department could do nothing to stay the flames, which spread through the main part of town and in less than an hour made a heap of ashes of every business house in town, except a butcher shop and a millinery store. Fifteen of the finest dwellings in the town went also. The total loss is close to \$200,000, with an insurance of one-quarter of that sum.

The town is without food and provisions, save the little stores left in private families. To-night there are many men without a place to sleep. The women and children are provided for.

RIOTERS MOWED DOWN BY ARTILLERY

THIRTY MEN KILLED, ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED

Labor Troubles in Russia and Italy—
Rome Is Occupied by Military
Forces.

Berlin, April 8.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, says thirty persons have been killed and that one hundred were injured during the labor disturbances near Nishni-Novgorod.

The disturbances occurred at a large factory near Nishni-Novgorod. As the local authorities were unable to restore order, the troops were called out and artillery was brought up. The latter was fired at point blank into the midst of the rioters, killing thirty men and wounding a hundred.

RIOTS IN ROME.

Rome, April 8.—The aspect of Rome was completely changed early to-day. The gay, crowded city of yesterday seemed dead. No cabs passed through the streets, and even the street cars, which ran at long intervals, were escorted by police, and were almost empty as the people feared to ride in them on account of the threats of the strikers.

The overcast sky added melancholy to the scene. The shops were open, but the shutters were up, as the proprietors intended to be ready for any eventuality. They were apprehensive of rioting, and feared as on other occasions that their windows would be smashed. The whole city was occupied by troops. Detachments of cavalry were posted on the squares, and special details of soldiers and police were stationed around the Vatican, so as to prevent any attempt against the papal palace. Foreigners continue to fly from Rome, but many of them cannot get away, as they are far from the railroad station. No cabs are obtainable, and the hotel omnibuses can carry only a limited number of passengers. If the strike continues, and all the foreigners leave the city, it is said that the boarding housekeepers will lose on an average \$16,000 daily.

Unimportant encounters between the strikers and troops took place during the morning. The strikers wished to hold meetings, which were forbidden, but the strikers were easily dispersed by cavalry charges, which were scarcely necessary. During the morning an attempt was made by strikers to overthrow a street car, but it failed.

Five hundred French pilgrims arrived here this morning, and had some startling experiences. They got off at a station on the outskirts of Rome so as to avoid going through the city, but there were no cabs, and all kinds of wagons and carts were used to take the pilgrims' baggage. The men and women of the party arrived at the Garibaldi bridge just as a detachment of cavalry was charged a mob, and a scene indescribable of confusion ensued. With screams and shouts the pilgrims, in their efforts to escape, were scattered in all directions, and some of them have not yet been found.

About the middle of the day the strikers succeeded in gathering in numbers on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, almost in the centre of the city, and detachments of troops charged, fired three volleys and dispersed them. About a dozen men were reported to have been wounded.

The officials reported that order had been completely restored since noon, but Rome was still occupied by the military forces, and the general strike continues. Many strikers were arrested during the day. The government has determined to have a sufficient force of troops on hand to maintain order under any circumstances, and has issued instructions to send ten more battalions of troops to Rome. They will arrive here to-day.

STOCKMAN KILLED.

Believed to Have Been Shot From Ambush on Way Home by Another
Cattleman.

Akron, Colo., April 7.—The bullet riddled body of Jos. I. Meehan, a wealthy stockman who lived alone on his ranch, has been found on the prairie near his ranch. It is believed he was shot from ambush while returning from a visit to his brother, by another cattle man, and that the killing was the result of a feud over grazing privileges.

ST. LOUIS ELECTIONS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—Complete election returns show that this city was Democratic by more than 18,000 with only about half of the registered vote cast. Five Republicans and one Independent were elected to the House of delegates. The Democrats sent twenty-two members and elected candidates for the city council.

POISONER EXECUTED.

Southwark Saloonkeeper Who Murdered
Three Women Was Hanged
To-day.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 1st to 7th April, 1903.

The weather conditions during the past week have been rather unsettled, there has been considerable rainfall in the lower portion of British Columbia owing to the development and passage of storm areas from the ocean across the northern section of the province. The barometric pressure remained high during the greater part of the week on the Vancouver Island and American coast, but was low in Cariboo, these conditions resembling more the type of our winter weather, with lower temperatures and occasional snowfall. On the morning of the 6th, a pronounced storm area appeared on the Vancouver Island coast, the pressure rapidly decreased, and heavy rain fell, with snow again falling in Cariboo; this storm quickly passed eastward, and the pressure again rose on the Californian and Oregon coast. During the week strong westerly gales and winds have prevailed, especially at the entrance straits and at the entrance of the Columbia river, hourly wind velocities of 25 and 48 miles being reported. On the 6th and 7th fresh snow fell on the higher lands adjacent to Victoria; vegetation is, however, advancing, owing to the good rains during the week; milder conditions have also prevailed in a large portion of the ranges and pastures is improving. The water in the Fraser continues low, but a large amount of snow is reported in the upper country, and weather conditions will be anxiously watched. In the Northwest a succession of storm areas have rapidly passed over the country, causing mild weather with occasional light rainfalls.

At Victoria, 44 hours and 18 minutes of bright sunshine were registered; highest temperature, 51.2 on 2nd; lowest, 35.7 on 1st; rainfall, 0.97 inch. At New Westminster, highest temperature, 52 on 1st, 4th and 6th; lowest, 30 on 1st; rainfall, 1.90 inches. At Kamloops, highest temperature, 53 on 6th; lowest, 32 on 1st and 6th; no precipitation.

At Barkerville, highest temperature, 40 on 2nd; lowest, 14 on 4th; snowfall, 11 inches. At Dawson, highest temperature, 39 on 5th; lowest, 4 below zero on 7th; snowfall, 1.40 inches.

In the list of names of those awarded diplomas in the Vancouver Normal school, published a few evenings ago, the name of Robert Stevenson appeared for Roberta Stevenson, the daughter of R. Stevenson, a prominent Similkameen mining man.

All the school exhibits have now been removed from the market building. On Monday the superintendent of education, Mr. Robinson, selected what would be exhibited at the Revelstoke convention. Miss Lawson will have charge of the work.

A meeting of the Liberal Association was held on Monday, when officers were nominated for the ensuing term. An adjournment was then taken until tomorrow night in Labor hall, when it is hoped that there will be a large attendance as important business is to come up for consideration.

Rev. A. Ewing will deliver a lecture in the school-room of Emmanuel Baptist church on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary Society. A large gathering is expected, as Mr. Ewing has become favorably known as a speaker on the subject of "Missions."

This evening a concert will be given by the Barracks Amateur Dramatic Club in the Fives Court, Work Point barracks. An excellent programme has been prepared and the proceeds will be devoted to the deaf and dumb missionary society. A large gathering is expected, as Mr. Ewing has become favorably known as a speaker on the subject of "Missions."

The Yukon trail is softening under the rays of the spring sun and from 100 to 200 Klondike bound people are reported to be waiting for better roads, which may not come before the final break up. News of the blockade was received in Seattle by the steamer Dolphin.

A very entertaining programme was rendered under the auspices of Speyside Camp at the Sir William Wallace hall Tuesday. There was a large representation of the order and an enjoyable evening was spent by all. Mr. Mackie gave a very pleasing lecture on Scotland, which was made especially interesting by lantern slides handled by J. R. Macdonald, brother of the lecturer. An excellent musical programme was given by the following: Messrs. W. Allen, J. L. Dorrester and Col. Munro. Rev. W. Leslie Clay gave a lecture on "The Order of the Sons of Scotland."

The Children's Easter Carnival will have many attractive features which cannot fail to entertain and delight the public, prominent amongst which will be a number of fancy national musical drills and marches by the children, who are being trained under the able supervision of Miss Stone, M. E. This unique and picturesque entertainment will be produced in the A. O. U. W. hall on 14th and 15th, and the ladies of the Women's Auxiliary of the Metropolitan Methodist church, under whose auspices it will be given, are making elaborate preparations for its success.

The Nicola Aspen Grove Mining Association is the first branch of the main organization to send returns to headquarters. Its officers are as follows: President, A. C. Howie; first vice-president, Gen. Murry; second vice-president, J. S. Bates; secretary, A. R. Carrington; treasurer, Jas. Pooley; executive committee, Messrs. A. Sim, John Clapper, M. P. Stewart, Wm. Munro. Representatives on the central finance committee were appointed. This branch was organized on April 1st. A meeting was scheduled to be held at Kaslo on Friday last for the purpose of organizing a branch.

The results of the recent law examinations have just been announced as follows: British Columbia—Solicitors for call, C. J. Prior and C. P. D. Dundas. Students for call—T. C. Laws, G. B. Farrer, W. P. Dockerill, S. A. Moore. Articled clerks for admission—G. E. Farrer, F. C. Love, W. P. Dockerill, S. A. Moore and W. H. T. Gahan. Solicitors for call—R. C. Love, H. C. Hall, L. C. Miller, J. S. Patton, P. P. Harrison. The successful candidates for call to the bar were yesterday presented to His Lordship the Chief Justice and formally sworn and enrolled.

Preparations are being made for the hall to be given by the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club on Tuesday next at the Assembly hall, Fort Street. The work of decorating is now in progress. Tickets have been issued and may be obtained at Challoner & Mitchell's, T. N. Hibben's, or any members of the committee. A feature of the dance will be the music, which is being supplied by Finn's orchestra. A special car service will be run for the occasion.

A dispatch from Quebec states that Premier Parent has received from Lord Lynden, who is organizing the proposed trip of British parliamentarians through Canada, the itinerary of the tour. The party leaves Liverpool on August 19th, arrives at Quebec August 28th, will be in Banff September 8th, 9th and 10th; Field, September 11th and 12th; Glacier House, September 13th; Vancouver, September 14th and 15th; Victoria, September 16th, 17th and 18th; returning, September 19th, arrive at 7 a.m. leave at 2 p.m.; North Bend, September 18th; Revelstoke and Robson, September 19th.

The social under the direction of the Ladies' Auxiliary held at the Y.M.C.A. rooms Tuesday night was a total success. There was a large attendance and all persons were satisfied with the excellent programme and refreshments which were served during the evening. An appeal for funds for the running expenses of the association was made, and it is hoped that all who can will aid the association financially. The following programme was given: Address, Rev. Mr. Bolton; solo, Rev. Wm. Hicks; recitation, Miss Foxhall; instrumental duet, Harold Le Page and E. Fawcett; solo, Mrs. Manson; violin solo, E. Fawcett.

The first work in the extension of the sewerage system, as provided for in the sewerage by-law, will be done in the James Bay district, a sewer being extended along Niagara street. The city engineer informed a Times reporter on Wednesday that the work in this section of the city would be completed with less expense than in some of the other portions, there being less rock to take out. In regard to the Point Ellice bridge operations also under the supervision of this official, he said the work for the piers would be laid next week. He anticipates that the bridge will be open for traffic by the end of the year.

The regular meeting of the Friendly Help Association was held in market hall on Tuesday. The treasurer reported that 28 applicants had been helped during the month of March. Donations of cash were received from Mrs. Williams, W. F. P., the City, and H. F. Barnard; of clothing from Mrs. Dickie, Mrs. John, Mrs. Stanger, Mrs. Wiles, Mrs. Saunders, 39 Niagara street; Mrs. Teague, Miss O'Donoghue, Mrs. D. Stephens, Mrs. O. Bass, Mrs. C. H. Gough, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Lunton, Mrs. J. McLeod, Mrs. Blyden, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Mumse, and Mrs. Griffith. The rooms will be closed on Good Friday and Easter Monday.

The concert to be held tomorrow evening at St. James hall, James Bay, under the auspices of the James Bay Presbyterian Sunday school, promises to be a great success. The choir will be in attendance at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme: Hymn, "The Lord is God of Hosts"; 12 girls; recitation, Miss B. Proctor; dialogue, handkerchief drill, 12 girls; vocal solo, Miss C. Steen; violin solo, Miss N. Jeffrey; chorus, 12 girls; vocal duet, Misses B. and J. Proctor; physical drill, Boy's Brigade; piano solo, Miss M. Bloor; vocal solo, Miss B. Heaney; fancy marching, 16 girls; vocal duet, Misses E. and F. Richard; recitation, Miss M. Ford; ribbon drill, 16 girls; chorus, 12 girls.

The corner of Pandora and Broad streets was the scene of an exciting runaway on Monday afternoon. Alex. Henderson, employed by J. Remond, grocer, was driving from the store along Pandora street at a smart trot, and when in the act of turning off, Pandora to Broad street his cart suddenly overturned, throwing him with considerable force to the pavement. The frightened horse dashed down Broad street on the sidewalk, dragging the overturned cart with it. It finally broke away, ran a short distance, and was caught. Mr. Henderson sustained slight injuries to his legs, and a few bruises on his body. The cart was considerably broken, and a large case of biscuits was strewn along the street. The accident was caused by the cart swaying too much in making the turn.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the representatives of Young People's Societies at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening. The attraction was an address on "Seven Things Essential to Success," given by V. Graiani, secretary of the association at Vancouver. His talk was general, but his main object was to reach the young men. The address was given in an able manner, being interesting as well as instructive to all present. Besides the directors there were the president, R. W. Clark, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, Rev. De MacRae, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Rev. V. Leslie Clay, and Rev. D. W. Scott on the platform. In connection with the opening of the association there will be a social given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary. A bright and interesting programme has been arranged by the ladies, and a good time can be expected by all who attend.

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RESENT REMARK OF CITY FATHER

CHAMBER'S IRE WAS ROUSED BY STRICTURE

They Say An Organization of Nearly Two Hundred Members is Not an Irresponsible One.

While the imaginary battle was in progress at Beacon Hill Wednesday real and very earnest war was going on at the chamber of commerce. Since Monday night, when Ald. Barnard made the statement that the chamber of commerce was an "irresponsible body," the members of the chamber have been on the war path against Mr. Barnard. Many things were said by the members that had Ald. Barnard been present he would have raised the tonalark. There were accordingly few flattering remarks among them. A great deal of important business was gone through at the meeting. The subject of incorporation, inauguration of a permanent city exhibit of local manufacturers and products, were more or less thoroughly discussed. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Taking into account the six new members who were elected last night, there are now 189 members enrolled. T. Walker, of the sub-committee appointed to prepare a list of producers and manufacturers of Victoria and its vicinity, their location and articles produced, reported that a list comprising 96 manufacturers had been prepared. The report of the sub-committee on home industries was read by A. B. Fraser, Jr. His report composed the preparation and printing of literature and its distribution, besides embracing matters connected with the influencing and educating the consumer.

Mr. Fraser thought that everything possible should be done to secure the interests of the ladies; that they and all other consumers be asked to join a "Preferential League" which binds them, price and quality being equal, to encourage home production by weak labor; that the city council's and all other public bodies' aid should be sought and that live literature be distributed among the people. He stated that in connection with this was the Victoria Council should be approached, not, however, before the plans submitted were perfected. Mr. A. J. Morley's report on the matters of establishing a permanent local trade exhibit and the advisability of conferring with the Tourist Association in respect to the location of the Tourist Association's rooms in connection with the permanent exhibit and the chamber of commerce rooms were dealt with.

A draft agreement in regard to a permanent exhibit was submitted for discussion by the committee. While speaking on the subject of the amalgamation of the Tourist Association and the chamber of commerce in the matter referred to, Mr. Morley thought it a good scheme, as it would induce tourists to make themselves familiar with the products and manufactures of the surrounding country, a subject which tourists know little or nothing about. In speaking of the kind of building that should be used, he explained how this was arranged in cities of California. The report was laid on the table for further discussion. The auditors reported having examined the treasurer's accounts and found them correct.

The report of sub-committee No. 5, submitted by R. Mowat, read as follows: "That whereas the retailers have it largely in their power, under existing conditions, to discriminate against home productions, we would suggest that their attention be constantly and forcibly drawn to the fact that by their co-operation in the encouragement of home industry they ensure for themselves increased business on a better and more profitable basis, and sounder financial conditions generally."

"That the success of the wholesaler depends on the success of the retailers, the same course be followed as with the retailers." Mr. Clarke reported for sub-committee No. 3, which was to urge upon the legislature the necessity of more stringent observance of the laws on the protection of those engaged in legitimate business. The rooms committee reported that the Pioneer hall be secured. Report adopted. The matters of printing and stationery and the holding of a banquet were brought up by the executive committee. President Carter thought that a printed envelope should be prepared and used by all business men of the city. This matter was left in charge of the executive committee.

The question of incorporation was then taken up and discussed at length. J. Kinsman having thoroughly looked into the matter, advised that they incorporate under the Benevolent Societies Act, with a slight amendment, so that they apply to the chamber. He moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Attorney-General and have the Benevolent Societies Act amended accordingly. Mr. Kinsman's views were against the remark of Ald. Barnard to the effect that the chamber of commerce, which consisted of 189 of the principal business men, was an irresponsible body.

The following were appointed to wait upon the Attorney-General: Messrs. Hanna, Kinsman, Church, Beckwith and Henderson. There was no report from the transportation committee, as Mr. Smith, who was to make the report, had a severe attack of grippe. The matter of Ald. Barnard's statement was then brought up. Many were of the opinion that the bill would mean its amendment and its certain passage into law. The rejection of the bill by the convention would mean that both the Chief Secretary Wynham and form and looked into the faces of inde-

gent business men he would be ashamed of himself." Mr. Morley suggested that a provisional arrangement should be entered into between the business men for the inauguration of a permanent exhibit of goods. Mr. Kinsman thought it advisable to have a report prepared stating what would be the most suitable place for the exhibit before any arrangement was gone into with the business men. This matter, however, was left in the hands of the committee in charge. The meeting was brought to a close shortly after 10 o'clock.

RUSH TO TANANA

General Exodus From Dawson to New District—News of the North.

The spectacle of a senseless procession from Dawson to the new Tanana gold fields is the absorbing feature in Klondike affairs according to recent advices from the north. Long, heavy sleighs, packed high with food for man and beast, blankets, camp outfits and tents, continue to glide out of the city at the rate of twenty to forty a day, with them go an average of more than two men to each outfit.

John Leroy committed suicide at Chicken creek, in the Forty-Mile district, last week by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The man was insane when he committed the act. He killed himself in his cabin, while alone. The body was found by John Fitzpatrick, Leroy's partner, shortly after the tragedy occurred.

The fares from White Horse to Dawson have been advanced from \$50 to \$100. Carl M. Johanson, United States commissioner at Eagle has returned to Dawson after a trip to the placer fields in the Tanana basin. In a detailed report written by himself for publication he says over his own signature: "As to the extent of the strike I must say that it is not very great at present, outside of a few claims where pay has actually been discovered. However, the prospect from the amount of work done is generally looked on as good by the miners now in the camp."

Government surveying expeditions have left Dawson this week to survey the new Twelve-Mile and upper Stewart countries. The Twelve-Mile expedition will be out six weeks, and the other up to eight weeks. The Twelve-Mile party will run a base line on Lepine creek, then traverse the Twelve-Mile river. The other expedition will traverse Stewart river and McQueen's River, crossing base lines on Clear, Duncan and Arizona.

D. Wada, the Japanese miner who brought the first news of the Tanana strike to Dawson, had a narrow escape from being lynched at a meeting of the miners who have stampeded into that country. The miners, according to Munroe, who brought the news to Dawson, were highly indignant at Wada on accounts which led them to make the trip, but finally concluded to spare him, because of his previous good record. Munroe says that the reports of the country's richness have been greatly exaggerated. Fair prospects, however, abound.

Seventeen saloon men have been arrested at Dawson for selling liquor on Sundays. All pleaded guilty except two, and were fined \$50 each. It is surmised that the two bodies found frozen on the Dall river, in the Koyukuk country, are those of Victor Lovry and John Burns, who were carrying government dispatches to Coldfoot. Nothing definite has been learned, however. The two men mentioned left for the Yukon in December and have not been heard of since. Both carried good outfits.

The prices of many staples have taken a jump. Particularly is this true of eggs, potatoes, sugar and onions. One large hamper was stopped selling at wholesale. The price of feed has also advanced.

THE KENNEL. VICTORIA AT SEATTLE. The results of the judging in English setter classes at the Seattle show have been received. Victor Moore, of Victoria, captured the blue ribbon in open, and was also awarded the first in winners. Rex Montez captured first in puppy and first in novice classes. Rossini, owned by Tom McConach, won first in limit and first in open, and his Victoria Belle II, captured second in open, second in limit and reserve in winners. H. H. Jones's Victor L. was disqualified. Chas. Beafield's Diamond captured the blue ribbon in novice and the red in limit. Pettigrew's Drake got third in puppies. Dr. A. J. Garschke's Hector won first prize in limit classes, second in open and reserve in winners. His Highness, the St. Bernard, belonging to W. F. Hall, of Victoria, was awarded the blue ribbon in limit, the red in open and reserve in winners.

So much as these decisions differ from those given by Prof. Wesley Mills in judging practically the same dogs at the Victoria show that it has caused considerable discussion among local fanciers. Some are of the opinion that the views of the judges are correct and some incline to the other. At any rate, all feel proud of the showing the local dogs made at Seattle, capturing as they did almost all the honors in English setter classes.

THE LAND BILL. London, April 8.—John Redmond, the Irish leader, made an important speech at Dublin to-night, in which he welcomed the Irish land bill, in spite of the great defects, as the first measure proposed by an English minister having the approval of the House of Commons. There was no report from the transportation committee, as Mr. Smith, who was to make the report, had a severe attack of grippe.

The matter of Ald. Barnard's statement was then brought up. Many were of the opinion that the bill would mean its amendment and its certain passage into law. The rejection of the bill by the convention would mean that both the Chief Secretary Wynham and form and looked into the faces of inde-

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REVOLUTIONARY LEGISLATION.

The good old Tories of Great Britain must be rubbing their eyes these days and wondering where they are standing. Here is a government which was elected on the anti-home rule cry proposing a measure for the pacification of Ireland which the Gladstone party would not have dared to bring down. And it is hinted that the utmost has not yet been proposed for the cause of peace and harmony. It is proposed as a natural corollary of the land purchase scheme to grant a comprehensive measure of self-government, something that will approach very closely to the home rule the nationalists aspire to. The government has had its reward already, as but for the assistance it has received from the Irish members the administration would have been defeated in the House, so completely demoralized have its forces become. We wonder what the attitude of the House of Lords will be towards this reactionary programme. At the time the land purchase scheme was introduced the Times intimated that the tenants of England and Scotland would be apt to inquire when their case would receive consideration. We observe that a representative of an English constituency has asked the government when it proposes to extend its programme and make it applicable to the three kingdoms. The reply was not unfavorable. It was admitted that the time of the tenant farmers of the whole country may come and that the scope of the scheme may include more than mere followers of the agricultural industry. Something more radical than the mere uprooting of landlordism was hinted at. Verily the world do move when such things are hinted at in conservative, aristocratic England. The land purchase scheme is to be applied in Ireland as an experiment. If the results are satisfactory there, the benefits of a scheme similar in scope may be extended over the country generally. Before another generation or two shall have passed away conditions which in the abstract appear to be ideal may prevail in Great Britain.

The Hamilton Times says: In Ottawa on Saturday evening Sir Louis Davies rather "took down" Prof. Bracq, a Vassar man, who had the bad taste to sneer at Britain's record of arbitration. The professor delivered an address on the French shore question, and in the course of it said the Newfoundlanders would refer the matter to arbitration, "but that Britain usually got the worst of it in arbitration." Sir Louis promptly rose and called the Anglophobe's attention to the falsity of his statements, pointing out that Britain had had 75 cases of arbitration. Of these she had lost 18, had wholly gained 25, and in 32 she had been awarded the predominance of power. Sir Louis further reminded Prof. Bracq that all territorial rights in Newfoundland belonged to Great Britain. The Vassar man was a little confused, and the lesson in courtesy and facts may be good for him.

THE PROVINCIAL SITUATION.

Our old friend and genial adversary the Colonel is as happy and chirpy, apparently, under the most depressing circumstances as Mark Tapley ever was. The Premier is resting on no bed of roses at the present time. There are thorns in his Eden other than those Mr. McBride is endeavoring to thrust into his shrinking flesh. The Colonel knows his shrinking flesh. The Colonel knows he does not possess the confidence of the people, however reluctant a majority of the present Legislature may be to turn him over to the tender mercies of the people. He knows perfectly well that circumstances alone are responsible for the power he at present possesses, and is very far from enjoying. Notwithstanding the seeming confidence of the Colonel's tone in addressing the House yesterday, he feels keenly the fact that by his acts he has estranged the political friends whom he must look to in the future if he hopes for a prolongation of his term as Premier of British Columbia. The forces he might have organized and cemented into an enduring union by his vaunting ambition he has scattered and demoralized, and when the time comes for them to go forth to battle it will be as a rabble instead of as an orderly, well-disciplined force, strong and confident in its cause and hopeful of the result.

There can be no disguising the fact now that the people of British Columbia are disposed to regard a division of the political forces on "party lines" as a remedy for the uncertainties and unwholesome alliances which have characterized the movements of the members of the present Legislative Assembly. Conservatives are disposed to believe that but for the untoward intervention of Colonel Prior they would have been in a most favorable position to take advantage of the leanings of the electorate and the dissensions amongst Liberals. But if there are two factions of Liberals fighting about the disposition of the crown of leadership, there are at least three divisions of Conservatives quarreling over the coveted position, with the Colonel holding the post which commands the whole situation and declaring that if he is pulled down he will drag the whole outfit with him.

To add to the miseries of the Premier's position, he is not only burdened and borne down by a tremendous load of broken pledges made personally to the people of the constituency he represents, but more than any of the other members of the government he must be held responsible for the shortcomings and the blunders of the administration of

which he is the head. It has frequently been asserted during the recent past that the financial position of the province was perceptibly brightening, and that there was a strong probability of the receipts and expenditures, possibly for the first time in the history of the province, balancing. From an examination of the public accounts for the year ending June 30th last we should say, and we think the public will agree with us, that it is time for a change. The revenue for the year was \$1,807,925.24 and the expenditure \$2,337,373.22, the deficit being about three-quarters of a million dollars. In his statement last year the Finance Minister estimated that he would be in receipt of a revenue of considerably over two millions of dollars and that his deficit would be in the neighborhood of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. No doubt the minister will be in quite as optimistic a frame of mind this year. When the financial critic of the opposition takes this matter up and confronts the Colonel with it no doubt the criticism will be met with the usual Tapleyan cheerfulness of spirit. Notes of hand covering the situation will be distributed with the business-like alacrity of a Micawber, in the hopes of something turning up at a later stage in the province's history to bring relief. But that sort of thing has been going on for years and nothing has turned up to produce an equilibrium. What is needed is a government that will do something. The receipts, it is true, have increased, but the expenditures have increased in a greater ratio. The time has arrived for a reformer to appear on the scene. It will be well for the province if he brings an axe with him, for the reform must be a root and branch one.

In view of the showing for the past year it would be interesting to know just how much of the new loan has been taken up and how far what is left of it will carry us along after all present liabilities have been met. How long will it be at the present rate of retrogression until the banks are again lifting us over the shoal places?

CONCILIATION AND

ARBITRATION.

Legislators in nearly all parts of the civilized world are endeavoring to promote more harmonious relations between capital and labor. In uncivilized or semi-barbarous countries the working-man can be brought to time by a dose of cold steel or lead. In Canada we can scarcely approve of the crushing of human aspirations after such a fashion, therefore recourse must be had to other methods unless we are to remain content with the old-fashioned system of fighting our industrial battles to a finish.

Sir William Mulock at Ottawa and Mr. McInnes in the British Columbia legislature have announced their intention of grappling with the evil and endeavoring to annihilate it if they cannot entirely eradicate it. Unfortunately the Postmaster-General does not feel warranted at present in attempting to intervene in other disputes than those in which the public are directly interested. Strikes on railways interfere with the carriage of the mails. The roads are operated under charter obtained from the public, and therefore it is considered that the state has a perfect right to have something to say about the fulfillment of the terms of the charter. British Columbia has suffered more severely from a business point of view on account of the disputes between capital and labor than any other section of this Dominion, if not of the continent. If the measure promised by the Minister of Education has nothing more than an educational effect it will not have been introduced in vain. But we shall have for practical results, because it has been proved by the success which attended the efforts of the conciliation committee of the British Columbia Mining Association that when an earnest effort is made to arrive at an understanding, when the disputing parties are brought together and each made thoroughly acquainted with the position of the other, the chief obstacles to a settlement have been removed.

We had always supposed that our Bluenose friends away on the other side of the continent were of a more plodding, persevering, placid-minded temperament than we of the restless, hustling, ambitious West. But there must be a yearning, striving, warring spirit manifesting itself in the East too. There also it is proposed to exercise it by legislation. A friend of the Times has sent in a copy of the St. John, N. B., Globe, in which the announcement is made that Mr. M. E. Keefe, M.P.P. for Halifax, has introduced a bill in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly to make letters patent of the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. It provides first for the registration of conciliation boards, constituted for settling disputes between employers and workmen, or for any association or body authorized by an agreement in writing, made between employers and workmen, for this purpose. Returns shall be furnished to the Provincial Secretary of all proceedings of these boards. An important clause of the bill gives power to the Provincial Secretary, if he thinks fit, where a difference exists between an employer and workmen, to exercise any of the following powers: (a) Inquire into the cause and circumstances of the difference; (b) Take such steps as he may think expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon, or

nominated by the Provincial Secretary, or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference; (c) On the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade, and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or a board of conciliation; (d) On the application of both parties to the difference appoint an arbitrator.

A copy of the settlement arrived at must be filed with the Provincial Secretary. Another clause enables the Provincial Secretary to appoint a person where in any district adequate means do not exist for hearing disputes submitted, to enquire into the conditions there; and he may, if thought proper, establish a conciliation board for that district. The expenses incurred under the act are to be paid out of the provincial revenues. The conciliation rule provides for notice to be given by the association or society of the complaining party to that of the other side, and the reference to the conciliation board shall take place within seven days, and the decision shall be given, if practicable, within the next six working days. The board is to consist of three members nominated by the employers and three by the workmen. Six names are to be submitted from the one side to the other, from which there are to be chosen to act on the board. In case of difference of opinion and failure to agree, the Provincial Secretary is to appoint a person to act as conciliator. The decision of this person shall be final and binding on both parties.

The board of conciliation shall have the power to decide all questions arising between the employer and the workmen, including any questions between one trade and another as regards demarcation of labor or other matters, provided that for the decision of any question involving claim or rights of other sections of the building or other trades a joint conciliation board shall be constituted of the three representatives nominated by each trade involved and by a similar number of representatives of the employer of the building or other trades a joint conciliation board may be specially represented on such board, and so that the number of representatives of the employers and of the workmen on such joint conciliation board shall be equal and so maintained during the sitting.

METERS AGAIN.

Naturally the people who have meters to sell believe that water should be measured out to all consumers. They furnish figures showing the immense reduction in consumption that has been effected wherever meters are installed. Perhaps they do not know the residents of Victoria have been told that all it is hoped to achieve by the installation of meters is a stoppage of waste by a few individuals. In other coast cities this is accomplished by a temporary application of the instrument. San Francisco could not afford to meter the whole of its services. Neither could Denver, whose cities are supplied by private companies, which naturally conduct their affairs in the manner which will yield the fullest returns on the money invested. But then the water works in Victoria are not carried on as a business proposition. They are not expected to earn dividends on the capital invested. If another forty or fifty thousand dollars should be spent in purchasing meters it is quite certain the water rates must be increased to meet the interest and sinking fund. Or perhaps it is intended to secure the money from another source. In any case, it is the aim of the water commissioner to meter every pipe in the city. We have no hesitation in declaring that the aim is a bad one. The commissioner should adjust his sights so as to take in the public aspect of the matter as distinguished from the points of view of the engineer who desires to achieve certain results and the interested parties who have goods to dispose of. We would very much like to hear of a city situated as Victoria is that has adopted the meter system. There is plenty of water in this country. It would be the height of absurdity to spend fifty thousand dollars in providing machinery for the purpose of measuring it out by the gallon to consumers. If it is necessary to increase the supply, spend the fifty thousand for that purpose, and let the people have all they need without stint.

The all-red cable, it is said, will show a considerable deficit as the result of its first term's operations. The depression in Australia is to a large extent responsible for the discrepancy between receipts and expenditures. The showing, all things considered, is held to be very satisfactory. The dull times cannot last. There will soon be a different story to tell.

The London Chronicle hold that the Ontario government has done the right thing in insisting that the charges made by Ganney shall be referred to a judicial commission for investigation and report. This was the method adopted in the celebrated Parnell case, which resulted so disastrously for the prosecution and was followed by the suicide of the informer.

Canon Anger, biographer and editor of Charles Lamb, once uttered this pithy saying: "You may preach like an angel, but if you can whistle on a stick people ignore your preaching and speak of you as 'the man who can whistle on a stick.'" Quartermaster Bailey of the steamer Minnow was disappointed from his berth one night during the voyage to New York. It is supposed that he fell overboard while walking in his sleep.

MORE MEN HAVE JOINED THE UNION

WORK PROCEEDS AS USUAL AT CUMBERLAND

Mr. Dunsmuir Threatens to Close Down Rather Than Submit to Dictation - Ladysmith Situation.

A dispatch from the Cumberland correspondent of the Times says: "The secretary of the newly formed union reports that fifty members were joining this morning. O. Barber, president of the union, was dismissed yesterday for firing a shot without warning. The union took no action in the matter and work proceeds as usual." James Dunsmuir takes quite as determined a stand with respect to the Comox situation as he did in the Extension trouble. His account of the organization proceedings ascribes to outsiders the greatest activity. Jas. Baker, the organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, backed by men outside of employment in the Union, organized it. Men from Nanaimo, he has reasons to believe, assisted in no small degree in this work.

The great majority of his own miners, Mr. Dunsmuir says, do not favor affiliating with the foreign organization. Jas. Baker, however, controlled the meeting and carried his purposes, the steady men of the camp withdrawing from the meeting. As an evidence of the unfair tactics alleged to be employed by Mr. Baker, Mr. Dunsmuir tells of the crushing of the voice of the meeting by a refusal to put an amendment to a motion that they form a union and affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners. The amendment aimed at postponing decisive action to a later date. The amendment was refused to be put to the meeting, and the motion carried after many of his men had withdrawn. Only a few of the miners of the camp have joined the union, he says. It is still as strongly opposed to the Western Federation of Miners as he was when he took his determined stand in the Extension affair. He fears the work of foreign agitators is being prepared and the Union mines also rather than submit to their interference.

At Ladysmith. Ladysmith, April 6.—In Ladysmith the miners are more united than even at the time of the lock-out. No symptom of defection is yet evident. As the work went away at their gardens or in the clearing of their lots the town is "as quiet as Sunday" all the day long. The men do not have their occupations, feel anxious for a return to work, but only a greater sense of the wrongness of affairs by which they are thus in enforced idleness. As an evidence of this is the treatment of many of the men who "check lists" them. They could never obtain employment in any camp where the federation is organized. And as the federation has been organized in the most rapid camp on this western coast, the prospect for "bolters" is a blank one. All, or practically all, the young men have left the town. It is the determination of many of the men with families to go also and to support their dependance families who remain. A "home guard" will keep the fort and the Western Federation from its headquarters.

The men are being strongly backed by the moral support of almost every citizen who has had any extended acquaintance with the drift of affairs here. Perhaps the most striking feature of the men's combination is the almost rabid firmness of the "foreign" element. They are the most utterly uncompromising of all. This is said to arise from the loss of their homes at Ladysmith and the resulting bitterness.

FARMERS' INSULTS.

Meeting Addressed by C. S. Smith and Dr. Tolmie. The Methosin Farmers' Institute held a meeting at East Sooke, March 28th, 35 members were present. C. S. Smith, of Oregon, spoke on diversified farming vs. single crop farming, and was listened to with great attention. Dr. Tolmie's subject was the horse, how to buy and sell. He had the audience's attention throughout. At a meeting held at West Sooke on March 30th, Mr. Smith's subject was "What, Why and How." Dr. Tolmie's subject was "Contagious Disease of Animals." The attendance was very good, seventy-five people being present.

AGAIN AT LIBERTY.

Man Who Escaped From Westminster and Was Captured in Vancouver Regains Freedom. Vancouver, April 9.—Jones, alias Kelly, with Clark, escaped from Westminster last week, and who was recaptured in Vancouver on Monday, escaped from the police station here this morning. He wriggled through two different ventilators, one by twelve inches, and then over a twenty-foot fence.

Quartermaster Bailey of the steamer Minnow was disappointed from his berth one night during the voyage to New York. It is supposed that he fell overboard while walking in his sleep.

DISGUISED CATARRH

A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women—Many Thousand Women Suffer Needlessly From This Cause.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet constantly, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges from the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties, try only to go to bed at night as tired as before.

Mrs. Eva Barthe, 133 East 12th Street, N. Y. City, N. Y., writes—"I suffered for three years with what is generally known as leucorrhoea, in connection with ulceration of the womb. This doctors thought it best to give me a course of treatment, but I objected to go under it. Reading of this well-known remedy, I bought a bottle of it, and I found that it cured me. I changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took three bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, and I found it cured me. I am today in perfect health, and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Barthe.

Miss Louise Mahon, 3 Glen Ballie Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada, writes—"I am the daughter and Secretary of Lady Macdonald's, and I have been suffering from a catarrh of the womb for many years. My health has never been so good as now. About a year ago I was so run down that I had to take to my bed, and became weaker and weaker. I read of Peruna, and I bought a bottle, and I found that it cured me. I am today in perfect health, and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Miss Louise Mahon.

Peruna is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, the digestion made perfect, the dull headache disappears, and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Peruna.

Barbara Alberty, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, Apollonia, W. Va., writes as follows in regard to Peruna: "For years I have suffered with backache and severe pains in the side, and doctored so much that I became discouraged. A school friend told me how well Peruna had benefited her, and I sent out for a bottle, which did more to relieve me than all the other

EVIDENCE WAS NOT STRONG ENOUGH

ESTES CASE WAS DISMISSED ON MONDAY

Magistrate Did Not Feel Justified in Sending Him Up for Trial—Address by Counsel. The case of George Estes, president of the U.B.R.E., charged with attempting to incite the crews of the Charmer and Danube to go out on strike and in this way delay the progress of the King's mails, will not require the deliberations of a jury. Monday afternoon Magistrate Hall decided that there was not sufficient evidence before him to justify a commitment to a higher tribunal and the defendant was thereupon dismissed. This has ended one of the most interesting cases brought before the criminal court for many years, and the only affair of its kind to attract the attention of the public in recent years, if not in the history of the city.

Counsel for the prosecution, E. V. Bodwell, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. Neil, of Vancouver, addressed the court for the greater part of the day. He went exhaustively into the evidence, which he described as overwhelming against the defendant, who, he pointed out, was not charged with personally delaying the progress of the steamers, but with attempting to induce others to do so. The court had to decide whether the evidence was sufficient to show that there was a question of substance for the consideration of a jury. The latter would take note of the fact that the words were uttered by witnesses. Inference would be drawn from the witnesses' demeanor. Counsel referred to the manner in which several had given their evidence, pointing out that they had fenced and evaded questions which would have elicited answers in their opinion detrimental to the case of Estes.

Counsel held that if he had been clearly proved that an attempt had been made to stop the Charmer and Danube. After the meeting in which it was determined to strike, Mr. Bulley went down to the steamer and endeavored to persuade the crew to obtain their ends. They had the right to strike, quitting peacefully. If there were any acts of violence, the law reached them. He quoted several authorities in which it was held that men had the right to strike. As for the strike of the steam-

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plan of campaign undertaken by the strikers whereby they hoped to tie up the C.P.R. He also pointed out that the release of the tug Czar by the defendant's order showed that Estes was the head of the movement. "The men here in Victoria did not want to strike. Bulley made a number of trips to Vancouver to inquire into the situation, and in response to a request to strike, which up to then had been refused, the strike had not knocked anything down; so they wanted it to extend to Victoria. Bulley interviewed Estes in Vancouver. The object was, according to a common sense inference, that the union did not want to strike, and Bulley, after his return, inspired by what he had heard in Vancouver, had called that meeting at which the strike was ordered. It was clearly shown that the seamen's union in Victoria had refused to strike, and pressure was brought to bear on them. In the first place, Bulley had been over, and then C. H. Thomson came from Vancouver, read the riot act to them, and told them what their duty was. The purpose was to tie up the C.P.R. fleet, and Thomson argued to convince them that it was their duty to do what the headquarters association in Vancouver wished to further the strike.

Counsel recited at length the circumstances leading up to the strike of the local steambotmen. Estes and C. H. Thomson came down from Vancouver for the express purpose of inducing them to go out. Mr. Bulley had entered into an agreement with Capt. Thoup stipulating that they wouldn't go out on strike until giving twelve hours' notice. This had tied their hands, and Bulley had shown that he had not the ability to deal with the case. Somebody more persuasive and of more prominence was necessary, so it was decided in Vancouver that Mr. Estes was to come down. He was invited to the private meeting held here. He certainly could not have gained access unless he was invited. He came down to talk, to lead men, and at that meeting he induced them to take the step essential to the success of the U.B.R.E. movement. The witness clearly showed that Estes was the moving spirit and dominating influence.

In reply Mr. Powell, for the defence, showed that the evidence was insufficient to justify a commitment to a higher tribunal and the defendant was thereupon dismissed. This has ended one of the most interesting cases brought before the criminal court for many years, and the only affair of its kind to attract the attention of the public in recent years, if not in the history of the city.

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medicine I have ever taken. I used it faithfully for two weeks and it completely cured me. I have not had any pains since, anywhere, but feel like a new woman. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."—Barbara Alberty.

Mrs. Kate Mann, 800 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada, writes—"I was afflicted with backache and dragging down pains, and often had to go to bed and stay there when I was so busy that I could not be spared. I was therefore a simple goddess to me when Peruna was brought to my notice. Every drop made me feel much better, and I promptly bought a bottle. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."—Mrs. Kate Mann.

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes—"Peruna did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, backache, dizziness and irritability, and life seemed dark indeed. I had used Peruna in our home as a tonic, and was losing sleep and strength. I tried it for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Mrs. Wm. Hetrick, Kennard, Washington County, Neb., writes: "I am fifty-six years old and have not felt so since the Change of Life began ten years ago. I was in misery somewhere most of the time. My back was very weak and my flesh so tender it hurt me to lean against the back of a chair. I had pain under my shoulders, and from one arm to another, and hips. I sometimes wished myself out of this world. Had hot and cold spells, dizziness and trembling of the limbs, and was losing flesh all the time. After following your directions and taking Peruna I now feel like a different person."—Mrs. Wm. Hetrick.

Peruna can be purchased for \$1 per bottle at all first class drug stores. Address Dr. J. C. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

THE SPRING FEELING. Weariness, Lassitude and a Desire to Avoid Exertion. There are few people who have not experienced what is aptly termed the spring feeling. Languor and weariness, loss of appetite, touches of indigestion, pimples and irritation of the skin. They all come with the spring. All these ills are banished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They enrich the blood, brace up the nerves and charm away all spring weariness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic medicine in the world. They make new, rich, red blood; strengthen the system; give energy and vigor; and health bloom on pallid cheeks. Here is proof: Miss Catherine Johnston, Gardner Mines, N. B., says: "I was very much run-down, and so weak that I would frequently have to lie down. My appetite was poor and food distasteful. I often suffered from headaches, and the least exertion left me completely used up. I used a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and since then I am felt like a new person. I do not know of any medicine equal to these pills."

In this climate a tonic is an absolute necessity in spring, and health will be gained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Don't take a substitute or something else said to be "just as good." If in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed free of charge. The price is \$1.00 per box, or six boxes for \$5.00.

The Vancouver Local Council of Women will be represented at the national meeting to be held in Toronto in May, by Mrs. Macaulay and Mrs. McLagan.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATE ON REPLY TO SPEECH FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Moved by Messrs. Hayward and Smith—Leads on Both Sides Speaker.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) At the opening of the sitting of the Legislature yesterday afternoon were read by Rev. J. H. S. Smith the consideration of the reply to the speech from the throne occupying the time.

Mr. H. Hayward, in moving its adoption, said that he would not waste much time following the example set by the speaker in adjourning at the opening of the session. The characteristic of the speech was peace. This was seen in various parts of the provision being made for the industrial affairs and for the settlement of the E. & N. railway land trouble. The consideration of the reply to the speech from the throne occupied the time.

The industrial disorders which had existed in this country were to be deplored. Public opinion was something which neither employer nor employee was to go against. The ventilation of the causes of the troubles between capital and labor was the best means of settling them. It was seen in the adjustment of the dispute between the miners and the owners. The government recognized this principle. The question of removing taxes from the mining industry was agreeable to him, but he also hoped that the government would not be carried away by the interest was the only one which he believed. The farming industry also should be protected against the expropriation of the throne against allusion to the farming industry. He pointed out the danger from having champions scattered all over the continent. The location of farms in scattered situations was a maintenance of the establishment of schools to set them. He would favor an arrangement by which arable tracts could be surveyed and thrown open to settlement. This would be a community might be established, thus making a saving in the expense for schools, roads, etc. He hoped that provision would be made for settling the question of the Small Holdings bill.

Alluding to the railway legislation, he said that with land grants to railways which provision was made that it should be sold to the public, and that the public lands, no injustice could be worked upon anyone. He believed that the question of relations with the federal government was one of the greatest importance. He had sent repeatedly deputations to a federal capital. He believed they would expect that the time was coming when they must do more in this way. He felt they were doing right in peering away at the Dominion government on the line of increased subsidies.

Mr. Smith, in responding to the motion called attention to the benefit which might arise as a result of this conciliatory legislation proposed with respect to the settlement of the troubles between capital and labor. He thought the House would support any legislation alluding to making these work together. He was pleased that the farmers were coming to Ottawa. He could not deny the government, Horticulturists and others were to receive attention. He alluded to the legislation proposed with respect to the mining laws, and the relations with the federal government. Mr. McBride moved the adjournment of the debate.

Premier Prior objected to this. He saw no good reason for it. He could not deny the government, Horticulturists and others were to receive attention. He alluded to the legislation proposed with respect to the mining laws, and the relations with the federal government. Mr. McBride moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. McBride said that the first minister was unfair in this contention. Premier Prior said that any unfairness must be attributed to the opposition. The member from Delta was anxious to proceed with the debate on Thursday.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

DEBATE ON REPLY TO SPEECH FROM THRONE

Moved by Messrs. Hayward and A. W. Smith - Leaders on Both Sides Speak.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

At the opening of the sitting of the Legislature yesterday afternoon prayers were read by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

The consideration of the reply to the speech from the throne occupied the sitting.

W. H. Hayward, in moving its adoption, said that he would not waste much time, following the example set by the minister in adjourning at the opening in order to save time.

The characteristic of the speech was peace. This was seen in various ways in the provision being made for the industrial affairs and for the settlement of the E. & N. railway land troubles.

The industrial disorders which had existed in this country were to be deplored. Public opinion was something which neither employer nor employee wanted to go against.

The speech from the throne contained allusion to the farming industry. He pointed out the danger from having the operations scattered all over the country.

The location of farmers in scattered settlements meant the maintenance of roads and the establishment of schools to serve them. He would favor an arrangement by which tracts could be surveyed and thrown open to settlement in blocks so that a community might be established.

Alluding to the railway legislation he said that with land grants to railways which provision was made that it should be sold to settlers at the same rates as public lands, no injustice could be worked upon anyone.

He believed that the question of the relations with the federal government was of the greatest importance. They had sent repeatedly deputations to the federal capital. He believed they might expect that the federal government would do more than send deputations to Ottawa.

Mr. W. Smith, in seconding the motion, called attention to the benefit which might arise as a result of this conciliatory legislation proposed with respect to the relations between the capital and labor. Labor and capital were closely related, and he thought the House would support any legislation aiming at making these work together.

He was pleased that the question of every description were remembered by the government. Horticulturists and others were to receive attention. He also referred to the legislation proposed with respect to the mining laws.

Mr. R. McBride moved the adjournment of the debate. Premier Prior objected to this. He saw no good reason for it. He could not see what reason the opposition had in asking for an adjournment. It was unnecessary. They had just had an adjournment of two days and would likely have another adjournment over Easter.

Mr. R. McBride thought it was but a usual act of courtesy to adjourn this debate. There was business enough before them without considering this question.

Mr. R. McBride would not consent to an adjournment of it, however. John Oliver pointed out that the Premier should have no objection to allowing the adjournment of the debate in view of the fact that there was plenty of business before the House.

Mr. R. McBride said that the first minister was unfair in his contention. Premier Prior said that any unfairness must be attributed to the opposition. The member from Delta was anxious to proceed with the debate on Thursday.

(No. no." from Mr. Oliver.) He did not propose that the government should be charged with frittering away the time of the Legislature. Mr. R. McBride, in speaking to the question, said the peace alluded to by Mr. Hayward was a very unstable character. The conciliation measures spoken of applied to only those intended to carry a majority over the session for a government which did not possess the confidence of the country.

line. He was sent here to do that, pledged to do it to the city of Victoria. He was in a better position to-day than he was during last session. Why did the Premier not move along the line outlined in that bill and give the member from Esquimalt an opportunity to give him the support which he left the ranks of the opposition to do on the ground that it would benefit his constituency.

Then what had become of the promise to introduce legislation providing for cold storage in the upper country. The Minister of Agriculture surely would do something in this direction as promised. He thought that something should have been forthcoming as to the attitude of the government on the subject of the recommendations of the Provincial Mining Association's convention. Neither the mover nor the seconder referred to that subject. The Premier, he understood, had endorsed the convention to the extent of promising to publish the proceedings of that convention.

Mr. R. McBride said that the government had only promised to assist in this. Mr. McBride, continuing, said the conciliation measure which was outlined, and which consisted largely in the publishing of the evidence, he had reasons to believe from a press letter written by J. C. Brown, the ex-Provincial Secretary, had been inspired by that gentleman. Or if not, it was, he felt sure, the work of the present Provincial Secretary, who had made a careful study of the labor question.

This matter should be carefully considered. The mere publication of the evidence gathered in the Provincial Gazette was not enough. He hoped that when the bill was introduced that it would show that advantage had been taken of the New Zealand legislation. Every one in the province lamented the labor troubles in British Columbia. The question was how to settle these. Strikes were terrible things. Having in view two of these, the C.P.R. trackmen's strike and the Pennsylvania coal strike, he pointed out that in both of these the result of the arbitration had been in favor of the employees. In the light of these recent troubles it was seen that the employer and not the employee was to blame. This should be carefully considered. He hoped soon to see the strike settled at Ladysmith. The opposition had an anxiety to see conditions changed to the mining industry and hoped to see work resumed in the mines.

The seconder of the motion represented the rich constituency of Lillooet. Even if there was not food for thought in the speech prepared by the government, yet he thought the member should have had something to say as to endorsement of the government. The member was in such an embarrassing position that he could not do so. He was a member of the government. He felt sorry for the mover and seconder. Though the mover had lost his railway and the seconder admitted that the government was largely responsible for the trouble, yet they supported this administration.

Going into the history during the recess, Mr. McBride said that the government had gone before the country in this respect. In North Victoria the government was defeated by large majorities. In North Nanaimo the Hon. Provincial Secretary was returned by a large majority. There was a reason for this. Parker Williams, who opposed the Provincial Secretary, represented the Socialist party with some very radical ideas, and hence was defeated. Had Parker Williams followed his advice and given place to a straight opposition candidate the Provincial Secretary would have been defeated.

He attacked the government's attitude last session in depriving the constituency of North Victoria of a representative in order to prepare the constituency for the election of a member favorable to the government. He also reported that the Premier had neglected to attend a conference with the Premier of the Federal government at Ottawa on account of his absence at a banquet in Montreal. No doubt he felt safe in saying, would refer to the result of this conference.

"Not if you can help it," retorted the Premier. Mr. McBride said he and the other members of the opposition were prepared to assist in every way to get benefit from it.

Touching on the taxes upon the mining industry, Mr. McBride referred to that other tax which was necessary and which other interests were taxed also. The lumbering interests had been made to pay a large share. The two per cent. tax was not what hurt British Columbia mining the most. It was rather the flotation of potash mining enterprises. He would favor measures being taken to contract this latter. The influence of such schemes as those of Whittaker Wright had done a great deal of injury. Stable conditions, and prosperity in the province would never be attained until the present government was subjected to the judgment of the people. This government had never been endorsed by the people. There should be an appeal to the country. Whenever the people got a chance to record their judgment they had decided against them.

The Premier had said he had a plea before the Lieut.-Governor to be allowed to go to the country. Premier Prior, objecting, said he had never said so. Mr. McBride said he had understood him to state that at the West Yale election.

Mr. R. McBride congratulated the mover and seconder of the reply to the address. He had not given any reason for the statement that he intended to remove the two per cent. tax. Yet he believed that it would pay the farmers, and all other branches of industry in the province to have the two per cent. tax removed altogether for two years. The country was not ripe for that, however. He hoped to adjust this tax.

The leader of the opposition had a reputation in the country as a speaker. He had not given a good account of himself in this respect. With such a subject as the King's speech he thought they should have expected better. He had devoted the great part of his speech to the account of what took place on the hustings.

No member of the government wished to remain in power if they do not have the confidence of the people. He admitted that his aim and object was to get the Canada Northern railroad for this province. He had not gone back to that. He was able to look after himself as the representative of Victoria and the electorate of this city could look after their interests. He had been elected by them. He might or might not be so elected next time.

"You resigned. That is true that you handed your resignation to the chairman of your committee," asked Mr. McBride.

"It was not accepted," replied the Premier. (Laughter.) Continuing, the Premier said he was not going to fall into the discussion of election promises.

He paid a high compliment to the ability displayed at the convention of the Provincial Mining Association. The government had seen fit to assist them at the outset. The association had appointed a committee to go to the city to endeavor to settle the trouble there. It was a young organization and short of funds. He had, on behalf of the government, promised the necessary funds. The laborers of the committee had been attended with success and amply repaid the country for the money spent.

The conciliation measure to be introduced had been carefully prepared. It was along the lines of one introduced by Sir W. Mullock in the Dominion Parliament, and those found useful in New Zealand.

The leader of the opposition wanted compulsory arbitration. "I do not say so," interjected Mr. McBride. "He said it did not go far enough," said the Premier. The trades unions at the present time were against compulsory measures.

The question of sectionalism should not be introduced into this House. "Is not a member responsible in this House for what he says out of this House?" asked Mr. McBride. "Certainly," replied the Premier, "but I deny saying anything to arouse sectional feeling."

Referring to the belittling of the mission to Ottawa, he said even if the mission had been fruitless, and even if it should be fruitless, was it not the duty of the government to urge their claims before the Federal government? The commission to Ottawa knew that an act had been passed giving this province 50 per cent. of the Chinese head tax. That would come into effect only by order-in-council. The delegation asked not that this 50 per cent. should be given them, but that it should be increased to 75 per cent. Up to the present only 25 per cent. had been paid them.

The question of danger from Japanese immigration was urged upon the Federal government. Premier Laurier, he feared, did not look upon this question in the same light as the representatives of the province did.

The government would re-enact the legislation against Japanese and Chinese which was disallowed last year. Referring to the statement that he had at Spence's Bridge stated that foreshore leases would not be granted, the Premier said he had not made such a statement. He had said that they had not been granted.

While he agreed that wildcatting had worked to the disadvantage of the country, yet labor troubles had been responsible in the second place for retarding prosperity. The government aimed at overcoming this.

Referring to the grants to railways, he brought up the question of the land grants to the Columbia and Western. Conditions were inserted to allow the railway to be built and instead of the road was not so built and the country had lost by it. The government had not seen fit to compel the railroad company to forfeit the subsidies and land grants if the road was not built. On the contrary, last session they found the government proposing to add 900,000 acres of land to their grant and proposing to allow them Yale and Kootenay to do so.

In line with the recommendations of the commissions appointed to inquire into the cause of coal mines disasters, amendments to the Coal Mines Regulations Act would be introduced.

During the year the province was to be visited by several important bodies, the Imperial and the Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers and the Canadian Manufacturing Association. Provision had been made to give these visiting bodies a chance to properly see the province.

It being ten minutes to six John Oliver moved the adjournment of the debate. Premier Prior presented the report of the mineralogist upon the iron deposits of the province, and the report of the commission on the cause of explosions in coal mines.

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C. A. Semlin also protested against this. The Speaker, however, contended that this was the correct proceeding. John Oliver, in resuming the debate, referred to the promised legislation with respect to aid to agriculturists and horticulturists. He made special reference to driving matters which he had introduced and was glad to see that the government was about to deal with it. He hoped that it would be done in a satisfactory way for the welfare of the country.

He inferred from the remarks of the Premier the day previous that the First Minister was going to stand by his former statements with respect to the Canada Northern railway. Comparing it with an interview given the Times by Mr. E. C. Smith, he showed that the member for Southeast Kootenay was of the opinion that the Premier had given up the notion of siding the Canada Northern railway. He would like to know where the Premier stood. He had apparently misled the member for Southeast Kootenay.

Quoting from a speech delivered by the Premier during the election contest, he pointed out that the First Minister had stated that he would give no assistance to the Canada Northern if it stopped at Fort Simpson, but would do it only if it came to Victoria.

The Premier in December had stated that they needed railways and they were going to have them. He had advocated a land grant as well as a cash subsidy. Mr. Oliver had expected in line with this to see some such action outlined by the government.

An opinion had gone forth that the government had abandoned the Canada Northern scheme, yet they had the Premier's statement that such had not taken place. The trend of the address in the by-election in North Victoria was that a general election would result inside of eighteen months, and that it was of interest for Vancouver Island to get assistance before that time, on the ground that the Island would not have as many representatives compared with the Mainland as the House as it had now. The Premier himself represented Mr. Peterson as having large interests on the Mainland, and urged that against him. The Premier clearly raised sectional feeling in the House.

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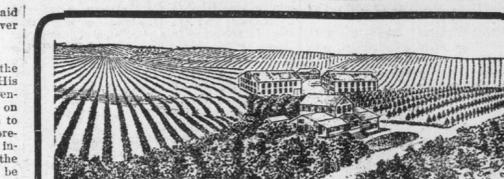
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ther resolved that it would be considered in committee of the whole on Monday next.

First Readings. The following bills were introduced, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House: By Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, a bill intituled "An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts."

By Hon. E. G. Prior, a bill intituled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia." By Hon. J. D. Prentice, bills intituled the "New Westminister Relief Act, 1899, Amendment Act, 1903," "An Act to amend the Dairy and Live Stock Associations Act," "An Act to amend the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Act."

By J. H. Hawthorthwaite, a bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act.'" By A. W. Neill, a bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act, 1898.'" Finances.

Capt. Talbot and R. F. Green moved: "That an order of the House be moved for a return giving an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the province for the half-year ending December 31st, 1902."

In doing so, Capt. Talbot pointed out that serious matters were concerned in this. The province was paying 3 per cent. on the amount in England and 4 per cent. additional to the bank on the same sum as an overdraft. He thought they should have a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past six months.

Hon. Mr. Prentice, in reply, said that it would be found in due time that the expenditure during the past six months had been kept as estimated well within the limits of the revenue. It was impossible to foretell what the revenue would be. That fluctuated. They could estimate the expenditure, but not the revenue. When the returns were made they would find what had been foretold that for the first time since Confederation the expenditure had been kept within the limits of the revenue.

NO UNCERTAINTY ABOUT IT. PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE SPRING SYSTEM CLEANSER AND HEALTH BUILDER MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL. There is nothing doubtful or uncertain about the working and effects of Paine's Compound. It stands supreme as a spring-system cleanser and health builder. It reaches without loss of precious time the cause of sickness and disease in a way that no other remedy can do. Its first and most important mission is the purification of the life stream, increasing its volume and quality. It then strips all the organs that work sluggishly. It restores strength, renews vitality, regulates the kidneys, liver and bowels, and makes people well and strong. For these reasons Paine's Celery Compound as a spring medicine stands far above all other prescriptions and remedies that promise so much and accomplish so little. Mrs. E. Coleman, Burlington, Ont., gives her experience with Paine's Celery Compound as follows: "I am now sixty years of age, and have been ill for nearly twenty years. During my long illness doctors and patent medicines failed to cure me. At the hospital I was told that I was suffering from tumors; and often, no matter how I tried to cheer myself, I felt like putting an end to my life. I heard of your Paine's Celery Compound and immediately commenced to use it, and it has done wonders for me. I feel better than ever before in my life, and my friends are surprised at the wonderful change in my health. Paine's Celery Compound is a grand medicine, and I will always recommend it."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Revenue, Expenditure, Public Debt, and Committee Appointed.

Mr. Oliver moved, seconded by Mr. E. C. Smith. "That a select committee of five members of this House, to-wit: Messrs. Dickie, Mounce, A. W. Smith, Green and McPhillips, be appointed to inquire into all matters relating to the granting, or proposed granting, of a land subsidy to the Columbia & Western Railway Company, with power to summon witnesses, call for papers, documents and records, and the said committee shall report their findings, or finding, and the evidence to the House." In speaking to this, Mr. Oliver explained that suits had been entered against thirteen persons by the railway company to eject them from the land in question. He had substituted the name of Mr. Mounce for that of Mr. Helmecken as the latter was reported to be ill, and unable to perform the duty. Premier Prior said the government had no objection to the appointment of a committee. The government did object

Hand Women

taken. I used it weeks and it completely cured my rheumatism, but feel like a truly thankful for my life."

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to the change of names after notice had been given however.

Mr. Oliver explained that the only change was that of Mr. Helmecken, who was understood to be sick. He was agreeable to the committee as first drafted standing.

Mr. Dickie declined to act, and Mr. Clifford of Cassiar was substituted. The motion carried.

Questions and Answers. Mr. Tatlow asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: Has the government cancelled the reserve which covers the coal and oil lands in Southeast Kootenay? If so, when? If not, is it the intention so to do?

In reply Hon. Mr. Wells said: "There has been no reservation of any lands in Southeast Kootenay cancelled. The cancellation of any reserves has not yet been considered."

Mr. Tatlow asked the Minister of Finance the following questions: 1. What was the overdraft at bank on December 31st, 1902; January 31st, 1903; February 28th, 1903; March 31st, 1903, respectively? 2. What amount of cash was in the treasury, or in the hands of agents, at these dates? 3. What rate of interest is being paid the bank on said overdraft?

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied gave it as follows: "1. December 31st, 1902, account current, \$1,499,436.04; dyking account, \$205,964.53; total, \$1,705,400.57. January 31st, 1903, account current, \$1,400,967.32; dyking account, \$209,253.21; total, \$1,610,220.53. February 28th, 1903, account current, \$881,182.19; dyking account, \$213,084.47; total, \$1,094,266.66. March 31st, 1903, account current, \$1,024,732.07; dyking account, \$220,961.28; total, \$1,245,693.35. Note—On 1st April, 1903, a payment of \$77,600 was made from the proceeds of the loan, thereby reducing the overdraft on that date to \$977,732.07."

"2. December 31st, 1902, cash in agents' hands, \$69,275.07; in treasury, \$8,315.24. January 31st, 1903, cash in agents' hands, \$60,178.29; in treasury, \$11,298.37. February 28th, 1903, cash in agents' hands, \$55,298.96; in treasury, \$12,634.32. March 31st, 1903, returns not received; in treasury, \$31,485.32. "3. Four per cent. per annum."

Mr. Tatlow asked the Minister of Finance: "At what price were the provincial bonds purchased by the trustees for the sinking fund in January, 1901; January, 1902; January, 1903?"

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied: "January, 1901, 92; January, 1902, 92½; January, 1903, 90¼."

Mr. Tatlow asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "Do the government propose extending the benefits of the 'South African War Land Grant Act, 1901,' to persons who have since the passage of that act gone to South Africa in the same capacity as those who went before the passage of the act and are entitled to the benefits thereof?"

Hon. Mr. Wells gave the direct reply: "Yes." (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "1. Was there at any time since September 4th, 1901, any crown grant or grant prepared in favor of the Columbia & Western Railway Company for any lands in blocks 4,503 and 4,504, Southeast Kootenay? 2. If prepared, was the grant or grant signed by the Lieutenant-Governor? 3. Was any grant or grant of any of these lands handed over to the company? 4. Was any grant or grant of any of these lands ever in the possession of the railway company? 5. Was any grant or grant of any of these lands cancelled? 6. Have any crown grant or grants of any of these lands been issued to any person or persons besides the railway company? If so, to whom, and how many acres to each?"

The Chief Commissioner asked the question to stand promising an answer at the next sitting of the House.

In Committee. The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the bill intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."

Mr. Hunter in the chair, and recommended the introduction of the bill, which was read a first time and set down for second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The "Small Holdings Act" followed the same course.

Second Reading. The second reading of "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1900," was carried.

Mr. McBride called attention to other needed amendments to the "Liquor License Act."

Hon. Mr. Eberts promised that other amendments would be introduced later. The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

Smith Curtis, M. P. P., and Joseph Martin, M. P. P., have arrived in the city. Their presence in the House will lend more interest to the proceedings. The attitude of the latter will be watched with considerable interest.

At this afternoon's sitting of the House leave will be asked to introduce bills as follows:

Hon. Mr. McInnes—"An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1900,'" and "An Act for the Prevention of Strikes and Lockouts."

J. H. Hawthornthwaite—"An Act to amend the 'Trades Union Act.'"

R. F. Green—"An Act" to further amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

J. P. Garden—"An Act to amend Chapter 71, cited as the 'Special Survivors Act, 1898.'"

G. H. Hayward—"An Act to amend the 'Medical Act, 1903.'"

R. McBride will move for a return of all orders-in-council, correspondence and papers relating to Deadman Island.

A. W. Neill will move his resolution asking for a return of all correspondence relative to the appointment of a road foreman in Alberni district.

H. D. Helmecken is down on the orders to move for a copy of the judgment delivered by the Privy Council in the Toney Homma case. He also is down to move for correspondence relating to the Alaska Boundary matter.

In addition to questions which have already been published, the following will be asked:

Mr. Garden will ask the Provincial Secretary: "1. Have any further com-

munications taken place between this government and the Dominion government in reference to a resolution of the House of May 3rd, 1901, advocating the removal of the few Indians occupying a reserve on False Creek, within the limits of the city of Vancouver, on fair terms to the Indians interested? 2. If not, will the government again bring the matter to the notice of the authorities at Ottawa, in order to assist the Vancouver representative at Ottawa to gain that which is just?"

Mr. Kidd will ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "1. Have any leases for foreshore been issued by this government up to the present date (6th April, 1903), for the purpose of salmon fishing by traps or otherwise? 2. If so, how many have been issued, to whom, and for what locations?"

Hon. Mr. Prentice has several amendments to propose in committee of the whole on the bill intituled "An Act to Amend the Assessment Act."

A caucus of the government members was held this morning. The government supporters were satisfied with the result. Premier Eberts was in attendance, setting aside any doubts as to his being favorable to the government policy.

Neither Mr. Neill nor E. C. Smith attended the caucus, though members of the government profess they did not expect them to be there.

(From Thursday's Daily.) In the legislature yesterday afternoon the debate was confined largely to a discussion of the question of Oriental legislation. This was in connection with the second reading of a bill intituled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia," introduced by Premier Prior, and a bill intituled "An Act Relating to the Employment on Works Carried Out Under the Franchise Granted by Private Acts," brought in by Hon. W. W. B. McInnes. The legislation contained in that which is disallowed by the Dominion government, which is being re-enacted by the provincial government.

Joseph Martin took occasion during the debate to attack the position taken by supporters of the Dominion government during the Burrard election, that the acts were disallowed for Imperial reasons.

Hon. Mr. McInnes defended the stand taken by members of the Dominion cabinet, contending that enough had appeared to show that this ground was justifiable. In this connection he said that the Imperial reasons introduced by Smith Curtis were the principle enunciated in the act, and urged that it be incorporated in the supply bill as a more efficacious method of having it respected by the Dominion cabinet. This latter part of the motion was voted out of order.

Prayers were read by Rev. J. H. S. Swales. Capt. Tatlow asked that the answer given by the Minister of Finance as to the finances for the last half year be printed. This was agreed to by Hon. Mr. Prentice.

Petitions. The following petitions were laid on the table: By Mr. Mounce, from Claud Elliott and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate "The Kootenay River Railway Company."

By Mr. Stables, from R. L. Paterson and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate "The British Columbia Northern & Mackenzie Valley Railway Company."

By Mr. Dickie, from the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company, for leave to introduce a private bill to amend their Corporate Act.

By Mr. Dickie, from John Irving and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate "The Pacific Northern & Eastern Railway Company."

The following petitions were received: From "The Kootenay Central Railway Company," for a private bill to amend its Corporate Act.

From C. A. Holland and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Railway Company."

From C. H. Polin and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railway Company."

From "The Vernon & Nelson Telephone Company," to amend their Corporate Act.

The petition from Alex. N. Anderson and others, asking for a grant in aid of a road to Langley Prairie and Clover Valley, was ruled out of order.

Committees. The standing committees for the year were named as follows: Private bills and standing orders—Messrs. Helmecken, Dickie, A. W. Smith, Gilmour, McPhillips, Tatlow and Kidd.

Mining—Messrs. A. W. Smith, Stables, Dunsmin, Clifford, Dickie, Rogers, Houston, Hunter, Ellison, Neill, E. C. Smith, Taylor, Green, Munro, Curtis, Paterson, Semlin, Hawthornthwaite, Gifford and Garden.

Railways—Messrs. Hunter, E. C. Smith, Dunsmin, Clifford, Stables, Gilmour, Ellison, Houston, Rogers, Hayward, McPhillips, Fulton, Garden, Green, Munro, Taylor, Gifford and Paterson.

Public accounts—Messrs. Hall, Neill, Mounce, Paterson and Curtis.

Printing—Messrs. Houston, Hayward, Mounce, Semlin and Tatlow.

Agriculture—Messrs. Ellison, Hayward, Neill, A. W. Smith, Kidd, Oliver and Semlin.

Ministerial matters—Messrs. Helmecken, Houston, Hall, Mounce, Oliver, Garden and Munro.

First Readings. The following bills were introduced and read a first time and set down for a second reading at the next sitting: "An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,'" and "An Act for the Prevention of Strikes and Lockouts," by Hon. Mr. McInnes.

"An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,'" by Mr. Green.

H. D. Helmecken is down on the orders to move for a copy of the judgment delivered by the Privy Council in the Toney Homma case. He also is down to move for correspondence relating to the Alaska Boundary matter.

In addition to questions which have already been published, the following will be asked:

Mr. Garden will ask the Provincial Secretary: "1. Have any further com-

"An Act to amend the Medical Act, 1903," by Mr. Hayward.

R. McBride said: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of all orders in council, correspondence and other papers relating to Deadman Island, Burrard Inlet."

Upon the return being presented by Hon. Mr. Wells, Mr. McBride complimented the Chief Commissioner upon the promptitude with which it had been prepared. It involved a lot of work, and was in marked contrast with the delays of last session.

A. E. McPhillips moved, in the absence of Mr. Helmecken: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of a copy of the judgment delivered by the Privy Council in re Toney Homma."

Mr. McPhillips also moved: "That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking for a return of all correspondence between the government of the province of British Columbia, or any member thereof, and the government of the Dominion of Canada, at any number thereof, touching the settlement of the Alaska boundary."

Premier Prior promised to bring down the information the next day.

Questions Answered. Mr. Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Have any applications been received for leasing coal or oil timber land in blocks 4,503 and 4,504, Southeast Kootenay, since the reserve was placed on said blocks? 2. If any applications have been received, how many, and for what acreage? 3. Have any leases been given? 4. If so, how many? 5. To whom have the leases been given, and how many acres to each? 6. Have any crown grant or grants of any of these lands been issued to any person or persons besides the railway company? If so, to whom, and how many acres to each?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows: "1. No applications have been received for leases of coal or oil lands in those blocks since the 1st of January, 1903, 3; no, 4; none; 5, no leases have been given."

Mr. Tatlow asked the Minister of Finance the following questions: 1. Has the whole loan authorized by the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1902," been placed? 2. If not, how much has been placed? 3. At what price, and on what terms, has it been placed? 4. What will the amount realized by the province, after deducting the interest and other expenses? 5. What amount has been received on account of said loan to 31st March, 1903?

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied as follows: "1. Yes; 2, full amount, \$721,000 (\$5,406,850 less \$4,685,850 interest from 1st July, 1902, redeemable in 1911; 4, \$642,045 (\$3,116,828); 5, \$248,670 (\$1,691,163)."

Capt. Tatlow on a question of privilege contended that the questions which he had asked had not been fully answered.

There was apparently a misunderstanding. The question of privilege was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

Mr. Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Was there at any time since September 4th, 1901, any crown grant or grant prepared in favor of the Columbia & Western Railway Company for any lands in blocks 4,503 and 4,504, Southeast Kootenay? 2. If prepared, was the grant or grant signed by the Lieutenant-Governor? 3. Was any grant or grant of any of these lands handed over to the company? 4. Was any grant or grant of any of these lands ever in the possession of the railway company? 5. Was any grant or grant of any of these lands cancelled? 6. Have any crown grant or grants of any of these lands been issued to any person or persons besides the railway company? If so, to whom, and how many acres to each?"

Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows: "1. Yes, but subsequently cancelled. 2. Yes. 3. No. 4. No. 5. Yes. 6. Crown grants have been issued as follows: Kootenay Valleys Co., Ltd., 565 acres, lot 2,347; James A. McDonald, 183 acres, lot 2,344; James A. McDonald, 146 acres, lot 2,345; D. Howard McAlister, 205 acres, lot 2,047; Geo. S. McCarter, Henry C. Parsons, Robert Milligan, 602 acres, lot 3,049; W. Fernie and E. Freeman, 100 acres, lot 3,054; Malcolm McCormick, 262 acres, lot 4,832; Henry A. Kanouse, 430 acres, lot 5,237; Charles H. Levers, 640 acres, lot 5,239; Orson Walker, 640 acres, lot 5,458; Orson W. James, 307 acres, lot 5,455; Samuel Graman, 22 acres, lot 5,813, all crown grants in this district."

Mr. Neill asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Does the reserve placed on all crown lands on Graham Island, by Order in Council of January 10th, 1901, still exist? 2. If so, has the government, in view of the demand for provincial lands and minerals, cancel this reserve?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows: "1. Yes. 2. The matter has not yet been considered."

Immigration. The second reading of "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia," was introduced by the Premier. In moving its second reading he called attention to the fact that this act was the same as that introduced by the government last year. He supposed the member for Vancouver (Capt. Tatlow) would contend that this was his bill.

Capt. Tatlow was glad to see that the government had adopted his measure. J. Hunter said he would oppose the bill. It was a ridiculous position for the legislature to take after its having been disallowed by the Dominion government last year. He had promised the Trades and Labor Council he would oppose this, and he was prepared to do so.

Mr. McPhillips thought the competitor respecting the stand, if the Conservative party were in power at Ottawa legislation would have been enacted to meet the wishes of the province with respect to Oriental immigration.

Mr. Martin referred to an opportunity which that party had had for years to have done something, and which they neglected.

Mr. McBride admitted they were not remiss, but they were now prepared to act.

The debate then drifted along the lines of the relative merits of the Conservative and the Liberal parties at Ottawa on the question.

Smith Curtis argued that there was nothing to show that the government was in earnest, inasmuch as one of the

members of the government was opposed to this act previously. The Premier apparently was unaware of the meaning of the act. He was reported to have understood that it applied to both Chinese and Japanese.

The compact entered into with the Japanese government whereby Japanese immigration was to be restricted was useless. Japs might ship to Honolulu, to San Francisco or to Seattle, and then come to British Columbia. It was, therefore, satisfied that it was within the power of the House to enact such legislation.

In 1900 he was surprised to see a private member (Capt. Tatlow) allowed to introduce this. It was not a proper closure. The members of the House had adopted it themselves when it was a question of public policy. He was glad to see the government last session and this session taking the responsibility. He regretted that the Premier should have introduced this act during the Burrard election. It was then urged that this act was disallowed for Imperial reasons. Senator Templeman, a member of the government, had even gone so far as to say that it was disallowed by the Dominion government. He said that it was not for those reasons that the act was disallowed.

His remedy was to incorporate this measure in the supply bill. Then if that was disallowed at Ottawa the House would have to again meet. He would be willing to meet here without expense to the country to re-pass it in case of its disallowance.

He moved in amendment "that all the words after 'that' be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: 'The House affirms the principle of bill (No. 2) intituled 'An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia,' and expresses its desire that it shall be added to and form a part of the Supply Bill.'"

Hon. Mr. Prentice said there was no Supply Bill at the present time, and that this motion was out of order.

Mr. Curtis urged that it was perfectly in order.

Rossland sought only to kill this bill by this method.

Mr. Hunter, who was occupying the chair at the time, ruled the amendment out of order. The first part of it was in order, but that relating to its forming a part of the Supply Bill was clearly out of order.

He, however, proposed that it be submitted to Mr. Speaker Pooley, who thereupon resumed the chair.

A personal of May on the part of the government followed, after which Speaker Pooley decided that the latter part of the bill was out of order. That could only be moved when the supply bill was before the House.

Smith Curtis wanted the decision in writing, to which the Speaker consented. Mr. Gilmour reverted to Dominion politics, referring to the Conservative government's failure to advance this legislation and Sunday. His speech on the Star, a five-ton craft, is ashore at the mouth of the Jordan river, where she was captured in the surf while attempting to cross the bar at the mouth of the river. The Star is a fishing sloop, one of the mosquito fleet which is usually found anchored in the upper harbor off Turret rock. She was returning to Victoria on Saturday afternoon, when a strong wind which was blowing down the Straits. When off Otter Point the two men aboard decided that they could not come farther in safety. Heading back for Jordan river for shelter, they were overtaken by a heavy sea, which was pitching about on mountainous waves until Sunday morning, when, as stated, they attempted to cross the bar at the mouth of the river, only to find themselves in the midst of foaming, seething waters. The boat capsized, but the sea washed her near to shore and the two unfortunate men were thus enabled to reach the beach. They had considerable difficulty in landing, but at last physically none the worse for their trials.

After securing their boat as best they could one of the men started for Sooke to catch the stage for Victoria. He was trapped nearly all night through heavy rain to the stage driver's house, and on arrival this afternoon lost no time in making preparations for the next morning. The Minister of Justice's reasons were before him. It was safe to say that all the reasons actuating the Dominion government in its attitude respecting Oriental immigration should be made clear. The Minister of Justice's reasons were before him. It was safe to say that all the reasons actuating the Dominion government in its attitude respecting Oriental immigration should be made clear.

He had seen statements ascribed to Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, which clearly showed that Senator Templeman had made a considerable number of remarks which he made.

Mr. McPhillips—"Hear, hear."

Hon. Mr. McInnes continuing, said the reasons urged by the Attorney-General for disallowance was that it was making a bad thing worse. He considered the judicial to the best interest of the country, and that it was regarded as ultra vires.

It would not be wise to pursue this discussion at present, as it would arouse feeling between the two governments, which would not be in the best interests of British Columbia. He was satisfied it was wise legislation, and that was made retroactive and would date back to 1901.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite wanted a little explanation. There was danger that the educational test might interfere with members who had resided for years in this country. This act only applied to new corporations. This was a most objectionable feature. It excluded the C. P. R. and the E. & N. railway, and thus placed new corporations at a disadvantage.

The bill passed its second reading.

Second Readings. Mr. Prentice moved the second reading of the bill intituled "New Westminster Relief Act, 1899," Amendment Act, 1900.

He explained the bill as one to consolidate the indebtedness of the city of New Westminster.

Mr. McPhillips was gratified with the evidence of propriety on the part of the city of New Westminster, as shown in this measure. The indebtedness of the city was to be consolidated in one showing that the financial position of the city was satisfactory. He wanted it put through with all possible haste, as time was of importance in this.

The second reading passed. Bills intituled "An Act to amend the Dairy and Live Stock Association Act" and "An Act to amend the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Act," introduced by Hon. Mr. Prentice, passed their second reading. The bills were referred to the Minister of War, asking to be placed on the retired list owing to the Dreyfus case. In this letter, as read by M. Jaures, General Pelloux said: "Can you longer have confidence either in your subordinate or in chiefs who have made me their dupes and made me work with forged documents?" This was an allusion to the forgery

respecting the land grant of the Columbia & Western Railway Company," was introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-day.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

Sessional Notes. The Inverarity case, upon which Judge Price rendered judgment yesterday, is the immediate cause of the bill to amend the Medical Act, of which Mr. Hayward has given notice. Under the present law, the Council of Physicians and Surgeons have very comprehensive powers in regard to the admission of practitioners to practice in this province. They also have power through a committee of their number to hear complaints against members of the profession, but this power is purely permissive, not obligatory. Mr. Hayward wants this changed so that when a charge is laid against a doctor accompanied by a small fee of say five dollars the council must investigate and report thereon to the government within a certain time. Strong argument for his case is found in the Inverarity case, where a medical man is charged with serious malpractice while intoxicated—charges which the council would not deal with, although Judge Drake now refers very pointedly to their failure to do so.

The table of precedence as interpreted in this province was again a cause of offence on the day of the opening of the House. Rev. W. Lee, Clayton, Rev. Dr. Rowe were invited as representatives of the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies. Rev. Mr. Clay on entering the chamber found his seat to be in the background, while Bishop Clayton, Oren and Perrin, of the Reformed Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches had front seats among the official set.

Mr. Clay declined to accept, and turning left the chamber before the roll call. It was noticed, did not take a seat at all, but remained standing with several other gentlemen throughout the proceedings. The contention of these two clergy is understood to be that Canada having no state church, the precedence should be accorded to bishops is an anomaly, and one which representatives of the two largest denominations in Canada, namely the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, object to. The government officials, on the other hand, hold that if this table is acceptable at Ottawa, they would only be inviting more trouble by departing from it, than by following it out to the letter.

WRECKED SLOOP. Victoria Fishing Craft Turned Over by Surf at Mouth of Jordan.

The Otter Point stage brought to the city Wednesday an Italian who, with a fellow countryman, had a most thrilling experience down the Straits on Saturday and Sunday. His story, the Star, a five-ton craft, is ashore at the mouth of the Jordan river, where she was captured in the surf while attempting to cross the bar at the mouth of the river. The Star is a fishing sloop, one of the mosquito fleet which is usually found anchored in the upper harbor off Turret rock. She was returning to Victoria on Saturday afternoon, when a strong wind which was blowing down the Straits. When off Otter Point the two men aboard decided that they could not come farther in safety. Heading back for Jordan river for shelter, they were overtaken by a heavy sea, which was pitching about on mountainous waves until Sunday morning, when, as stated, they attempted to cross the bar at the mouth of the river, only to find themselves in the midst of foaming, seething waters. The boat capsized, but the sea washed her near to shore and the two unfortunate men were thus enabled to reach the beach. They had considerable difficulty in landing, but at last physically none the worse for their trials.

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respecting the land grant of the Columbia & Western Railway Company," was introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-day.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

Sessional Notes. The Inverarity case, upon which Judge Price rendered judgment yesterday, is the immediate cause of the bill to amend the Medical Act, of which Mr. Hayward has given notice. Under the present law, the Council of Physicians and Surgeons have very comprehensive powers in regard to the admission of practitioners to practice in this province. They also have power through a committee of their number to hear complaints against members of the profession, but this power is purely permissive, not obligatory. Mr. Hayward wants this changed so that when a charge is laid against a doctor accompanied by a small fee of say five dollars the council must investigate and report thereon to the government within a certain time. Strong argument for his case is found in the Inverarity case, where a medical man is charged with serious malpractice while intoxicated—charges which the council would not deal with, although Judge Drake now refers very pointedly to their failure to do so.

The table of precedence as interpreted in this province was again a cause of offence on the day of the opening of the House. Rev. W. Lee, Clayton, Rev. Dr. Rowe were invited as representatives of the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies. Rev. Mr. Clay on entering the chamber found his seat to be in the background, while Bishop Clayton, Oren and Perrin, of the Reformed Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches had front seats among the official set.

Mr. Clay declined to accept, and turning left the chamber before the roll call. It was noticed, did not take a seat at all, but remained standing with several other gentlemen throughout the proceedings. The contention of these two clergy is understood to be that Canada having no state church, the precedence should be accorded to bishops is an anomaly, and one which representatives of the two largest denominations in Canada, namely the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, object to. The government officials, on the other hand, hold that if this table is acceptable at Ottawa, they would only be inviting more trouble by departing from it, than by following it out to the letter.

WRECKED SLOOP. Victoria Fishing Craft Turned Over by Surf at Mouth of Jordan.

The Otter Point stage brought to the city Wednesday an Italian who, with a fellow countryman, had a most thrilling experience down the Straits on Saturday and Sunday. His story, the Star, a five-ton craft, is ashore at the mouth of the Jordan river, where she was captured in the surf while attempting to cross the bar at the mouth of the river. The Star is a fishing sloop, one of the mosquito fleet which is usually found anchored in the upper harbor off Turret rock. She was returning to Victoria on Saturday afternoon, when a strong wind which was blowing down the Straits. When off Otter Point the two men aboard decided that they could not come farther in safety. Heading back for Jordan river for shelter, they were overtaken

OPENED TENDERS FOR WATER METERS

WILL AWAIT REPORT OF THEIR OFFICIAL

Ald. Barnard Hands Out Bouquet to the Chamber of Commerce—Question of Harbor Board.

Tenders for supplying the city with water meters were opened at Monday's meeting of the city council, but the list was so large and varied that the civic legislators referred them to the water commissioner, purchasing agent and finance committee for report. During the discussion on the question of a harbor board for Victoria harbor, Ald. Barnard took occasion to refer to the Chamber of Commerce as an irresponsible body who, he didn't think, should have the right to nominate a member of the harbor board if one was incorporated. The council was overburdened with advice from such organizations. Ald. Yates's motion urging that the Dominion government be asked to incorporate the board was not incorporated.

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H. D. Helmeke, M.P.P., wrote asking if the council had any amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act to recommend. If so he hoped they would be submitted as soon as possible.

Ald. Yates, on behalf of the legislative committee of the council, reported that they had held a meeting and considered a number of amendments to be urged. They had not, however, completed their labors, but would have all in readiness next week. The communication was referred to the committee in charge of amendments.

The Union Publishing Company informed the council that they were ready to commence the work of street numbering at once and would furnish security for proper performance of the undertaking. Laid on the table.

A. A. Book & Co., plate glass insurers, of Vancouver, threatened the city with legal proceedings if they didn't make good the damage caused during the paving of Government street, when a stone broke a plate glass window in the establishment occupied by Jos. Somers. The sum claimed was \$31.95.

Theor. Sorby communicated the following:

Victoria, B. C., April 4th, 1903.
His Worship the Mayor and Council, Victoria, B. C.:

Sir:—In forwarding a copy of the proposed draft act for the incorporation of harbor commissioners, I beg to call your attention to the following facts:

1. The original draft act was prepared during the period between September, 1898, and February, 1900, in conjunction with Messrs. Pooley & Luxton, who acted as solicitors; the various sections were discussed and revised in detail with the Mayor and various parties representing prominent harbor interests.
2. In March, 1899, a copy of this draft act was handed to the Mayor, and at the request of Mr. Earle, M. P., a copy was forwarded to the board of trade, and copies were also sent to the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
3. The whole project was carefully investigated by a special committee and three sub-committees, appointed by the Mayor in council, and, as a result, on the 30th May, 1899, it was "resolved that Mr. Sorby be requested to proceed to Ottawa and lay his scheme for the improvement of Victoria harbor before the government, the expense of the trip to be paid by the city, provided the amount shall not exceed the sum of \$900.
4. This act was fully discussed at Ottawa with our Senators and local members, and with the ministers and engineers of the department of public works and marine and fisheries, and, in conference, revised in part by the board of trade, and copies were also sent to the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
5. On the 27th June I reported to the Mayor that as a result of several consultations with our Senators and members, "it was considered our chances of legislation would be better if we commenced with more limited powers," eliminating any special plan or line of action. And as a result we finally agreed upon and drafted a memorandum to be submitted to the ministers as follows:

- (a) An act to incorporate a board of commissioners, three to be appointed by the government, the Mayor of the city, and one representing the board of trade and shipping interests.
- (b) The commissioners to take up and inquire into the whole question of harbor improvements, to take expert and other evidence and report and submit suggestions to the government.
- (c) An adequate appropriation to meet expenses incidental to the efficient carrying out of the objects and intentions of the act.
- (d) The commissioners to appoint such temporary officers as may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the act.
7. On the 30th June, Senators Macdonald and Templeman, and Messrs. Earle, Bos-tock, Riley and myself attended the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when Senator Macdonald suggested that I should draft a short act in accordance with this memorandum, and the minister undertook to lay the matter before the council on the 2nd July. This he did, and on the 4th July he wrote the saying: "I beg to state that I brought the subject before the council to-day and read your letter. The conclusion was, that, considering the importance of the subject and the proposed legislation and state of public business now before parliament, it would be quite impossible to give the matter the consideration necessary to enable the government to reach any conclusion in time for the passage of a bill this session."
8. The draft act now under consideration is a fair copy of that draft act, including the revision made by the deputy minister of public works; also, substituting the "number of Commissioners" for the "shipping interest" of the original (final) draft act at the meeting of the joint committees on the 6th March) and embodying the resolutions agreed to at that meeting.
9. I would beg to call attention to the

last item of the memorandum laid before this general meeting defining the objects of the proposed board: "The full powers of this act shall not be operative without an order in council," thus limiting the initiatory actions of the board to taking evidence as to the existing conditions and the needs of the port and submitting plans and suggestions to the government as provided under section 20 of the act, the costs in the case being defined by section 3 of the memorandum submitted to the government on the 2nd July, 1899. It was considered better to have an act with ample powers, some of which might be held in abeyance, than to render the commission possibly abortive by reason of some insufficiency of authority.

TIOS. C. SORBY.

This was received and filed without comment.

F. G. Richards complained of the unsightly billboard on the corner of Blanchard and Johnson street and the dangerous condition of the sidewalk caused by the paste used on the board. He asked that it be removed without delay.

Ald. Vincent—Considering we are going to build a library near there that board should come down. I move the matter be referred to the police commissioners.

The police commissioners will have to deal with the subject. Ald. Cameron urged that other billboards be referred to the commissioners' attention.

Beaumont Boggs, secretary of the Agricultural Association, communicated the names of the two members of the executive commission appointed by the association, and asked that the council select their representatives. On suggestion of the Mayor a ballot was taken, resulting in the appointment of Fred Norris and Ald. Yates. Ald. Yates fittingly acknowledged the honor conferred upon him.

W. W. Northcott, returning officer, reported the result of the voting on the Carnegie library site. Received and filed.

The city clerk reported the following:

1. Ald. Vincent—I have the honor to inform you that since the last meeting of the city council the following communications have been received and referred to the city engineer for report, namely:

A. E. Bolton et al again asking that a sidewalk be laid down along George street to the corner of North Pandora street, thence along Pandora street, a distance of 200 feet, and also that the rock be removed on George street.

S. Joyce, re sidewalk and ditch, Duchess street.

Alex. Lemurre, calling attention to the condition of a drain on Cedar Hill road.

This report was received and filed.

The water commissioner and purchasing agent reported the following:

Tenders for supplying 8,000 feet of 4-inch C. I. water pipes received from the following parties:

Per Tom H. Darling, Vancouver	850 25
Victoria Machinery Depot	51 75
Robertson, Godson Co., Vancouver	55 22
The Hinton Electric Co.	59 70
Boyd, Burns & Co., Vancouver	55 89
W. Bonvass	55 94
C. M. Cookson	55 35
J. H. Warner & Co.	55 50
A. Sheret	55 55
J. L. Beckwith	58 95

The lowest tender, that of Mr. Darling, for Scotch pipe, as is that of the Victoria Machinery Depot, the latter requiring ten weeks before making shipment, while Mr. Darling makes no stipulation as to time, beyond what the specification calls for.

The Victoria Machinery Depot have also sent in a tender for pipe in 9 feet lengths at the rate of \$47 per ton; the specification calls for 12 feet lengths, and the difference in length would entail an extra expense of about \$200. Ald. Vincent, in allowing for this it is still the lowest tender, but does not comply with the specification as to lengths. This pipe would be shipped by the next China Mutual steamer, leaving Liverpool on the 28th inst., and would arrive here about the 1st July. The specification calls for delivery in eight weeks.

Ald. Stewart moved that the contract be awarded to the Victoria Machinery Depot. Ald. Kinsman seconded the motion.

Ald. Dinsdale moved that Mr. Darling be awarded the contract. The motion was carried and the Victoria Machinery Depot gets the contract.

Chas. Kent, city treasurer, complained of the way in which the Simmons & Cooker vehicle tax case was hanging fire in the police court. It first came up some time in January and was still undecided.

The city solicitor expressed surprise that this letter was written. He explained that the case had been argued, but it wasn't his fault that the magistrate had not made up his mind. The speaker had not asked for an adjournment.

Ald. Vincent—I moved that he (meaning the magistrate) be asked to get a move on.

Ald. Yates and the Mayor explained that the magistrate was very busy just now with other matters, among them the Estate case.

The communication was received and filed.

The market superintendent reported collections for the month at \$61.80.

John Meston and 40 other residents of North Park street, between Quadra and Cook streets, petitioned for an electric light. The petition was referred to the electric light committee for report.

Tenders for water meters were then opened.

The National Meter Co. of New York quoted figures for three different kinds of meters: Crown meter, with connections \$16.20, without connections \$13.10; Empire meter, with connections \$17.16, without connections \$13.10; Nash meter, with connections \$10.00, without connections \$10.40.

The Worthington Co. of Montreal offered them at \$16.30 each.

A. Mackay & Sons, Victoria, Lambeth meter, \$9.40 each.

Neptome Meter Co., Trenton meter, \$8.90 each.

Standard Meter Co., New York, \$6.60, E.O.B. New York, or \$6.35 delivered at Victoria, the city to pay duty.

Chas. Simons, Vancouver, Keystone meter, \$9 each.

H. Darling, Vancouver, \$3,500 for all or \$10 each.

Wm. Bonvass, \$2,957, \$3,709.50,

\$3,787, \$4,287, \$3,745, \$3,426.50, totals for the 350 meters.

C. G. Henshaw, Vancouver, \$2,940, \$3,745, \$3,780, \$4,292.50, \$6,825, \$3,490, \$3,727.50. These figures are totals for the 350 meters.

J. L. Beckwith, Victoria, \$2,940, total for all meters.

Andrew Sheret, \$8.90, \$8.60, \$8.55, \$8.10, \$13.65, \$13.25, \$9.55, \$9.25 each.

Union Meter Co., \$3,342.50 and \$4,712.50 for the 350 meters.

It was decided to refer these to the water commissioner, purchasing agent and finance committee for report.

Tenders for kalsominizing the Old Men's Home were opened from Jos. Sears \$40, B. A. Lewis \$48. The contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer.

The fire wardens reported that one of the Yates street fire hall horses had been sold for \$150. Another equine unsuitable for the purpose was transferred to the street works. The wardens recommended that two more horses be purchased. One belonging to the Victoria Transfer Co. had been pronounced suitable by the veterinary surgeon. It would cost \$200. Adopted.

The park committee recommended that \$75 be appropriated for improvements to the bear pit. Adopted.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$1,500.73 for the usual purposes of the city. The same committee further recommended the appropriation of \$1,005.85, also \$5,000, the last out of the Sewer Loan By-law. Adopted.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee recommended the following:

1. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report upon the matter of re-arranging the names of certain streets, and the renumbering of all houses within the city.

2. Resolved, That the question of providing a recreation ground in the North Ward be referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen Khzman, Grahame and Dinadale, to investigate and report at an early date.

3. Resolved, That the city engineer be instructed to remove that portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Birdcage Walk which may be necessary to provide for the construction of a street in the subdivision of the Douglas Gardens property, to connect with Birdcage Walk.

4. Resolved, That this committee recommends that the legislative committee include among the proposed amendments to the statute a provision whereby the streets of all sub-divisions of property in the graded and sidewalked before such streets are accepted by the city.

The report was adopted.

Ald. Yates's motion regarding harbor commissioners then came up. The father of it pointed out that the harbor needed improvements, which should be carried out in a systematic manner. The incorporation of a board of harbor commissioners would provide the necessary machinery. He was willing to amend the resolution so as to read "upon lines similar to the acts incorporating the Quebec and Montreal boards."

Ald. Cameron seconded the motion.

Ald. Grahame took exception to the statement that Victoria was the second largest city in the Dominion, which was inaccurate. This superiority was simply a figure not in fact.

Ald. Barnard wanted the resolution to stand over for a week, in order that the subject might be more fully considered. Victoria was not the second city in shipping in Canada. He did not believe the Chamber of Commerce should nominate a member. That body was an irresponsible one, was not incorporated, and, like the Voters' League, was simply a number of citizens gathered together without any plan of action. They may be interested in the city at heart, but he considered that the council was overburdened with advice from such bodies.

Ald. Yates consented to withdraw that part of the resolution referring to Victoria's shipping status among the ports of Canada.

Ald. Barnard wasn't satisfied with this. He still hoped Ald. Yates would let the matter stand for a week. He had some data at his disposal to consult before passing the resolution. The proposition was that the men are paid as well here as anywhere, if not better, and they mean to fight for their contention. President John Meston, of the Master Blacksmiths, stated this morning that in his opinion the men were demanding unjust terms of settlement; that they had offered good inducements for the return of the union men, but that they (the men) would not listen to reason.

One of the union men left the city yesterday evening, but the president states that he intends holding the remainder of the men until a final settlement has been made. Both sides have written to Vancouver, and the matter is being settled by the blacksmiths' strike there. A reply is expected to-night, and it is altogether likely that the advice from Vancouver will have some weight in bringing about a settlement here.

HOLDS INQUIRY IS NOT COMPULSORY

THE JUDGE REFUSED TO GRANT MANDAMUS

Text of Judgment in Application Concerning Charges Preferred Against a Local Practitioner.

As briefly announced in Monday's Times Mr. Justice Drake refused the application for a mandamus to compel the Medical Association to hold an inquiry into charges preferred against a local practitioner. The full text of the judgment is as follows:

The rule nisi was granted in this case upon the facts stated in Mr. Inverarity's affidavit, in which he makes certain definite charges against a medical man for malpractice and want of care and skill owing to intoxication while attending the wife of the complainant, and for cutting up the body of Mrs. Inverarity after death without obtaining the leave of her husband. The charges are sufficiently serious to call for inquiry, but in this application I have to deal with the question, whether or not the remedy asked for, that of a mandamus, is one which the court should grant to compel an inquiry by the committee of the Medical and Surgical Society into the charges made. A mandamus is a prerogative writ issued for the purpose of compelling a subordinate tribunal to do that which the law compels them to do, and which they have neglected or refused to perform. If this tribunal has merely the power given them to do an act which implies the discretion to do it or not, a mandamus will not be granted, as that would be overruling the statute and would in fact be compelling the performance of an act which the legislature has not seen fit to make compulsory. Mr. Justice Drake, in July, 1902, asked the Medical Council to investigate the circumstances detailed by him. To this no answer was given until November 20th, when the council stated that they had referred the matter to the division of the Douglas Gardens property, to connect with Birdcage Walk.

4. Resolved, That this committee recommends that the legislative committee include among the proposed amendments to the statute a provision whereby the streets of all sub-divisions of property in the graded and sidewalked before such streets are accepted by the city.

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IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free—No Money Required. Every man, Woman, Boy or Girl has the Same Opportunity Under Our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health, we make the following most liberal offer:

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you ABSOLUTELY FREE A BEAUTIFUL WATCH AND CHAIN in either Ladies' or Gents' size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a home file offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gents in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and reliable time-keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of these wonderful Toxin Pills. Write once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on it as our authorized agent. Be in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address: DR. ARNOLD MEDICINE CO., Dept. 122, 50 Adelaide street east, Toronto, Ont.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Work May Soon Begin on the Coast End of the V. V. & E. Railway.

A. Guthrie, of St. Paul, is in the city inspecting the work which has been going forward in connection with the Victoria Terminal Railway Company, in which project he holds a controlling interest. He is well satisfied with the progress being made, and expects the line to be in good running order by the 1st of May. On the Mainland and the grading from Port Guichen to Cloverdale has been completed, and the bridges built. Three locomotives are now running on the line carrying supplies.

Work on the line connecting New Westminster and Vancouver is now commenced. Gangs began last week clearing the way, and work will be pushed forward.

On the V. V. & E. line, with which Mr. Guthrie is closely related, work is expected to begin early from the coast end. Pending the settlement of the dispute at the Kootenay end work will continue to be suspended there, but on the coast end it is believed surveying parties will early be placed in the field. The general course of the line is understood to run from near Port Kells through the rich valley to the international line at or near Sumas. From that point it will probably swing farther into Canadian territory, and proceed towards the Hope Mountains. A surveying party under Mr. Kennedy is now in that country prospecting for a line.

Mr. Guthrie will not remain long in the city at this time.

BLACKSMITHS' STRIKE.

It Looks as though the present strike of the blacksmiths is to be a fight to a finish.

The master blacksmiths, at a meeting held last week, decided that they were paying wages that positively could not be increased under any conditions. They claim that the men are paid as well here as anywhere, if not better, and they mean to fight for their contention. President John Meston, of the Master Blacksmiths, stated this morning that in his opinion the men were demanding unjust terms of settlement; that they had offered good inducements for the return of the union men, but that they (the men) would not listen to reason.

One of the union men left the city yesterday evening, but the president states that he intends holding the remainder of the men until a final settlement has been made. Both sides have written to Vancouver, and the matter is being settled by the blacksmiths' strike there. A reply is expected to-night, and it is altogether likely that the advice from Vancouver will have some weight in bringing about a settlement here.

OPPOSITION CAUCUS.

E. C. Smith States His Position and Then Withdraws.

The opposition members held a caucus on Monday at the Dominion hotel. The principal interest attending it was the presence of E. C. Smith, of South-east Kootenay, who made a statement before them of his position, which was similar to that given in the Times on Saturday evening. After doing so he withdrew.

A. W. Neill, of Alberni, was not present at the caucus.

After some little discussion of the situation in general the meeting broke up.

John Oliver, in his speech this afternoon on the debate on the King's Speech, is expected to renew his attack upon the government in connection with the Southeast Kootenay coal lands matter.

Mr. Oliver's Charges.

Upon the House resuming Tuesday John Oliver, in continuing the debate on the speech, charged that in the preamble of a bill introduced last session respecting the Columbia & Western railway the government had deliberately misrepresented matters for the purpose of deceiving the Governor and Legislature. He challenged the government to go before a committee of the House and face the charges. He promised that he would make that such a committee be appointed later on.

A SORE STOMACH AND A SORE TEMPER.

Travel hand-and-hand are the precursors of mental and physical weakness. Nine hundred and ninety-nine times in a hundred food fermenting indigestion is the cause. Dr. Von Sta's Pileapple Tablets keep the stomach sweet—aid digestion—keep the nerve centres well balanced—their nature's panacea—pleasant and harmless. 65 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—88.

Printed in English and devoted to commerce a new daily newspaper is about to be issued in St. Petersburg.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)
Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc. in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear a Speciality. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.
VICTORIA, B. C.
Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

FANCY GREAMERY BUTTER

25c Lb.
Dixie H. Ross & Co.,
Cash Grocers.

J. Piercy & Co.,

Wholesale Dry Goods,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Tyee Copper Co.

SMELTING WORKS
AT LADYSMITH

Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. or Sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

Old Things Made New

Our Furniture Polish, 25c

APPLIED TO OLD FURNITURE BRIGHTENS AND RENEWS.

**CHEMIST,
GYRUS H. BOWES,**
98 Government St., Near Yates St., VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 (sixty) days from date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post marked "M. J. S. W. Corner," thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, containing 160 acres more or less.

MOSESS JOHNSON,
Port Simpson, B. C., January 30th, 1903.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on west side of Work's Canal, and south of mouth of Zumbela Bay, as follows: Commencing at a stake marked "D. A. Roberts N. E. Corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains or thereabouts; thence south along shore line 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north along shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

D. A. ROBERTSON,
Staked 7th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated at head of Works Canal, in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked "H. J. S. W. Corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, containing 160 acres more or less.

F. RUDGE,
April 2nd, 1903.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to carry away timber on section 20, School Reserve, Metchoin District.

March 19th, 1903. C. H. HELGENSEN.

TO INV LAB

Chief Justice Have O

Ottawa, April 11.—

labor troubles in British Columbia of the Supreme court of the Metropolitan Methodist of Senator Templeman had to do so. They will inquire into railway.

TROUBLE WITH STRIKERS

They Drove Back Constab Militia May Be Called Out

Ottawa, April 11.—Reports have received here this morning from Harry Stang that strikers have possession of the bridge leading Hawkesbury lumber mills and back ten county constables who