after gold are often disd. Seekers after health take Sarsaparilla and find it meets

MERICAN MONTE CARLO.

Feb. 14.—Michael McDonald is d of a party of Chlcago people-just purchased Fighting island, s from Detroit and on Canadian just purchased Figuring islamus s from Detroit and on Canadian he purpose of establishing there American Monte Carlo. It is a scheme, with a capitalization of behind it. The island, eight with an area of 2,500 acres, between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 a Doble, of Detroit, through O. y, a real estate man of that city go. Those who are backing Mike intend chartering a line of boats ing them regularly between Chi-Fighting island. The trip takes hours, during that time, it is said, will be lost to give the passenportunity to wager their money.





They are strictly a zetable and do or purce, but h, their gentle action who use them. In vials at 25 cents; Sold everywhere, or set thy mail. RIBE MEDICINE CO. New York Small Dose Small Price

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preign countries. Send sketch, mode ir free advice. MARION & MA-sperts. Temple Building, Montreal

HOLESALE DRY COODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

A SPECIALTY.

PRIA, B.C.

NOTICE.

hereby given that 30 days after stend to apply to the Hon. Chief her of Lands and Works for a nse to cut and remove timber tract of land, situate in Cassia; id more particularly described.

Commencing at a point on the
f Tagish Lake, about a quarter orth of the mouth of the river out of Too-Chi Lake; thence the shore line of the lake south of one and a half miles; thence alf mile; thence north following ties of the shore line (and disom one-half mile) a distance of half miles; thence east one-half out 1,000 acres.

JAMES MUIRHEAD. B.C., January 12th, 1898.

s hereby given that sixty days we, the undersigned, intend to the Chief Commissioner of Lands ks for permission to purchase the unoccupied land situated on ont, Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot dismemencing at a post marked J. kwater, Jas. B. Thompson, K. J. W. Russell, S.E. corner post y chains north, thence forty thence forty chains south, chains east to point of com-

J. A. DRINKWATER.
JAS. B. THOMSON.
K. PETERSON.
J. W. RUSSELL.
B. C., 20th Nov., 1897.

Are Energetic and Strong.

above foolish prejudice against for a good book, write and get ition. The information will cost out hundreds of men in the way money; some of whom are now good things for you, if you are and will work hard.
T. S. LINSCOTT, Toronto.

ED Industrious Men of Character. THE LINSCOTT COMPANY, TORONTO. \$1.50 ANNUM \$1:50

Wictoria Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, FEBURARY 21, 1898

NO. 50.

Battle Ship Maine.

Startling Report From Key West That There Are Evidences of a

Divers Said To Have Discovered a Suspicious Hole in the Wrecked Vessel's Hull.

Messages of Condolence From Europe Pouring in Upon the Washington Authorities.

Havana, Feb. 17.-The excitement engendered by the great disaster which overtook the pattleship Maine and the awful lost the life resultant therefrom, has not about a since the dreadful occurrence.

Speculation is rife as to what caused was the cause of the disaster, while the dispatch to the morning Post from New York says: "President McKinley has long been suspicious of some atrocious foul play, and is reported to have confidential reports in his possession, which, if published, would be an immediate cause of war."

Speculation is rife as to what caused rumors to the effect that evidences of a foul plot have been discovered, it is generally believed that the calamity was caused by an accident.

Olivette, with 62 survivors of the Maine disaster on board, arrived here at 10:10 last night, seven and a half hours from Havana. Twenty are wounded; ten seriousir, one fatally. It was a sad scene at the dock as the stretchers were carried to waiting ambulances by artillery men and he sufferers tenderly placed on seats for to the marine hospital. the sinterest tender, where the conveyance to the marine hospital. Every possible arrangement for the comfort of all who disembarked had been made, and all who could talk praised highly the kindness of the Spanish cials, who furnished wardrobes to the

A Startling Statement. Key West, Fla., Feb. 17.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has been assured from reliable quarters that Captain Sigsbee is under the impression that the warship was blown up by a floating torpedo, and he has, communicated his impressions to Washington, and ing at the same time that the nave epartment should send navals engineers and mechanics to investigate the major of Wales have sent the full of the correspondent of the Associated Press has been assured from reliable quarters that the news of the disaster to the Maine was communicated to Emperor William he cabled direct to President McKinley, expressing his most heartfelt sympathy at the loss of the Maine and so usually brave officers and men.

Trom the Prince and Princes of Wales have sent the full of States empasses:

"The Act of an Enemy." New York, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington dated the 17th

'Captain Sigsbee has telegraphed the naval department, using English cipher, that in his opinion the destruction of the Maine was the act of an enemy. He has requested an immediate investigation, and intimated that the reason he sent the survivors back to Key West was that he feared more trouble." The Washington correspondent of the Herald says he stood on the bridge of the Maine with Contain Singhon a week ago vesterday.

ne stood on the bridge of the Maine with Captain Sigsbee a week ago yesterday, and the captain said to him:

"I don't want to be obliged to take any coal aboard for Havana. It would be a risky experiment. Not that I suspect anyone in authority, but there is such an irresponsible rabble here; and it would be an easy matter to got a country. be an easy matter to get a couple of sticks of dynamite in the coal bunkers without knowing it."

Hole in the Ship's Plates. Key West, Fla., Feb. 17.-The corres ondent here of the Associated Press has just returned on board the Olivette from the scene of the wrecked United States battleship Maine. Divers who have been working about her bottom discovered an eight-inch percussion hole in the plates. admiral Mantorol has summoned Cap-ain Sigsbee to appear before Military idge Poral to make the necessary depo-

ere to-night. Anxiety in Madrid. Madrid, Feb. 17.-Premier Sagasta had an important conference with the minister of marine, Rear-Admiral Bermejo, on ter of marine, Rear-Admiral Bermejo, on the subject of the voyage of the first class armored cruiser Viscaya to the United States. It is said at the ministry of marine that a long telegram in cipher has been sent to the Spanish charge d'Affaires in Washington, Senor Du Bose, directing him to give instructions of a precise character to the commander of the Viscaya as good as the vessel. of the Viscaya as soon as the vessel reaches the American coast "so he may be prepared to avoid all eventualities." It is possible that the charge d'affaires will proceed to New York to deliver the instructions record to the comments of t

structions referred to. That Key West Dispatch.

New York, Feb. 17.—The dispatch from Key West, indicating that evidence of the use of a torpedo boat was discovered the case of the man-of-war Main isaster, was written and sent by Mr. Veatherford, the Associated Press correspondent at Key West, who went to Havana recently and who left the latter city yesterday (Wednesday) 1 o'clock p.m., on the steamer Olivette.

THE A. P. McKinley Keeps Cool. Washington, D.C., Feb. 17.-The Key West bulletin regarding the finding of a nole in the bottom plates of the Maine,

and referring to the work of a torpedo, was sent to the White House by the Associated Press and shown to the president His only comment was that it was the first he had heard of it. The president does not wish to make any state-ment concerning the reports which have ome regarding the disaster, but permit stration had no advices tending to cor firm the Key West report.

The Talk of London. London, Feb. 17.—As the details of the loss of the Maine are published there is renewed marks of sympathy here. They are not only in the newspapers, but are to be heard on all sides. Many diplo-

Much Specul as to What Caused the Terris applosion on the Batters Maine.

Batters Maine.

mats, including the Spanish ambassador, called at the United States embassy, and the first lord of the British admiralty, Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, requested Mr. White, secretary of the United States embassy, to express the admiralty's and his own personal sympathy with the United States government and the Unit-

ed States navy.

The provincial morning newspapers make comments similar to those of the London morning papers, while the London morning papers whi don afternoon papers again devote much space to the disaster.

The Pall Mall Gazette, alluding to the

bravery of the American officers says:

"Capt, Sigsbee for one behaved with
a splendid contempt of danger worthy
the best traditions of the American

Based chiefly on two special cables appearing this morning, the Daily Chronicle and morning Post discuss the treachery theory to-day.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Washington said that Mr. Roosevelt and other burson chiefs as well as convenient. other bureau chiefs, as well as congress, were absolutely certain that treachery was the cause of the disaster, while the

Expressions of Sympathy.

"To the United States Ambassador: "Pray accept my most sincere symcaused by an accident.

Survivors at Key West.

Key West, Fla. Feb. 17.—The steamer

Survivors at Key West.

"(Signed.)
"DUKE OF CONNAUGHT." Mr. Henry White, secretary of the

follows this morning:

"I beg to express to Your Royal Highness my most cordial thanks for the telegram of sympathy of Your Highness with my country in the loss of the follows this morning: Maine under such appalling circumstances. I at once cabled your message my government. The ambassador is

"HENRY WHITE." Message From Emperor William. Berlin, Feb. 16.-Immediately after the news of the disaster to the Maine was communicated to Emperor William he cabled direct to President McKinley, expressing his most heartfelt sympathy at the loss of the Maine and so many brave officers and men.

ge to the United States embassy: "The Prince and Princess of Wales request the charge d'affaires to convey to the Princes and Secretary of the Navy an expression of their horror at the ter-rible accident which happened to the

Maine and their profound sympathy with them and the whole American nation at Spain's Noble Seatiments.

Madrid, Feb. 17.—El Liberal to-day, referring to the loss of the ship Maine, says:
"Such a catastrophe to humanity "Such a catastrophe to humanity claims sympathy and the rancours of peliticians are silent. Every great calamity brings home to the two peoples, divided though they may be by animisity and rivalry, the fact that they belong to one great fomily. Our noble hearted nation now forbears to think of its differences with the United States. To-morrow it will return to a defense of its rights against all. But for to-day it feels only sincere and loy-

of this frightful disaster may we associate with our expressions of sincere, and genuine sorrow, a warm eulogy for the crew of the Alfonzo XII."

Will McKinley Stand Firm? London, Feb. 17 .- The St. James Gazette says the conduct of McKinley in the De Lome incident shows he is not seeking a quarrel and is "unwilling to allow his hand to be forced by the firebrands in the senate."
Continuing, the St. James Gazette

says:
"Yet, the president of the United States though very powerful, may be driven on against his will."

Queen Regent Visibly Affected. Madrid, Feb. 17.—The disaster to the United States battleship Maine is sincerely lamented by the press and public here, especially by the Spanish officials, whose regret is mingled with apprehensions between the context of the cont American hostility.

The Queen Regent is visibly affected, but pleased with the friendly conduct of the Spanish sailors and authorities of

General Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister, is receiving private as well as official expressions of sym-

sion of opinion.

The navy department received a dispatch this morning from Admiral Sicard, commander of the Atlantic squadron, giving details of the court of inquiry to investigate the Maine disaster.

The Associated Press dispatch from Key West that disaster had discovered a

The Stock Exchange Affected

London, Feb. 17.—Operations on the stock exchange to-day were undecided. A tighter money market as well as the Maine disaster, tended to check business. Spanish securities are firmer than before the news that the destruction of the Maine was the result of a pure secident.

Strangers Visited the Ship.

New York, Feb. 17.—The Evening World has received from Sylvester Scovelle, its correspondent at Havana, the sign of the Spanish steamers to an inquiry as to the strangers was going ashore, there was another terrible explosion. At that time boats from the Spanish steamers Colon and Mexico were taking the wound-discovered taking the mid-ships section of the ship. Many of the crew, who were below at the time of the explosion, were unable to escape, and those who succeeded in reaching the upper decks saved their lives with great difficulty with the assistance of the officers and men on watch.

At two o'clock in the morning, while the correspondent of the Associated Press was going ashore, there was another terrible explosion. At that time boats from the Spanish steamers Colon and Mexico were taking the wound-

New York, Feb 17.—The Evening World has received from Sylvester Scovell, its correspondent at Havana, the following reply to an inquiry as to whether strangers were allowed on the Maine the day of the disaster:

"Yes; visitors were on the Maine all afternoon on the day of the explosion. A bomb might have been deposited neather magazine, as I have already cabled. Cables are much delayed here."

The dispatch bears the date of today.

The Discovery of the Hole. The Discovery of the Hole.

New York, Feb. 17.—One of the regular staff of correspondents at Key West cables from there at 11:35 o'clock this morning that the reports of the finding of a hole in the hull of the Maine, evidently caused by a torpedo, was sent from Havana just before the Olivette sailed, and from its source is regarded as reliable; but it cannot be verified owing to a strict censorship at Havana. The report is not verified by the officers of the Maine who arrived at Key West from Havana. from Havana.

Details of the Disaster. Havana, Feb. 16.-It is learned that the battleship Maine, at the time of the accident was at anchor about 500 yards from the arsenal and about 200 yards from the floating dock. Her steel upper deck forward was completely lifted and turned over on her starboard side. None of the big guns in the turrets are visible. She is slightly listed to port and all forward of her massive cranes for unloading ships boats has completely disappeared. The big funnels lie flat upon the twisted and gharled iron braces and peices of stead dock. From the funnels of the steel deck. From the funnels aft the ship seems to be intact. She has settled until the water had covered the top of

light and one rapid firing gun look over the water just below it. It is reported that the disaster was due to the explosion of the boiler of the dynamo machine on board the Maine. The first explosion is said to have been

The first explosion is said to have been caused by over six hundred pounds of gun cotton, and the subsequent explosion is alleged to have been caused by shells and cartridges.

All the navy fire brigade and the navy officers were immediately ordered on duty. Stretchers for those of the wounded were sent to the scene by the fire brigade, and the headquarters of the Red Cross Society was called upon to send four stretchers, and men were sent to patrol the scene of the disaster and pick up the dead and wounded. The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., which was anchored near to the Maine, lowered her

anchored near to the Maine, lowered her boats and saved 37 of the crew of the Maine. defense of its rights against all. But for to-day it feels only sincere and loyal compassion for this immense misfortune. Happy indeed, were the Spaniards, who by saving the lives of the crew of the Maine or risking their own that they were thus enabled to prove the noble sentiments of all Spaniards and traditions of Spain."

In conclusion, El Liberal says:

"We do not know what may happen to-morrow. We are prepared for any event. But to-day let us pass the sword, which we have been forced to keep drawn, to the left hand; and let us stretch out the right hand, not to those who insult us, but to those who weep."

The Imparcial says. In the presence of this frightful disaster may we as-Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Maine was half undressed at 9 o'clock, and was waiting in his cabin next to that

of the officers saved were dining on board of the Ward line steamer City of Washington. The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, which for some time after the explosion was in great peril, was anchored at a greater distance from the burning warship. She lowered her boats and took part in the work of rescue.

The first of the American sailors to reach the wharf were swimming. Three sailors who escaped fell senseless just as they reached a place of safety.

One of the Maine's officers, who is being cared for at the sanitary headquarters is seriously wounded. He is very young and is believed to have been

the officer on guard at the time of the disaster. He is said to have asked for a priest to make his confession.

Some of the wreckage of the Maine fell on board the City of Washington and knocked two holes in her deck. The chaplain, Rev. J. P. Chadwick, went on board the Alfonso XII in order to ad-

minister to the wounded. A Spanish naval officer says that Captain Sigsbee was the last man to abandon the sinking ship and he remained alongside the wreck as long as it was possible to do anything in the way of

Survivors Interviewed.

Survivors Interviewed.

Survivors Interviewed.

Captain Sigsbee, interviewed this evening by the correspondent of the Associated Press with reference to the cause of the explosion, said: "I cannot yet determine the cause, but competent investigation will decide whether the explosion was produced from an interior or exterior cause. I cannot say anything until after such investigation has been made. I will not and cannot conscient onclose that there is no such thing as a percussion hole in the bottom of the Maine, Secretary I ong says there is no such thing as a percussion hole; that there is no 8 inch torpedo, but that there is no 8 inch torpedo, but that there is no 8 inch torpedo, but that there is no other way by which the hole could be accounted for. Of course, it is possible that a shell exploding inside the ship pierced a hole in the outer skin, but that would be readily revealed by the character of Survivors Interviewed.

the angle, and whether or not the skin was bulged in or out around the puncture. It is more than likely that if there is a hole at all that it is simply an outlet of one of the numerous pieces from the inside of the Maine.

Secretary Long positively denied that Captain Sigsbee in any suppressed telegram, expressed the opinion that a torpedo caused the disaster, or whether it came from an external cause, The captain said he could not venture an expression of opinion.

The navy department received a dispatch this morning from Admiral Sicard, commander of the Atlantic squadron, giving details of the court of inquiry to investigate the Maine disasting and saving lives, but the Maine settled quickly on the bottom of the harbor, only her upper works remaining above water. A number of boats from the Spanish quiry to investigate the Maine disasting Alfonso XII, and those from the World's and warship Alfonso XII, and those from the World's and warship Alfonso XII, and those from the World's Alfonso XII, and those from the World's Alfonso XII, and those from the World's Alfonso XII. and those from the World's Alfonso XII, and those from the World's Alfonso XII, and those from the World's Alfonso XII, and those from the World's Alfonso XII and those from the W warship Alfonso XII. and those from the Ward line steamer City of Washington, The Associated Press dispatch from Key West that divers had discovered a hole in the bottom of the Maine was the first intelligence of any character that reached the White House this morning from the scene of the wreck.

The Stock Exchange Affected.

London, Feb. 17.—Operations on the stock exchange to day were undecided. A tighter money market as well as the Maine disaster, tended to check busi-crew, who were below at the time of the explosion, were unable to escape, and

ed men ashore after having saved them from the water. Among the wounded was James Rowe, ship's cook. He said: "I turned in at eight o'clock and all was quiet. The next I remember I felt myself turning next I remember I felt myself turning over and over and falling heavily upon the deck through a mass of smoke. I got on my feet and worked my way on deck. When I got there the superstructure deck was dipping under water and I jumped overboard to keep from being drowned. I was picked up by a boat from the Spanish man-of-war. With me were Daniel Cronin, a landsman; Charles Berryman, boatswain's mate; Albert John, seaman, and John Bloomer, a John, seaman, and John Bloomer, a landsman. The whole bow was blown out of the ship. The last I saw of her, her bow was under and her stern stick-

The water rushed over them and they were crushed and drowned, but not mangled. The officers on deck narrowly escaped. From the officer's mess they had to climb through water and wreck-age waist deep. The ladder from the af-ter torpedo compartment was jammed with men struggling for life. All agree that a double explosion occurred from the natural result of an under-water ex-

The account of the passengers on the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which was lying 300 yards from the Maine, bears out the foregoing statement. Brass pipe, angle iron, etc., fell in showers on the decks of the City of Washington, as injuring two hosts that Washington, so injuring two boats that when lowered they were useless. Out of the dense smoke came anguished cries for help. Simultaneously with the ces-sation of the falling fragments, searchlights were thrown on the wreck and its load of agony. Spanish boats from the shore joined those of the City of Washington alongside at once.

Excitement at Washington. Washington, Feb. 16.—Naturally the news of the wrecking of the hattleship Maine in Havana harbor created intense excitement in this city. The first news of the disaster was received at an early hour this morning in a telegram from Captain Sigsbee, commander of the

The orders for the lighthouse tender were at once sent to Key West in plain language, thus avoiding the delay that would have arisen from the use of

The president and several of his cabi net associates had an extended conference about noon. It was not a cabinet meeting as no notices had been sent. The disaster to the Maine was the only topic considered. About noon the cabinet officers came from the president's office. One of them stated that the president had given disasters that all in dent had given directions that all in-formation should be given to the public, He stated that a private dispatch to Secretary Long signed Rea, stated that the loss was over 270, but this was not official, and Mr. Long considered the estimate too high.

Two members of the cabinet, who spent some time with the president, stated that averything so far received.

stated that everything so far received showed that the loss of the Maine was due to an accident.

Best Ship in the Navy.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Maine was loked upon as one of the best ships in the navy. She was a battleship of the second class and swift, having many the second class and swift, having many times made 17% knots. She had vertical turrets and two military masts. Her armament was composed of four 10 inch breach-losding guns in her battery and seven 6 pounder and eight 1 pounder rapid firing guns and four gattings in her secondary battery, together with four torpedo tubes. Captain Sigsbee was one of the most capable officers in the navy. He was selected to take the Maine to Havana because of the great confidence the navy department has in confidence the navy department has in his ability to cope with any crisis. The Maine cost the government between two millions and a half and three millions of dollars, and had a crew of 354 offi-

Mr. F. C. Helbig, a prominent druggist of Lynchville, Va., says: "One of our citizens was cured of rheumatism of two years' standing by one bottle of Chamber-lain's Pain Balm. This liniment is famous for its cures of rheumatism; thousands have been delighted with the prompt For sale by Henderson Bros, wholesale

WILLARD DEAD

President of the World's and National W. C. T. U. Succumbs to an Attack of Influenza.

Remarkable Career of a Remarkable Woman, Who Will Be Mourned. the World Over.

New York, Feb. 18.-Miss Frances Willard, president of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Union, who had been suffering from an attack of influenza with gastric complications, died shortly after midnight last night at the Hotel Empire, this city. At the bedside of Miss Willard at the time of her death were her nieces, Mrs.

Baldwin, Mrs. L. M. M. Stevens, vice-president of the W.C.T.U., Miss Anna M. Gordon, who was Miss Willard's secretary, and Dr. Alfred K. Hill. Miss Willard had been ill about three weeks. She had the best medical care and treatment that could be given, but

in spite of all efforts grew worse gradually, until her demise last night.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born at Churchville, N. Y., September 28th, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanton, Ill., in 1859, became professor of natural science there in 1863, and was principal of the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary in 1866-767. The following two years she spent in foreign traval civing part of the time to study travel, giving part of the time to study in Paris and contributing to periodicals. In 1871 and up to 1874 she was professor of aesthetics at the Northwestern Unior aesthetics at the Northwestern University and dean of the Women's College, where she developed her system of self-government, which has been adopted by other educators. Miss Willard left the profession in 1874 to identify herself with the W.C.T.U. On the death of her treather Oliver A. Willard in 1870 above pace in her little magazine where they kept the gun cotton for torpedoes. Her big-magazine could not have exploded or there would not be enough left of her to make toothpicks.

A Stupendous Shock,

New York, Feb. 16.—A special cable to the Evening World from Havana says the officers of the Maine state that the explosion was in the central magazine, and the Maine was says the officers of the Maine state that the watch.

London, Feb. 18.—The afternoon newspapers to-day make sympathetic references to the death of Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the W.C.T.U. of the world, who died last night at New York. All agree that Miss Willard's death will be a serious blow to the said. says the officers of the Maine state that the explosion was in the central magazine, and the Maine was raised out of the water and then went partially to pieces. It continues:

"The surgeon was talking in the ward room at the time of the explosion. Then came the stupendous shock. All the officers below rushed on deck, but could get no further forward than the middle substructure on deck. Only a very few of the jackies ever got from below.

The water rushed over them and they

The Canadian Pacific Railway Throws Down the Gauntlet to Its American Rivals.

Greatest Bate War on Fares to the

First class tickets which sell for \$70 will in future sell for \$40, a reduction of almost 50 per cent. The Canadian Pacific is confident that on

these figures it will get the best of the fight. The Canadian Pacific rallway has thrown down the gauntlet to the American transcontinental lines, and the greatest passenger rate war on business to Pacific coast points

ever known is in full swing. for second class before from other parts of Canada and points in New England

NEWS FROM DAWSON. No Danger of Starvation-Condition of

the Trail. Otawa, Feb. 18.—Dr. Savage with seven others left Dawson on the 26th of December and arrived at Skagway on January 27th. They met the government courier, Piche, carrying dispatches to Dawson, about five days' journey this side of that place. Dr. Savage thinks that the people at Dawson will pull through all right if provisions are sent down by the first opening of the river. The trail on the ice is good from Dawson to Selkirk. From Selkirk to Thirty Mile the ice is rough, but on the lakes it is good. The Mounted Police treated the party well.

A DEMONSTRATION ENABED

A DEMONSTRATION FEARED. Precautions Taken to Prevent an Outbreak
When the Vizcaya Arrives at
New York.

New York, Feb. 18.—Every policeman in this city is on duty fo-day. It was learned at police headquarters this morning that last night Chief McCullagh caused an order to be sent to all police captains to notify them to report back to their precincts immediately after supper and there remain in reserve until further orders. No reason was given for these orders, but the talk, unofficially, about police headquarters is that this action is simply an extra precaution to prevent any possible outbreak when the Spanish war ship Viscaya arrives. The Viscaya, had not been signted up to the time that this dispatch had been sent.

Royal makes the food pure,

FOR CORBIN

Influential Contingent of British Col umbians at Ottawa in the Interest of a Boundary Railway.

Mr. Haggart Advocates the Building a Yukon Railway from Pyramid Harbor.

Ottawa, Feb. 18 .- E. V. Bodwell, Vietoria; D. C. Corbin, Spok je; Duncan Ross, editor of the Boundary Creek Times, and Richard Armstrong, are in the city in connection with the bill which is now before parliament for a charter for a branch railway from the Spokane Falls & Northern railway company's Kootenay line to Boundary district. The company are not applicants for subside; all that they want is a charter. Mr. Haggart advocated to-day the

building of the Yukon road from Pyramid Harbor by the Dalton trail and op-posed the Stikine route. messrs. Haggart, Fisher, Osler and Bertram were the speakers yesterday on the Yukon bill. Mr. Fisher announced an important modification of the contract. As regards the selections of subside lands one sub-section allowed a departure from subsection allowed a departure from subsection allowed a departure from subsection miles square to the contractors. This sub-section provided that the contractors might prolong fisher selections of blocks continuously safety. selections of blocks continuously twelve miles at right angles on each side of their base line. This would give the contractors power to select as many un-broken strips of 24 miles by three as the wanted. Mr. Fisher announced that this subclause would be changed so that the government would have alternate blocks on the cross sections as else-

where.
To-morrow's official gazette will Pacific Coast Ever Known
Now On.

Now On.

Montreal, Feb. 18.—The rate dispute between transcontinental railway lines has resulted in an open declaration of war on the part of the Canadian Pacific.

It was announced from the head offices to-day that rates from points east to the coast have been cut in two for second class tickets. The second class rate was \$60 and the cut rate which will apply in the future is \$30.

First class tickets which sell for \$70 will

Mr. Bostock introduced a bill to-day to incorporate the Kettle River Valley Kall way Company. It was read a first time. Col. Prior and Senator Macdonal waited on the public works department in regard to Mr. Sorby's harbor improvement scheme. Mr. Coste, the chief engineer, considers the scheme perfectly feasible and the best from an engineering point he has ever had placed before him. Probably a bill will be introduced in the house this session.

The marine and fisheries department of the best lights will be seeded discounted.

ever known is in full swing.

To morrow people going to Klondike will be able to buy a ticket from Montreal to Vancouver or other points on the Pacific coast for \$40 first class, or \$30 second class; whereas it cost \$70 for first class and \$60 for second class before from other parts ton representative that at the very time he is seeking concessions from Cumada, the American congress is engaged in passing legislation detrimental to Canadian interests. Mr. Lewis threw out the suggestion that if the States gave bonding privilege at Warrend ing privileges at Wrangel to Canada the Dominion government might recip

export duty. If anything is done will apply only to nickel ore.

Mr. Bostock presented the petition the Columbia & Western railway company, signed by Mr. Heinze as president for a Dominion charter.

Yonge Street Fire Hall. Toronto. March 16th, 1887. Gentlemen, I have used Dr. Chaste Kidney-Liver Pills for biliousness and constipation, and have proved them to be the best I have ever used-will not

nothing else as long as they are obtainable.—Remaining yours respectfully.

E. C. SWEETMAN. You hardly realize that it is medicing when taking Carter's Little Liver Fin they are very small; no bad effects; a troubles from torpid liver are relieved their use.

STORY TO A THE WAY WAS TO BE STORY OF THE

THE MAINE.

From the beginning of naval history experience in handling ships of war has been gained at fearful cost. It took the Romans a long time to perfect the fleet which, under the Consul, C. Duilias, shattered the sea power of Carthage-It cost Rome hundreds of ships, countless numbers of brave sailors and vast treasure to get that mastery of the sea which afterwards added so much to her power on land. The sea power of Spain and Holland was won by awful sacrifices, and Mr. Kipling in one of his best poems has told how the British command of the sea was gained and is keptby appalling blood sacrifices. The United States is endeavoring to build up a strong navy and to make a brave showing on the high seas with her armaments. Disaster, it may truly be said, fleet" from the first. Rascally con- eral expenses of members slain "while tractors, ill-trained mechanics, hasty scampish work, hurry and confusion have almost always doomed the new-launched ships to uselessness or destruction. The Americans have been paying dearly for their ambition to become a sea power, but all that has happened dwindles into insignificance before the awful catastrophe to the battleship Maine on Tuesday evening in the harbor of Havana. With their usual rashness, and without waiting for fuller information than the first bare announcement, the incendiary portion of the American press at once de clared that it was the work of hidden foes and clamored for vengeance; but as those papers have cried "wolf" until even the American children pay not the slightest heed to their exchanatory frenzies, it is best to ignore them utterly in the matter. The evidence at present forward is too slender to form any guide as to the probable cause of the explosion, but the cooler headed believe that it was due to some chemical changes in the gun cotton stored in the smøller magazines. Gun cotton, like most of the high explosives, is a most treacherous compound; and as on American warships that extreme caution, regularity and precision observed at all times upon British war vessels do not always obtain, no doubt the accident was due to somebody's carelessness or forgetfulness. When the divers have made a thorough examination of the hull and determined in what direction the plates are bent-outwards or inwards-it will be time enough to discuss the foul play theory. The accident is the worst in naval history since the loss of H. M. S. Victoria off Tripoli, although the mercantile marine show since that date worse than either so far as loss of life is concerned; namely, the foundering of the Elbe and and Drummond Castle.

BLOOD AND THUNDER.

Some weeks ago we ventured the prediction that lively times were going to be witnessed during the current session of the provincial legislature. The prediction has been fulfilled rather more quickly than we had expected, and if yesterday's scenes and speeches are to be taken ed from a pugilist disappointed at the the Chinese as in any way alike. What Hon. Mr. Pooley said was this:

"If he (Mr. Cotton) were to make use expression (decoy duck) he had outside of the House, he would reply in a manner which the member for Vancouver would understand.'

There is no mystery surrounding that. What it means is this: Hon. Mr. Pooley had never studied the question would confessed himself totally unable to frame | declare that the Japanese are less intell a reply in language that would be per- gent than our own workmen. Anoth mitted inside the House, and that the member for Vancouver could understand, the morning of her progress. It is no but that he could reply to him in such a fifty years since she laid aside the bur manner outside the House; namely, with hands and feet instead of with brain and tongue. In other words, were Mr. Cotton to say to Hon. Mr. Pooley outside the house, "decoy duck," the minister, being a large, able-bodied, and, we believe, somewhat choleric, gentleman, would thereupon smash the member for Vancouver with his fists; crush his nose, blacken his eye, knock his teeth down his throat, hammer and batter with tremendous fury, knock him down, jump upon him, stave in several of his ribs, and leave him a bleeding wreck, but thoroughly understanding the kind of reply which Hon. Mr. Pooley confesses himself best able to make to charges preferred against him.

We have elaborated the details for the express purpose of bringing home to the people of the province just exactly what was conveyed in Hon. Mr. Pooley's threat, and to let the people of this province see what kind of gentlemen compose the cabinet. The argument of the fist, then, is Hon. Mr. Pooley's best argument; and he thinks hon, members who get a mauling from his fists will understand what he means much better than if he set his brains to work and attempted to govern his somewhat "bluggy" passions in order to frame a reply in parliamentary language. Well, that is rather a bloody style of argument for this time and place, and no doubt if Hon. Mr. Pooley attempts to carry it out the police officers will have something to offer as a

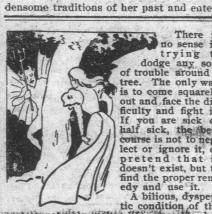
contribution to the discussion. If Hon. Mr. Pooley thinks by displaying his warlike spirit in the House that he is going to intimidate the members of the opposition and so prevent free discussion he is laboring under a cur ous misconception of his powers and a still more curious misapprehension of how much of his nonsense the opposition are likely to put up with. It is simply brutal to use threats of violence to an opponent in debate; it is disgraceful that any member cabinet should atter such language in the House. One could imagine Corbett, the notorious pugilist, shouting to

the equally disreputable Fitzsimmons, 'If you dare say that out in the alley, Fitz, I'll reply to you in a way you'll understand," but it is hard to imagine a minister of the crown using such prizering coarseness to a member of the opposition under any circumstances whatsoever. Mr. Cotton's reply to Hon. Mr. Pooley's threat was that which any man of spirit might be expected to make, and his subsequent remarks upon the conduct of the ministers left the honors of the discussion easily on his side.

It is, perhaps, as well, seeing the heated and agitated state in which the exposed ministers were at the time, that Mr. Cotton d'd not scarify them too severely with his satire, or the upshot might have borne a close resemblance to the scenes in the Austrian Reichsrath a few weeks ago. The people of the province would grumble if called upon to refurnish has dogged the heels of "the white the legislative chamber and pay the funon duty," so soon after the opening of the legislature.

VICTORIA HARBOR. Probably the most important bit of news for Victoria that has come over the wires from the Dominion capital lately contained in the dispatch regarding the harbor improvement scheme, which was again brought to the notice of the public works department yesterday. The fact that Mr. Coste, the chief engineer, considers the scheme perfectly feasible, and the best from an engineering point he has ever had placed before him, is a splendid testimonial to the talents of Mr. Thomas Sorby, who has spared no pains to perfect the plans and press upon the people here and also upon the Dominion government the vital importance of the work, not only to Victoria and British Columbia, but to all Canada. It says much for Mr. Sorby's genius for figures that to carry forward the scheme he will not have to ask or borrow one cent. It is all ready to begin as soon as the necessary powers are granted. The changes which the scheme will work upon Victoria harbor can best be express ed in a single statement: Ocean steam ers in full cargo will be able to berth at any point from the bridge to the outer wharf. This means that Victoria will have docking facilities equal to those at Montreal, and will be fortunate in having no long, winding river, open only during a portion of the year, to hinder shipping from entering. The realization of this truly Caesarian scheme will make Victoria one of the chief seaports of the Pacific, give Canada improved access to the splendid traffic of the Far East, and wonderfully increase our trade; but probably few Victorians realize, even faintly, what the accomplishment of the harbor improvement scheme means to Western Canada. Fortunately the best judge of all, Mr. Coste, the chief en-gineer, seems to have a pretty good

A SHORT SIGHTED POLICY. If the boasted British love of fair-play and the reputation the British race has for common-sense are to count for anyas examples of what may be looked for thing more than mere boasts, let us not throughout the session, a small charge meddle rashly with the Japanese, Agifor admission (the proceeds to be distrib- tation has been proceeding at Ottawa uted among the deserving charities of looking to the imposition of restrictive in at the Yates street fire hall that any intimation of the fire was received by the itors' gallery. If there is to be any ac- come to Canada, specially with refertual boxing on the floor of the house it is ence to their exclusion from the Klonto be sincerely hoped that the public will | dike. To place upon the Japanese the have due warning as to the principals, stigma and discrimination employed referee, seconds and the rules, Queens- against the Chinese would be an insult berry or London. The language made to the intelligence of the people of Canuse of yesterday by Hon. Mr. Pooley to ada. No intelligent, well-informed person Mr. Cotton was such as might be expect- nowadays looks upon the Japanese and conditions of agreement and anxious to Japanese are civilized to a degree that have a "go" at his opponent on the spot. | puts to the blush many a European nation; the Chinese are utter barbari ans who cannot save themselves from the hands of the oppressor; who are, to Caucasian eyes, unclean and hopelessly degraded. It is sheer nonsense to talk about the Japanese any longer as an ports during February and March; "inferior" race: surely only a person who thing to remember is that Japan is



tic condition of t it is sure to lead to something worse, unler promptly taken in hand and corrected, is foolish to attempt to dodge such trouble by any mere temporary expedient. The only sensible way is to get rid of them for good and all by a thoro nd all by a thoroughly rational, scientedicine like Dr. Pierce's Golden Med

ical Discovery.
It cures all disordered, debilitated conditions by its direct action upon the liver and digestive organs; it gives them power to make fresh, healthy blood free from bilious impurities; it drives all disease-germs ont

impurities; it drives all disease-germs ont of the circulation; it creates solid, muscular flesh and constitutional power.

Lung and throat affections, which are often simply the result of impaired nutrition, are reached and cured by this wonderful "Discovery" in cases where cod liver oil emulsions are useless, because the "Discovery" is readily assimilated by delicate stomachs. It is far superior to malt extracts, because its beneficial effects are permanent. permanent.

"Dr. Pierce, I am one of your most grateful patients," writes Mrs. Anaie M. Norman, of Equinunk, Wayne Co., Pa. "I have taken 'Golden Medical Discovery, 'also 'Pavorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' with wonderful results. I am, as many of my friends tell me, like the dead brought to life. The doctors said I had cousumption and death was only a matter of time. That was six years ago, I concluded to try your medicine. I continued until I had taken nine bottles of 'Pellets,' II got, well and have done a great deal of hard, work since," eal of hard work since,"

When the liver and bowels don't work the body and brain won't. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure, safe, speedy and permanent cure for constinution, and a torpid liver. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild sathartic.

ed the modern arena as a competitor against all-comers; willing to learn, ready to adopt and assimilate; greedy for European knowledge, which her high intelligence showed her to be the equipment she required. What has been the result? Her young men who have gone to study at European colleges have won the highwill be found among American engineers; competent authorities tell us her army and navy are in a splendid state of efficiency; one of those authorities—the best and highest of all-the Chino-Japanese war, made not a few of the European nations wonder how they would fare against the elan and the indomitable courage of the Japanese. In art, in science, in mechanics, in commerce and industry, in diplomacy, Japan is rapidly coming to the front rank of nations-in war she may safely be said to have arrived. And it is a splendid young nation like this that thoughtless politicians would class with the vile riff-raff of China. He must be a very short-sighted man who cannot see that Japan and Canada are very likely to become closely united in the bonds of trade and commerce. Our commissioner's report, lately laid before the Dominion government will not be allowed to remain long unfruitful; beyond question it is good policy to extend the hand of friendliness to the Mikado's empire and treat his subjects who come here with the courtesy and moderation we extend to Europeans Again, the Japanese are not so alarmingly numerous as the Chinese, and they are never likely, seriously, to disturb or endanger the supremacy of white labor here; they do not take Chinese wages, they conform to our civilization, they give less trouble than any foreigners we have. In short, it would be a blunder to offer a slight to Japan, now that the Japanese have shown themselves to be fully entitled to all the privileges ac corded to civilized and well-behaved foreigners. We have harped a good deal on the Canadian-Japanese trade question. but it was because we sincerely be lieved that a magnificent field for Canadian enterprise lay waiting across the Pacific. Therefore, we should regret to see any discourtesy, any injurious classing of Japanese with the unwelcome, un profitable and unpleasant Chinese.

AN ALARMING FIRE.

Narrow Escape of a Whole Family From adden Outburst of Fire.

Mr. John Cox and family, Humboldt street, narrowly escaped death this morning. They occupy a building owned by Mr. W. J. Pendray, opposite the south end of Douglas street in which a grocery and bakery has been conducted for many years. Early this morning one of Mr. Cox's daughters was awakened by flames years. eracking, and had only just time to rouse the other occupants before the flames had sprea I to an extent which en-dangered their lives. But for the timely assistance of some passers by, who assisted there of them from the bedroom window, it is certain lives would have been lost. A strong gale was raging, accompanied by a snew storm, and as the family escaped in their night clothes they were glad to accept the hospitality of kindly neighbors. The alarm from the box opposite the house failed to work, and it was not until a passer-by colled brigade; but before their arrival the whole roof of the building, a big frame structure, was in flames. Three streams soon playing on the fire, but The building became a wreck. The damage is fully covered by insurance; contents for \$1,000, in the London & Lancashire, Messrs. Robert Ward & Co.; the house for \$400 in the London & Canadian, the B. C. L. & I. Co., agents. The fire was caused by the ignition of some wood which had been put in the oven to dry.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. Steamers That Will Sail From Victoria For

the North. Following is a list of the steamers scheduled to sail from Victoria for northern Date of Sailing

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Many other steamers are also to be placed in service early in the season, but up to the present no sailing dates have been arranged. Among the vessels coming for this service are the two big C.P.N. liners, the Athenian and Tartar, now on their way to this coast from Southampton; the steamer Amur, purchased by the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transportation Company for their service, now on her way to Victoria from Laboun, North Borneo. She will be here at the beginning of next week, as she left Honolulu, where she called to readjust her coal cargo, on February 8th. Then there is the North China Mutual Navigation Company's steamer Ningchow, chartered by Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Company. She left Yakohama for this port on January 12th, and is due here about March 1st. She will be at once prepared for the Alaskan service, and make her first trip about March 10th.

The C.P.N. Company will also place steamers on the route as occasion demands. Many other steamers are also to be about March 10th.

The C.P.N. Company will also place steamers on the route as occasion demands. Besides the large steamers included in the foregoing list, there is a fleet of smaller vessels, which will cater for their share of the trade. Sealing schooners are being made into freighters and barges prepared for freighting provisions northward. The steamer Mischief, which is now nearly due from a northward trip, will continue her service, and as frequently as passengers and freight are offered the steamer Boscowitz will continue her voyages to Wrangel.

PROVINCIAL VITAL STATISTICS. The annual report of the provincial registrar of births, deaths and marriage for the year shows that there were 1641 births, 1020 deaths and 636 marriages. Of the births 869 were boys and 772

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Feb. 16 .- The steamer Istander will get away about midnight. She leaves chough freight and passengers belind to fill a duplicate steamer. Two hundred tons of freight and horsees and dogs were not touched. There is much talk in town to-night over a find of rubies by a bricklayer named B. Bailey, seven miles from Vancouver, near the Fraser river. Some fine samples were brought into-day, and men have zone out to search further. have gone out to search further. The gems are found in a broken volcanio matrix in which apparently perfect stones of considerable size are numer-The samples were shown to several expert jewellers who at once pro-nounced them genuine. The place where the find was made was on the high levels above New Westminster. The excitement caused by the news of the find in spite of an attempt at secrecy, has induced numbers to hurry to the scene. Charles F. Tilley, purser on the Empress of India, died this morning at St. Pant's hospital after a period of great Paul's hospital afer a period of great suffering. The left Mr. Tilley was a son of S. L. Tilley, who moved here with his family before the fire. "Charwith his family before the fire. "Char-ley" Tilley was generally very popular. ALBERNI.

Alberni, Feb. 14.-The Golden Eagle neral claim tunnel is now in about 170 feet. Two shifts of ten hours are kept busy under the able management

of Frank McQuillan.
The Armstrong-Bainbridge Company is doing considerable development on Green mountain, near Uchucklesit harbor. Two parties from Tacoma and Seattle are up viewing the properties situated near Nahmint, on the Alberni canal, belonging to Messrs. Stewart, Moin, Hansen and Wilson, with a view to purchase. Mr. Bonthorne has a party surveying mineral claims on Anderson lake. Several good copper strikes have been reported during the last week down the Alberni canal, at China creek and Granite creek, besides several in the vicinity

Col. Wingate, of Tacoma, and G. B. Nicol, manager for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Seattle, arrived here on Saturday, and will spend about twelve days around here viewing some properties; one group already for which they have offered \$20,

Jones & Kincaid's big copper property, situated at Sydney Inlet, acquired by the Dominion Development Company and later on transferred to the B. C. Gold Trust, has now employed upon it about 11 men, who are opening it up. Mr. thorne started up in his steamer Blonde to inspect the work, but on account of the rough weather they had to return

A great deal of sleet, snow and rain has fallen here of late. No snow hardly to be seen on the mountains now.

Lumber is being cut at the Alberni sawmill for the uses of the paper mill,

A new start is expected from the new paper company in a month or two under new managership, and this time it is hoped with better success. The flume is to be made 30 feet wide to supply the water newer. Some of the newest and to be seen on the mountains now. water power. Some of the newest and most improved machinery is to be inmost improved machinery stalled into the paper mill.

ROSSLAND.

The C.P.R. surveyors who are engaged running a line between Robson and Penticton are actively at work. One party of about 20 surveyors are camped near the lower end of Sheep Lake. Their territory comprises the ground between the Columbia river and the summit be-tween Big Sheep and McCrae creeks. An-other party is in the field between the summit and Grand Forks, down the East shore of Christian lake. The first men-tioned party will suver the first mentioned party will survey a route through Burnt Pass, down Blueberry creek to the Columbia, which will be met at a point about six miles below Robson. The trades and labor council is again calling on the provincial government to abolish the \$5 tax on "working miners." It is also requesting the government to impose a penalty upon the employment of

The city council has been petitioned to use its authority "to stop mining and building operations, to close stores, parber shops, saloons and other places of business, and to prohibit the opening of skating rinks, baseball grounds and other public places of amusement on the Sab-bath day."

Chinese or Japanese in metalliferous

NEW WESTMINSTER. New Westminster, Feb. 17.-The board

trade held its annual meeting last At Holy Trinity cathedral, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the marriage of Miss Laura Henrietta Eickhoff and Mr. Henry Harcus Lennie, was conducted by the Rev. A. Shildrick. The bride was attended by Miss Bloomfield, and the groom was supported by Mr. C. K. Snell. Work is progressing rapidly with the ships at the ship-yard in this city, and the Hudson's Bay steamer will soon be ready for launching.

Mr. Arthur Hill will leave here shortly for the Stikine river, where he will join the Mackenzie & Mann party.

Chief Provincial Constable Bullock-Webster will leave here to-day for Victoria to make his final arrangements before leaving for Glenora to assume his new position as inspector and stipendiary magistrate for the Cassiar district. Mr. Bullock-Webster has received hearty good wishes from all his friends. the Hudson's Bay steamer will soon be

friends.

One of the subjects brought up at the board of trade meeting on Wednesday evening was the consideration of the possibility of chartering two or more steamers to start from this city for the Klondike. By all accounts it will now be a difficult matter to obtain vessels of any description on any part of the coast. As it is, Vancouver firms have to go to China to obtain boats, and it is not likely that, if there were any steamers to be had at a near distance, Vancouver and Victoria firms have taken care to secure them. Vancouver and Victoria firms have taken care to secure them.

The court of revision to hear and consider all complaints against the assessment of all lands included in the Coquitiam dyking scheme will be held at Kelly's Hall, Westminster Junction, on Wesnesday, March 23rd. The court of revision regarding the Matsqui dyking scheme will be held in Mission City on March 21st, and for the Pitt Meadows scheme at Kelly's Hall, Westminster Junction, on March 24th.

A SCRUBBING SERVICE.

The Vicar of St. Lawrence's Church Birmingham, recently announceded a "serubbing service," and invited the congregation to assist in the worky Soap, water and scrubbers were provided. The service lasted from 3 o'clock until 9:30 by which time the interior of the church presented a glossy and shining

were girls. The increase in births over the previous year was 389. Of the 636 marriages, only 17 of the contracting parties went on record as having no religious belief. The Episcopalian church still leads in the number of marriages among its adherents, with a total of 94 for the year; the Presbyterian being close up with 91; and the others following in the order named: Methodist, 80; Roman Cathalla (2) est honors; her young engineers have accuired a knowledge far more exact than cluded 671 males and 349 females, in-

900 Drops A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Oprum, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER Pumpkin Seed -Alx, Senna » Rochelle Selts -Anise Seed » Poppermint — Bi Carbinetis Soda » Viam Seed » Clarited Sugar Wintegreen Player

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms Convulsions Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP.

Tac Simile Signature of Chatt Fletcher. NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEP



REINDEER FOR YUKON.

Vinnipeg all Agog Over a Consignment of Draught Deer From Lapland. Mr. David O'Neill, of Adams creek, Alaska was seen by a reporter of the Manitoba Free Press at the C.P.R. stock

yards yesterday afternoon. He had a mixed carload of reindeer, husky dogs and provisions for the same; also a reindeer dog, a little pup which he brought from Lapland. The last mentioned cost him \$100. When full grown it will reemble the collie.

Mr. O'Neill was questioned about his rip to the reindeer country, and he gave

a very interesting account. He started seven months ago on the journey to Lapland in search of reindeer. These he found in large numbers, as many as 3,000 to 5,000. and sometimes even many more in one drove. He had to travel some 1,800 miles from the railroad to get his supply. He purchased 2,000 reindeer, of which he attempted to bring thirty-three with him on his way home, but they all died with the experion of three, which he succeeded in bringing as far as Winnipeg. The loss of the thirty he attributes to the long ourney, the lack of exercise and feast ing on peanuts, bananas, oranges, le mons, candy, etc., supplied by the generous public in disregard to the owno'Neill intended to use the reindeer in toting supplies to Dawson City, but in consequence of his bad luck he will have to substitute husky dogs. Mr. O'Neill has a brother at McMillan's river, about 300 miles from Dawson City, and he intends pushing on up

that way as soon as he reaches his Questioned as to the crossing of the casses, he said the best time to get over from December to April 1st, as there then good sleighing all the way. He has been detained two or three weeks in getting over, as the wind blows with terrific force. The trail is so narrow and slippery that ascending is almos like climbing up the side of a house. It takes three hours to climb over the worst place on the Chilkot pass. Mr. O'Neill has been over it four or five times. He advises all who are going over to get there by April 1st. He is tends going through to Dawson on the ice. He does not think the reindeer will live to get through. He hitched them to a small sled at the stock yards yesterday and gave them a little exerse. He had several Laplanders engag ed accompany him to the Yukon, but six of them deserted him in New York six of them deserted him in New York. He says he likes the climate very much up in the Yukon. He announces his intention of going extensively into the breeding of reindeer. He said there would be two carloads of reindeer pass through the city to-day or to-morrow; they were not his, but belonged to some trading company. They were all small trading company. They were all small ones, from Norway and were not do mesticated; his were all broken to har-

ness.
Mr. O'Neill is accompanied by his wife who will go through with him to Adams creek. He left the city at 5 p. m. yesterday on his homeward trip.

CONDITIONS AT WRANGEL. Letter From An American With a Word of Praise for Victoria.

Extracts from a letter of A. Burke, Fort Wrangel, Alaska, dated February 4th. (Original may be seen at 112 Yesler Way, Seattle.): I will answer your questions, and you an rest assured that everything will be ound exactly as I tell you.

Wrangel has about 200 whites and 300 Wrangel has about 200 whites and 300 Indians. At present the hotel accommodations are very poor, there being sleeping accommodations for only about firty people. We have five eating houses. In six weeks our hotel (not mine) will be finished, which will accommodate about 150 people. At peresent the only way to get to the river is by scow or canoe, which costs \$3.50 for one man and outfit. The Alaskan made one trip last week, and on her return, just before anchoring, she ran on a rock. She will probably make daily trips next week. The river is seven miles from Wrangel wharf.

will probably make daily trips next week. The river is seven miles from Wrangel wharf.

For the last two weeks parties have left here every day for the river, from four to twenty in a party. They all take in from one to two years' supplies. One man can easily draw 300 pounds on a sled; a dog about the same.

There is considerable snow on the river, but a party came out from Teshin lake last week and made a good trail. This has been kept hot ever since, and it is getting better every day. One party with 150 and another with 20 horses (now here) will start up the river next week, to be followed by several other parties with horses, which will make the travel first class. The snow has made the trail comparatively level.

United States customs officers require parties to give bond or pay an officer to go to the boundary. The cost is about \$40. Any number can club together and pay one officer. The boundary line is about 30 miles from Wrangel. There is a bonded warehouse in Wrangel, owned by Sylvester

& Reed. There is first class travel between & Reed. There is first class travel between Telegraph creek and Teslin.

There is absolutely no feed for horses or cattle between here and Dawson City now on account of the snow; but in the spring there is no finer or more abundant grazing on earth than between Telegraph creek and Lake Teslin. Parties bringing horses, cogs, or other animals must bring food for the entire trip, as they cannot get it here. From personal experience and from the experience of all I have seen here, Victoria is by far a better place to outfit than any other point.

Casteria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell

you snything else on the plea or promise that it

st as good" and "will answer every pur see that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

other point.

The people of Wrangel do all they can for prospectors, and I have the first case of extortion to hear of. The United States government barracks have been free to all comers so far, be they English or American. It is a large, good house.

In conclusion, I will say if you give anyone a card to me, I will assist them all in my power while here, free of charge.

(Signed)

Mr. Burke, was formerly

Mr. Burke was formerly a resident of Min. Burke was formerly a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., in business at No. 406-8 Main street; resided in Seattle at Continental Hotel, corner First avenue and Pine street, for about three months, during which time he conducted a most searching investigation into all matters pertaining to Klondike.

FRENCH PENALTY ON OBESITY. Fat men must be on their guard when travelling on French railroads. A 340-pound citizen of Lille who had bought a third-class ticket, after failing to wedge through the doors of a third-class and of second-class carriage, entered a first class compartment and rode to his place of destination. The railroad sued him for the difference in the fare, to which his defence was that, having sold the ticket, the company was bound to provide doors to the third-class carriage that would admit him. The Court, however, held that he must have known his own girth and the size of the carriage door, and should have bought a ticket admitting him to a wide enough compartment. It refrained from making him pay excess weight.

NOTICEIs hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from off a tract of land, situate in Cassiar district, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of Tagish Lake, about one-half mile above the Atlinto river; thence following the shore line of the lake in a southerly direction one and a half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence in a northerly direction following the sinuosites of the shore line of the lake (and distant therefrom one-half mile) a distance of one and a half miles; thence a distance of one and a half miles; thence west half a mile to place of commencement; and comprising about 1,000 acres.

DUNCAN McBEATH. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 12th, 1898.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT. 1879.

""Dragon Creek Mining Company." Registered the 3rd day of Jan. A.D., 1898. I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Dragon Creek Mining Company, as an extra-provincial company the "Companies Act, 1897," to car or effect all or any of the objects herein-after set forth, to which the legislative au-

thority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Tacoma, State of Washing-The amount of the capital of the company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars

each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at the company's mine, near Stanley, B. C., and Gust Lange, the president and general manager of the company, whose address is Stanley, B. C., is the attenues for the company.

pany, whose address is Stanley, B. C., is the attorney for the company.
The time of existence of the company is 50 years.
The objects for which the company has been established are:
To engage in hydraulic and placer mining for gold, and in the mining, by any other method or methods, of gold, silver and other metals and minerals in the State of Washington and British Columbia, and wherever else said corporation may elect to pursue such business; to locate, acquire, hold, lease, mortgage, sell and convey mining claims and properties, water claims, water claims and properties, water claims, water ways, dam and mill sites and real estat of every description; to erect, equip an operate lumber mills, stamp mills, concertrators, reduction and smelting works; build and operate water flumes, tram an areal water sure of the concertration. railways and wagon roads; to buy, so and deal in goods, wares and merchandisgold, sliver and other metals and minerals to borrow money, issue notes, mortgag and hypothecate securities, and to do an perform all acts and things whatsoever it dident to or convenient in and about the perform all acts and things whatsvever belief to or convenient in and about the conduct of its corporate business Given under my hand and seal of office t Victoria, province of British Columbia, his 3rd day of January, one thousand ight hundred and ninty-eight.

(L. S.). S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

FROM DAWSO A Nugget Found on Sk

Weighing 31 Ouncesfor Claims.

Much Sickness at Daw Woman Acc Shot Dead.

The steamer City of S

at the outer wharf this residents of James Bay their beds at an early he the new very common pro-and macking ws toward and mackinaws towards
Among the passengers wh
on the Seattle were fiv
Harry Warren, of San Fr
McIntyre, of Fort Steele,
Hanley, of 'say California
over the coast;" Peters trader, who spent some Victoria last summer r stock; and another "who his name to the papers, his name to the papers, a against 'em."
They all left Dawson a 20th travelling over the idea and trails to the coast will the first named trio are ring for supplies. Peterso the advantages gained by chasing his goods in this here to fill up his stock, who, at his wish is name appointed treasure-seeker. ointed treasure-seeker.

July at the beginning and after spending a few Klondike capital, during me threw nuggets at him gusted with the country papers who told of the Mr. Warren brings n find on "Peterson's claim, Gulch. About a week Dawson a nugget weigh valued at over \$450 was valued at over \$400 was mediately all the "Johnn waiting at Dawson for n strike, rushed to Skooku staked claims indiscrimina

Mr. Warren came out Beldrum, of Brooklyn, N passage to Victoria on which is due to-morrow good dog train and made 21 days. The Yukon, pa Sixty Mile to Fort Selk rough, as in places the ich before becoming fast and travel most difficult. At the young Chicagoan is so badly frozen that i to amputate them, was covering. He is rapidly health, but as both his fois practically helpless, contributions of food framiners. Dr Mizner is man, nursing him back t Talking of the food s son and in the mining dis ren says that it is certa starvation will ensue, will, as is usnual every too plentiful. He says sickness now prevailing hospitals being full of p

m scurvy and fever,

food, dampness and cold responsible for the fulne Messrs. Hanley and out with a train of about ing Skagway, as did Mi his partner, in 21 or roborate the news brought of the big find on in 21 and give details of cident which occurred metropolis on January Mrs. Jessop was accide She, with her husband, vanother cabin, and while gether his effects, Mr. Je revolver, enveloped in a floor. It was loaded, and the force of the shock, his wife, who was star On their way out Mess McIntyre stopped at Ju camp at Little Salmon Walsh's camp at Big Sal bers of both parties were supplied with provisions has kept a record of all ed him on their way ou since his arrival at Litt the two latest pilgrims read to date: "Miners 1 359." This was the re

ary 2nd last. The City of Seattle br ing conclusively that the Navada has been lost ar gers and crew, estimate one has been left to tell charred wreckage is b along the beach near Berner's Bay. Among picked up near Seward planking bearing the le fated vessel's name. the letters LA while and and other pieces have which when connected the name of the wrecke The names of her office Lewis, cammander; E First-mate Smith: Bowen; purser Beck; gineer, T. Williams; Pat master; Ed. O'Brien, qu firemen Billy Carey, and A. Finnegan. The whose name is unknow 142 B. P. O. E., of Pomaster, two mates, put the engineer's departm steward's department,

quartermasters, and fo

the mast

Juneau men: A. Noyes, and E. C. Bonicke, a m known Juneau cigar i at Skagway that dikers with \$165,000 in on her. Who formed her passengers will p learned, for no record s kept save by the purse The Seattle brings Skagway by late arriva mon and vicinity that placer gold have been mon and other stream emptying into those twenty miles up the B las been reached at a what it pays cannot discoverers, J. B. Burand D. McKercher, of J. B. Burn deposits are not only.
The returning min sent, all told, there are etween Dawson and between the latter pla nett there are numbe where they have been others who are consta ward and downward t Quite a number are Tagish, having been to pass the custom hou ing less than 1,000 po amount which its office s necessary for one pe ws was also by that two miners from

SEE THAT THE

AC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

--OF--

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

storia is put up in one-size bottles only. It anything else on the plea or promise that it just as good" and "will answer every pur".

** See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. Chart Flitchire wrapper

eed. There is first class travel between graph creek and Teslin.
ere is absolutely no feed for horses or to between here and Dawson City now iccount of the snow; but in the spring e is no finer or more abundant grazing earth than hetween Telegraph creek and e is no finer or more abundant grazing arth than between Telegraph creek and 5 Teslin. Parties bringing horses, cogs, ther animals must bring food for the re trip, as they cannot get it here, a personal experience and from the exence of all I have seen here, Victoria nce of all I have seen here, Victoria far a better place to outfit than any

oint.

Deople of Wrangel do all they can spectors, and I have the first case riion to hear of. The United States rnment barracks have been free to all ers so far, be they English or AmeriIt is a large, good house. conclusion, I will say if you give anya card to me, I will assist them all by power while here, free of charge.

(Signed)

A. BURKE.

A. BURKE.

Burke was formerly a resident of Angeles, Cal., in business at No. 406-8 a street; resided in Seattle at Contal Hotel, corner First avenue and street, for about three months, durwhich time he conducted a most search-nvestigation into all matters pertaining klondike.

ENCH PENALTY ON OBESITY. men must be on their guard wh relling on French railroads. A 340-nd citizen of Lille who had bought a d-class ticket, after failing to wedge ugh the doors of a third-class and of ond-class carriage, entered a first-compartment and rode to his place stination. The railroad sued him the difference in the fare, to which defence was that, having sold the et, the company was bound to pro-doors to the third-class corriage would admit him. The Court, ever, held that he must have known own girth and the size of the car-e door, and should have bought a et admitting him to a wide enough partment. It refrained from make him pay excess weight.

ICE is hereby given that 30 days after te I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief mmissioner of Lands and Works for a scial license to cut and remove timber in off a tract of land, situate in Casr district, and more particularly defibed as follows: Commending at a nt on the east side of Tagish Lake, it one-half mile above the Atlinto rivitence following the shore line of the in a southerly direction one and a ff miles; thence east one-half mile; ence in a northerly direction following sinuosites of the shore line of the te (and distant therefrom one-half mile) listance of one and a half miles; thence at half a mile to place of commencent; and comprising about 1,000 acres. DUNCAN McBEATH. Tietoria, B. C., Jan. 12th, 1898. cial license to cut and remove timber m off a tract of land, situate in Casictoria, B. C., Jan. 12th, 1898.

difficate of the Registration of an Extra Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1879."

Dragon Creek Mining Company.

stered the 3rd day of Jan. A.D., 1898. hereby certify that I have this day tered the Dragon Creek Mining Com-, as an extra-provincial company under as an extra-provincial company under "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out fect all or any of the objects herein-set forth, to which the legislative au-ty of the legislature of British Colum-

head office of the company is situate e city of Tacoma, State of Washing amount of the capital of the company a thousand dollars, divided into one red shares of one hundred dollars

ince is situate at the company in this ince is situate at the company's mine, Stanley, B. C., and Gust Lange, the ident and general manager of the company, whose address is Stanley, B. C., is attorney for the company.

he objects for which the company has a established are:
engage in hydraulic and placer mining gold, and in the mining, by any other hod or methods, of gold, silver and other als and minerals in the State of Washon and British Columbia, and wherever said corporation may elect to pursue a business; to locate, acquire, hold, e, mortgage, sell and convey mining ms and properties, water claims, water s, dam and mill sites and real estate every description; to erect, equip and rate lumber mills, stamp mills, concenors, reduction and smelting works; to d and operate water flumes, tram and ways and wagon roads; to buy, sell deal in goods, wares and merchandise. objects for which the company has deal in goods, wares and merchandles, silver and other metals and minerals; borrow money, issue notes, mortgage hypothecate securities, and to do and orm all acts and things whatsoever innt to or convenient in and about the luct of its corporate business. en under my hand and seal of office ictoria. province of British Columbia. 3rd day of January, one thousand hundred and ninty-eight. (L. S.). S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

FROM DAWSON CITY

A Nugget Found on Skookum Gulch Weighing 31 Ounces-A Rush for Claims.

Much Sickness at Dawson-A Dawson Woman Accidently Shot Dead.

The steamer City of Seattle arrived the outer wharf this morning and residents of James Bay who forsook heir beds at an early hour again saw a last summer replenishing his and another "who would not give to the papers, as he felt sore

v all left Dawson about January ravelling over the ice-bound rivers ails to the coast with dog teams. named trio are miners returnsupplies. Peterson, mindful of antages gained by him in purhis goods in this city is again the prisoner would undoubtedly have the wish is nameless is a distent the distribution of the rush by at the beginning of the rush is nameless. The went in the beginning of the rush is a man quick to act in an emergency. dafter spending a few months in the ondike capital, during which time no threw nuggets at him, he is out, disted with the country and the newspers who told of the rich discover-

Warren brings news of a rich on "Peterson's claim," on Skookum ch. About a week before he left yson a nugget weighing 31 ounces, valued at over \$450 was found, and immediately all the "Johnny Newcomers" waiting at Dawson for news of a new strike, rushed to Skookum guleh and staked claims indiscriminately in all dis-

Mr. Warren came out with George A. Mr. Warren came out with George A. Beldrum, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who took passage to Victoria on the Danube, which is due to-morrow. They had a good dog train and made the journey in 21 days. The Yukon, particularly from Sixty Mile to Fort Selkirk was very Sixty Mile to Fort Selkirk was very rough, as in places the ice had jammed before becoming fast and piled up, made travel most difficult. At Five Fingers the young Chicagoan whose feet were so badly frozen that it was necessary to amputate them, was found to be recovering. He is rapidly regaining his health, but as both his feet are gone, he is practically helpless dependent upon is practically helpless, dependent upon contributions of food from outcoming miners. Dr Mizner is with the young man, nursing him back to health.

Talking of the food supply at Dawson and in the mining district, Mr. Warson says that it is certain now that no ren says that it is certain now that no starvation will ensue, but provisions will, as is usual every spring, be none will, as is usual every spring, be none too plentiful. He says there is much sickness now prevailing at Dawson, the hospitals being full of patien's suffering from scurvy and fever, the sameness of food, dampness and cold weather being responsible for the fulness of the hospitals.

Messrs. Hanley and McIntyre came Messrs, Hanley and McIntyre came out with a train of about 28 dogs, reaching Skagway, as did Mr. Warren and his partner, in 21 days. They corroborate the news brought by Mr. Warren of the big find on Skookum Gulch, and give details of a deplorable accident which occurred in the Klondike metropolis on January 10th, whereby Mrs. Jessop was accidentally shot dead. She, with her husband, were moving to another cabin, and while gathering to-gether his effects, Mr. Jessop dropped a revolver, enveloped in a bag, to the floor. It was loaded, and exploded from floor. It was loaded, and exploded from
the force of the shock, the ball killing
his wife, who was standing by.
On their way out Messrs, Hanley and
McIntyre stopped at Judge McGuire's
camp at Little Salmon and at Major
Walsh's camp at Big Salmon. All members of both parties were well and fully
supplied with provisions. Judge McGuire
has kept a record of all who have passed him on their way out from Dawson ed him on their way out from Dawson since his arrival at Little Salmon, and the two latest pilgrims made the total read to date: "Miners passed outward,

This was the record on Febru-

ary 2nd last. The City of Seattle brings news prov ng conclusively that the steamer Clara Navada has been lost and of her passengers and crew, estimated at forty, not one has been left to tell the tale. Some charred wreckage is being found daily along the beach near Seward City and Berner's Bay. Among the wreckage picked up near Seward City was some planking bearing the letters of the ill-fated vessel's name. One piece had on the letters LA while another bore VAD, and other pieces have letters, all or which when connected go to make up the name of the wrecked Clara Navada. The names of her officers are: Captain Lewis, cammander; E. S. Kelley, pilot; irst-mate Smith; Second-mate Harry Bowen; purser Beck: first-assistant en gineer, T. Williams; Pat Hurley, quartermaster; Ed. O'Brien, quarter-master and firemen Billy Carey, Paddy McDonald and A. Finnegan. The ship's carpenter, whose name is unknown was of lodge 142 B. P. O. E., of Portland. The total crew of the Clare Newsda numbered 28. crew of the Clara Nevada numbered 28master, two mates, purser, eight men of the engineer's department, six men of the steward's department, two pilots, four quartermasters, and four sailors before

Her only known passengers are two Juneau men: A. Noyes, a mining man, and E. C. Bonicke, a member of a wellknown Juneau cigar firm; but it is said at Skagway that seven returning Klondikers with \$165,000 in gold took passage on her. Who formed the remainder of her passengers will probably never be ned, for no record seems to have been cept save by the purser.

kagway by late arrivals from Big Salon and vicinity that rich strikes of acer gold have been found on Big Salplacer gold have been round on mon and other streams in that region About emptying into those streams. About twenty miles up the Big Salmon bed rock been reached at a depth of 25 feet. and pay dirt has been uncovered. Just what it pays cannot be learned, but its discoverers, J. B. Burnham, of Chicago, and D. McKercher, of Toronto, say the osits are not only rich but extensive. The returning miners say that at present, all told, there are less than 200 men between Dawson and Lake Tagish; but etween the latter place and Lake Ben tt there are numbers: some in camp where they have been for months, and others who are constantly pressing on ward and downward to Dawson,

Quite a number are in camp at Lake Tagish, having been refused permission to pass the custom house, because of having less than 1,000 pounds of food, the amount which its officials have decided is necessary for the custom that its officials have decided is necessary for one person one year.

News was also brought to Skagway that two miners from the Cassiar coun-

try (names not given) had reached Hoot-alinqua, having made their way down by way of Lake Teslin. They were very short of food when Messrs. Burnham

and McKercher came out, but long on hope.

Mr. J. A. Peterson, the well-known business man of Alaska, came down on the Seattle this morning. He left here in September last, taking with him a stock of merchandise, which he has disposed of at Lake Bennett, pushing on from there to Dawson. Mr. Peterson and his partner, Mr. Bradcole, having invested heavily in mining claims in the Klondike district, and are now interested largely in Hunker and Sulphur creeks. Leaving Dawson on January 20th, Mr. Peterson, travelling in company with Mr. Thomas O'Brien and Son, and Mr. Laurie, arrived on the Son, and Mr. Laurie, arrived on the diseaser to the Maine has created temper and McKercher came out, but long on

Son, and Mr. Laurie, arrived on the coast on the 11th inst. He reports that the health of the camp was good, and although provisions were short, as is usual at this season of the year, the shortage is not alarming. The travelling that the house in its present frame of mind, would not hesitate to vote for two mind. Washington D.C., Feb. 19.—While the disaster to the Maine has created temper beds at an early hour again saw shortage is not alarming. The travelling was good and the weather milder than has been known for many winters.

Mr. J. A. Carthew, acting for the expression of Fort Steele, B. C.; Jack nley, of 'say California, for I'm all the coast;" Peterson, the tall was been arranging to build what some few weeks in the coast; and a large hotel within her believed the sentiment in congress will be created against ment in con wharves, warehouses and a large hotel for his company. Mr. Carthey gives a somewhat different account of the shooting affair in the Wrangel court house. and says that the insimuation that the judge left his seat is an unworthy one, Judge Jackson remaining an eye-witness of the affair, three shots and not two being fired at the ladian by the prisoner. Had the occupant of the bench had his revolver with him, Mr. Carthew says, a report from the board of enquiry attributing the loss of the Maine to an extra London, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Capein the house, however.

A very prominent member of the house

naval committee said he was absolutely amazed when he learned that the Maine's coal bunkers abutted the magazine, with only a thin partition between.

"When I learned that it was a fire in the coal bunkers of the Cincinnati which A Spinal Disease Claiming Many Victims

—Men Being Frozen to Death
on the Trails. charred the box in which shells in the magazine were stored." he said: "I did not consider it my duty to attempt to initiate congressional action to avert this danger due to her construction. I as-The steamer City of Seattle when she returned from Alaska this morning had sumed as a matter of course that was the duty of the navy department officials bow patched with boarding about six feet in diameter, for while at Juneau she got too familiar with the dock and in

FROM SKAGWAY.

things were strangely quiet, and two whole weeks have passed without a shoot-

names are given.

The Seattle brought down the remains

of a Tacoma boy, Guy Campbell, who

died a few days before she left from

spinal meningitis, a disease now very prevalent at Skagway, and is claiming new victims daily. She left for the Sound about 8:30 this morning.

CLEARED THE COURT.

Indian Whiskey Seller Turns Loose His

Revolver in the Court Room.

Wrangel is infested with an element of

the toughest description, and the need of

efficient police control is very marked. A

man, name unknown, was arrested charged with selling whiskey to Indians, and before being brought up before the

eourt, was by some oversight allowed to retain possession of a revolver. While the testimony of the Indian to whom the

ness or the judge is not known. The judge suspects the shot was intended for

himself, it struck the witness in the arm, but that was not considered proof, as the

private room, and another shot from the

who thus narrowly escaped was Judge

Jackson, U. S. Commissioner of Alaska, the Marshall to whose oversight the od-

currence seems to have been due is a

C.P.R. AT WRANGEL

your own business?

Prisoner-Yes, your honor.

Magistrate-You were quietly attend-

she got too faminar with the dock and in consequence stove a hole in her bow. She left Skagway on Tuesday morning last, and had a very stormy passage down-ward, cold winds with snow being en-countered continually. She passed many steamers bound northward. At Skagway things were strangely quief and two ing affray, nothing happening save ru-mors of hold-ups and men freezing to. death on the trails. Rumors come in daily of deaths on both trails, but no all reasonable facilities for conducting an investigation, yet it is thought best that the first inquiry be made by United

> ESTERHAZY ON THE STAND. An Exciting Scene During the Trial of

Paris, Feb. 18.—During the Zola trial to-day while General Boisedeffre was on the stand, Laboroe, counsel for Zola, said he would like to ask the witness a few questions.
"You cannot," said the presiding

liquor was supplied, was being given, the prisoner began firing but whether at the Indian wit-Laboroe vainly protested, but Major Esterhazy was placed upon the stand. "What questions have you to put?" lasked the judge, addressing Laboroe. shooter subsequently proved himself a marksman. A general stampede then began. The judge disappeared into his "I am drawing up a formal applica-tion to cross-examine Boisedeffre," was the reply.

prisoner's revolver struck the wall at the side of the door. The judge says his disappearance was caused by a desire to secure his own "gun." By the time his honor re-appeared on the scene the pris-"It is said you are the author of the Bordereau letters. What have you to answer? oner had been disarmed and secured, whereupon court resumed. The prisoner was admitted to bail of \$25,000. Up to

"Firstly," replied the witness, "I have a statement to make. On the shadow of a doubt this miserable Dreyfus has accused me of being guilty of his brother's crime. I have been judged by my people, who have acquitted me, but to day I am summoned as a witness, so was admitted to bail of \$25,000. Up to the time of the steamer City of Seattle's leaving he was still in jail. The judge day I am summoned as a witness, so that they may accuse me when I have no adviser to defend me. I will answer any question you put to me, but as for these people, leaning to see Zola and his counsel, I won't reply to them." (Sensation)

Among the arrivals by the City of Seattle was Mr. C. E. Perry, manager of construction for the C.P.R. who has been at Wrangel making arrangements for the wharfage required at Wrangel by the company for their ocean steamers, and along the Stikine for the river boats. Mr. Perry has arranged for the purchase from Messrs. Reld & Sylvester of the original Troup's wharf, which will be extended, and when completed will be 600 feet long and shout 60 feet wide. He has also arranged for warehouses being already butt and another, an immense structure, being now in course of erection. Mr. Perry, says the infurx of population into Wrangel has surprised him, there being double the number of people there now that he to the weeks ago has previous the relevant of people there now that he weeks ago has previous to be on. Stores are in greated what is visible, and a "boom" may be said to be on. Stores are in greated what is visible was asked and paid the day of his departure from the new city. The ice of weather having remedied the drawback of the slush, which had made it bad trave eiling. At least a hundred men are going up every day, and a good trail has been made all the way to Teslin lake. The college to be one should be asked and properly three boats being engaged in the business, and they being inadequate to the demand. The Louise is the most commodious of the boats, the other two being small releved as any for service. Mr. John Ross, and they being inadequate to the demand, as a strongest of the arrival and the completed the drawback of the slush, which had made it bad trave eiling. At least a hundred men are going up every day, and a good trail has been made all the way to Teslin lake. The coils is the most commodious of the boats, the other two being small releved as any for service. Mr. John Ross, and they being inadequate to the demand, as a strongestion and the properly of the

down.

Another passenger was Mr. Rufus Sylvester, of Reid & Sylvester, general merchants, Wrangel, who sold the Troup wharf to the C.P.R. Mr. Sylvester has been holding quite a reception all day in the Oriental Hotel, many of his old friends who have not seen him for a long time having notes to compare with him. Mr. Sylvester has very little to say that is new in regard to affairs at Wrangel, and is naturally reticent about the price obtained for the wharf. From another source it is learned that the figure 's in the nelghborhood of \$12,000. The Times adds that it is true that Japan refused China's request for time in which to pay the war indemnity May next and continues: "If our neighbors succeed in raising the money before that time, it will be all right, but should her efforts be unsuccessful, the result would be the inauguration of an epoch in the eastern crisis. Under the conceivable developments of things may easily come events. nearly to the point of explosion. China's

Mr. C. B. Macneill, the C.P.R. solicitor, accompanied Mr. Perry to Wrangel to look after the arrangements for the purchase. failure to find money will open a new seene which will be of more lively interest than anything thus far enacted.' INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS ANOTHER BIG BLOCK. Molson's Bank to Build a Fine Bu iness Magistrate-You say the officer arrest-

ed you while you were quietly minding Mr. R. B. Wilson, manager of the new Victoria branch of Molson's Bank, seen this morning by a Times reporter, stated that ing to your own business, making no noise or disturbance of any kind?
Prisoner—None whatever, sir.
Magistrate—It seems very strange.
What is your business?
Prisoner—I'm a business? he hopes to have the bank open for business on or about the 23rd inst. The bank office with its new fixtures presents a very smart and pleasing appearance, and with the addition of a fire proof vault, which it is the intention of the management to

Block Hhere at an Early Date.

build, will, says Mr. Wilson, serve the purpose for a time.
Victorians will be interested in the information Mr. Wilson gives to the effect that it has been decided to erect in a central location a very fine block, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and the building will be proceeded with as soon as a decision has been arrived at as to the most desirable point for its situation. This additional proof of the high estimation in which Victoria is held by such responsible financial institutions as Moison's Bank, one of the best known and wealthiest in the Dominion, is only one of the many evidences furnished almost every day of the fact that Victoria is, and will continue to be, the leading financial and merchantile city in British Columbia.

KRUGER'S BOLD ACTION. Summarily Removes Head of the South African Judiciary.

Pretoria, Feb. 18.-Judge J. G. Kotze, president of the supreme court, has been smissed and Judge P. Gregorowski, a justice of the criminal bench of the court, has been appointed to succed him. The removal of Judge Kotze arises from his protesting against the relations between the executive and judiciary in connection with a law passed about at year ago. Mr. Kotze has written to President Krug-

er, declaring that he still regards himself. as chief justice of the supreme court of the South African Rpublic. He disputes the the expenditure of millions in the construction of warships that may be blown up at any time. It seems likely a congressional investigation will follow tention. President Kruger replied to the tention. President Kruger replied to the

plosion of her magazine. No resolution for this purpose has yet been introduced missal of Chief Justice Kotze has caused missal of Chief Justice Kotze has caused alarm and suspicion throughout South Africa, irrespective of political or radical feeling, except among the Hollander cique. The administration of justice in the Transvaal is generally regarded as having been reduced to a farce. Some persons contend that the suzerain power ought to intervene on the ground that the situation is dangerous to British interests.

A SERIOUS SITUATION

Gravity of the Outlook in West Africa-W. F. Stead on France. London, Feb. 19 .- All the afternoon papers

to-day comment upon the gravity of the West African situation. Business at the stock exchange is flat; consols were ¼ point lower. the duty of the navy department to affect such a change as would remove the danger."

New York, Feb. 19.—Col. Sinclair, in command at Fort Wadsworth, said this morning that instructions from the commander of the United States Army had been sent for one hundred men to man the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guns of the news from France. The net effect of the news from France. The net state of the news from France. The net state. The net state of the news from France and the tensor of the news from France. The net state of the news from France. The net state. The net state of the news from France. The net state. The net state of the news from France. The net state. The net state of the news from France. The net state. The net state of the news from France. Sir.

A striking article in the Westminster GaScius style.

Amer.

A striking article in the Westminster G

HEROISM OF A FIRE CAPTAIN. Ahearn's Health Wrecked by His Heroic Fifforts in Saving Life.

Jacob A. Riis contributes to the February Century an article on "Heroes Who Fight Fire," in the series on "Heroes of Peace." Mr. Riis says: In the chief's quarters of the Four-enth Battalion up in Wakefield there is to-day a man, still young in years, in his maimed body but unbroken spirit bears such testimony to the quality

New York's fire-fighters as the brave esnan and his comrade did in their th. Thomas J. Ahearn led his company as captain to a fire in the Consolidated Gas Works on the east side. He found one of the buildings ablaze. Far towards the rear, at the end of a narrow "Very well," said the judge, "then I will put my own questions." Turning to Esterhazy, the judge said:

"Yery well," said the judge, "then I arehed itself, white and wicked, lay the bedy of a man—dead, said the panic-stricken crowd. His sufferings had been stricken crowd. His sufferings had been brief. A worse fate threatened all unless the fire was quickly put out. There were underground reservoirs of naptha—the that might explode at any moment with the fire raging overhead. The peril was instant and great. Captain Ahearn look-ed, at the body, and saw it stir. The

watch chain upon the man's breast rose and fell as if he were breathing. "He is not dead," he said. "I am going to get that man out." And he crept lown the lane of fire unmindful of the hidden dangers, seeing only the man who was perishing. The flames scorched him; they blocked his way; but he came through alive, and brought out his man so badly hurt, however, that he died in the hospital that day. The board of fire commisioners gave Ahearn the medal for bravery and made him chief. Within a year he all but lost his life in a gallant attenust to save the life of a child ant attempt to save the life of a child that was supposed to be penned in a burning Rivington street tenement. Chief burning Rivington street tenement. Chief Ahearn's quarters were near by, and he was first on the ground. A desperate man confronted him in the hallway. "My child!" he cried, and wrnng. his hands. "Save him! He is in there." He pointed to the back room. It was black with smoke. In the front room the fire was raging. Crawling on hands and feet the chief made his way into the feet, the chief made his way into the room the man had pointed out. He groped under the bed and in it, but found no child there. Satisfied that it had escaped, he started to return. The smoke had grown so thick that breathing was New York, Feb. 18.—A special from no longer possible, even at the floor. He okohama says: lock had snapped shut. The door knob burned his hand. The fire burst through from the front room and seared his face. With a last effort he kicked the lower panel out of the door and put his head through. And then he knew no more,

His men found him lying so when they came looking for him. The coat was burned off his back, and of his hat only he wire rim remained. He lay 10 months in the hospital, and came out deaf and wrecked physically. At the age of 45 the board retired him to the gulet of the country district, with this formal resolution, that did the board more credit than it could do him. It is the only one of its kind upon the department books:

Resolved: That in assigning Battalion Chief Thomas J. Ahearn to command the

Fourteenth Battalion, in the newly annexed district, the board deems it proper to express the sense of obligation felt by the board and all good citizens for the brilliant and meritorious services of Chief Ahearn in the discharge of duty which will always serve as an example and an aspiration to our uniformed force, and to express the hope that his future years of service at a less arduous post may be as comfortable and pleasant as his former years have been brilliant and honorable.

Mrs. Malaprop—And where did you go? Mr. Whitechoker—To Paris, my dear Mr. Malaprop.
Mrs. Malaprop—How charming! And didn't you just fall in love with the Parishloners?
—New York Press.

In this glorious land of the free it costs a man a good deal to get in line at the political pie counter.

Girls have everything their own way during courtship and after marriage their husbands find it difficult to break them of the habit.

Whisky Permits for the Yukon Increased to the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon.

Prospectors for Coal in Dominion Lands Must Pay a Fee of Ten Dollars.

Otawa, Feb. 19 .- An order in council has been passed providing that permits to sell intoxicating liquors and intoxicants in the Yukon shall be increased from the rate of 25 cents per gallon to the rate of \$2 per gallon under prof.

An order in council has been passed providing that to prospect for coal in Dominion lands a fee of \$10 will have to be paid. It is now announced that the time for

successful tenderers declining leases of Yukon rivers has been extended The debate on the railway bill was con-

The debate on the railway bill was continued by Col.. Hughes, Conservative, who strongly supported the arrangement. Messrs. Casgrain and McInerney opposed and Mr. Russell supported the bill. Sir Charles Tupper asked the government ment to place on the order papers the changes they propose to make in the Mann-Mackenzie contract, as this would acilitate discussioni Mr. Morrison introduced a bill of in-

orporation of the Lewis River Tramway Company. The proposed incorporators over E. E. Tilton, G. C. Shaw and G. Ashland. They desire to build tramways round Miles canyon and White Horse

The Commons does not propose to ad-

L. A. Phillips, of the Alaska Trading Company, says that they must purchase supplies for the Yukon in the States if hey cannot take Canadian goods in American bottoms without paying duty.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Premier Hardy, of Ontario. spoke in the Russell theatre last night in upport of the Liberal candidates for the egislature.

LOCAL NEWS

From Thursday's Daily.

-Messrs. N. Sabin and D. McGinnis have gone to Teslin Lake to open a store and hotel.

—Word was received from Nelson this afternoon by the provincial police that Jack Sullivan, charged with the murder of Dennis Conners at Kaskarook; Kootenay lake, had been arrested.

-Information concerning the whereabouts of Albert Sekweickhardt, a sealer, formerly a member of the crew of the schooner Pioneer, will be thankfully received at the German consulate. -Edwin Whitehead, aged 66 years, a

native of Manchester. England, died to-day at 9 Frederick street. The funeral is arranged for Sunday afternoon. Deeased leaves one daughter, Mrs. Geo. W. -The funeral of the late George Cov-

erdale took place yesterday afternoon at Cedar Hill cemetery. Rev. Mr. Flinton officiated. The pallbearers were: Messrs. A. Turner, H. Roach, J. Gould and J. Monk. -Chief Provincial Police Constable Bullock-Webster, of New Westminster, has been appointed Inspector of Provin-

nas been appointed this cital Police with headquarters at Gienora. He leaves Vancouver on the Danube on the 23rd, taking six constables, who will be stationed at various points within his district. Provincial Constable R. B. Lister succeeds Mr. Bulock: Web-ster at New Westminster.

The Seattle papers a few days ago reported that Harry Prichard of that city was missing. Mr. Prichard is on his way to Lake Bennett, having been engaged by the Victoria Yukon Trading Company, and going north with their party on the last trip of the Danube.
Mr. Munn, one of the members of the
company, readily recognized Mr. Prichard's picture, which was printed in the

From Friday's Daily. -Four inches of snow in Vancouver yesterday. Such is the news brought by the passengers on the Charmer last evening...

-P. C. H. Primrose, inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate by the provincial government. He wil Ithus be able to act both in the Northwest Territories and in the adjacent portions of Private Columbia in the north ritories and in the adjacent po British Columbia in the north.

-Two ties between three players in -Two ties between three players in each instance was the result of the play at last evening's whist tournament of the J.B.A.A. Messrs. W. F. C. Pope, Skene Lowe and W. Laing being equal in the race for first prize with 8 games out of 11 each, and Messrs. A. McAfee, R. Short and S. Sea, Jr., with three games each, were "all in it" for the booby. Chtting resulted in Messrs. Laing and McAfee securing the prize in their respective classes. their respective classes.

Archer Martin this afternoon made application to Chief Justice Davie, for bail, for Victor M. Ruthven, who was yesterday committed for trial for forgery. Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy-attorney general, appeared on behalf of the crown. A large number of authorities were quoted by Mr. Martin in support of his application. The Chief Justice re-served his decision. Later—The prisoner was admitted to hail in \$2,500, himself in \$1,000 and sureties to make up the re-

-Bodwell & Duff give notice in the official gazette of yesterday that they will apply at the present session of the legislature for a bil to incorporate a railway from Kitimat Inlet to Hazelton. Certificates of incorporation are published of the British American Development Company, Ltd., of Jersey City, with provincial offices at Vancouver; the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, of Spokane, with provincial offices at Rossland, and the Ruth-Esther Gold Mining Company, of Spokane, also with head offices for this province at

the steamer Pakshan, had a rather unusual experience hast evening, about which he knew nothing until this morning. Yestevday Brown took aboard just a little too much srog and as a result he went to sleep in Waddington alley. He was found there by the night patrol and taken to the lockup. On waking up this morning in his cell he found that during of greatness in him,

his sleep in the alleyway somebody had changed ciothes with him, those in which he was found being, it is needless to say, hardly as good as those which were taken from him. Constable Redgrave was entrusted with the case, and in quick order found Brown's clothes in the possession of it. B. Piper, who contended that the exchange had been mutual. Piper was arraigned in the police court this afternoon on the charge of having stolen goods in his possession. goods in his possession

From Saturday's Daily. -Eighty-eight passengers came over from the Sound on the Kingston this morning, most of them being here to outfit for the Yukon mines.

-H. B. Piper, who swapped suits with "Sailor" Brown, while the latter was sleeping off a "jag," was sentenced this morning to three months by Magistrate

-Victor M. Ruthven, committed to stand trial at the spring assizes for perjury, was to-day admitted to bail, himself in \$1,000, and four sureties of \$250 each. The sureties were Messrs. Clarke, Stokes, Lovell and Giscombe.

The United States lighthouse tender Manzanita, Commander Raiter, arrived this morning "that her officers might sample Victoria's water." She will spend Sunday here and continue her tour of inspection of the Sound lighthouses on Monday morning. The Manzanita was flying her flag at half-mast on account flying her flag at half-mast on account of the sad catastrophe at Havana harbor.

The ship Lucille, with the United States government relief expedition, Apache mascot, 112 mules, 100 tons of freight, five packers, two United States officers and twenty-four men, is practically stranded in the harbor at Nanaimo, the tug Sea Lion, which was engaged to tow her north, being unable to make the trip and no other tug is available.

The steamer Pakshan when she leaves journ for a week as: stated in some papers. Ash Wednesday, however, will be a holiday. The Senate to-day adjourned to March S:

The steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight, horses and dogs. Every nook and corner on her has been taken up. The steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight, horses and form the steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight, horses and form the steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight, horses and form the steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight, horses and form the steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight, horses and form the steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight, horses and form the steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight, horses and form the steamer Pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight horses and form the steamer pakshan when she leaves for Alaska this evening will be crowded with passengers and freight horses and form the steamer passengers are steamer passengers and with passengers and freight, horses and dogs. Every nook and corner on her has been taken up. The steamer Queen will also sail northward this evening filled up to the limit. A large number of miners will embark here. The steamer Danube due to-night from the north will sail on Tuesday, many would-be passengers have been turned away. The steamers Tees and Princess Louise which will sail on Wednesday have booked all the passengers and freight they can carry.

Ottawa proposes to abolish the curfew by-law which has proved a complete failure.

Archbishop Bruchesi's embargo against Catholics joining the Young Men's Christian Asociation will be extended by local church dignitaries to Ottawa.

Among those badly frozen in the passes leading to the Yukori was Walter Marriott, of New Westminster, who having just finished packing his supplies across the pass to the lakes, was caught in a mountain blizzard and his feet were by local church dignitaries to Ottawa. ceed. Two days later he was brought Sheep Camp, where he was given medical treatment. It was found necessary to amputate all of his toes. His hands and ears were also frozen, but not so much so as to prevent their being saved.

-Company Sergeant-Major Joseph Wilson, of No. 1 Company, Fifth Regiment, is leaving the city for Lake Bennett, and his comrades took eccasion to show their appreciation of the services show their appreciation of the services he has rendered the regiment during the past II years. Last evening at the Drill Hall the sergeant-major was the recipient of a waterproof jacket and cap and an address setting forth the warm feelings entertained for him by his many friends, and their best wishes for his

-Dr. Mathewman and party, who lost their outfits in the wreck of the steamer Corona, have instituted proceedings against the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, through Mr. Henderson, an Ashcroft lawyer, to recover damages on account of their loss. It is said that a number of capitalists on the Sound and at Skagway are buying up the claims of those who lost their outfits in the wreck at 50 per cent.

-All the hotels in the city are crowded to their fullest espacity, and the travel-lers constantly arriving make the task of providing accommodation one of con-siderable difficulty. The management of the Queens have increased the sleep ing accommodation of the house by tak ing all the rooms in the California and Colonial-Metropole, and are still crowd-ed. The Occidental are accommodating all comers, having engaged rooms to re-lieve the congestion of guests. At the Dominion it has been found necessary to make use of some of the rooms in the new block, and as quickly as one room is made habitable an occupant is ready to occupy it. All the guests are outfit-

STIKINE DISTRICT POLICE.

W. Bullock-Webster, recently appointed chief provincial constable for the disrtist in the vicinity of Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake, is in the city completing the organization of his force, and leaves here on the Danube next week. The men to be under Mr. Webster have been carefully picked, having had previous experience in police work, being hardy and able to stand hardships. The force will be composed of Stewart Jackson, who spent last summer at Tagish Lake; A. D. Drummond, constable at Plumpers Pass; Colin Comerca, who is reciping from Colin Cameron, who is resigning from the Victoria police force; Detective Mc-Lean the giant of the Vancouver force; H. Marton, of football fame, and H, Grieve, constable at Duncans. A finer looking lot of men it would be hard to find

A SETTLEMENT REACHED.

The publication in the Times of the full details of the matters at variance between the Albion Iron Works and the boilermakers in their employ has, in the opinion of all parties concerned, contributed very largelyto the arrival at a satisfactory understanding between the parties. This desirable end was consummated this morning, and end was consummated this morning, ands-work was resumed on the boats this after-noon; on Monday morning the full force of-boilermakers in the shops will go to work. The settlement is in the nature of a com-promise, concessions having been made on each side, and in view of the ever-increasing demands being made on the boiler depart-ment of the Albion Iron Works, this speedy settlement of what promised to be a pro-longed dispute, is a matter for hearty con-gratulation. The wages paid are now \$3.50 a day of ten hours, and the overtime rates in accordance with the custom recognized on the coast.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS:

When spring comes the trees will A tough beafsteak is a cure sure for its wn consumption. Evil spirits frequently appear in the

guise of five-cent whisky.

The man with the trained bear is always working the growler.

The volume of a man's laugh may not contain a single page of happiness.

The practices of a lawyer often bring him more coins than his practice.

A good deal of behaving hurts nebody and a little of it goes a long way.

A wife never hates to ask her husband for money any worse than he hates to have her to have her. The wife may congratulate herself on

having a good match if the husband nev-er goes out nights. That man doesn't live who has not at one time thought he had all the elementa

Debate on the Address Continued in Vigorous Fashion by Several Members.

The Great Yukon Railway Question Manopolises Most of the Attention of the House.

Sir Louis Davis Denies a Rediculous Story Circulated Regarding Rothschild Agents.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 10.-The house of com mone was yesterday practically a blank.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill repealing the
alien labor act of last session and substitutning an act word for word a copy of the
United States law. It was read the first

Mr. Penny introduced a bill to amend the Mr. Penny introduced a bill to amend the act respecting holidays by making the day of federal elections a holiday; also a bill amending the bill respecting cruelty to animals; read the first time.

Mr. Leduc, the new member for Nicolet, was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Bernier, and took his seat amid Leberal cheers.

Mr. McMullen introduced a bill establishing a board of civil service supervisors, which was read a first time. mr. Britton introduced a bill to amend the Mr. Britton introduced a bill to amend the criminal code, excepting from those cases which require corroborative evidence, section 181, respecting seduction; also section 189 and 180, which deal with another class of cases. The bill also repeals section 748, which allows the minister of justice to grant a new trial in criminal cases. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Davis secured the first reading of n

ing the attachment of salaries out of mon-

eys in the hands of the government, which was read a first time.

On the orders of the day, Sir Charles Tupper called the attention of the premier to the absence of any stipulation in the contract with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann

to the absence of any substation in the contract with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for the all-Canadian route guarding stainst the transfer of their interests to a foreign company. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to consider the suggestion.

Mr. Davin resumed the debate on the address. He picked out some phrases from the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright and talked about them, even dwelling on an alleged mispronunciation of a classic name used by the premier. Mr. Davin's speeches are got up for the galleries as a rule, and the first half hour of his speech yesterday was mere flanboyant rhetoric. After that he took up the tariff question on the basis of the taxes being just as high, and disappointment existing in Manitoba and the Northwest. Mr. Sifton, at Moosomin, had denounced the high taxation under the national policy, yet it had not been reduced. In the course of high taxation under the national policy, yet it had not been reduced. In the course of his remarks Mr. Davin accused the government, and Mr. Blair in particular, of corruption, and was taken to task by Mr. Speaker, but pleaded that he was not aware of the language he had used. If the kondeal, as he called the contract with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, was probed to the bottom it would be found a 'charnel house of corruption.' Of course Mr. Davin merely said this because it made a phrase; he attached no particular meaning to it.

Mr. Bennett moved the adjournment of the debate. The house adjourned at six on account of Mr. Ogilvie's lecture.

mons the bill for the repeal of the franchise act and to substitute therefor the provincial er to that country to supervise liquor perlaws in so far as the qualifications of voters, polling divisions and preparations of lists were concerned, was introduced in the house of commons yesterday afternoon by Mr. Witznatrick and read the first time.

Debate on the Address. Mr. Bennett, on resuming the debate on the address, warned the premier that the people were reading the press and watching his course. He was being admonished by people were reading the press and watching his course. He was being admonished by the Montreal Witness, the Sincoe Reformer and the Huntingdon Gleaner and other papers usually friendly. Mr. Bennet dwelt on the fact that the Liberals in Centre Toronto catered to the manufacturers in the and first that the Liberals in Centre Torsecent by-elections and returned a protectionist. He then started in to attack the minister of public works, first saying that Mr. Tarte had taken \$3,000 from Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R. Mr. Tarte laughed from his seat on the treasury bench and Mr. Bennett said: "Yes, the hongentieman laughs. He thought \$3,000 a maitry thing, so the next grab he made was \$20,000 out of the Drummond railway."

Mr. Tarte—There is not a word of truth in what the hongentieman says.

Mr. Bennett—Well, I have the address was resumed by Senator McCallum and the territories, It was important to know the powers of the territories in this regard. Senator Mills said that until further legislation was enacted by parliament the government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Northwest government of the Northwest government of the Vukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the Northwest government of the Yukon country was th

\$20,000 out of the Drummond railway."

Mr. Tarte—There is not a word of truth in what the hon, gentleman says.

Mr. Bennett—Well, I have the evidence in the Grenier case under my hand.

Mr. Tarte—There is no evidence. Years ago Mr. Shaughnessy came to me after I had suffered financial losses and offered me a loan of money. I declined. Then it was aloan of money. I declined. Then it was had convinced the government of the necession. Mr. Tarte—There is no evidence. Years ago Mr. Shaughnessy came to me after I had suffered financial losses and offered me a loan of money. I declined. Then it was suggested that my sons, being in the printing business, might get an advance which would be repaid in printing, and it has been repaid from the first dollar to the

Mr. Bennett accepted this statement, but went on to say that many of the Liberals were heartily ashamed of having as min-later of public works a man who was under were nearrily asnamed of naving as minlister of public works a man who was under
obligations as he was, a man who was under
the hands of speculators and jobbers. The
whole country was affrighted at the spectacie. Mr. Bennett also attacked Mr. Charlton and Mr. McMullen, the latter of whom,
he said, had the promise of the Lieuttiovernorship of the Northwest in his
bocket. He did not discuss the Yukon rallway contract, but spoke of it as a "deal"
and called on members opposite to shake off
their subserviency to the government and
refuse to vote for the bill. He protested
against this monstrous exploiting of the
public treasury. He hoped even if the session was prolonged the bill would be fought
to the bitter end Every member of the
opposition was in favor of the, construction
of the road, but on better terms.

Mr. Craig, Conservative member for East
Durham, discussed the revision of the tariff,
which he said had been of such a character
as to keep the Conservative predictions of
disaster from coming true. which he said had been of such a character as to keep the Conservative predictions of disaster from coming true.

Dr. Sprolue and Mr. Wilson, of Lennox, continued the debate.

Mr. Pope, who does not speak often, was attentively listened to. The last time he spoke in the house, which was last session, he supported the government and opposed files own party on the extension of the Intercolonial railway. He twitted the old Liberats with not being strong enough to furnish men for the cabluet, and the result was they had a cabinet of strangers. He spoke strongly in favor of exacting from Greaf Britain some concession for our preference in the tariff. Mr. Chamberlain had labored for the reception of the new policy of reciprocal preference and Sir Wilfrid Lauriet, when he landed in England, desiroyed those labors in a single second. Mr. Pope did not approve of the Yukon railway contract. He did not think the road would be hard to build after the first 30 miles, and would not cost more than \$8,000 a mile. He could furnish a company that would be the government. as to keep the Conservative predictions of build that road for very much less aid from

He could furnish a company that would build that road for very much less aid from the government.

Mr. Rogers, the Patron member for Frontenac, deprecated so much personal abuse in the house as they had been competed to listen to. He referred to Mr. Bertram's speech on the tariff. There were complaints throughout the country from the farmers of burdeas in the tariff. He hoped they would obtain ample relief. He resented the assertion by Mr. Bertram that the fartiff was now stationary. The farmers thought, on the contrary, that the first cut in the tariff was merely the thin edge of the wedge. No doubt the preferential elause would grant relief when it went into fall operation. It was said it had not sincreased our trade last year with freat Britain. Well, the farmers were paying off some of their mortgage indebtedness pited up under the mational policy and doing without some luxuries in order to do so. This might lessen the imports, but it benefited the farmers. The exports were the true index, and they had largely increased. As to his own position, he denied

Sir Louis Davies—We never heard of them. Gentlemen who do represent the Rothschilds in this country had the offer made to them to give a tender for this work from the Stikine river, and after considering the whole question and examining all the information at the disposal of the government and cabling to their principals, wrote the government that after the fullest consideration they declined to touch it at all. (Liberal cheers.) The government would not grant any company a charter

would not grant any company a charter from Pyramid Harbor.
Mr. Clarke thought they should have the information fully brought down. He was informed that the grant of 3,875,000 acres informed that the grant of 3,875,000 acres represented a strip of land eighteen miles wide between Toronto and Montreal.

Mr. Osler, of Toronto, addressed himself on the tariff, and asked the Ministerialists to acknowledge frankly that they had turned a somersault on this question. Mr. Osler's remarks on the Yukon railway contract were listened to attentively, as he is a C.P.R. director. He withheld opinion on the road itself until he saw Mr. Jennings' report, but he objected to the terms. He declared that he could sell in London the land given to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for more money than the 25,000,000 acres given the C.P.R. could ever have brought. All that gifters was not gold, and all that Mr. Oglivie says may not be so, but if he is to be believed the government would have been justified in spending the money itself instead of giving away this enormous tract of land.

grant a new trial in criminal cases.

Bill was read the first time.

Mr. Davis secured the first reading of a Mr. Osler then proceeded to criticize the contract in a way that showed that he had not made a study of it. He thought every prospector in that territory would become a years to 20 years.

Mr. Osler then proceeded to criticize the contract in a way that showed that he had not made a study of it. He thought every prospector in that territory would become a years to 20 years.

Mr. Osler then proceeded to criticize the contract in a way that showed that he had not made a study of it. He thought every prospector in that territory would become a years to 20 years. would let them find gold, and then, by superior facilities in travel, would get to the registry office first and do the prospector registry office first and do the prospector out of his rights. Sir Louis Davies told Mr. Clarke that he had not read the regula-tions which permitted five miners to regis-ter their claims on the spot, choosing one of their own number as registrar. Mr. of their own number as registrar. Mr. Osler left that point and began to criticize the character of the proposed road, which he termed a 25 pound rail tramway.

Sir Louis Davies told him that the standard provided by the contract was a 45 pound rail.

pound rail. "Well," exclaimed Mr. Osler, "it will take d rail. a great many engineering reports to make me change my mind from condenming the contract." Mr. Taylor was followed by Mr. Dupont, who contributed the first French speech to the debate, and on motion of Mr. McNeil the debate was adjourned.

In reply to Mr. Davin, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said exposed points like McLeod and Lethbridge would be fully protected by Northwest Mounted Police, notwithstanding the withdrawal of colice to the Yukon.

In the Senate. In the senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell read a newspaper dispatch that Messrs. Peterson, Tait & Co. had floated their company and were now in a position to carry out their contract for the fast Atlantic service. Was

Senator Mills said that he government had not received such information. Two days ago Mr. Peterson cabled that he thought he was about succeeding.

Senator Perley alled attention to the answer of the premier to the deputation that swer of the premier to the deputation that no permits for the sale of liquor in the Yukon had or would be issued. He knew that the government of the Northwest Territories had ten days ago dispatched an officer to that country to approximate library and the contract that the same of the same of

mits system.

Senator Mills said the governent was preparing legislation and defining the powers of the territorial government in the Yukon country, and also to provide a system of government for that country. a system of government for that country.

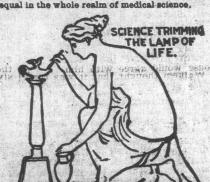
Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had seen a letter from one of the members of the Northwest Territories government in answer to a request for information, to the effect upon their proper application being made to the government of the territories, liquor permits for Yukon would be issued. It was important to know the powers of the territories in this regard.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day-in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.



that he had pledged himself to the Liberals. They had never approached himkespecting the Yukon railway contract, he expected that after a full explanation had been given there would not be much to be said against it. That tenders had not been asked for was a reature that was open to criticism, but the country would approve of an arrangement where no cash subsidy was given. The farmers of Canada would not tolerate a cash subsidy and the government was right on that point.

Mr. Clarke, of West Toronto, opposed the Yukon railway contract. Was it true, he asked, that gentlemen representing the kothschilds had offered to build a railway from Pyramid Harbor over the Dalton trail for five thousand acres a mile?

Mr. Clarke—Messrs. Smith and Bradnover.

the privilege of choosing the route, but the government had at last secured the present bargain.

He explained the mode in which the company would have to select its lands in order to show that in choosing locations on guiches or creeks, it would not be compelled to take the land for three miles on either side lof the creek back from the frontage. This would, of course, lessen the value of their land grant, as the land back from the banks of the creek was of no value whatever. It was, he said, the intention of the government ultimately to secure the construction of a line of railway from the terminus of the persent proposed railway at Glenora to a point at or near Ashcroft, on the main line of the C.P.R., in British Columbia.

AMAZING DISCOVERY

Startling Decrease in the Number of Deaths from Kidney Diseases.

Interesting Investigation at Perth-Miracle of Modern Science-Disease Reing Wiped Out by Dodd's Kidner Pills-The Case of Owen Byrne.

markable falling-off in the number of deaths in this district, of late. So noticeable has this decrease become that it had the result of causing several interested persons to investigate as to the cause. This investigation has revealed the fact that the faling off has been entirely in Kidney diseases.

This disclosure led to further investigato discover why the number of deaths from Kidney Diseases should decrease, while those from other causes remain at about the same figure, especially as it was known that nine out of every ten deaths are caused by Kidney Disease

n some form, This discovery startled the investigators somewhat. For the decrease was traced, in every case, to Dodd's Kidney Pills. It was found that a few years ago, before this medicine was introduced, the recoveries from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Urinary, and Bladder Diseases, Blood Impurities, Diseases of Women, and Heart Disease, were very rare. But since Dodd's Kidney Pills have come into general use these diseases never prove fatal, when the pills are used.

In proof of this claim, Owen Byrne of erth, states that he was completely cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. He suffered for a long period, and no other remedy did him any good. His sufferings were very distressing, and he was in a totally hopeless state, when he began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cured him in a few weeks. This is only one of hundreds of cures in this

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or they will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

My friend look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

NO OCCASION TO WORRY. Mackenzie & Mann Going Right Along With Their Railway Plans,

Montreal, Feb. 16.-Referring to the reports of Mr. Mann's inability to charter steamers on the Pacific coast, to the theratened bostile American bonding regulations at Fort Wrangel and to the opposition of the contract, Contractor Mackenzie said here: "We have no occasion to worry over any of these things. My contract has been signed, and I see no reason to doubt that it will be ratified by parliament. Too much is being made out of unfriendly American legislation. I believe everything will be arranged amicably. In any event, Canadians have a right to navigate the Stikine river and steamboats can ply on it for five months in the year. We have for five months in the year. We have three outfits en route already, and the line is being located. Until this work is completed there is no necessity for rushing men to the north. We will begin rock blasting operations in April. "Will we complete the line before Sep-tember? Without a doubt, else we would not have undertaken the job

least 4,000 men will be employed. Many will probably come from the East. It is probable that the government will eventually extend the projected Teslin Lake road to a point on the Canadian seaboard; for instance, to a point on Alice Arm or Portland Canal. We tendered, like the Rothschilds for a railway from Pyramid Har-bor, Alaska, via the Dalton trail, but the government decided that the line must be entirely within Canadiaa territory.

A SEALER'S PERIL.

Canadian Vessel in Danger of Being Seized by the United States. San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Information has been received by Collector Jackson that a Canadian sealing vessel was seen on Morday off Drake's Bay, and that she was violating the sealing regulations by being in American waters. The collector at once sent orders to the captain of the revenue cutter Push which was of the revenue cutter Rush, which was in the bay, to leave there for Drake's bay, and if it is found that the seeler was in American waters to seize the vessel and bring her to this port.

A Running Sore Pronounced Incurable By Eight Doctors-Cured by Dr. Chase.

Mr. R. D. Robbins, of 148 Cowan ave., Toronto, says: "I had a bad leg which was simply unsightly. From be low the knee to the ankle was one great sore. Eight doctors treated me without benefit. I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, which cured me, and all that remains to be seen are scars.

AUK YOUR GROCER for For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

NEW COMPANIES

Canadian Development Co. to Take Over the Interests of Teslin and Yukon Co.

Messrs. Yorke and Davie Receive a Large Amount in Cash and Non-Assessable Stock.

The Canadian Development Company, capital \$360,000, with head office in Victoria, has been incorporated, the objects of the

has been incorporated, the objects of the company, as set forth in the certificate of incorporation, are:

(a.) To acquire all the rights, properties, assets and privileges acquired and now held by E. C. Platt, of the city, county and state of New York, as agents and upon trust for the promoters of the company (and for the shareholders thereof upon incorporation subject as hereinafter expressed), that is to say:

(1.) By purchase from Francis M. York and Samuel Horace Davie, both of Victoria, B. C., all the properties and assets of the firm carrying on business in British Columbia, as the Teslin & Yukon Transportation Company, for the price of \$60,000 in cash and an interest in the capital stock of the company upon incorporation equal in nominal value to £12,000 sterling, fully paid-up

al value to £12,000 sterling, fully paid-up and non-assessable.

(2.) By assignment from Clarence H. Mackay and H. Maitland Kersey of all the rights and privileges possessed by them under and by virtue of two certain contracts, each bearing date of 21st day of December, 1894, and made by them with the firm of James Rees, & Sons Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and W. & A. Fletcher Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey:

Jersey:
(3.) By assignment from H. Maitland Kersey; of all his right, title and interest in and to the wooden steamboat hulls now in course of construction at the Star shipyard, Victoria, B. C., and the materials and plant obtained for the carrying out of such construction.

struction;
And in consideration therefor to reimburse the said E. C. Platt with the several sums, aggregating \$85,000, disbursed by him in the premises; to assume all obligations arising under the said two contracts and in and about the construction of the said steamboat hulls, and to issue to the said Francis M. York and Samuel Horace Davie fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the paid up and non-assessable shares of the company to the amount of \$85,000 as the equivalent of said £12,000 sterling.

The Columbia Lumber & Trading Company, capital \$50,000, head office at Nelson; Grand Forks Merchantile Company, Ltd., capital \$50,000, head office at Grand Forks; the Gypsy Queen Mining Company, Ltd., capital \$50,000, head office Victoria, to operate on the Yukon and Hootalinqua rivers and do a general mining business.

OF INTEREST TO MEN. The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobertz, M.D. 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., Times mentioned.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

Ald. Williams Wants Boilers, Wharves and Schools Inspected Regularly.

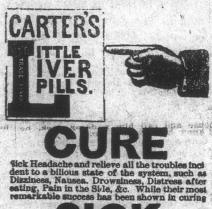
There is a long string of notices of motions on the bulletin board at the city hall, thre of them, bearing the name of Ald. Williams, looking to the prevention of accidents. The alderman will move at Monday evening's meeting of the council that the Dominion boiler inspector be required to inspect the boilers belonging to the corporation; that the legislature be asked to amend the municipal act to empower that city to have the wharves and warehouses built on the wharves in the city inspected regularly; and that the school trustees be requested to have a careful inspection made of the public schools as to their safety in regard to fire and otherwise. Ald. Phillips will move that in view of the fact that no sewers are now under construction, the offices of the sanitary in-spector and plumbing inspector be com-bined.

SALVATION ARMY,

Work of Food and Shelter Department During the Past Half Year.

The records of the past six months show that the Salvation Army food and shelter depot here has paid out in that time \$291.45 for meals and beds: 2,670 beds have been occupied and 8,818 meals served, besides employment being found from time to time in connection with the shelter for 629 men. Work was four by the labor bureau for 19 men. My cordwood and clothing was also dis-tributed among the poor and ne dy. Captain Juhlin, who is in charge of the shelter, says that at present 18 men

are at work there, and daily new appli-cations for work are received. He ex-plained that the shelter was not, as some think, a place of charity, but a place where a man was sided until he became independent. Its doors are always open to those who will work others need not apply. "Although we have had to deal with some of the worst and hardest cases the shelter ever knew," said Cap-tain Juhlin, "we have not had a single figh' among the men seeking shelter.



Flesdache, yet Carren's Livren Livren Preserve equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, thinulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

to the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE I VER. PILLE are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vezetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action olease all who use them. In viais at 25 cents live for \$1. Sold everywhere, or set by mall

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York Small Pil. Small Dose Small Price





Help Wanted-- *

To have you read our advertisement. It will be to your interest to do so, for it will save you money. You must buy Groceries. Where do you buy them; If not from us you are making a mis take. The lady of the house generally knows where she can get the most and best for her money. Our prices are hard to match.

A full assorment of Carden and Ficwer Seeds. The finest assortment of Toilet and Laundry Soans ever offered LaMont's Crystallized Eggs. Devided Crab. Iac. tin.

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OLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

Hungarian, Premier, ★★★ 🗥 ★★ ** * Adapted for Klondike

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

THE IRONWORKS

Manager Seabrook of the Albion States the Case for the Company.

The Wages Asked by the Men Are Conceded-Minor Points Only Remain.

From Friday's Daily. The statement publishel in last even

The statement publishel in last evening's Times of the condition of affairs existing in the dispute between the Albion Iron Works Co., and the boilermakers employed by them, was as intmated therein, gained exclusively from the side of the men themselves. It is fair that the position as viewed from the standpoint of the company should be equally made known, and from Mr. B. R. Seabrook, the manager of the company the following information, tending R. Seabrook, the manager of the company, the following information, tending to throw additional light upon the ques tions involved, has been obtained, fions involved, has been obtained.

Mr. Seabrook states that 25 men have quit work, but he has no knowledge of the arrival in the city of 25 more from the other side, and is of opinion that had such a number arrived, the probability is that some of them at least, would have made application to the foreman employment-and had they done and been capable men, they would have got employment at the rate the com-pany are offering to boilermakers, \$3.50 a day. Mr. Seabrook thinks, however, that the men, if any, who did arrive seeking employment here were not boiler-makers, but merely iron ship-workers, and for that class of men the company has at present no need for any such number, and will not have for two o three weeks. Dealing further with the statement published last evening, after the 25 boilermakers had stopped work

there were still left in the boiler shop the neighborhood of 30, mostly smiths, well-advanced apprentice handy helpers, thus keeping the shop in Briefly stated, the position taken by the company is that they are quite willing, and have offered, to pay the boiler-makers the wages asked by them, thirtyfive cents an hour, in consequence of the increased business; they are also willing to continue the payment of overtime at the rate of time and a half until twelve o'clock, midnight, and double time after that hour. This latter is the first point

of contention. The men ask double time for all overtime on repair (or ship work) but the company claim that the usual custom on the coast is time and a half until midnight, and this they have been paying during good and bad seasons and are willing to continue.

Mr. Seabrook showed the reporter several telegrams received from various boilermaking firms on the coast received by him in reply to enquiries as to the rates paid by them, all of which establish his contention that the rate for overlish his contention that the rate for overlight. Should the cost be \$5 a foot, the

ed that the same telegrams proved be-youd question that the rate of wages offered by the company \$350 a day is offered by the company, \$3.50 a day, is higher than the average which is being paid on the coast, and as high as the highest. The next point involved is one which to the ordinary individual appears a lit-tle complicated. It was stated in last evening's Times that the men asked one double time for working on "night on "I. P. Cleveland, Glasgow, Va., shift." It will be well to explain what writes: "I have used Chamberlain's the term means. After a man has work-ed overtime one night and rested the ensuing day, he resumes work at six o'clock in the evening and works all night. The men, in the written request handed in by them to the management of the company, asked that for this 12 hours' work they should be paid for 150 time whereas the company of the progressive physicians recommend to be an eight and rested the ensuring day, he resumes work at six an excellent remedy where a thorough course of medicine had failed with me. hours' time, whereas the company offer what is the well established custom. what is the well established custom.

The foregoing practically sets forth what may be called the monetary or unge questions involverd, and it will be seen that upon the main points in dis-pute the company are ready and willing to meet the men, and have so expressed themselves to the cammittee, But there are one or two other points of almost equal importance which are standing the way of a settlement. The men, the written statement of their case presented at the commencement of the trouble, stipulate that no "helpers" should be employed upon any job other than those sent from the shop. This means that should any work have to be means that should any work have to be done on a boat, no man employed on the ship, even if competent, would be allowed to work upon it. This the management claim is an interference with their right to run their own business; taking from the foreman that discretion which by witten of his restriction.

which, by virtue of his position, and in the exigencies of business, he should be

WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND

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GET RICH QUICKLY. Write to-day for a free copy of our big Book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION. Experts, Temple Building, Montreal

allowed to exercise. Another stipulation to which the company take exception is that which sets forth the unwillingness that which sets forth the unwillingness of the union to allow the men to work upon any job upon which any examination or work has previously been done, except at the rate of time and a half.

Mr. Seabrook expresses himself, as willing to meet the men in the fairest manner possible, and to concede the rate of wages asked for, \$3.50 per day, and to conform in every other respect to the custom of the trade well recognized on the coast. The work of the company is not as yet being delay. the company is not as yet being delayed by the refusal of the men to accept these terms, as all preliminary work is being proceeded with in the shops, and it will be some little time before the actual work on the boats will require to be proceeded with. In the meantime the company are awaiting an expres sion from the men, and in all interests it is to be hoped that a speedy settlement of the minor matters which alone stand in the way may be arrived at.

TO PAVE THE STREETS.

Ald. Humphrey Proposes to Do the Work Under the Local Improve-

Ald. Humphrey has a proposition to submit to property owners, whereby good streets will be provided in the business portions of the city at least. He will bring it forward at the next meeting of the council, when he will introduce motions providing that Broad street from Yates to Fort, and Fort street from Government to Douglas be paved with wooden blocks, set on firm foundations, the work to be done under the local improvement by-law. By this system the property owners on either side of the street each pay one-third of the cost and the corporation pays the other third, besides paving those portions of the streets at the corners, upon which no private property faces. The city borrows the money on time offered by him is that which obtains generally, and here it may be stat-be but \$15 a year for ten years, and

> It is not often that a physician recommends a patent medicine: when he does, Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my practice, and it has proven to be and use this remedy, because it always

cures and cures quickly. Get a bottle and you will have an excellent doctor

in the house for all bowel complaints,

For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale

both for children and adults.

agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Do not suffer from sick headache a mo-ment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Chart thitekers me

PROVINCIAL

Messrs. Turner and Dubbed Decoy Du the House.

Pooley Challenges Cotton It Outside and Cott presses Willingne

Discussion Ruled Out It Is Continued on Qu of Privilege.

Macpherson's Opinion of the Agent Gene London.

The speaker took the chair Prayers by the Rev. Cano The following petitions

By Mr. Hunter, from Leand others, for a private bil ate "The Kootenay and Nor way Company."
By Mr. Kellie, from E. others, for a private bill to "The Arrowhead and Koote

Company."
By Major Mutter, from " an Lumber Company, Limi private bill for power to co way and erect dam in Cowi The following petitions w From Moses McGregor at private bill to incorporate Arm Railway Company."
From H. Maitland-Kersey for a private bill to incor Kitimat Railway Company, tion of the petition present

re same railway, which wa Debate Upon Addi Mr. Rogers resumed the the address in reply. He dy great resources of the prov great resources of the pro-wisdom of the government a policy whereby the provin developed by railways and tion of wagon roads and tra-commended the government encouraging the creamery talking of the question of pressed the opinion that mines should be done away. also opposed to the royalties on mines. He thought it wing and vexatious tax, and ernment might make the ernment might make killing the goose that egg, and might succeed in k ernment itself. The gover progressive government and word of warning would be secure a change. Mr. Rogers that the order-in-council we the government. He was in the interests of the provi the interest of any particul he was prepared to say tha the order-in-council should (Applause.) The member f ferred to one particular of by which the government the fees for water from In this the executive had in the revenue of the coun opinion the executive had authority. Mr. Rogers' frequently applauded by th the opposition side of the he Mr. Graham in his remark the defects of the new par ernment had exceeded the a for the same which had be the house. In addition to that in the opinion of the m electors there was no nee buildings, and that the more upon the same could have b hetter advantage. commenting upon the rema Mr. Rogers said, his compl

country at large upon their It was significant, in his opi supporters of the government sider it necessary to thus I a note of warning to the and he said it was safe to the denunciation from would be much stronger. to the governments abuse in-council, the members none could give better evi abuse than the members and its supporters in the figures presented by Mr. Si ious day, respecting the the Walkem Beaven admir roads, streets and bridges, with the expenditure of th ernment were gone into an way favorable to his ov Graham commented upon t statement made by the co lands and works to the one dollar of the money dis department had been ill-spe ham said that it was ind minister should make so r ment. It was one that co roborated by a single road province. In summing u offered by the government in calling the house toget ham charactrized them as view to hide the real reas ernment he said could ha the delay to the incomplet new buildings because during the real reas ernment has session the government has session the government ha tended that the legislat clude its deliberations in t Mr. Graham expressed the action of Premier Tu C. E. Pooley in making us cial titles as they had don

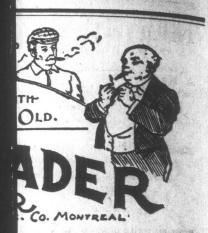
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Premier Turner denied that the Statist was a s The scurrilous papers wer Mr. Kennedy-The hor

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that it certainly was one. Hon. Mr. Turner—I beg Mr. Graham then proceed eport of the Colonist upon Mr. Kennedy and P Reading from the report "The member for the



lp Wanted--

not from us you are making a mis re. The lady of the house generally ows where she can get the most and st for her money. Our prices are hard

assorment of Carden and Flower Seeds. nest assortment of Toilet and Laundry ans ever offered t's Crystallized Eggs. d Crab. Iac. tin.

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ILLS CO. ENDERBY AND

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ATENTS ROMPTLY SECURED RICH QUICKLY. Write to-day for a by of our big Book on Patents. We have we experience in the intricate patent 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model o for free advice. MARION & MA-Experts, Temple Building, Montreel

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ASTORIA

r Infants and Children

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PROVINCIAL HOUSE

Messrs. Turner and Pooley Are Dubbed Decoy Ducks in the House.

Pooley Challenges Cotton to Repeat It Outside and Cotton Expresses Willingness.

Discussion Ruled Out of Order but It Is Continued on Questions of Privilege.

Macpherson's Opinion of the Office of the Agent General in London.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock Prayers by the Rev. Canon Beanlands. The following petitions were present-

By Mr. Hunter, from Leopold Hirsch and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Kootenay and North-West railway Company."

By Mr. Kellie, from E. T. Galt and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway By Major Mutter, from "The Cowich-

Lumber Company, Limited," for a te bill for power to construct tramand erect dam in Cowichan river. The following petitions were received: From Moses McGregor and others, for ate bill to incorporate "The Alice Arm Railway Company."
From H. Maitland-Kersey and others,

for a private bill to incorporate "The Kitimat Railway Company," in substituof the petition presented 14th inst., re same railway, which was withdrawn. Debate Upon Address.

Mr. Rogers resumed the debate upon the address in reply. He dwelt upon the great resources of the province and the visdom of the government in pursuing a policy whereby the province would be eveloped by railways and the construction of wagon roads and trails. He also the government's policy of encouraging the creamery business. talking of the question of mining he expressed the opinion that the tax upon mines should be done away, with. He was also opposed to the royalties imposed upmines. He thought it was an annoying and vexatious tax, and that the government might make the mistake of killing the goose that laid the golden egg, and might succeed in killing the government itself. The government was a progressive government and he thought a word of warning would be sufficient to secure a change. Mr. Rogers also thought that the order-in-council was abused by the government. He was in the house in the interests of the province and not in the interest of any particular party, and he was prepared to say that the abuse of the order-in-council should be stopped. (Applause.) The member for Cariboo referred to one particular order-in-council by which the government had advanced the fees for water from \$2.50 to \$5.00. n this the executive had interfered with the revenue of the country and in his

Mr. Graham in his remarks referred to the parliament buildings. the defects of the new parliament build- ment made the mistake in the first place the manner in which the govenment had exceeded the appropriations for the same which had been passed by the house. In addition to this he said that in the opinion of the majority of the electors there was no necessity for the buildings, and that the money expended again it made the same mistake. With ouildings, and that the money expended same could have been employed to better advantage. Mr. Graham in commenting upon the remarks made by Mr. Rogers said, his complaints against the government which he supported were but an indication of the feeling of the country at large upon their shortcomings t was significant, in his opinion, that the supporters of the government should consider it necessary to thus publicly sound a note of warning to the government and he said it was safe to predict that the denunciation from the electorate would be much stronger. With respect to the governments abuse of the orderin-council, the members admitted that none could give better evidence of such abuse than the members of the cabinet and its supporters in the house. Some gures presented by Mr. Smith the prevus day, respecting the expenditure of the Walkem-Beaven administration upon roads, streets and bridges, as contrasted with the expenditure of the present government were gone into and presented in a way favorable to his own view. Mr. Graham commented upon the remarkable statement made by the commissioner of lands and works to the effect that not department had been ill-spent. Mr. Graham said that it was incredible that a inister should make so reckless a statement. It was one that could not be coroborated by a single road foreman in the In summing up the excuses ffered by the government for the delay calling the house together Mr. Graham charactrized them as made with a view to hide the real reason. The government he said could hardly attribute the delay to the incomplete state new buildings because during the former ion the government had seriously in tended that the legislature might conude its deliberations in the new house. Mr. Graham expressed his opinion of action of Premier Turner and Hon. Pooley in making use of their official titles as they had done. If the men concerned were private citizens there could be no objections raised, but as matters stood it was different. He hought that it was very unfortunate not to use a stronger term—that their official titles had been used in the manin which they had. Mr. Graham then commented upon the statement made by the premier to the effect that the London Statist was a scurrilous

Premier Turner denied having said that the Statist was a scurilous paper. The scurrilous papers were in this prov-

Premier Turner endeavored to explain that he had said that the Statist was a paper which would give a write-up in consideration of an advertisement.

How. Mr. Martin warmly retorted that he had told no falsehood in the house.

The Speaker called the members to order and an uproar was avoided. Consideration of an advertisement.

Mr. Kennedy—I asked the premier whether he could say that the Statist a scurrilous paper, and he replied

certainly was one.
Mr. Turner—I beg to deny it. Graham then proceeded to read the of the Colonist upon the remarks
of Kennedy and Premier Tarner,
ing from the report of Mr. Kenspeech he quoted:

Mr. Wiliams expressed the opinion The member for the Royal City de-

voted himself to the connection of the premier and hon, president of the council with the directorate of mining companies. He was surprised that the premier should have defended his course in this matter, and proposed to quote the comments of the London Statist, a paper which he felt sure the premier would not class as a scurrillous sheet, in regard to

the principle involved. Premier Turner (interjecting)—It is well known as such. At the time that the British Columbia loan was floated it was quite ready to praise up that loan in the event of receiving a £100 advertisement. This advertisement the Statist did not get, and so it did not praise the loan.

When Mr. Graham had finished reading there was Opposition applause, and Premier Turner admitted that the report was exactly what he had said. Taking up the question of redistribution Mr. Graham said that from the remarks made by supporters of the government it was easy to see that the redistribution measure to be offered by the government would not be satisfactory. The district of Kootenay had been mentioned as the only one, the population of which demanded increased representation. He hoped that the omission of East Yale was unintentional. East Yale was certainly deserving of recognition. There were already 1,600 voters upon the lists and the revenue from the district showed a most gratifying increase. He could not see how the government could pass over the claims of East Yale in considering any measure of redistribution. In the matter of encouraging dairying Mr. Gra-ham said that the government could profitably "ollow the example of the Dominion government in this respect. It was but eight years since the federal government had adopted the policy of aiding the dairying business. At this time the exports of the Dominion for dairy products did not exceed \$1,000,000 per annum, and at present it amounted to almost as much per month. Mr. Graham condemned the government for failing to put the cattle act amendment in force. He recorded himself as being of the opinion that the taxation of mining companies was a discriminating tax.

Mr. Huff made a short speech. speaking upon the question of alien labor he said he felt like asking the legislature to pass a resolution requesting the Dominion government to restrict aliens from the enjoyment of the privileges of in the Canadian Northwest, unless Britsh subjects were accorded the privileges in their respective coun-Mr, Huff commended the agriculsame tural interests of the province to the attention of the government. He thought some scheme should be devised where-by the farmers could obtain money at a cheap rate of interest. He said that at the present rate of interest the settlers could not afford to take up land and clear the same if they were obliged to borrow money. He said that the attention which the government had shown to the cream-

ery industry had had a very beneficial Me Macpherson complimented the government upon the manner in which it was conducting the debate upon the address. He then proceeded to make a general attack upon the policy of the government, contrasting from time to time the difference in the treatment meted out to workingmen and wealthy corporations. He referred in opening to the speech delivered at the banquet in Vancouver by the provincial secretary upon the occasion of the Japanese consul's departure. On this occasion Col. Baker had stated that it had been the policy of the govern-ment to borrow money at a cheap rate of interest, and by spending the money among the people upon public works relieve their depressed circumstances, and that the result had been entirely satisfacopinion the executive had exceeded its tory. Just what consideration the government, authority. Mr. Rogers' remarks were frequently applicated by the members on the opposition side of the house. of awarding the contract without any condition as to the labor which should be employed upon the work, with the re-sult that aliens were given work instead of British subjects. When the governthe knowledge before them of the injustice which an oversight had wrought to Canadian workmen, the government made the same mistake a second time. Aliens were brought in to compete with local workmen. The workmen went before the executive and the executive went to the contractor. The contractor said that he had taken the contract and that

he would carry out the contract just as he chose without respect to the claims of local men for preference. When the contracts were afterwards let for the stone work in front of the building there was the same disregard for the rights of British workmen. There was no clause in the contract requiring local help. In touching upon the boast of the premier tha all the honorable men in the country favored his government, Mr. Macpherso pointed out that the honorable men of the province did not have any monopoly of supporting the government of the day. He reminded the house that during a recent election the government had liberated criminals from New Westminster in order that they might vote against the onorable member for Chilliwack. Mr. Macpherson then gave his attention to Mr. Smith. He said that as he might one dollar of the money disbursed by his not have another chance of squaring accounts with Mr. Smith he would do so now. He informed the house that during former session when the question of building a trail to Pemberton Meadows had been under discussion Mr. Smith had written to a man named Nelson and informed him that he was doing his best to get the government to build a trail into Pemberton Meadows, but that the matter was opposed by himself (Macpherson), and Mr. Smith enclosed a report of a recent by him which he construed into a speech by him which he construed into speech against the building of the trail. Mr. Macpherson said that he had not op ed the building of the trail but that had made the statement respecting the disposal of the best lands in the meadows. With respect to Mr. Smith's statement he had called upon the chief commisioner of lands and works and made enquiries as to what applications had been made for a trail to Pemberton Meadows, and had by the commissioner been referred to the deputy commissioner to ascertain what applications for appro-priations for such a trail had been made,

quisitions did not mention it. In the face of this, Mr. Macpherson asked how the statement of Mr. Smthi, that he was doing his level best to secure the appro-priation, could be reconciled with the statement of the deputy commissioner that no application had been made for an appropriation. He would leave it to Mr. Kennedy—The hon, premier did the house to say which one was telling a falsehood.

The reply of the deputy commissioner had been made, that the members' re-

order and an uproar was avoided.

Mr. Macpherson then read an article from the press of Boundary Creek to the effect that the chief commissioner and E. M. Johnson hid been travelling through Boundary Creek together. In view of the recent land squabble in Boundary, in which E. M. Johnson was the agent of one of the contestants, Mr. Macpherson thought this a unique con-Macpherson thought this a unique con-

that the statement that Hon Mr Martin and Johnson were travelling together was rather rough on E. M. Johnson, and Hon. Mr. Martin replied that he had not travelled with Mr. Johnson, but had simply met him in the Boundary

although a committee of the house had whitewashed the chief commissioner for his part in the land squabble, this act ad not wiped out the stain.
Messrs. Huff, Bryden and Booth objected to the statement that the commit-tee had whitewashed the commissioner, but Mr. Williams said that it was cor-

Mr. Macpherson in discussing the question of public works, called the attention of the house to the fact that in East Kootenay, Col. Baker's constituency, one wagon road had been built paralleling another for a distance of half a mile. He also read an interview of Col. Baker's in which the provincial secretary stated that he had secured roads, trails and bridges to such an extent for East Kootenay that his colleagues in Victoria had told him that he wanted everything for East Kootenay. In discussing the railway policy of the In discussing the railway policy of the government Mr. Macpherson said that the government had allowed the C.P.R. the government and anowed the O.F.K. to get the best of them in fixing 60 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Nakusp & Slocan railway as the working expenses of the road. He stated that kusp & Slocan railway as the working expenses of the road. He stated that the government railways of South Africa were operated for 40 per cent, of the earnings. He also charged the government with a direct violation of the wishes of the house in voting \$400 to Dr. Watt for medical services in Fort Steele when there were other doctors in the same place who were required to live off their practice. He intimated that the fact that Dr. Watt had once sat in the house, and had supported the government, had much to do with the giving ment, had much to do with the giving the grant referred to. In referri the office of the sgent-general in Lon-Macpherson said that he thought that the country should have some information of the benefits of the office. Mr. Macpherson stated that a resident of the province recently had great difficulty in finding the agent-genral in his office in London. From information supplied by this gentleman Mr. Macpherson said that instead of being an agent-general's office, the London office of the province was more like a harem than anything else. When reports like this were going around, he thought that it was time the government took some steps in the matter of making a The action of the members o the cabinet in using their official posi-tions for the benefit of mining com-panies was then taken up. Mr. Macpherson said that he was sorry to sit in the house and listen to the premier in his place in the house saying that he was proud of having done what he

don. He thought that the premier was more honorable than that. It was his duty to resign from the companies. Neither of the ministers had done so. They evidently had not the courage to Mr. Speaker called Mr. Macpherson o order. He said he could not allow him to proceed in a manner calculated to prejudice the libel cases unless a majority of the house decided that it should be done. He would allow an abstract form of discussion only. Mr. Sword said he did not agree with the speaker's ruling. The matter before the courts was a question of the criminality courts was a question of the criminanty of certain writings in the press. The matter before the house was the advisability of the use of minister's names upon the prospectuses of mining companies. There could be nothing improper in discussing the propriety of ministers' names being used upon the prospectuses of mining companies.

did in allowing his name to be used in that unique manner that it was in Lon-

nles.
Mr. Hunter expressed the opinion that
Mr. Mopherson went too far. He had no
business to say that there was anything
dishonorable in the actions of the ministers.
He also thought that the house was within its rights in discussing the propriety of the use of the names of the two ministers

upon the prospectuses.

Mr. Booth agreed with Mr. Hunter. He thought that the ministers had acted with the rights as individuals. The question was whether British Columbia could afford to have its executive upon such boards. If the speaker admitted that this subject could come up at all, it could come up at the present debate. That was what the debate was for. The present debate was the place for the discussion. If it comes up in the form of a resolution it would be direct challenge and a vote for the resolution. up in the form of a resolution it would be a direct challenge, and a vote for the resolution would mean a vote of want of confidence in the government. Personally, he had perfect confidence in the government, but as the mouth-plece of those he represented he was bound to say that the feeling of the people of his constituency was against the use of the names of ministers of the crown upon the advisory boards of mining companies, and it was his own feeling as well.

Mr. Cotton, in addressing the house on

ing as well.

Mr. Cotton, in addressing the house on the point of order, called the attention of the speaker to the fact that he had stopped Mr. Kennedy from reading a London paper on the ground that it was libellous. He took the position that the speakers was not a judge of what was libely The speaker said he had the right to

say what was parliamentary.

Mr. Cotton—If we are to be told that because of some action in the police court that we must not discuss the actions of the ministers, we want to know it. should put every member of the house on record on the question. If we are to be gagged in this manner we want to know it. The people of British Columbia to maintain their free institutions. I feel strongly upon this matter, because free strongly upon this matter, because free speech is my privilege so long as I remain in this house, and I will maintain it. The position of the honorable gentlemen is this: they have used their names, in connection with their official positions, upon a prospectus in a manner which is not consonant with the dignity of the crown of this province, or of cabinet ministers. That because they hold these high positions their names were used to get subscribers to these shows their connections with the company being that of decoy ducks.

Hon. C. E. Pooley hotly retorted that if Mr. Cotton wished to meet him outside of the house and call him a decoy duck, he

Hon, C. E. Pooley hotly retorted that if Mr. Cotton wished to meet him outside of the house and call him a decay duck, he would know how to meet him.

Mr. Cotton replied that he was not afraid to meet Hon. Mr. Pooley outside of the house if the president of the council desired it, and repeat to him there what he had said in the house. He did not make a practice of saying things in the house which he would not say outside of the house.

Hon. Mr. Pooley replied that no honorable gentleman had the right to insult another member on the floor of the house. He said that he had taken the only course that the laws of the country allowed him to take.

The 'Speaker (to Mr. (Letten) Now was

Mr. Cotton—Yes, I do see.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I have no objection to the discussion of the whole matter from beginning to end, but I think that the junior member from Vancouver is the last man in the house who should allude to another member of the house as a discredited character.

ed character.

The speaker called the premier to order.
Mr. Cotton—I have this to say, and, Mr. Speaker, you can order the sergeant to remove me if you will. I say that there is no question but that there is evidence in this province from London which demonstrates that the premoters of this company used these ministers' names as decoy ducks for the purpose of inducing investors to put their money into the company.

The Speaker—This has got to stop.
Mr. Turner—It is a lie.
The Speaker—Understand this, that you are using unparliamentary language. You are travelling beyond the point of order.

The Speaker—Understand this, that you are using unparliamentary language. You are travelling beyond the point of order.

Mr. Cotton—I maintain that the house is quite within its rights in discussing, and condemning it, if it sees fit, the action of the ministers in allowing their names and their official positions to be put into the hands of promoters, so that they may be used in an improper manner. It want to know if you intend to prevent the discussion of it in that way? Mr. Cotton then

proceeded to say that the finance minister had stated that there had been an organized effort on the part of the Opposition, through their agents in London, to traduce the government; that these efforts had been carried on for several years, and that they had been exposed in the house before. In the face of this statement, Mr. Cotton asked whether the house was to be allowd to discuss the action of the ministers or not. The speaker replied that he did not intend to be a party to anything which might influence the libel suits, one way or the other. He would only allow a discussion upon the abstract question.

Mr. Kennedy—Are we to understand that me cannot discuss the matter because it is Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said that

me cannot discussion before the courts? The Speaker-It is not done in the British arliament.

The Speaker—It is not done in the British parliament.

Mr. Kennedy—Then, when some members of the house get mixed up in disreputable transactions, all they would have to do would be to get some chump to bring an action in the course, and the matter could not be brought before the house. They could sit in the house until the case was disposed of, although they might be a disgrace to the house.

Mr. Rogers started to defend the ministers, but he was ruled out.

Mr. Williams asked the speaker how the house could discuss the matter without making reference to the evils connected with the practice complained of.

Mr. Cotton contended that there was a concrete question before the house, and he wished the speaker to say whether it could be discussed or not. He asked for a ruling in writing.

writing.
The speaker agreed to give this, and the

On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, seconded On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, seconded by Mr. Braden, it was resolved:
That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before the house a copy of all correspondence which has passed between his government and the government of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the question of the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve, since the return dated the 5th May, 1897, was presented to the house.
On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, seconded by Mr. Braden, it was resolved:

On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, seconded by Mr. Braden, it was resolved:
That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before the house a copy of the order-in-council, and all correspondence relating thereto, with reference to the grievances of the sealers since the return presented to this house on the 25th April, 1897.
On the motion of Mr. Semlin, seconded

25th April, 1897.
On the motion of Mr. Semlin, seconded by Mr. Williams, it was resolved:
That an order of this house be granted for a return of all correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, and any tenderer for furnishing the Old Men's Home at Kamloops.
Mr. Helmcken asked the hon, the provincial secretary the following questions:
"What reply (if any) was received by the government of the province of British Columbia from the government of the Dominion of Canada relative to the resolution of this house passed on the 12th April,

minion of Canada relative to the resolution of this house passed on the 12th April, 1897, touching the establishment of a government mint in the province of British Columbia?

Hon. Col. Baker replied as follows: "An acknowledgement of the 28th of April from the secretary of state, of the receipt of the minute embodying the said resolution."

Victoria, Feb. 17. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers were offered by Rev. Canon The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Rogers, from Chas. W. W. Clifford, for a private bill to incorporate The Skeena River and Eastern Railway heir corporate act.
By Mr. Hunter, from John Cobledick,

for a private bill to incorporate "The British Columbia Great Gold Gravels Dredge Mining Corporation."

By Mr. Hunter, from John Cobledick, distribution of the use which had been made of their titles they had written to the promoters and asked them to withdraw their names from the prospectus. He was sure that for a private bill to incorporate "The British Columbia Metalliferous Mines,

Iron, Steel, Tin-plate and Metal Company. By Mr. Williams, from Charles Ross and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Skeena River Railway, Colonization and Exploration Company. By Mr. Kellie, from Joseph D. Graham and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Downie Creek Railway Com-

pany The following petitions were received: From Leopold Hirsch and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Kootenay and Northwest Railway Company." From E. T. Galt and others, private bill to incorporate "The ead and Kootenay Railway Company. From "The Cowichan Lumber Company, Limited." for a private bill for power to construct tramway and erect dam in Cowichan river.

Question of Privilege. Hon. Mr. Turner rose to a question of privilege upon the remarks of Mr. Macpherson upon the manner in which the office of the agent general in London was conducted. The premier said that he understood that the member from Vancouver had concluded by saying that the London office was conducted like a "herring." He now saw by the papers that the member had compared the London office to a "harem." The premier said that he had been in the London office a great deal and that he did not know how a harem was conducted. Possibly the member for Vancouver has more in formation upon that point. During the rest of his speech he may discuss how a harem is conducted so that we may hear more about it.

The Speaker's Ruling. Upon the debate upon the address being reached Mr. Cotton asked the speaker for his ruling upon the point of order raised yesterday. The ruling was as fol-

Objection having been made by the chair to the discussion by the hon, second member for Vancouver (Mr. Macpherson) of a matter which is the subject of judicial action, I have been asked by the hon, third member for Vancouver (Mr. Cotton) to furnish a written decision in support of my ruling. May, tenth edition, page 264, says: "A matter whilst under adjudication by a court of law should not be brought before the house, by a motion or otherwise." Same authority, page The Speaker (to Mr. Cotton)—Now, you 308: "A member, while speaking question, may not refer to matters pending a judicial decision."
Same authority, page 319: "Matters awaiting the adjudication of a court of law should not be brought forward in de bate." This rule was observed by R. Peel and Lord J. Russell both by wording of the speech from the throne and by their procedure in the house, regarding Mr. O'Connell's case, and has chair. I think that the object of the practice as laid down in May is to prepractice as laid down in May is to pre-vent the undue influencing of the public mind for or against the parties to an action pending litigation. It is, however, open to any hon, member to move, on notice, a substantive resolution expressive, in general terms, of the opinion of the house as to the advisability of min-itsers of the crown connecting their names with public companies. This reso-lution may be discussed and disposed of without referring to the matter awaiting judicial action, or prejudicing the public mind in either direction.

A Question of Privilege

privilege upon the statement made concerning his relations with the mining committee of the house. He said that the report of his speech in the Mining Critic was incorrect and that he had made no such statement as that the doors of the mining committee had been shut in his face: His speech upon the occasion in question had been correctly reported in the World and News-Advertiser of Vancouver. He wished to state that he had always received the greatest courtesy from the mining and other committees of the house. tees of the house. Hon, Mr. Eberts presented the 24th

annual report of the registrar of births, deaths and marriages. Before proceeding with the debate upon the address Mr. Sword took issue with the speaker upon his ruling. He expressed his opinion that the association of ministers' names and titles with mining mpanies was a fit subject for debate.

cation which the speaker had made of the Debate on the Address.

He questioned not the rule, but the appli-

Mr. Macpherson in resuming the debate upon the address said that in the discussion of the position of the ministers in allowing their names to go on the directorate of a mining company, he had possibly used very strong language yesterday. He also thought that the speaker had been The speaker agreed to give this, and the matter went over.

Mr. Mepherson then moved the adjournment of the debate.

On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, seconded by Mr. Huff, it was resolved:

That a respectful address be presented to flis Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before the house a copy of all correspondence which has passed between his government and the government of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the resolution of this house passed on the 12th April, 1897, touching on the question of the Indian potlatch. quite within his province in calling him the condition of affairs in the London office it was time that those who had control of the office made an investigation, and not allow such things to take place which would bring discredit upon

Dr. Walkem-I would like to know whether the persons are within the province at the present time?

Mr. Macpherson then discussed the land question in East Kootenay. He said that a sad state of affairs obtained in the valleys of this district. The government had allowed railway companies to obtain all the desirable land, and there was therefore none open to pre-emption. The threat of Hon. Mr. Martin that information would be refused him at the office of the lands and works deaprtment was taken up by Mr. Macpherson, who re-plied that he had gone to the offices for the convenience of the department and on the score of economy. If this right was refused him he would be obliged to put his questions upon the order paper and receive printed answers. Mr. Macpherson also denounced the practice of Hon. C. E. Pooley taking cases against the province in the courts and at the same time holding the position of president of the executive. This state of things had been generally condemned. If the gov-ernment allowed this to continue the government would not amount to anything more or less than organized hypocrisy. Mr. Macpherson again referred to the action of the ministers in allowing their names to be used upon the prospectuses of mining companies. He repeated that was sorry indeed to hear the try and defend the action he had taken in allowing his name to be placed upon the advisory board of the mining company referred to. He looked upon the titles that the ministers got from the people as a trust, and the ministers had no right to use them upon any prospectus to pro By Mr. Williams, from the City of mote the interests of that company in any way. Mr. Macpherson said that he considered that it would have been more honorable if when the ministers learned he was not the only member of the house

who held that such would have been the more manly course for the honorable gen-tlemen to pursue. He thought that the house should be placed on record to show what the honorable mmebers of the house thought of the question individually. For this purpose he intended to move a resolution along the lines suggested as an amendment to the address in reply. He accordingly moved: "To add after the word 'thoughtful-ness,' on the fifth line, the words foll wand this house is of opinion that

ministers of the crown should not lend the assistance of theif official titles to the floating of any company, and regrets that the hon, the premier and finance minister and the president of the execu-tive council allowed their names, in their said official capacity, to be placed on the directorate of 'The Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading Corporation, Limited,' and that it is a still greatsource of regret that they did not sever their connection with said pany, as such directors, as soon as they pany, as such directors, as soon as ascertained the use which was being made of their official titles by the pro-

moters of that company.' The amendment, moved by Mr. Mac-pherson, being handed to the speaker, it was decided out of order on the ground that it was irrelevant. Mr. Sword took exception to this ruing and he asked the speaker to point

out why it was irrelevant.

Mr. Forster took the same ground. If the house had the right to condemn the government for anything that the gov-ernment had not done, he certainly thought that the house could condemn the government for what it had done.

He said that the history of parl ament would prove that he was right.

Mr. Sword reminded the speaker that if he would show why he considered the amendment irrelative the members of the house would agree with him.

Dr. Walkem thought that it was competent for any member to move such an amendment, but he took exception to

the manner in which the amendment of Mr. Macpherson had been moved.

Mr. Hunter held that the amendment was clearly out of order. He held that the government had nothing to do with the given mentages that the two minimum terms and the second that the given mentages that the two minimum terms are not the true terms are not the true terms are not that the two minimum terms are not the true terms are not true with the circumstance that the two ministers of the crown had put their names upon the prospectus of a mining pany. As far as the government was concerned, this action of the ministers was not a public matter at all. He did not doubt that it was a matter that could be discussed, but he held that it could not be made a matter for govern-ment concern. The action of the ministers in this respect could not be charg-ed against the government. For this reason he held that the amendment was out of order. The government could not be charged with the private act of any-

Mr. Cotton—"It is a matter of policy and certainly comes within the purview of the house." Mr. Cotton further said that the difficulty which he saw was that according to the speaker's ruling the amendment would require two days'

Mr Williams held that the amend ment of Mr. Macpherson was relative.
The question before the courts was not whether it was desirable that members of the executive should place their names and titles upon the directorate of min-ing companies. The case before the courts was brought under the criminal code. The premier says he is a director code. The premier says he is a director of this company, that he believes he is acting in the interests of the country, and that he did not intend to take his

on this side of the house say he should. It is simply a question whether or not the names and titles of members of the executive should be placed upon directorate of such companies, Mr. liams thought the house certainly the right to discuss that question. members of the executive could not take the position that by starting proceedings for criminal libel all discussion upon their actions in the house should be sup-

pressed. The amendment of Mr. Macpherson was ruled out, and Mr. Cotton moved the adjournment of the house for the purpose of discussing the abstract pro-

Mr. Hunter held that Mr. Cotton should confine himself to the reasons for the adjournment. He wanted to know what the abstract proposition

Mr. Cotton assured him that what it might mean would be learned before he got through.
Mr. Hunter reminded Mr. Cotton that

he could not finish his remarks upon the

motion to adjourn the house by another resolution, and after some further talk Mr. Cotton agreed to withdraw his motion and leave it for some other time.
Mr. Hunter then secured the floor. He pronounced the parliament buildings as the finest in the world, and eulogized upon the progress that the province had made during the past few years. He expressed surprise that the progress made by the province had not had the effect of changing the cheerless, hopeless and cold attitude of the members of the opposition. That they should be finding fault with the buildings and the pol'cy of the government in erecting them in Victoria when the great majority of the people of the province were congratulatpeople of the province were congratulating the government. Mr. Hunter referred to the members of the opposition as garbage barrels. They spent their time in gathering garbage and employed themselves in hurling it at the heads of the members of the government and their supporters in the house. Mr. Hunter gave Mr. Williams his attention. In taking up his reference to the coal barons, Mr. Hunter reminded him that there was one coal baron who was the ally of the opposition party and that ally of the opposition party and that there had been mined during 1896, 320, there had been mined during 1896, 320, 575 tons of coal from the company's collieries. Mr. Hunter said that he mentioned this fact so that Mr. Williams would know where there were many tons of coal mined, which, like that of the coal barons referred to, did not pay any tax. Mr. Hunter said that Mr. Williams did not make a very good financial critic. He advised him to stick to the question of the N. & F. S. land matters. If he was a success at all he was a success in that direction. In referring to Mr. Macpherson the member for Comox said that he appeared to be a sort of a gentleman at large—a sort of travelling delegate. At one time he was in East Kootenay and again he was in-vestigating affairs at New Westminster. Mr. Hunter disposed of the issued raised by Mr. Macpherson by saying that they were the stories told by those who had been disappointed by reason of the fact that they had been overlooked by the government. Mr. Hunter took up the question of the Cassiar Central Railway grant. He said that the interests of the public had been abundantly safeguarded, and that there was every reason to feel satisfied with the act. He vanished the tened that while the left. reminded the house that while the bill was under discussion last session the was under discussion tast session the third member for Vancouver, before he had abandoned his cherished idea of going over to the government side of the house, had told the government that the Cassiar Railway Bill was not so bad

This was received with a chorus of "noes" from the opposition side of the house, and Mr. Hunter continued that it was so, and stated that he was not sure but that Mr. Cotton had voted for the

Mr. Cotton on a question of privilege rose to explain his position upon the Cassiar Railway bill. He said that he had stated that if the government would amendments in make some important committee that he would approve of the principle of the bill. When the bill came up the government said that the parties interested would not consent to the amendments, and that ended the matter. Mr. Hunter sought to justify the Cassiar Central Railway bill by that the federal government had dealt even more liberally with the railway to the Canadian Yukon. He made the state ment that the people who were respons ible for this portentous piece of legisla-tion were the political allies of the members of the Opposition. This remark was eceived with Opposition laughter. Hunter in reply to this said, he defied the members of the Opposition to put themselves upon record upon the question of the Dominion governments policy in this respect. Several members cried: "We will do it now!" "Any time you

Mr. Hunter replied that they would do now after he had called attention to one of the most gigantic, stupendous and unparalleled monopolies ever created.

Mr. Hume in speaking upon the address expressed the hope that the members of the house would do justice to Kootenay when the estimates were be-fore them. He predicted that if the gov-ernment adopted a liberal policy in dealing with the district that the present revenue of the district would be more than doubled. Already the district contributed about one half of the revenue collected throughout the province. cited figures which showed that the enue from Kootenay was \$310,000 as compared with \$254,000 for the island, and \$175,000 for the balance of the mainland. The claims of the district should also be recognized when the re-distribution bill was reached. Kootenay already had one fifth of the population of the province and was entitled to at least six members. Mr. Hume also called at-tention to the manner in which the cities of Kootenay were being harassed by the provincial board of health in regard to the disposal of their sewage. There were several incorporated cities in the district which had gone to the expense of putting in expensive sewer systems and after completing the same the cities had been warned that they could not use the sewer system because the board of health would not permit them to drain into the rivers. He urged the government to look into the matter and relieve the cities from the interference of the provincial board of health. The comm sense method of dealing with the sewerage question was to drain the sewage into the large lakes and rivers. Mr. Hume also spoke strongly against the tax imposed by the government upon working miners, and asked the government to explain why exceptional treatment was meted out to quartz miners as

compared with coal miners.

Mr. Vedder who followed Mr. Hume gave most of his attention to local issues.

He admitted that the new buildings were very imposing, but he held that the money spent in their construction could have been more profitably employed in the opening up of roads through the agricultural districts. He questioned the wisdom of the government's policy in expending many thousands of dollars for capital buildings when the development of the province was actually arrested, and in some places completely retarded by the absence of necessary roads. He cited instances in which small come ties had attempted to wrestle with the

work of providing roads but had utterly

That was no reason, however, why the present requirements of the province should not be attended to, nor should

any present action prevent the changed conditions of four years hence from re-

rect, the voting strength of the constitu-encies should form the basis of represen-

tation rather than population, which

said that there was a large alien popula-

tion, men who were not entitled to vote. Circumstances emphasised the necessity

for taking the provincial voters list as the basis rather than the population. He

urged the necessity for the government adopting something in the nature of un-

iformity in the fixing of the representa-tion of similar districts. The govern-

ment should brig down a full measure of redistribution. The country wanted

something more than the addition of one

might be largely alien. In Kootenay he

failed, and having become disheartened had left the community. In sparsely settled portions of the province the hardships occasioned by the lack of roads could not be overestimated and no one could expect the province to progress as t should progress until roads were pro-ided. Mr. Vedder also advocated govvided. Mr. Vedder also advocated government aid in connection with the Sumas dyking. He reminded the government that the aid which had been intended by the Derby act had never been applied for dyking purposes. By this act 45,000 acres of land were reserved for dyking purposes, and owing to the inability of the government to find any one, bility of the government to find any one willing to undertake the dyking work the lands had been sold and the proceeds of such sale turned into the general revenue such sale turned into the general revenue of the province, although the act, reserving the land for dyking purposes had never been repealed. He said that there was an obligation of \$18,000 which had been incurred upon a definite understanding that government aid would be forthcoming. With respect to the Matsoni dyke he said that more energy Matsqui dyke he said that more energy should be shown in its construction. He complained that the dredge was not doing good work. The Chilliwack dyke would be of great benefit he said, and he expressed the hope that the government would depart from its usual custom this respect and perform the work which He assured the gov ernment that if this were done it would surprise the people there more than anything that could happen. The experience of the people of Chilliwack had been that the members of the government had been very liberal to the district in their promises about election time, but uble had been that the promises were all forgotten when the elections were over. Mr. Vedder denounced the mortgage tax. Most governments he said, were satisfied with taxing the people upon what they had, but the government of British Columbia had made a deor British Columbia had imposed a tax upon upon what the people had not. Poverty in his opinion, was hard enough to bear without being taxed. The mortgage tax was a species of double taxation that ore very hard upon the farmers of the province and he expressed the hope that the government would see its way clear to its repeal. Coming back to the ques-tion of wagon roads Mr. Vedder urged upon the government the necessity of assisting certain municipalities which were at present unable to perform the work themselves. He instanced the case of the municipality of Sumas in which there were twenty-eight families and which was sadly in need of roads. The municipal revenue in this place was so small that there was practically nothing available for roads, and all that the municipality could do in this direction, was to allow the men to work out their statute labor. Mr. Vedder referred to the unsat-

was satisfactory to the people of the province, and the progress of the present debate, in the speeches of Messrs. Rogers, Booth and Huff, showed that it was not satisfactory even to the supporters of the government. Mr. Vedder contrasted the record of the government of Gov-ernor Douglas for public works with the record of the present administration, to the manifest disadvantage of the lafter and pronounced Governor Douglas as the grand old man of British Columbia. Mr. Bryden, who followed Mr. Vedder, gave his attention to mining matters and dwelt upon the necessity for a thorough supervision of the mines of the interior. He said that there were many people engaged in the mining industry who did not even understand the question of the ventilation of the mines. In referring to the question raised by Mr. Hume with respect to the sewer age problem in the Kootenay district age problem in the Kootenay district, he said that it was a matter which the government would find hard to deal with. He understood the difficulties which had been raised by Mr. Hume with respect to the pollution of streams by concentrators. If the government adhered to its policy of keeping the streams pure it would have, of necessity, to curtail the mining industry. The government would have to face the same ernment would have to face the issue whether it would sacrifice the purity of the streams to the mining industry of whether it would sacrifice the mining industry to the purity of the streams. Respecting redistribution, he said that he did not think the present a good time to bring down a general measure of re-distribution. The reasons he gave was that the population of the province was shifting and that the government could not tell where the balance of the popula-tion would be in another year or two.

Mr. Sword expressed regret that the members of the house had not yet heard

isfactory answer which had been re-turned by the attorney-general to his

questions in regard to the manner in which the inquest had been held in the

case of Thomas Thompson who was killed by the steamer Rithet coming in-

to collision with a fishing skiff. He ex-

pressed the opinion that the manner in

certainly warranted some action on the

be said that the policy of the government

the explanations of the attorney-general upon the question of the present position of the alien labor law passed last session, and the matters in connection with the revision of the statutes. It was natural, he said, that the leader of the gov ernment should have thought that his olleague would have been anxious to have given his explanation upon these ouestions, and he (Mr. Sword) regretted that up to the present the attorney-general had not done so. Mr. Sword then referred to the defects in the parliament haddless had been so. liament buildings, laying much stress upon the oversight which had altogether failed to provide any accommodation for the members of the press. In his opinion the representatives of the press were the most important members of the speaker's audience. The conditions in the house were such that no members could hope to change a vote by any speech that he could make, and the only chance of doing so was by having the speech reported in the press and giving the public sentiment a chance to bring its influence to bear upon the members when it came to a vote. With respect when it came to a vote. With respect to the statement that had been made, that the objection of the members of the opposition to the new buildings was largely due to the fact that they had been erected in Victoria. Mr. Sword said that he had never heard any such argument used that the buildings should be erected in any other place than in Vic-toria. This issue had no doubt been raised by the provincial secretary by his statement that it was necessary to the buildings erected in Victoria before the government could bring down any full measure of redistribution. This reflection upon the voters of Victoria city, which had been made by the provincial secretary, should be resented by them. The objection of the voters in his distriet to the new buildings was not that they were being built in Victoria, but that an unnecessarily large expenditure was being incurred. Mr. Sword also referred to the difficulty experienced in listening to the speeches of members in the tening to the speeches of members in the new chamber. In this Premier Turner replied that he had never heard Mr. Sword better in the old house than he had in the new. Mr. Sword replied that he had also heard the premier very well, also the member for Comox, who had evidently made up in sound what he lacked in sense. In referring to the applies accounts Mr. Sword said that he accounts Mr. Sword said that he would prefer to discuss them upon the estimates. In the matter of the cost of

the new buildings, Mr. Sword reminded the house that the premier and the provincial secretary had repeatedly stated that the buildings would not cost more than the sale of the proceeds of \$600,000 worth of inscribed stock. This amount worth of inscribed stock, This amount had been raised to \$600,000, to \$820,000 to \$840,000, and to \$850,000, and in these figures no allowance had been made for the purchase of the lands acquired in this connection by the govern-ment. He said he wished to congratu-late the premier and finance minister upon having come to the conclusion that the conversion of the old loans were costing the country too much, and that the practice of converting the loan of 1877 had been entirely discontinued. He said that it had taken the premier a long time to come to this conclusion that the conversions were costing the country too much, but he was to be congratulated all the same. With respect to the rate fixed for the conversion of the loan of 1887 he was not prepared to say, that the rate fixed was too high, but he would remind the fingure minister that while remind the finance minister that while the rate may not be too high, having regard to the present state of the credit of the province, he should look forward to the country being able to borrow at an even better rate by reason of an increase in the amount of money seeking investment. Mr. Sword then referred to the scant courtesy shown by the finance minister in answering the question of

minister in answering the question of Mr. Kidd with reference to the amount to the credit of the province on the 10th inst. To this question the finance minister replied: "To answer this question without explanation might have a misleading tendency. Such information in due course will be supplied by the public accounts committee." Mr. Sword wanted to know if the fin-Mr. Sword wanted to know if the finance minister meant that he was the only man in the house that could understand how the recount stood. The question of Mr. Kidd, he said, was one which deserved a straightforward answer. The answer of the finance minister was no answer at all Mr. Sword ster was no answer at all. Mr. Sword then took up the case of Thomas Thomson and expressed the opinion that the attorney-general had misunderstood the question of Mr. Vedder upon the matter. Thomson was killed by the collision of the steamer Rithet with a fishing boat. It was not a question os to whether an action for prosecution would be instituted against the steamer, but whether the manner in which the inquest had been conducted by the coroner did not warrant some action on the part of the attorney-general's department. Mr. attorney-general's department. Mr. Sword then recited the manner in which the coroner's inquest had been held, and

the indifference which had been shown as to the identity of the deceased and the disrespect which had been shown to his remains. He moved the adjournment the distance of the decease and the disrespect which had been shown to his remains. ment of the debate.

Mr. Hunter presented the first report from the private bills committee that the standing orders in connection with the under-mentioned petitions have been complied with: No. 4.—The petition of the Mountain Tramway and Electric Company; No. 5—The petition of the Kitimat Railway Company, Limited.

On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, private bill No. 4, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Mountain Tramway and Electric Company," was introduced and read a first time. Referred to the private bills committee. ment of the debate.

which the inquest had been conducted part of the attorney-general. In con-cluding Mr. Vedder said it could hardly vate bills committee.
On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, private bill, No. 5, intituled "An Act to "Incorporate the Kitimat Reilway Company, Limited," was introduced and

read a first time. Referred to the railway committee.

The hon, the attorney general presented a return under section 4 of the "Small Debts Act Amendment Act, 1896."

Victoria, Feb. 18th. The speaker took the chair at 2

o'clock. Prayers were offered by Rev. Canon Beanlands. The following petitions were present-

ate "The East Kootenay Valley Railway Company."
By Mr. Stoddart, from Edward Elkins and others, settlers of Chilcotin, asking police protection in Tatala, Chil-Puntzee districts. By Mr. Huff, from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, for

a private bill to extend their corporate By Mr. Helmcken from H. Maitland Kersey and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Omineca Railway Com-pany, in substitution of the petition presented on the 15th inst. re the same rail-way company, which was withdrawn. By Mr. Helmcken, from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the Argenta-Dawson-Duncan Railway

By Mr. Sword, from H. Hirschel Co-hen, for a bill to incorporate the Port-land Canal and Stikine Railway Com-The following petitions wer read and

From Charles W. D. Clifford, private bill to incorporate the Skeena River and Eastern Raffway Company. From the city of Vancouver for a private bill to amend their corporate act. From John Cobledick, for a private ille to incorporate the Fritish Columbia Great Gold Gravels Dredge Mining Cor-

From John Cobledick, for a private bill to incorporate the British Columbia Metalliferous Mines, Iron, Steel, Tin-Plate and Metal Company. From Charles Ross and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Skeena Railway, Colonization and Exploration

for a private bill to incorporate the Downie Creek Railway Company.

Mr. Kenedy asked whether he was going to receive answers to his questions which had been upon the lorder paper for eight days. for eight days. Messrs. Williams and Cotton also spoke upon the same question, saying

From Joseph D. Graham and others,

that the members of the government had shown very scant courtesy to the members of the opposition in making reply to their questions. Mr. Forster asked whether the organization of the public accounts commit-tee should be deferred until a certain

nember of the committee should be pre-Hon, Mr. Turner explained that the number referred to as absent would be in the city within the next two days and

The Debate on the Address Mr. Sword in resuming the debate upon the address again referred to the failure of the government to furnish the house with all possible information with respect to the position in which matters stood concerning the alien labor bill which had been passed by the house, but which had not received the assent of the lieutenant-governor. He also thought that the government should have given the members of the house some information with respect to its in-tentions upon the subject of the coal mines regulation act. These were mat-ters which should have been dealt with before the debate had proceeded so far as it had. Mr. Sword took up the answer of the attorney-general to the ques-tion put by the leader of the govern-ment as to whether any application had been made to the privy council direct for leave to appeal against the judgment

vs. the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Rail- | the country would be such that it would replied that the province occupied way Company. To this the attorney-general had replied: "The government is not aware that the plaintiffs have made any application to the privy council for leave to appeal. The government intervened for the purpose of making such an application to the full court, but the same was refused, and the advisability of applying for special leave to the privy council is under consideration.' Mr. Sword said that the legal question involved in the case cited was one which volved in the case cited was one which should be tested at once and no delay should have occurred in making an appeal to the privy council. There were several members in the house who would remember the debate which took place in the house upon the point several years ago, and the contention raised by some that the provincial legislature was exceeding its powers in imposing the conditions which it did in passing the railway regulations act. They had no doubt remembered that Atorney-General Davie had held that the question of prodoubt remembered that Atorney-General Davie had held that the question of pro-vincial jurisdiction over railways within the province was one of great importance, and that in the event of the case going against the province in the courts, that he would be prepared to carry the case to the privy council. In view of the importance which attached to the question as to whether the rail ways operating within the province were subject to the railway act of the pro-vince, he thought that the attorney-genshould have taken immediate tion to carry the case to the privy coun-

Atorney-General Eberts—I prefaced my reply to the question with the re-mark that it was the intention of the government to apply to the privy coun for leave to appeal.

Mr. Sword in reply said that it was all very well to inform the house that it was the intention of the government make such application to appeal, but the application had not been made. There was danger of delay. They all knew that there were a great many plications made for railway char charters from the Dominion government for rail-ways which were both partly and altogether within the boundaries of this province. These charters were obtained subject to the conditions imposed by the Dominion government, and the railways were subject to the Dominion railway act. In this way it happens that roads operating within the province under Dooperating within the province under Do-minion charters contend that they are not subject to the provincial act. Had the attorney-general taken prompt ac-tion in the case of Madden vs. the Nel-son and Fort Sheppard Bailway Com-pany, it would very likely have happen-ed that all future charters granted for railways by the Dominion government within this province a proviso would have been inserted that the railway would be subject to the railway act of the province. The delay of the attorney-general might have very serious reney-general might have very seriou, results. Mr. Sword then referred to the land grant of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company. The statement had been made that the executive had exceeded its legal powers in carrying out the act of the legislature. No answer had been made to this. The chief commissioner of lands and works had stated that everything was done according to the statutes, but then the meming to the statutes, but then the mem-bers of the house could be pardoned for treating the commissioner's statement lightly because in the same speach he had stated that there had not been one dollar of public money spent by his de-partment for which the province had not received one hundred containance. In view of this statement the commis-sioner should not be surprised if the house accepted with considerable re-serve his statement that the executive noise accepted with considerable reserve his statement that the executive had not exceeded its authority under the statutes in dealing with the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway land grafit, Mr. Sword took a very much different view of the position and expressed his oping that the government should for have issued the grant to be Nelson and Fort ed:

By Mr. Booth, from Thomas Earle and others, for a private bill to incorporate for the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway company until it had received the sanction of the legislature. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway

ompany had received a charter from the company had received a charter from the provincial government, and upon certain conditions was to receive a land grant. It may be presumed that both parties were acting in good faith. The railway company next secured a Dominion charter and this charter stated that the company would be subject to the reliable to the company would be subject to the reliable to the company would be subject to the reliable to the company would be subject to the reliable to the r pany would be subject to the railway act of the Dominiou. It was upon this point that the court had decided in the case of Madden vs. the railway that the railway was subject to the railway act of the Dominion rather than, the railway act of the province. Mr. Sword said that the moral position of affairs was that the railway company had changed the conditions of its contract with the province, and that it was not entitled to any land grant. That if the government had since issued a grant it had exceeded its authority. Mr. Sword then referred to the answer which had been returned by the provincial secretary to question respecting the rents received by the government under the water clauses consolidation act He said said that the act provided that the government agents should be provided with certain information when applications were made for water. Among other things the applicants were to state the volume of water and the fact. The government in granting any water rights without this information was acting w oithuuhtat ithewaw a -c ao -1)**** without authority. Mr. Sword then turned up the notice of the provincial secretary in the gazette with respect to water grants and showed that the question of fall or possible horse power was tentirely ignored. He also showed that the schedule of fees for water were not proportionate to the amount of horse power granted. He did not say that anyone meant any wrong in the matter, but he wished to point out the careless-

ernment upon the manner in which the new buildings had been carried through nes of the manner in which the clauses regulating the fees were drawn. The provincial secretary had so drawn the clause that it might be read that in the event of an applica tion for water being granted by a Su-preme court judge to whom it was re-ferred, that a fee of \$100 could be imposed, and that in the event of the appli-cation being refused no fee could be imposed by the judge who passed upon the merits of the application. Mr. Sword held that to make the payment of a fee held that to make the payment of a fee contingent upon the suit of a plaintiff was a queer way of doing business to say the least. There was another matter which he wished to call to the attention the house and that was that in the Water Clauses act there was no sion for the payment of any fee of \$100 to the judge of the Supreme court. It was the intent of the act that all fees should be paid into the province, and no provision was made for the payment of anything to outsiders. Mr. Sword also touched upon the manner in which milling companies were allowed to run to arrears for timber dues. He drew the inference that the government placed a premium upon the non-payment of dues by its course in this respect. Coming to the question of redistribution he said he would like to refer to the manner in which the government supporters had spoken of the probable shape that the measure would take. The position taken

ernment's policy to aid the railway of Mackenzie & Mann, the famine of the miners in Dawson City. If the railway were not const ucted he said that there was every reason to believe that thousands would die of starvation. He was by them was, that it was not desirable fo introduce any general measure of re-distribution, that the country was pros-pering at such a rate that it would be prepared to support the government upony its railway policy. Mr. Booth then referred to the possibility of the railway bill being wrecked at Otswit, and several members asked what the province had to the with Dominion politics. Mr. Booth necessary to introduce another such measure inside of another four years. He said that he hoped that they were right in their prediction that the progress of

be necessary to introduce another meas- position of a junior partner with the Fedure of redistribution inside of four years. eral government. He said it was an That was no reason, however, why the unique connection. This was received with opposition laughter. Taking up the question of redistribution Mr. Booth said that he had heard a great deal about a fair and equitable measure of redistriceiving proper recognition in view of in-creases in population. He held that the number of voters upon the lists in every bution but that none of the opposition speakers had fold the house what they meant. "Yes, we have," shouted several oppo-

district was the safest basis for allot-ment of representation. Mr. Sword fidi-culed the pretext of the government that Mr. Booth summed up his opinion it was waiting for the next Dominion census as the basis for the next general the redistribution question by saying that he did not think that it was in keeping with the dignity of the house to be pedmeasure of redistribution. He reminded the house of the palpable absurdity of dling representatives all over the prothe last Dominion census with regard to the white population of the province, and reiterated that, even if it were cor-Mr. Kellie followed Mr. Booth and

gave him his explanation of what he considered a fair measure of redistributions

He said that it should be a measure

Kootenay was just as good as a man

in any other part of the province; just

as good as a man in Esquimalt. Cowich-

an or Alberni. Mr. Kellie resented the statement of the member for North Vic-

toria that the mines of Kootenay had

been developed by the pledged credit of

the rest of the province. He reminded

Mr. Booth that the revenue from his district was but \$7,000, whereas the

revenue from Kootenay was \$31,000.

Since Kootenay was contributing so large a revenue he held that it should

government in Cowichan with the protection of the river bank at Revelstoke.

of protecting the river bank was neglect

ed was because the provincial govern-ment had refused to meet the Dominion

government when it placed an item of

\$10,000 in the estimates, conditional upon the province doing the same. He

had heard it stated that the premier had

said that he did not know that this amount had been appropriated, but Mr. Kellie said he wished to deny this upon

the floor of the house as he had himself

called the premier's attention to the item.

The provincial government now wished to show its good intentions to the people

the speech from the throne as a set of

bare bones. There was nothing of im-

portance in it. There was a promise of

was nothing said about the repeal of the

Kellie spoke against both the V., V. & E.

railway subsidy and, Mackenzie & Mann's railway subsidy. Upon the ques-

tion of redistribution Mr. Kellie urged the claim of West Kootenay for addi-

tional representation. Upon the basis of revenue or population he said that com-

pared with some of the other districts West Kootenay was entitled to 52 mem-

encouragement of the milking industry. The government evidently had its eye on

Kootenay, the milch cow for the pro-vince. For his part he proposed to enter

a protest against the further milking of Kootenay unless the government was pre-

pared to pay something for the cow. Mr. Kellie then took up the question of the

N. & F. S. railway land grant, and stated that the government had clearly exceeded

its authority in over-riding the provisions of the land grant act. He made the

specific charge that the government had

allowed the railway company to grab 4,800 acres of land north of Rossland as lien

lands when the grand total of land which

the company could show that it was en-

titled to as lien lands did not aggregate

one-half of that amount. He scored the

lands and works department for its fail-

ure to issue a crown grant to Alex-

ander Currie for his pre-emption within the railway lands which had been proved

up as early as 1892. He also charged the

government with betraying the free

timber which they were entitled to under

Dr. Walkem followed Mr. Kellie and

Mr. Cotton moved the adjournment of

The Hon, Colonel Baker presented re-

A copy of all correspondence which has passed between this government and the government of the Dominion of Uanada with reference to the resolution of this louise passed on the 19th Aril 19th

house passed on the 12th April, 1897, touching the question of the Indian pot-

A copy of the order in council, and all

correspondence relating thereto, with re-ference to the grievances of the sealers,

since the return presented to this house on the 29th April, 1897.

Mr. Hunter presented the second re-

That the standing orders in connection with the under mentioned petitions have

peen complied with: No. 8.—The petition

of the Nanaimo Electric, Power and Heat Company, Limited. No. 9.—The petition of the Alice Arm Railway Com-

Mr. Helmcken asked the Hon. the

Attorney-General the following question: Is it the intention of the government to

introduce at the present session legisla-tion to cover the difficulty arising out of

the recent decision of the Full Court in the case of Regina v. Little?

made a general defence of the govern-ment's policy.

the mineral act.

the debate.

iners of Kootenay in that it allowed D. C. Corbin to charge mine owners for

railway

patchwork of redistribution, but there

He held that the reason why the work

which would recognize that a man in

receive more consideration in the way of representation and appropriations than it A rearrangement was desired for the whole province. There was no necessity for any increase in the number was receiving. During the past year he stated that the government had taken of members. The government should take away from the districts which were over \$200,000 more out of Kootenay than it had expended in the district. Kootover represented and give additional representation to the districts which were under represented. In pursuing the policy outlined the government was merely putting off the time when it would have enay was a big district, but there was a very small amount spent upon trails and roads in comparison with the amounts spent in other sections. The policy of to re-arrange the constituencies the government was to crush the hoped that the government would give something more than was hinted at in the speeches of certain of the government of Kootenay at every turn. In Kootenay the government took the miners by the throat and made them pay \$5 for the supporters. With regard to the promisprivilege of working in the mines. In the coal mines of Vancouver Island there of the government that it would bring down the estimates next week he said was no such charge made. He wanted to know why the miners of Kootenay were obliged to pay when the miners of that it would not be acting fairly to the house, or to the country, if the govern-Vancouver Island were allowed to go scot free. The government discriminated not only against the working miners. of Kootenay, but against the mine ownment brought down the estimates, and asked the house to pass them before it brought down its redistribution measure. Such was not what the country expected ers of Kootenay as well. They had to pay a tax upon their output, whereas no of the government and it would not do at tax was imposed upon the output of the coal mines. Mr. Kellie also stated that Col. Baker-It has been done before. Mr. Sword-It does not follow that if

the government makes a mistake once that it should repeat the mistake second time Common sense demands that the house should have a redistribu-He said that there was something wrong in the government's system which pertion measure before it, and dispose of it before it is asked to consider the esti-mates. Mr. Sword then referred to the mitted municipalities to be credited and absorb the revenues of the province and mates. Mr. Sword then referred to the speech of Mr. Hunter, and remarked that he appeared to be under the impression that the Opposition party in the legislature was responsible for the policy of the government party at Ottawa in regard to the land grant given to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. in the Northwest Mackenzie & Mann, in the Northwest territories. This was certainly a absurd contention. Mr. Sword said that in view of the remarks of Mr. Hunter that the Opposition party would have his support in opposing any further burden upon the finances of the province by reason of giving any further aid to this railway company. Mr. Sword considered the building of the railway to the north a very desirable thing, but he also thought that the province, in view of the Cassiar Central grant, had done all that could be expected of it in encouraging the construction of railways to the north. With respect to the reference to this of Revelstoke because the government had a budding candidate in Revelstoke for the next election. Mr. Kellie dubbed railway in the speech from the throne the clause was so vague that it is mean anything, but he was of the ion that no further attempt should be made at increasing the debt of the may ince by granting any further aid to the Mackenzie & Mann railway. Mr. Stord then showed by records that the Opposi-tion party was a distinct organization from the Liberal convention at New tax upon working miners, nor the repeal of the mortgage tax. There was nothing to intimate that the coal miners would pay their share of the taxes. Mr. Westminster. The members of the government were no doubt right in surmis-ing that the great body of Liberals throughout the province were opposing the present government, but they were making a mistake in thinking that the government would receive the support of the great body of the Conservatives. He could assure the members of the government that there were a great many who were Conservatives in Dominion bers upon the floor of the house. Upon the government's policy of encouraging dairying, Mr. Kellie said that the encour-aging of dairying evidently meant the politics who were strong opponents of the government. It was true that the Westminster convention of Liberals had all but unanimously condemned the pre-sent government, but it was also true that the convention had recorded itself against the introduction of Domition party lines in provincial politics. Mr. Sword then referred to the platform of the Opposition party as the platform upon which that party would appeal to the country. Mr. Sword referred to the re-markable position which had been taken by Mr. Bryden upon the question of re-distribution. He was confessedly afraid of any measure of redistribution based upon a general principle. With regard to the speech of Mr. Hunter upon the Muckenzie & Mann grant, Mr. Sword said that he was pleased to know that Mr. Hunter would oppose any further

aid to these contractors.

Mr. Hunter—I did not say so. Mr. Sword—"I think the meaning we were justified in taking from his speech was to that effect." Mr. Sword then referred to the manner in which Mr. Hnn ter had denounced the terms of the Dominion grant to Messrs, Mackenzie & Mann, which was received with Opposi-Mr. Booth complimented the and seconder of the address and the gov-

to completion. Mr. Booth took up the claims which were made on behalf of Kootenay by reason of the large revenue turned in by that district. He reminded these members that the mining district had been developed with funds against which the credit of the farming districts of the province had been pledged. Upon the question of the Cassiar Central railway grant he said that the arrangement made was a very good one for the privince. The province got a royalty of 1 per cent, upon all minerals extracted from the lands granted to the company and the railway company had to into the country at its own expense. In the case of Kootenay the government got a royalty of but 1 per cent, upon the minerals extracted and the province would be paying for the railways of Kootenay long after the mines of that country were forgotten. He commented upon the remarkable silence observed by the opposition upon the clause in the speech relating to the proposed aid to the Yukon railway. If the old saying were rue that there was always a calm before a storm the silence of the opposition this measure was ominous. This was received with shouts from the opposition: "You are right!"
Mr. Booth urged in defence of the gov-

The Hop. Mr. Eberts replied as folows: "Notice of a bill for that purpose has been introduced." Mr. Sword asked the Hon, the Minister of Finance the following questions: Were Messrs. Woolston & Beeton questions thorized to promise to intending in ors in the loan of 1895 that no financial aid or guaranteee of interest or principal would be given to the British Pacific or Mr. Booth other transcontinental railway scheme?

pany.

For how long was such promise to force? Did such promise provide that is should apply to any part of the railway. The Hon. Mr. Turner replied as follows: "I do not remember that Messrs Woolston & Beeton were authorized either worklike or in writing." either verbally or in writing, to promise to intending investors in the loan of 1895 that no financial aid or guarantee of in erest or principal would be given to the British Pacific or other transcon railway scheme.

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the Chief ssioner of Lands and Works lowing questions: 1. Have any lar been reserved under sub-section (section 1 of the "Cassiar Central Ra Aid Act, 1897; and if so, date of ation, location, and extent of each? Have any lands been reserved by the go ernment for said railway company, ur terms of said act? 3. Have any blocks been selected by the said railway company? If so, dates of selection and numer and extent of blocks? The Hon. Mr. Martin replied as followed ows: "1. No. 2. No. 3. No.

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: Has "the Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading Corporation, Limited," an option for purchase, or has it purchased, or agreed to purchase, any lands from th ment? If so, when and what lands? The Hon. Mr. Martin replied as fol-ows: "It is not in the public interest to reply to this question now; the accounts will all be before the public accounts committee in a few days."

LAWLESSNESS AT SKAGWAY. Letter From Governor Brady Describing the Conditions There.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Secretary Bliss s in receipt of a letter from Governor Brady, of Alaska, descriptive of the law ess condition of affairs at Skagway and Dyea. It was referred to a cabinet meetng to-day, when Alaskan affairs were under discussion, and was considered sufficient justification by the members for the despatch of the additional mili-tary force already authorized to be sent

to Alaskan territory.

The following is a copy of the letter News from Skagway by the in port is serious. The United States deputy marshal has been shot dead in the discharge of his duties. An-other man was killed at the same time coal mines. Mr. Kellie also stated that the the public accounts showed that the money taken from Kootenay was used of passengers; many of them are gamblers, thugs and lewd women from gamblers, thugs and from the cities the western centres and from the cities of the coast. They have taken in the situation at Skagway and Dyea, and appear to have combined to carry things absorb the revenues of the province and then call for the expenditure of the general revenue of the province within such these places are powerless because them have no municipal form of government. The United States marshal is powerless. because he can appoint only a few deputies, and when they undertake to act they are singled out as targets by this

Health Lost and Found

THE STORY OF A YOUNG BOY'S TRIALS.

Was Growing Too Rapidly and His Health Gave Way-Several Months

Do to ing Did Him No Good I a cente

Almost Discouraged.

It is truly pitiable to see boys just beginning to realize the possibilities of cape from which is sometimes though to be little short of a miracle. Hearing of such a case a reporter called on Mr. J. J. Smith, living near Fredericksburg Station, in Lennox county, and interviewed him regarding the cure of his son, who was in bad health and regained it by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest residents in the locality, of direct U. E. Larreliet described by the control of the co Loyalist descent, and has resided all his life on the farm on which he lives. He is consequently well known throughout the district. In reply to the scribe's query, he gave the details of the case. "My son, Stanley, was taken sick about the first of February, 1895. He became very deaf and had a dull, constant pain in his head. He grew very weak, such a condition being more grouply described. such a condition being more properly de-scribed by the term, "general muscular weakness." He was troubled with severe pain in the back and had no appe tite, continuing to grow steadily er and finally lost all ambition. He had er and finally lost all ambition. He had little more color in him than a bit of white paper. A physician was consulted on the first appearance of the trouble. He carefully examined the case, stating that the hearing was affected by catarrhal deafness, the pains in the back originated from muscular rheumatism, and the constant tired feeling and general we constant tired feeling and general weakness was caused by over eral weakness was caused by over-growth. These difficulties, together with the after effects of la grippe left him physical wreck. He had the benefit careful medical attention for four months. The doctor had carefully treat ed him for the deafness, and had succeeded in restoring his hearing, but in other respects he was no better. He ordered that he should be carefully nued, which was about all that could done. To make things more clearly un-derstood I might say he was at this time past twelve years of age, having grown very fast, was large enough for one sly wears his senior. The doctor said that medicine could not benefit him, and all that could be done must come by nurs-We naturally felt greatly ing. couraged at the prospect, what course to pursue in the future. At this juncture one of the druggists of Napanee who had previously compound-

ed many prescriptions, recommended trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. was then the first of June, and we chased three boxes and commenced treatment. When he had finished second box his appetite, previously fickle and unsteady, had wonderfully improved. He continued taking the pills untiseven boxes had been used. His strengt returned with renewed vigor, and all signs of muscular rheumatism had van signs of muscular rheumatism had vanished and he steadily regained a strong healthy color, and was able to do considerable light work in the harvest field such as riding the mower, reaper or hay rake. He has since attended school regularly, and though a year has elapsed, he has had no symptoms." Mrs. Smith when spoken to about the matter readily concurred in all that had been said relative to her son's case and was very lative to her son's case, and was very decided in her views regarding the health-giving properties contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills are a blood

builder and a nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink the public is warned. The genuine rana Pills can be had only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

-The provincial minister of agriculture has authorized the organization of a farmers' institute at Matsqui. The first meeting will be held on March 1st MUNHALL MEET

The Doctor Draws on His Experience in the Civil for Illustrations.

Te Declares That Sensible A and English Will Never as Nations

Mr. Munhall announced as

A mass meting of young peop from 12 to 25, on Sunday at Admission by free ticket. Sur-ing service at 8 p.m., in the Me

church, Mr. Munhall preac Monday evening a sermon will

oldiers are especially invited.

with military instructions.

afternoon: address on "The Re of Christ." Wednesday after "Second Coming of Thursday afternoon: subject, Friday afternoor How to study the Bible." eetings will be conducted of Wednesday afternoons St Paul's Presbyterian churc sday and Friday, in Ja Methodist church. The wome eetings are to be conducted y, Wednesday, Thursday a ing's of next week, at 10 last 40 minutes. All women The sermon last evening was sebrews, chap. 12; v. 24: ood of sprinkling that speak ings than that of Abel." The abel here spoken of was not a Abel's veins, which Cain sp ood of the offering from h od. So much as the blood better than the lamb of Abel come to the blood of sprink eaketh better things than th We have no need of such a tood of beasts, for we can co to God and need therefor There is a prevailing se ne church which ignored the But justice is the cor The love of God saves is only an abstraction at the when the train comes, and ay see it and be unable to Yet the mother loves but that does not save it: i dash forward and just clear the track but is caught and the child but dies herself. The not saved by the mother's oic act. "God so loved the He gave His only begotten osoever believeth in Him ish." Note some charac blood: 1. Redeemed by. with corruptible things as silve Redeem means to buy back. our own, we are bought wi Redemption is an accomplish We are justified by blood. To judicial term. Therefore fies or passes over sinners as t never were. 3. We are save the blood. Horace Bushnell eath bed cried to God blood I hope only for salvation cally recanting from his life' that the atonement is alone a and not judicial and substituti ners cannot be saved; but a saints are saved through Christ. 4. We have peace ood. God is not a fierce to plunge us into torment: a only be reconciled to God. aler stating ing of war having been fo the Civil war in the ranks an mission in the Union army

thrilling account of his exper have not got a pension yet, he. Referring to England's America, he remarked: "Wa "War t is a fearful, dreadful, awful jingoes on both sides do all t paper, but English and Ar est type have more sense that The account concluded with a panegyric on peace. 5. The bleth from all sin. As we this ands, our feet, our heart, and all our members that have ed and dipped in sin, and the Him who hung on the cross a these same in blood, then w cleanseth from all sin. come by the blood. Our safety is in the blood. victory over death and the gra The dying soldie called for a drink of the wo "We sha companion: ick to merry old England, b ood that will help us to to the grave, death and hell." AN IMPERIAL VIE

Respecting Rights and Pri Alaskan Waters. London, Feb. 17.-The Par Secretary for Foreign Affai George N. Curzon, in the House mons to-day, answering a as to whether the rights a rs respecting Alaska, und hen existing treaties, had when the United chased the country, said the ain articles of the Anglo-Rus of 1829, regarding the geograph recited in the Rus eaty, under which Alaska rticle 263 of the treaty of W f 1871, Mr. Curzon said, pro the navigation of the Yukon, and Stikine rivers was to be open to the commerce of Briti and American citizens, sub laws and regulations of either within its own territory, and sistent with the privileges of gation. Inquiries, he continued made by the British ambassa what regulations were best ap the navigation of the Stikine i Mr. Michael Davitt, the m

outh Mayo, asked whether the contemplated supervision was in consequence of the th Canada to legislate agair erests in the Yukon territor Mr. Curzon answered: "I I tothing to that effect."
Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett ervative member for the Edion of Sheffield, asked if ste ten to deliminate the cou Mr. Curzon, in reply, said th notice of that question.

THE RELIEF EXPEDIT ton Authorities in Relati

shington. Feb. 18.-The te has received a communic Julian Bauncefote, the Britis I here, relating to the pass lited States relief expedition the territery en route to the grant says he is authorius of Salisbury to state the officer of Salisbury to state the says he is says he is authorius of Salisbury to state the says of Salisbury to say the say of Salisbury to state the say of Salisbury to say of Salisb are considered necessary on of the relief expediti

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deputy marshal has been shot n the discharge of his duties. An-man was killed at the same time the same place. Recently rs have been carrying great lists ssengers; many of them are rs, thugs and lewd women from tern centres and from the cities They have taken in the n at Skagway and Dyea, and aphave combined to carry things high hand. The best people at aces are powerless because they o municipal form of government.

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truly pitiable to see boys just ing to realize the possibilities of ricken down with disease, the esrom which is sometimes thought ittle short of a miracle. Hearing h a case a reporter called on Mr. Smith, living near Fredericksburg in Lennox county, and inter-him regarding the cure of his ho was in bad health and regainy the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Mr. Smith is one of the oldest ts in the locality, of direct descent, and has resided all his the farm on which he lives. He sequently well known throughout trict. In reply to the scribe's he gave the details of the case. on, Stanley, was taken sick about rst of February, 1895. He bevery deaf and had a dull, constant condition being more properly deby the term, "general muscular ess." He was troubled with seain in the back and had no appe inuing to grow steadily weak finally lost all ambition. He had ore color in him than a bit of paper. A physician was consultrefully examined the case, stating hearing was affected by ca deafness, the pains in the back ted from muscular rheumatism. e constant tired feeling and geneakness was caused by over-. These difficulties, together with ter effects of la grippe left him a al wreck. He had the benefit of medical attention for four The doctor had carefully treatfor the deafness, and had sucespects he was no better. I that he should be carefully nurs-ich was about all that could be To make things more clearly un-od I might say he was at this time velve years of age, having grown ast, was large enough for one six his senior. The doctor said that could not benefit him, and all ld be done must come by nurs

We naturally felt greatly ed at the prospect, not knowing ourse to pursue in the future. At incture one of the druggists of ee who had previously compoundprescriptions, recommended a Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, It the first of June, and we purthree boxes and commenced the box his appetite, previously fickle steady, had wonderfully e continued taking the pills until oxes had been used. His strength with renewed vigor, and al of muscular rheumatism had van-and he steadily regained a strong color, and was able to do con-le light work in the harvest field riding the mower, reaper or hay He has since attended school rehad no symptoms." spoken to about the matter readily red in all that had been said reher son's case, and was very in her views regarding the

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The Doctor Draws on His Military Experience in the Civil War for Illustrations.

He Declares That Sensible Americans and English Will Never Fight as Nations

Munhall announced as follows:s meting of young people of ages 12 to 25, on Sunday at 3 p. m...

ter than the lamb of Abel, so we are me to the blood of sprinkling which keth better things than that of Abel. ve no need of such a type as the of beasts, for we can come directlod and need therefore not des-There is a prevailing sentiment in hurch which ignored the justice of rather over magnifying the love of But justice is the correlative of The love of God saves nobody. It only an abstraction at the best. A dild may be upon the railroad track then the train comes, and its mother ee it and be unable to render any Yet the mother loves the child, it that does not save it; if she could sh forward and just clear the child of he track but is caught and crushed by he ponderous machine, she then saves he child but dies herself. The child was not saved by the mother's love but her heroic act. "God so loved the world that gave His only begotten Son, that sosoever believeth in Him should not he blood: 1. Redeemed by blood; not with corruptible things as silver and gold dedeem means to buy back. We are not our own, we are bought with a price.

Redemption is an accomplished fact. 2. We are justified by blood. To justify is a judicial term. Therefore God justifies or passes over sinners as though they never were. 3. We are saved through the blood. Horace Bushnell upon his death bed cried to God "In Thy shed blood I hope only for salvation," practically recanting from his life's teaching that the atonement is alone a moral one, and not judicial and substitutionary. Sinners cannot be saved; but at the cross saints are saved through the blood. God is not a flerce being, keen to plunge us into torment; a sinner need only be reconciled to God. At this point the speaker, stating that he knew something of war having been four years in the ditch about 100 yards from the depot. It was cut open and the contents rifled, every letter, whether registered or otherwise, being opened. It is supposed that a second robbery occurred on the following night. Ten bags in this batch are missing and all trace is lost. The missing bags come from Nelson.

The postal authorities declare that five registered letters have been stolen, and it is not yet known how many unregistered letters with money in them may have been taken. One of the missing registered missing registered missing registered missing registered missing registered sections of the missing registered into the proposition of the missing that the contained at least \$125, addressed to D. D. Birks, a local mining broker. The balance contained valuable documents or small sums of money.

Travelling Post Office Inspector Macleod arrived here last night in response to a wire from Postmaster Wadds, of this city, but has so far nothing to work upon to locate the relation of the missing and all trace is lost. The miss Redemption is an accomplished fact. 2.
We are justified by blood. To justify is a judicial term. Therefore God justifies or passes over sinners as though they speaker, stating that he knew some of of war having been four years in Civil war in the ranks and in combining to the Union army gave a ling account of his experiences. "I have got a pension yet, either" said ssion in the Union army gave a rilling account of his experiences. "I we not got a pension yet, either" said Referring to England's relation with nerica, he remarked: "War is no joke is a fearful, dreadful, awful thing, The

goes on both sides do all the warring paper, but English and Americans of best type have more sense than to fight."
The account concluded with an eloquent The account concluded with an eloquent panegyric on peace. 5. The blood cleanseth from all sin. As we think of our hands, our feet, our heart, our intellect and all our members that have been tainted and dipped in sin, and then look to Him who hung on the cross and dipped these same in blood, then we feel he cleanseth from all sin. 6. We are overcome by the blood. Our only hope of safety is in the blood. 7. We have victory over death and the grave through the blood. The dying soldier at Alma called for a drink of the word, and said to his companion: "We shall never get back to merry old England, but it is the blood that will help us to triumph over the grave, death and hell."

AN IMPERIAL VIEW.

Respecting Rights and Privileges in Alaskan Waters.

London, Feb. 17.—The Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Hong George N. Curzon, in the House of Committee of London, George N. Curzon, in the House of Committee on the server with the account of the corp. R. Vancouver express was five hours behind.

Four French Canadians, whose games are A. Seveya, Joe Koubert, Simon Lebouf and Napoleon Prevost, arrived in the city Wednesday, having walked from Crow's Nest Pass, starting on Christmas eve. They were poorly clad and in a dilapitated considering had to beg their way and step in outhouses. The men are resting at immigration hall.

At Rapid City fire broke out last night in Zinc Bros'. building, occupied by N. McKelvie, general merchant. The greater portion of McKelvie's goods were got out, but are badly damaged. The loss on stock is fully covered by insurance.

The Tribune publishes a report that Archibishop Langevin has expressed himself as satisfied with the arrangements finally made for the settlement of the school question by change of text books.

J. G. Walker, of this city, has been elected grand master of the Manitoba Odd Fellows.

Many new business blocks and houses are A. Seveya, Joe Koubert, Simon Leboud in the city Wednesday, having walked from Crow's Nest Pass, starting on Christmas eve. They were poo

for Foreign Affairs, Hon,

deorge N. Curzon, in the House of Comto-day, answering a question whether the rights and obliga-respecting Alaska, under all the existing treaties, had been trans-d when the United States purhased the country, said that only cer-nin articles of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1829, regarding the geographical limits, were recited in the Russo-American under which Alaska was ceded. 263 of the treaty of Washington, 871, Mr. Curzon said, provided that navigation of the Yukon, Porcupine Stikine rivers was to be free to the commerce of British subjects American citizens, subject to the and regulations of either country, its own territory, and not inco ith the privileges of free navi-Inquiries, he continued, had been by the British ambassador, as to regulations were best applicable to vigation of the Stikine river. Michael Davitt, the memebr for Mayo, asked whether the fact of contemplated supervision referred to s in consequence of the threats made

its in the Yukon territory. Curzon answered: "I have heard that effect. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, the Con-tive member for the Ecclesall divi-of Sheffield, asked if steps had been to deliminate the to deliminate the country.

Jurzon, in reply, said that he want-

ada to legislate against American

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

notice of that question.

Tulian Pauncefote Writes the Washington Authorities in Relation to the Matter.

shington, Feb. 18.—The secretary of has received a communication from lington, Feb. 18.—The secretary of has received a communication from lian Pauncefote, the British ambassacre, relating to the gold regions, liand as well as the gold regions, liand as the secretary of the progression of the secretary of the proposition of the relief expedition while in

United States territory should pass through Canadian territory under the same regulations which govern the passage of Canadian Mounted Police through United States territory, namely, that the men shall not be under arms and that the arms and all munitions of war shall go through Canadian territory as baggage."

Sir Julian adds: "The Canadian government at the same time desire to make it clear that they fully appreciate the wish of the United States government to afford relief, and have forwarded instructions to the local officials to facilitate the expedition in every possible way. An escort of Dominion police will be furnished for the expedition during its passage through Canadian territory."

In conclusion he says he will be glad to learn as early as possible whether the above arrangement is satisfactory to the United States government, in which case he will advise the Marquis of Salisbury and the Governor-General of Canada. The state department has accepted the terms offered.

MINING LAW AMENDMENTS.

MINING LAW AMENDMENTS.

Mayor McAnn and Editor King both defended the amendment, the former saying that if studied closely it would be found fully as liberal if not more so than the old law; and the latter thinking that Mr. Carlyle's official career should be sufficient guarantee for anything that he proposed. At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that the proposed amendment of Provincial Mineralogist Carlyle(discriminating against prospectors, be not endorsed; and that a petition in remonstrance be circulated and forwarded to the legislature and provincial government authorities, notifying them to that effect.

ROSSLAND MAIL ROBBED. Ten Pouches Rifled-Many Valuable Letters

Rossland, Feb. 17.-A robbery of mail bags occurred here on the 11th inst., but is only now made public. The mail from Note some characteristics of in Rossland daily about midnight and is 1. Redeemed by blood; not left at the Columbia & Western depot until withle things are gillyor and rold. the following morning. Of the pouches that arrived on the 10th inst. two are mis-

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—The arrival of trains to-day was affected more than yesterday by the great storm. All trains from east and south were from three to seven hours late, while the C.P.R. Vancouver express was five

SCOTTISH-AUSTRALIANS.

Sir William Wallace Meeting Invaded Last Night by a Regiment of

Brawny Antipodean Scots. A pleasing feature of the open meeting of Sir William Wallace Society last night was the presence of a sturdy company of gold seekers who have come to outfit in Victoria, from the Antipodes. Since the Wallace society opened its doors, ten years ago, it has been open to the public every Friday night, and especially inviting strangers that visit the city. Its sentiments are British to the core, and its platform is built on the temperance ideas, but with catholic principles of undoubted freedom. Though fostering and taking pride in recounting the songs, story and music of Auld Scotia, and the patriot Wallace, who died that dishonor might never descend on the people of Scotland, the society members are not forgetful of the land of their adoption. Lectures are given on British Columbian subjects; on mythology, geography, geology, declary, by different members at most ogy, etc., by different members at most

of the meetings. Last night's meeting was the usually informal meeting, the Australian visitors participating in the programme. The chair was haply filled by Mr. W. C. Kerr, who welcomed the visitors, and gave a brief sketch of the aims of the society. Following was the programme:

T. Russell, song, "Bonnie Scotland, what I've suffered for ye noo"; John Mc-Williams, song, "Ye banks and braes";

A. B. McD. Fraser, "Famous charges of the Highland brigade (from Scottish-American).

erican); Mr. Faulds, song; "Sour milk cart"; V. Mcenzie, "Annie Laurie"; A. Sheret, "Corn Rigs"; R. Foster, song, "Hielan' Bonnets"; A. Robertson (piper) march. "Haughes o' Cromdale"; John McWilliams, "Scots who hae"; Mr. Faulds, song, "They say that love's

pleasure. John McWilliam (Australia) thanked the society for its open doors, kindly wel-come and the information received from the old pioneer members of the society as FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN.

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN" is the title of a neat little pocket volume I send free sealed to men. It gives to you in send free, sealed, to men. It gives to you in plain language what I have learned from 30 years' experience as a specialist in weaknesses of young, middle-aged and old men, such as Nervous Debility, Drains, Losses, Weak Back, Impotency, Varicocele and Undevelopment, all symptoms of early abuse or later excesses

It also Shows Why Medicines Can Never Cure.

I know the action of every drug that was ever prescribed, but let me say as physician to patient, as man to man, medicines at best will but stimulate. They do not tone. What we employ is Nature's Own Gift. We need go no further. Why not use that potent force which she so bount fully bestows upon us? The one element most important to life in man or beast—ELECTRICITY—and now

MEN OF CANADA

let me present my claim With my Latest Improved

Galvanic Electric Belt

ELECTRIC SUPPORTING SUSPENSORY

DR. SANDEN'S

ELECTRIC BELT

I combine the efforts of my life-long study and present in it the true principles, the only perfect and scientific Self-Treatment for Weak Men. It generates a soothing current of electricity intstantly felt by wearer or

I FORFEIT \$5,000.

Applied as I apply it, with the positive pole over Kidneys at small of back, the negative in front by means of the Electro-Suspensory, the current courses for eight hours a day through the weakened parts, giving strength and courage and STOPS THE DRAINS IN ONE MONTH. With electricity alone, and properly applied, I have in my time restored to manly vig a over 50,000 men.

I have the Electric Belt trade of the world. I am the Weak Man's Doctor.

Can you trust your case to me? Do you wish my opinion and advice? It will cost you nothing.

If You Have

WARE (6-10) (6-13-) (6

I apply the current directly to the congested veins with the clip attachment of my Belt. It cau es a free circulation of blood through the parts, dissolves the clot; gives development and permanently cures

Belt worn at night. IT CURES YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP. In my "HEALTH WORLD" (sent free, sealed, with book) I publish more than 400 sworn testimonials every month. Write to-day for book and particulars. All correspondence ered by me personally, and in plain, sealed envelope

DR. SANDEN, No. 156 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

to their wants on their prospecting tour. T Russell then sang "The Bonnie wee Window." R. H. Jameson sang "Will ye no come back again."

Mr. McWilliams, the leader of the Australian miners had his head phrenologically examined by Mr. W. C. Kerr, the reading consign great amusement. And

reading causing great amusement, Auld Lang Syne by the company closed the

DROWNED IN THE NARROWS.

Vancouver, Feb. 18 .- A seaman named Adolf Carlson jumped overboard as the lumber ship Magallenes was going out of the Narrows. It is not known whether he meant to commit suicide or desert and swim ashore. The body has not been seen since. Capt. Rumpff takes on another man at Victoria.

SWALLOWING WRONG WAY.

a most alarming accident, and one which is often as serious as it looks, is the sucking into the windpipe of a morsel of food or some other substance. This is not a very rare accident, especially with children, whose hold-all, after the pockets are crammed, is usually the mouth, says the Youth's Companion.

The articles which have been drawn into the larynx through the sudden taking of a deep breath are of the most varied character, such as jackstones, nuts, marbles, coins, buttons and pins, not to mention burs, corks, tin whistles, leeches, shawl pins, hairpins, false teeth, and even a real tooth, which slipped from the forceps just as it had been extracted. Pieces of food are sometimes inhaled through hearty laughing or excited talking while eating.

The entrance of the foreign substance even if it is only water, causes violent coughing and a spasmodic closing of the larynx, which almost amounts to suffocation. If the body has passed through the larynx into the windpipe or has been thrown out, this suffocative attack passes off, and the sufferer may think his

Sometimes it is, if the coughing has expelled the intruder, but if this has fallen below the laryux the condition is very serious. The body may be expelled during another violent fit of coughing, but offen if can be removed only by the organical control of the condition of the often it can be removed only by the operation of opening the windpipe, known as

danger of the accident depends much upon the size and nature of the substance inhaled; if it is a hard, smooth and rounded body, such as a melon seed, a small marble or pebble, or the like, there is a very good chance that it may be expelled in the same way it entered. To favor this expulsion the patient should lie down, with the head lower than the feet, or he may be held up for a minute or two by his heels, in order to get the assistance of the force of gravity. This however, should only be done if the doctor is at hand to perform tracheotomy as a last resort, because the foreign body may become fixed in a narrow part of the larynx and so cause suffocation,

RAVISHING BEAUTY OF PARIS.

in a comment of the c

"I never dreamed of such clothes even in my dreams of heaven," writes Miss Lillian Bell in a Paris letter to the February Ladies' Home Journal. "But the French are an extravagant race. There was hardly a gown worn last sea-son which was not of the most delicate texture, garnished with chiffon and ilusion and tulle—the most crushable

airy, inflammable, unserviceable material one can think of. Now, I am a ulitarian. When I see a white gown I always wonder if it will wash. If I see lace on the foot ruffle of a gown I think how it will sound when the wearer steps on it going up stairs. But everything would be serviceable to wear driving in a victoria in the Bois between 5 and 7, and as that is where I have seen the most beautiful costumes, I have no right to complain, or thrust at them my American idea of usefulness. This rage of theirs for beauty is what makes perpetual honeymoon for the eyes of every inch of France. The way they study color and put greens together in their landscape gardening makes one with horror of our prairies and sage-

"The eye is ravished with beauty all over Paris. The clean streets, the walks between rows of trees for pedes-trians, the lanes for bicyclists, the paths through tiny forests, right in Paris, for equestrians, and on each side the loveliest trees—trees everywhere except where there are fountains—but what is the use of trying to describe a beauty which has staggered braver pens than mine, and which you must see to appreciate?

SHAVING RULES IN PARIS.

The sanitary sutherities of Paris have ssued stringent instructions as to barbers, informing them that all metal instruments must be plunged directly after use into boiling soapy water. All combs of tortoise shell, ivory or celluloid must be replaced as far as possible by metal, so as to be more easily cleaned and dis-infected. Scissors, razors, clippers and brushes must be heated to 100 degrees centlgrade, or placed in a receptacle containing a prescribed chemical solution, before use. Shaving brushes must be dipped in boiling water. Instead of owder puffs. blowers must be used. Finally, hairdressers must wash their hands before passing to another cus-

Mr. Wiggings—It tells here hor a cyclone out in Kansas suept away the entire town in one minute. in one minute,
Mrs. Wiggings (gloomlly)—An' it takes
Mary Ann half an hour to sweep off the
front plazzer.—Truth.

Hazel-Weren't you awfully afraid the first time you crossed the ocean?

Nutte-Well-er-for a time I did feel a sort of groundless apprehension.—New York Journal.

"Do you believe in the good effects of laughter?" laughter?"
. "Of course ; If I can get a man to laughing I can nearly always borrow \$5 from him."—Chicago Record. OMARIAN ECHOES.

Suspensory

THE WHEELMAN. An open sky, a road not overrough, A seasoned pipe, and some good good smoking stuff,
A trusty wheel, with perfect tires and
cranks,
With these methins 'twee Paridice With these, methinks, 'twere Paridise

enough.

THE YACHTMAN. A summer day upon a broad lagoon, A well-trimmed yacht and eke well-filled Some three or four congeniel chums on If heaven grant this-I ask no futher

THE SPORTSMAN. A wooden cot beside a mountain rill, With just sufficient sport my time to fill, And one of whom I think to share my

lot lad these—then Fate might work its THE HUNTSMAN. A breezy moor, a day on which the

hounds Can pick the scent within easy rounds, A jolly company at night to meet
And pass the cup—with these my joy
abounds.

THE BARRISTER. I envy not the merchant in his store, Nor yet the soldier fresh from fields of gore: Mine be the luck to gain a hopless case, Naught else at Fortune's hands I would

THE SCOOLBOY.

Atruce to Latin, Greek and all the rest, The last exam, well passed, myself a some congeniel board where "shop" is barred And masters are not—this, and I am blest!
—H. A. L. in The Sketch.

YOUNG PILOT FOR THE YUKON.

St. Louis is about to lose the youngest pilot that ever served on the Mississippi river says the Republic. W. D. Couper, who enjoys that distinction, is negotiating with the Yukon Transportation Co. of Seattle, and expects to sign a contract in a few days with the company that will take him to the far Northwest. Couper has been a duly licensed Mis-sissippi pilot since April 21st last, having taken the necessary government examination as soon as he became of age. He was qualified long before, but the He was qualified long before, but the law requires that a man must have reached his majority before he can be entrusted with the lives of others on a steam vessel. His papers entitle him to act as a pilot on boats of 500 trus.

The young man comes of a family of river men. His father, W. D. Couper, sr., is a marine draftsman, and his uncle, Captain Charles Zeller, is pilot of the steamer Dr. Frederick Couper Hill, of the Carondelet Ferry Company. Young Couper was born in St. Louis, but about six years ago he went to San Diega, where he served three years as Diega, where he served three years as a pilot's cub on the boats plying in San Diego harbor.
Since returning to St. Louis he has Judge.

done duty on the river off and on and has made the trip to New Orleans as pilot of a hoat of light draught. At present he is employed as a stenographer in a Choteau avenue wholesale house. He lives with his parents at 7,510 Riley ave-

nue Carondelet.
When Couper begins his duties on the Yukon he will be master, as well as pilot, of the boat to which he is assigned. HIS MONUMENTS

What was his name? I do not know his name.
I only know he heard God's voice and came;
Buought all he loved across the sea,
To live and work for God—and me;
Felled the ungracious oak;
With rugged toil
Dragged from the soil
The thrice gnarled roots and stubborn
rock:

rock; With plenty filled the haggard mountain And when his work was done, without me-morial died.

No blaring trumpet sounded out his fame;
He lived, he died—I do not know his name.
No form of bronze and no memorial stones
Show me the place where lie his mouldering bones.
Only a cheerful city stands,
Built by his hardened hands;
Only ten thousand homes,
Where every day
The cheerful play
Of love and hope and courage comes;
These are his monuments and his alone—
There is no form of bronze; and no memorial stone.

Edward Everett Hale.

THE SOCIETY GIRL She sighed a little nervous sigh, She said, "I'll rest me by and by," And then she girded up her stays And sought again those devious ways That mark to such a large extent The hours that lead us on to Lent.

She went to luncheon at the B's, She played at enchre at the C's, She slpped the "tea" at Mrs. A's, She dined in state at Mrs. J's, She joined the box at Mrs. I, And then she lunched with Mrs. Y; And when the dainty feast was o'er She stayed and danced till after four.

"Another day," she gasped, 'is bent
With those that down the highway went—
I hope I will survive till Lent!"
—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Governor Altgeld is so quiet nowadays that Illinois politicians are tempted to follow the example of the mother who said: 'Jane, go look in the nursery and see what your sister is doing and tell her

to stop.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal says: "We were glad to welcome the sunshine in our midst yesterday." This is the first time we ever knew a man to be grateful for having daylight let into him.

Frayed Ragin-So de woman cried out "Welcome" an' yer waltzed right in?
Chewed Chauncey (groating)—I did—
an', oh, Lord! Welcome wasn't a 'ting
but de name uv her English bulldog.—

RUTHVEN ARRESTED

Chief Justice Davie Orders His Committal on Charge of Perjury in County Court.

Outcome of the Action Brought by Messrs. Schultz and Powell Against the Ex-Priest.

When the County court met this morning there was a fair crowd in attendance no doubt, bent on seeing the wind-up of the Schultz and Powell vs. Ruthven, Howe and Braden case, which has been before the public now for some time. Now they are glad they went for they saw another stage of the proceedings.

The usual attendants around the courts noticed an officer in uniform and wondered what he was there for Later on they saw. After his lordship had delivered his judgment he said there was another matter to be dealt with and into which he had looked carefully. He would invoke the provisions of the code and direct that Ruthven be prosecuted for perjury. He ordered the sheriff to take charge of Ruthven for trial at the next

Ruthven rose and was proceeding to say something when his lordship told the satisfied with the truth of their version sheriff to remove him. Ruthven was taken to the sheriff's office until the warrant was prepared and he was then taken to the provincial jail by deputy sheriff Siddall and constable Murray.

The judgment of the Chief Justice in the civil action follows: This is an action on an attorney's bill for services performed for the defendant Ruthven, who describes himself as an ex-Roman Catholic priest, but who re-fuses to produce any certificate of ordination and declines to say whether he ever obtained one. He was arrested on a charge of criminal libel and the services for which action is brought are for defending him upon his committal by the magistrate and obtaining his admission to bail on Sunday (a most extraor-dinary proceeding). It seems that Ruthven had an appointment to deliver a lecture on the Sunday, and that he and his friends were very anxious for him to keep it; that a judge of the Supreme court had declined to act, but that the plaintiffs succeeded in persuading the County court judge, who was also the committing magistrate, to hear and grant the application on the Sunday afternoon. the application on the Sunday afternoon, whereupon the lecture was given. It is now sworn by Ruthven that the plain tiffs' services were not to be paid for and that his case was taken up on that ex-press understanding. The evidence on this point is so directly in conflict that it becomes necessary to scrutinize it closely to see who is telling the truth. According to Ruthyn, Schultz met him on Friday 16th July, begging to be allowed to defend another charge on which Ruth ven was then on bail, saying it was matter of principle with him to defend such a case and it should not cost Ruthven a dollar. The next day Mr. Ruth ven tells us officer Cameron arrested him at the door of the Victoria Hotel and after the arrest asked him if he had a lawyer, to which Ruthven replied that Schultz had been talking to him and had offered to take the case for nothing; that he and the officer then proceded to

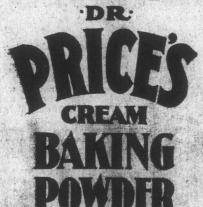
Schultz's and met Schultz near his office, Ruthven remarking "I am arrested, does your offer hold good?" to which Schultz replied "why certainly," and they then went into the office. But Officer Cameron tells a different story. He arrested Ruthven not at the Victoria hotel, but on Herald street. Ruthven said he wanted Herald street. Ruthven said he wanted to see his lawyer, Mr. Schultz, and the They met the said the cuty from the Sound to go to work for the cuty from the Sound to go to work for the company joined the striking men, so that the trouble involves at least lifty him outside the office and Ruthven said to Schultz "I want to see you" and handed him the warrant. Ruthven went into the office and the officer with him and Schultz promised to be on hand at half past two to attend to the case. Cameron says nothing of Ruthven's question of Schultz "does your offer hold good?" and Ruthven did not cross-examine him either as to that question or as to his own statement to the officer that Schultz had agreed to take the case for nothing. Schultz and Powell sent in their bills to all three defendants and several letters asking payment, particularly one to Howe asking if they had not the money; and to none of these letters is there any suggestion of a reply, either written or verbal, claiming that the services were gratuitous. Schultz denies that the services were gratuitous. Schultz denies that the services were gratuitous and Powell confirms him by showing that a lump sum of \$70 was expressly agreed upon by Ruthven; and both of them state that they made repeated applications to all three defendants and were handed him the warrant. Ruthven went men.

Powell confirms him by showing that a lump sum of \$70 was expressly agreed upon by Ruthven; and both of them state that they made repeated applications to all three defendants and were personnessed payment. Ruthven acknowledges to having been convicted at Buffalo upon the complaint of Dr. Peyton, a Presbyterian missionary, of obtaining money under false pretonces; whereunder he served a term of twelve months imprisonment minus two months which he earned as remission for good conduct whilst in the penitentiary. He swears that he had an alternative of paying a fine of \$15.00, but endured the imprisonment rather than pay the fine. But the duly certified record from Buffalo which has been produced shows that there was no option of a fine of \$15.00, or any other sum. It appears that he had been collecting in the name of some Australian missionaries and that was what Dr. Peyton prosecuted him for. In reference to this, Mr. Ruthven in his evidence before me, after referring to certain testimonials of character says (I quote from the shorthand report) I reloiketted \$15.00 in a strain last and they were in petity sums of 20 cents. I have the certification of exchange for the bank draft by which I actually sent that money to Australia, and these are documents I can produce. The Court—"You are at liberty to produce any documents you like."

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

I will go and produce these documents.'

The Witness—"My lord, I will do that and I am exceedingly obliged to you for

duce any documents."
The Witness—"I will bring them in the morning. . . . 1 sent the money to Australia. Then I will bring that tomorow, my lord, to-morrow morning."
The court here adjourned till Monday

next at 10 a.m.
Upon the reassembling of the court on the Monday morning Mr. Ruthven pro duced his testimonials of character, one a certificate under the seal of an A.P. A. todge, and the other on a half sheet of legal cap purporting to be an expression or confidence from some members of a Presbyterian congregation; but upon being asked for the certificate of bank exchange proving the \$15 to have been sent to Australia he remarked, "I do not intend to produce it—it is in my strong it—it is in the second control of the sec box," and Mr. Ruthven did not produce it. In my opinion the defence of grat-uitous service rails for want of credible evidence in support of it, and it is only necessary to say in reference to the defence of "no signed bill" that the defence arises upon the statute and has not been pleaded as required by the practice. Moreover, there is abundant evidence that a duly signed bill was delivered. As to the defendants Howe and Braden, 1 am afraid that the defence raised for them by Mr. Wall must prevail. Not that I doubt for a moment the evidence of the plaintiffs Schultz and Powell reand the repeated and unanswered written demands for payment confirm me in this opinion. But I am not satisfied that there was any original retainer by Braden and Howe. At most there was a promise to pay the debt of another and void for want of writing. When a verbal retainer is disputed the law presumes the case against the attorney unless indeed a case of overwhelming proof is established, and that has not happened here. They must be dismissed from the action, but I deprive them of costs upon

the principle of Cooper v. Whittingham, L. R. 15, Ch. D. 501, as I am satisfied they led the plaintiffs to believe that they would pay or see them paid.

There will be judgment in favor of Howe and Braden without costs, and judgment in favor of the plaintiffs against Ruthven for \$70, with costs. Instructed by Mr. Ruthven, Mr. Archer Martin, who has been retained for the will make aplication for bail to the Chief Justice to-morrow at 2 p.m.

in Good Times Be

Given Now.

Men From the Sound Return There

Refusing the Present Rate

of Pay.

From Thursday's Daily.

Rumors of trouble having arisen between

the boilermakers of the Albion Iron Works

Company were freely current in the city

yesterday, and investigation results in prov

ing them only too well founded. Between

25 and 30 men employed by the company in the shop and upon the new boat being

built by the company for the C.P.N. Com-

reporter that they did not wish for one moment to have anything said which would tend to create the impression that they were dissatisfied with the treatment accorded to them in the past by the company, merely emphasizing, and that strongly, the opinion that they are entitled to share in the increased profits which are accruing from the large increase in business. Their position has been strengthened by the fact that a number of men who came over from the other side after finishing work on the U.S.S. Oregon relying upon employment here, returned this morning on the Kingston rather than accept the wages offered

here, returned this morning on the Kingston rather than accept the wages offered by the company. Some of the men who are "out" have been in the employ of the company for many years, and they express themselves to the effect that as they are willing to assist the company to tide over the hard times they are entitled to consideration by the company now that good times have arrived.

Such is the present status of the case as learned from the men. What other light can be thrown upon it by the company must remain unknown till the management have some "information to give to reporters."

ent to have anything said which would

GO ON STRIKE

BOILERMAKERS

They Ask That the Wages Paid

passenger from Skagway on the steamer Queen, who arrived from Nanamo on the noon train, says there is no doubt that the wreckage found at Seward City

the disaster.

Mr. Dement says that of late few peobeen impossible to attempt the journey. Many prospectors have been frozen and about a dozen deaths are reported, but no names could be learned.

The Queen was delayed on the downward trip by the heavy weather, having been compelled to stop one night in Dixon's entrance, and enother night in

CROFT VS. THE ROSALIE.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the R. A. Blake & Son, General Merchants,

agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

NOT ONE SURVIVED CHAMBER OF MINES

The Court—"You are at liberty to pro- Further Particulars of the Burning Duly Organized at Vancouver—Arof the Clara Nevada Off Berner's Bay.

> the Bodies of the Unfortunate Men.

The steamer Queen, Capt. Wallace, reached Nanaimo yesterday pringing additional particulars of the burning of the steamer Clara Nevada. The steamer Rustler returned to Juneau from the scene of the wreck just before the Queen started south, and she brings the positive started south, and she brings the positive information that the unfortunate steamer was the Clara Nevada. A portion of the main board of the ill-fated steamer was picked up by the Rustler on the beach, bearing three letters of her name, and the whole beach was strewn with wastlesses. The location of the week wreckage. The location of the wreck was discovered to be Vanderbilt Reef, near Seward City. Several of the life-boats and deck houses of the Nevada have been found, and show no signs of there having been an explosion aboard. At the time of the wreck it was very rough, and it is thought that she was trying to make Bernier Bay for anchor-

In some manner or another one of the Nevada's lifeboats was tangled to the hulk of the vessel, which was entirely submerged. The story of the explosion is all a mistake, as Mr. Geo. Bach, of Seward City, who saw the burning vessel which proved to be the Clara Nevada, at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, February 5, all ablaze and saw her disappear from sight. No explosion was heard. Owing to a heavy fall of snow since the wreck

no bodies have been discovered.

The crew of the Clara Nevada numbered 24 or 25 persons, and it is estimated at least 25 or 30 pessengers were aboard and probably a great many more. The purser is Geo. F. Beck, and he is a part owner of the vessel. Rates of passage for the down trip had been reduced and t is feared that a great many more than 25 or 30 took advantage of the reduced

were Thomas O'Brien and his five year old son. Mr. O'Brien has been in the interior of Alaska for years and had a neat little fortune of between seventy-five, and a hundred thousand dollars with and a hundred thousand dollars with him in drafts. Mr. Stewart Menzies, store keeper of the A. P. Co., of Forty Mile Creek, was also aboard. Mr. O'Brien and his party, consisting of Jas. McNeill, J. McIntyre, of San Diego, and Mr. Menzies, made the trip in 19 days, having left Dawson on January 20th. Howard Carter, of New York, and T. Markham wave the only other passes. Markham, were the only other passengers aboard excepting O'Brien, who had any stake—his amounting to at least \$7,000.

SHE IS LOST.

Mr. J. M. Dement Says There is No Doubt the Nevada Has Foundered.

Mr. J. M. Dement, of Owatana, a is that of the ill-fated Clara Nevada. Pieces have been found painted and trimmed as she was, and bearing several of the letters of the nameboard of the Nevada. The steamer Rustler, which left Juneau on Wednesday last to search for any possible survivors, to search for any possible survivors, found the upper works of the steamer charred almost beyond recognition, but although the beach for miles around was was no sign of any survivors. The pre-vailing opinion at Juneau when Mr. De-ment was in that city was that had the life boats of the Clara Nevada been low-ered, her pessengers would not have es-he wished to point out that the condition caped death, for no boat could live in of things here were very different to such a sea as was raging at the time of what they were in Johannesburg. In

on's entrance, and another night in Queen Charlotte Sound. The Queen will sail for Alaska again to-morrow evening.

Defence Will Attempt to Prove That Another Steamer Was Responsible.

The \$10,000 damage suit brought by Robert Croft, of Victoria, against the Northwest-ern Steamship Company came to trial on Tuesday in Seattle. The damages asked for are for injuries and losses sustained by the slipping of the gang plank of the steamer Rosalle, while tied up at the Arlington dock, by which Croft fell into the bay and was

stipping of the gang plank of the steamer Rosaile, while ited up at the Arlington dock, injured.

Shortly before midnight on October 1st, 1596, Croft, who had been in Seattle on a business trip, went down to the Arlington dock, intending to board the Rosaile and return home. According to his testimony he went out on the wharf and started and threw him violently into the water. He was under and on coming to the surrous that the gang plank, which, while apparently safe, was insecure. The plank silpped and threw him violently into the water. He went under and on coming to the surrous that the gang plank struck his spine, as he called himself the "bedroom that the gang plank struck his spine, as he called so and the continued his trip to Victoria, attended by a man who called himself the "bedroom the water, and that his spine was badly injured. He was in bed for s'x weeks, and suffered great pain. He sued for damages in the sum of \$10,000.

Method of this amount \$3,000 is for the loss and that his spine was badly injured. He was in bed for s'x weeks, and suffered great pain. He sued for damages in the sum of \$10,000.

Method of the chamber who will attempt to prove that injury and suffering; \$1,000 is for the loss and that his spine was badly injured. He was in bed for s'x weeks, and suffered great pain. He sued for damages in the sum of \$10,000.

Method of the chamber who will be suffered to bring out the fact that Croft had not paid duty on the suits of clothes which he took to Seattle from Victoria and sold. Croft claimed that he had paid the duty, but would not go into detail.

The defence will attempt to prove that as Croft stepped on the gang plank, the steamer Lydia Thompson, which had just mide fast to be Rosaile, gave a jerk which pulled the Rosaile, gave a jerk which pulled the Rosaile, gave a jerk which pulled the Rosaile, gave a jerk which and the steamer Lydia Thompson, which had just made fast to be Rosaile, gave a jerk which pulled the Rosaile, gave a jerk which and the standard to the continued the

best cough syrup we have ever used ourselves or in our families. W. H. King, Isaac P. King and many others in this vicinity have also pronounced it the best. All we want is for people to try it and they will be convinced. Upon honor, there it no better that we have ever tried, and we have used many kinds.

Big Tunnel, Va., Sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale

ticles of the Association and Constitution Adopted.

Relief Steamer Unable to Find Even | Twenty-Five Sign as Representative Members and Five as Associate Members.

> The British Columbia Chamber of Mines was duly organized yesterday after a final preliminary meeting lasting from 3 p.m. till 6, says the News-Advertiser. 3 p.m. till 6, says the News-Advertiser.
> The meeting was held in the Hotel Vancouver. Among those present were Mr.
> Harry Abbott, Major-General Kinchant,
> Dr. Selwyn, Messrs. W. Pellew Harvey
> O. Plunkett, G. W. De Beck, F. S. Taggart, A. Plunkett, P. R. Ryan, J. C. Fergusson, F. W. Alexander, Hugh Keefer, J. M. Buxton, Barclay Bonthrone, W. J. Anderson, J. W. Macfarlane, Major Vaughan, Major C. C. Bennett, C. F. Law, Ben. Douglas, New Westminster, and B. Hemilton. and R. Hamilton

Dr. Selwyn, F.R.S., ex-director of the

Dominion Geological Survey, was elected to the chair, while Mr. F. S. Taggart was elected as secretary. The latter reacthe report of the Provisional committee appointed by the meeting of January 22, last, to take the preliminary steps to organize the chamber and to draft the con-stitution, as follows: "Since its appointment your committee has held five meet-ings, and at the earliest possible moment a circular letter, setting forth the objects and ends of the chamber, was sent to five or six hundred individuals and companies in all parts of the province and elsewhere. The attendance of all was requested, and your committee is glad to report that the replies received have cordially endorsed the project. Your committee is not able to advise the promulgation of a private set for the promulgation. gation of a private act for the incorpora-tion of the chamber during the present session of the legislature, owing to the very large expense which would be necessarily incurred thereby, and the ques-tion of incorporation is open for consideration. Herewith your committee begs to present the constitution of the chamber, which you may be assured has re-ceived the most careful scrutiny and consideration.

Before reading the constitution the secretary stated that letters cordially endorsing the formation of the proposed chamber, had been received from Mr. A. E. Haggen, Golden; Thompson, Mitchell & Co., New Denver; Mr. H. C. Fraser, Salmon Arm; Dr. Wade, and Messrs. A. G. McDonald, and J. F. Smith, all of Kamloops; and Mr. Peter Burnett, Lil-

The proposed constitution and articles of association, which had been printed, were next read by the secretary. They set out the objects of the chamber as published in the News-Advertiser of February 15th, and also the five classes of membership, general membership pro-visions, and functions of the executive committee to be elected, the power of that executive, and other rules relating to the accounts, meetings, and property of the chamber.

Mr. J. C. Ferguson drew attention to clause 42, and said although this section interded "that the executive committee shall not exceed the funds in hand he wished to know whether the associate members would be held equally liable with the representative members in the event of an overdraft, which would surely happen sometimes. It appeared singular to him that associate members should chamber." He asked what these privileges were. He thought that these articles of association were drawn up with the idea of following too closely the Johannesburg the mine-owners had to unite against a hostile government, here ple have gone is over the trails. The it was different. In this country it was weather has ben so severe that it has unnecessary to have a chamber of mineowners to protect their holdings. What we wanted here was a chamber of mines. As it was probable that the chamber would get many more associate members at \$25, he wanted to have the status of the associate members clearly defined. He thought it would be in the interest of the chamber to secure as many associate

members as possible. The secretary stated that if the ecutive committee allowed any liability to be incurred the members of that body would alone be liable for the amount.

Mr. Hugh Keefer moved, and Mr. C. Law seconded, the following motion: 'That the report of the provisional committee and the articles of association presented by that committee be adopted and approved as the constitution of the

British Columbia Chamber of Mines.' motion was carried unanimously. Mr. O. Plunkett said that it was probable that some of those present represented companies as well as individuals.
As they had adopted the report, he thought they should at once proceed to the organization of the chamber. He moved therefore, "that those present who signified their intention of joining the Chamber of Mines do sign the application for membership under the

sion it was decided to elect the full com-mittee, taking care to include several outside members. Only representative members are eligible for appointment.

members are eligible for appointment. The following gentlemen were nominated: W. A. Carlyle, Rossland; H. Hirschel Cohen Cohen, Victoria; William White, Revelstoke: Ben. Douglas, New Westminster; and Dr. Selwyn, Dr. Bell-Irving, and Messrs. Barclay. Bonthrone, C. C. Bennett, H. Abbott, O. Plunkett, J. M. Buxton, W. J. Waterman, C. F. Law, A. St. George Hammersley, F. S. Taggart, all of Varcouver.

A ballot was taken which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen as the first executive committee of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines: W. A. Carlyle, W. Pellew-Harvey, W. White, H. Abbott, H. Cohen, Barclay Bonthrone, A. St. G. Hammersley, F. C. Taggart, C. C. Bennett, Dr. Selwyn and Dr. Bell-Irving. It will be observed that the three outside mbembers were all elected, so that Victoria, Rossland and Revelstoke have their representatives on the committee. tives on the committee. The election was duly confirmed when

The election was duly commined when Dr. Bell-Irving remarked that he wished to see the committee as representative of the province as possible and that he would retire in favor of Mr. Ben Douglas. That gentleman, however, declined office, and the list stood as stated A vote of thanks to the chairman was

A CHANGE

"So you are going to marry him, after ail? I thought you said a week ago that you just hated him." "But that, you know, was before the papers had said anything about his working that big corner on wheat.

proposed and carried and the gathering

(HASES CATARRH **URE**

Nothing equal to it for clearing the head and cleansing the air passages. Gives instant relief for cold in the head. Cures incipient Catarrh in a few days; Chronic Catarrh in one to three months. A specific for Hay Fever.

MR. JAS. SPENCE, CLACHAN, ONT., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Catarrh for 15 years. I spent lots of money and tried several doctors, also a Catarrh Specialist in London, Ont. At last I was directed by the advertisements and testimonials I read to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I used 3 boxes, and a complete cure was effected."

Price, complete with blower, 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

DR. TAFT'S—CURES

sleep and cures so that you need not sit ASTHMA or breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. C. Taft Bros. Med Co., 186
West Adelaide Street, FREE
Toronto, Ontario.

Company to Carry on Business. "COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Province of British Columbia.

This is to certify that "The Carlisle Canning Company, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

lumbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate

The amount of the capital of the company is fifty thousand pounds, divided into ten thousand shares of \$5\$ each. The head office of the company in this Province is situate at 26½ Broad street, Victoria, and Joshua Holland, general agent and broker, of the same address, is the attorney for the company.

agent and broker, of the same address, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:—

(1.) To acquire and take over as going concerns, and extend and develop the following undertakings and businesses, viz.—

(a) The undertakings and businesses, viz.—

(a) The undertaking of the Carlisle Packing and Canning Company, Limited Liability, and all or any parts of its assets and liabilities (but with the exceptions mentioned in the first of the three agreements hereinafter mentioned), and (b) the undertaking or business of, or now carried on by or under the name of The Lummi Island Packing Company, and all or any of the assets and liabilities thereof (but with the exceptions mentioned in the second of the three agreements hereinafter mentioned), and with a view thereto to adopt and carry into effect, with or without modifications, all or any of the three agreements referred to in clause 3 of the Company's Articles of Association.

(2.) To purchase, catch, freeze, sait, cure, smoke, can, preserve, pack, pot, tin, sell, barter or consign to agents for sale, salmon and all other kinds of fish, and the products thereof:

(3.) To make and self fish-oils, fish-man-

(3.) To make and sell fish-oils, fish-man ure, and any other substance or thing which may be made out of fish or fish offal or refuse, or otherwise dispose of the same:

(4.) To harvest, buy, sell, and manufacture ice, both wholesale or retail, to deal generally in ice, natural and artificial, and utilize ice and other material for the purpose of cold storage:

(5.) To number and otherwise continues.

(5.) To purchase and otherwise acquire, build, barter, hire, use, hold, equip and let steamers, sating, and other-vessels, barges, fishing and other boats and craft, for the purposes of fishing, trading, transporting or carrying passengers and merchandise of all descriptions, and generally:

(6.) To purchase make him and had (6.) To purchase, make, hire, use, hold and let nets, seines, lines, gear, hooks, implements, appliances, instruments, materials and things for catching, taking, preserving, and carrying fish:

tative members largely outnumbered the associates. This he thought a good sign and he wished the new chamber every success. He remarked that the organization would work on much the same principles as the Canadian Mining Institute, of which Mr. B. T. A. Bell, of Ottawa, was the s-cretary. That, however, was a body representative of the whole Dominion, while this chamber was representative of British Columbia. He mentioned that Mr. Bell intended to hold another meeting here about August next. He looked forward to the chamber establishing a museum which would contain samples of the ores and metaliferous products of this great province, which stretched from the 49th parallel almost to Klondike. He declared that in going to Klondike people were passing over a greater gold country in which they could work under far less figorous and vastly more pleasant climatic conditions than in the Yukon.

The election of officers was the next business. It was at first suggested that at this meeting only seven out of the eleven members who are to form the eleven members who are to form the eleven members who are to form the executive should be elected; the remaining four to be chosen when more members have been elected. After some discussions and vastly more pleasant climatic conditions than in the Yukon.

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The election of officers was the next business. It was at first suggested that at this meeting only seven out of the eleven members who are to form the eleven members who are to form the eleven members who are to form the eleven members and consignors, and to purchase, and the proposed at the true same things for catching, taking, perving, and carrying fish:

(7.) To engage in all or any of the fo

(10.) To acquire and undertake the or any part of the business, proper liabilities of any person or company ing on any business which this compauthorised to carry on, or possessed operty suitable for the purposes of this pany. pany:

(11.) To apply for, purchase, or of acquire, any patents, brevets d'in licences, concessions and the like, ring any exclusive or non-exclusive ited right to use, or any secret or of formation, as to any invention who seem capable of being used for any purposes of, or the acquisition of purposes of, or the acquisition of many seem calculated, directly or in

purposes of, or the acquisition of may seem calculated, directly or into benefit this company, and to us cise, develop or grant licences in reor otherwise turn to account the prights, or information so acquired (12.) To enter into partnership, any arrangement for sharing profit of interests, co-operative, joint account of the company arrangement for sharing profit of interests, co-operative, joint account of the company arrangement for sharing profit of the company arrangement for the company arra any arrangement for sharing profits, of interests, co-operative, joint advice-procal concession or otherwise any person or company carrying on gaged in, or about to engage in, an ness or transaction with this compauthorised to carry on or engage in, business or transaction capable of conducted so as directly or indirect this company, and to lend to subsidise, guarantee the contracts otherwise assist any such person opany:

otherwise assist any such company;
(13.) To take or otherwise acquire, he and deal with shares in any such company as aforesaid, or in any other company he ing objects altogether or in part similar those of this company, or carrying on those of this company, or carrying on business capable of being conducted so directly or indirectly to benefit this

pany; (14.) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, sur municipal, local, or otherwise, that seem conducive to this company's c or any of them, and to obtain fro

seem conducive to this company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any provisional Orders, Acts of Legislature, rights, privileges and concessions, which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, Orders, Acts, rights, privileges and concessions:

(16.) To establish or support, or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences, calculated to benefit fishermen or others, being employees or ex-employees of the company or its predecessors in business, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general, or useful object:

(16.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company:

(17.) Generally, to purchase, take or lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights and privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its busines, and in particular any lands, warehouses, wharves, canneries, buildings, easements, machinery, plant, and stock-in-trade:

(18.) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any

(18.) To construct, improve, main

(18.) To construct, improve, maintain work, manage, carry out or control an roads, ways, tramways, railways, branche or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouse shops, stores, and other works and convenences, which may seem calculated direct or indirectly to advance the company's interests, or to contribute to, subsidise, cotherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, worling, management, carrying out or control of the same:

ing, management, carrying out or control of the same:

(19.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required, upon such securities and in such manner as may, from time to time, be determined:

(20.) To lend money to such persons and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons:

(21.) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the company's property (both present and future) including the uncalled capital, and to redeem or pay off any such securities:

securities: (22.) To remunerate any person or control of the contr

pany for services rendered or to be rendered in placing, or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing, of any of the shares of the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the comnotion of the company or the conduct of its business:

(23.) To draw, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, charter parties, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable, transferable, or other instruments:

(24.) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company:

(25.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company:

(26.) To distribute any part of the property of the company in specie among the members:

(27.) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in British Columbia and in the United States of America and elsewhere abroad:

elsewhere abroad:
(28.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property and rights of the company:

any part of the property and rights of the company:

(29.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

(30.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from off a tract of land, situate in Cassian from off a tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, and more particularly described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the west side of Tagish Lake, about a quarter of a mile north of the mouth of the river which flows out of Too-Chi Lake; thence following the shore line of the lake south a distance of one and a half miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north following the sinuosities of the shore line (and distant therefrom one-half mile) a distance of one and a half miles; thence east one-half mile to place of commencement; and committee the place of commencement; and committee the commencement of the shore line (and distant therefrom one-half miles) a distance of one and a half miles; thence east one-half mile to place of commencement; and commile to place of commencement; and comprising about 1,000 acres.

JAMES MUJERHEAD. Victoria, B.C., January 12th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following unoccupied land situated on Sharp Point, Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot district, commencing at a post marked J. A. Drinkwater, Jas. B. Thompson, K. Peterson, J. W. Russell, S.E. corner post running forty chains north, thence forty chains west, thence forty chains south, thence forty chains east to point of commencement.

Mencement.

J. A. DRINKWATER.
JAS. B. THOMSON.
K. PETERSON.
J. W. RUSSELL.
Clayoquot, B. C., 20th Nov., 1897.

If You Are Energetic and Strong, If you are above foolish prejudice against canvassing for a good book, write and get my proposition. The information will cost rich.
I can do good things for you, if you are honorable and will work hard.
T. S. LINSOOTT, Toronto.

of Character. THE LINSCOTT COMPANY, ******* \$1.50 PER *******

VOL. 16.

Discussed by the U. S. Gor The Lawless Elemen Rampant

Congress Urged to Grant

Relief-A Letter From

ernor Brady. Washington, Feb. 19.—The letter, received by Secretary Governor Brady of Alaska, v d at the cabinet meeting ye "News from Skagway by

boat now in port is serious. boat now in port is serious. States deputy marshal has dead in the discharge of his other man was killed at the and at the same place. Resteamers have been carrlists of passengers. Many organishers, thugs and lewd we the more quarters of the circumstance. he worst quarters of the They have taken in at Skagway and Dyea and have combined to carry th high hand.

"The best people at these cowerless because they have pal form of government. States marshal is powerl can appoint only a few when they undertake to ingled out as targets element. One of this class the United States district cember for the killing of Deputy Marshal Watt, in J and was acquitted by the face of positive testimony. "In fact, these influences joined hand in hand and wi

nounished unless the gover nmediate action and pro sarv force at Skagway, D 'Congress should grant im lief so both naval and mili can act when required by the orities. The United State orities. The United Stat should have a patrol vessel mand with necessary acc

as executive officer of the countries such means of locomo "At the present time a portant mining property is number of miners at Berner property was recently placed of a receiver by the court, ceiver has not come into po to this time. In this instanmuch to be said of the miners much to be said of the miners their self control, but it is of ture that violence may be the marshal has no means of repoint with a sufficient force the instructions of the cot Johnson leaves by this boat to affair amicably, if possible.

"Two weeks ago, or a litt gang of men commanded (as son, of the steamship Al-ki, the natives who were has

the natives who were freight on the wharves. the natives and beat them face of the deputy marshal. It was obliged to compromise wipaying them 50 cents per hou on the wharf, but he insisted "I am sorry to report that house at Juneau has been bu

'So far the winter has been for mildness and this tends to crowds sooner than they were The letter was dated Febru THE WRECK PHOTOGR

Showing the Huge Steel Plates Cardboard. New York, Feb. 19 .- A special

the Herald from Key West say Public interest in the destru Maine continues the all absorb discussion in this city. An of Maine from Havana displayed photographs taken from differen view, each admirably showing battleship in all its hideous guarled and twisted iron beaus steel plates bent like pieces of together with the chaotic cond massive turrets and other heav made an impressive picture.

The forward part of the ship shock of the explosion had are bow out of the water, then three as if to break the vessel in twe dropped it into the water, a will was reproduced by the photogram horror.

These photographs fully con cription given of the explosion ivors, who are now being care uthorities in this city. These rove of material assistance to uiry during its investigation One thing which tends to kee erest in the Maine disaster is acovements of the vessels of t requent arrival and departur ort being in obedience to instru Washington ashington.
The arrival or departure of a o or from the flagship New still rides at anchor outside the attance to this harbor, never tract crowds of idlers, who a that trace to the still rides at a sti

hat in some manner it is con he deplorable accident.

The presence on the streets rivors with bandaged heads sodies never fails to draw a crajured bluejacket possessed ongue, he is never without in dience. Reports from the barracks and

Reports from the barracks and pitals show the wounded are valescing and the majority, wil were slight, will shortly be disc the institution as cured. Other whose wounds are more serious main cripples for life.

Frank G. Thompson, a petty of Maine, now under treatment at nospital, says that shortly be plosion he was on the port ga 20 others, who, like himself, has to get a whif of fresh air.

They all turned in at 9 o'clo afterwards he heard the senti-"All's well." on the Spanish fonso XIII., which was answ echo by the forts on either side hor.

Just as he fell asleep he like an earthquake. Opening saw what appeared to be a fame, by which he was hurled falling into the water, whence cued and taken aboard the w was firm in the belief that the explosione. explosions.
An official examination of the been ordered. Six divers with been sent to Havana on the Ol

Do not suffer from sick head ment longer. It is not necessar Little Liver Pills will cure you little pill. Small price. Small