

MADRID IS OPTIMISTIC.

Members of cabinet and United States' Cor. ul Have Hopes of Avoiding War.

Spain Preparing to Face Her Own Affairs rather Than Those of Other Nations.

Washington Will Finally Instruct the President Before Senate Adjourns To-Night.

Washington, April 15.—An agreement has been reached by the Senate that the Cuban question shall be taken before adjournment to-morrow night.

Havana, April 15.—It has been decided that the colonial government, with the approval of the government at Madrid, is to send Senors Miberga, Dolza and Vindi to treat with the insurgents. They will go to the insurgent camp. It is reported that they may start to-day.

Madrid, April 15.—The warlike feeling prevailing in all circles last evening has given way to a pacific disposition to-day. General Woodford and several members of the cabinet share the general belief that a way satisfactory to both governments will be found.

Madrid, April 15.—(Via Bayonne.)—The action taken by the Spanish cabinet to-day to continue the war is inevitable. The warlike line of the official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval here and creates much excitement. Contrary to the general opinion that the Queen Regent has been negotiating for peace at any cost, her attitude to-day is to do with the firm action of the cabinet. It is learned on unquestionable authority that the Queen Regent recently made the following statement: "I prefer even the horrors of war rather than a tarnish on the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of our country."

Another factor undoubtedly is Don Carlos' manifesto of yesterday, which was not passed by the cabinet. Twenty years of patriotic retirement have proved that I am neither ambitious nor a conspirator. The greater and better part of my life as a man has been spent in the difficult task of restraining my natural impulses. If the glove which Washington hung in the face of Madrid is picked up by Madrid I will continue the same example of abnegation as before. I will not participate in the danger and I shall consider those Carlists as serving my cause who embark in war against the United States.

THE ARMISTICE. New York, April 15.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: "Details and conditions of the suspension of hostilities in Cuba are being discussed. The troops will remain in their positions except that the convoys of the outposts will be permitted to force their way if the enemy attacks them it will be very vigorously repelled and paraded."

ATTITUDE OF EUROPE. London, April 15.—A despatch from Madrid this afternoon says that Spain's note to the powers will reveal the whole Cuban question, pointing out that the trouble with the United States arises from the clamor of the sugar manufacturers, who, it is claimed, fomented and organized the entire revolution and will assert that the insurgent leaders are not Cubans, but the adventurers of all nationalities, whose sole purpose of plunder and robbery. The concessions made by Spain will be enumerated, and the note conclude by declaring that Spain, having exhausted every means of peace, is reluctantly compelled to prepare for war and fight for maintaining its right and honors.

London, April 15.—The foreign office does not believe the powers will make a naval demonstration. The ambassador says efforts towards a naval demonstration will not succeed. Great Britain having refused such a movement. The Times, editorially on the resolutions submitted yesterday to congress, says: "They embody demands which cannot be addressed to a sovereign power without rendering negotiation and compromise impossible. Even if they do not amount in form to a declaration of war, they are accompanied by a declaration of violent and offensive reports offering gratuitous provocations to the Spanish government and people in the eyes of the civilized world. The declaration yesterday's scenes, whether congress is a fit body to deal with a great national crisis, or to act as the avenger of wrong."

THE VIEWS OF EUROPE.

Continental Powers Averse to Humiliation of Spain by the United States.

British Government Studiously Minding Its Own Business Though Apealed To.

War Will Ruin Spain, Embarrass the States and Endanger World's Peace.

London, April 16.—The members of the diplomatic corps in this city have now abandoned all hope of effectual mediation through the part of the powers between the United States and Spain. The Spanish and Austrian ambassadors, however, cling tenaciously to the delusion that they will be able to arrange at the last moment a compromise which will avert war. They have haunted the British foreign office for a week past, calling daily and occasionally more often. They arrived there early this morning and for a long time conferred with Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, the permanent under secretary for the foreign office, who appears to be wearied of their importunities. Their efforts were seemingly rewarded with little encouragement. So far as can be learned, the ambassadors of Spain and Austria made no definite proposition, although they believed a scheme is still possible by which Spain can be induced to offer real concessions which they think the United States would accept, provided Great Britain can be persuaded to unite with the Continental powers in making the United States, and in endeavoring to bring pressure to bear upon Spain. They realize that without Great Britain's co-operation nothing can be accomplished and it appears to be most doubtful that Great Britain will participate in such a course. The opinion of the great majority of Englishmen, who prefer to look upon the question from a humanitarian or strictly from an American point of view, is that the United States is indisputably right, and that she is only pursuing a course identical with Great Britain's policy in putting an end to the appalling misgovernment of Spain, and they point out that England in a similar position would have been equally inflamed by humanitarian emotions as America is at present. This feeling was exemplified at the Liberal banquet given yesterday when William Alexander McArthur, M.P., a former lord of the treasury, and the secretary of the treasury, dated Norton Sound, Alaska, Jan. 31, 1898. Concerning the condition of the fleet, Lieut. Jarvis says: "To-day on the ice I met G. F. Tilton, third mate of the whaling steamer Bevidere, one of the vessels at Point Barrow, bound out by way of St. Michael's with mail and news of the position and condition of the vessels for which this relief expedition was sent. On account of the situation I opened such mail as I supposed would be of use to the crew of the Bevidere. From all I can learn, the following is the condition of the fleet: The steamer Orca was wrecked trying to get out September 22, 1897, a belt loss, near Sea Horse island; and the same day about four hours later the steamer Essex was wrecked on the ice, at about the same place. The Bevidere was nearly out, but turned back to save the crews of the wrecked vessels and was rescued by the ice. There is a possibility of her coming out all right. The steamer Rosario is just around Point Barrow to the west and there seems some chance for her safety. The steamer Newport and the Norwegian steamer Beardless are about 55 miles east of Point Barrow. The steamer Jennie is about 85 miles east of Point Barrow. The bark Wanderer was last seen about 60 miles off Herschel island and had not been seen since at Point Barrow when Mr. Tilton left on October 17, 1897. It seems probable that all the vessels east of Point Barrow will be crushed by the ice."

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NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Japanese Consul Says That His Countrymen Will Not Crowd the Yukon.

Prospecting for a Smelter Site—Political Conventions at Hand—Gaudaur and Johnson.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 15.—This afternoon another meeting of those who are endeavoring to arrange a professional single scull championship race between Gaudaur and Johnson was held, and the final details were brought still closer to completion. There seems to be little doubt now that the necessary \$2,500 will be guaranteed by the citizens. Other boat races may be taken on the Inlet on the same occasion as the world's championship race, but they will be purely professional.

A well known Vancouver old timer, resident in the city since before the fire, died yesterday in the person of Mr. John Davis, a highly respected citizen. A large scow containing 500 cases of tin belonging to the Automatic Can Co., sunk in the Fraser river last night close to the wharf in ten feet of water. Divers are trying to raise the scow. The scow was carrying a quantity of tin. One of the steamer Cape Otway's passengers was robbed in Vancouver today of a large quantity of jewelry and money.

ION. C. H. MACKINTOSH, who has just returned from England, predicts that a large number will be taken from Klondike to-day there were eight steamers and four ships in port, the tonnage beating the local record. The Vancouver District police court yesterday four firemen on the Cape Otway steamer were charged with disobeying orders. Three of them were fined \$5 and costs each, and the fourth was discharged in payment of court fees. New Westminster is again making active preparations for the usual May Day celebration. Miss Miss Ethel C. Queen has been chosen as the year's Queen of the May. Col. Scott was, as heretofore, act as master of ceremonies. G. W. Wells, president of the Channe Mining company, returned from the country this morning on a steamer. He brought in five tons of ore for shipment which, if it appears so for anything, will run high in copper and gold. The land has yielded to five feet and gives every indication of continuing. Arrangements are being made to ship the ore from the Channe company's properties. Thus another shipper has been added to the Coast list.

YAN ANDA SMELTER. The site for the Yan Anda company's smelter, it appears, is not yet decided on and Mr. Blewett states that his company would like to consider favorably a location within easy reach of Vancouver. He declares that whether the Vianans and the Elliotts carry out their smelter project or not, the Yan Anda scheme will be a success, as the company's own mine can with very slight extension, turn out sufficient ore to meet the requirements of the daily use of the mill and keep the works going at full blast.

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POLITICAL CONVENTIONS. A convention of government supporters amongst the electors of the riding of Richmond will be held in the course of a few days, when it is expected that the name of the strong and popular candidate will be placed before the electors. Similar action is about to be taken in New Westminster and the name of a popular and eloquent young barrister who has already won his spurs in politics, is suggested, amongst others. It is understood that the opposition are meanwhile by no means harmonious as regards the selection of their candidates. The names of the candidates are distinguished by aid in the public interest of J. C. Brown for Mr. J. B. Kennedy, M.P.C., as the candidate. They hold that a post office official should engage in party politics.

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NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, April 16.—The Toronto Globe, the chief government organ, to-day throws up the Yukon railway project. It says the position of the government is rendered difficult by the open hostility of many of its supporters to spending money on a Yukon railway, and suggests that the provincial government take hold of the project and grant a cash subsidy, while the Dominion could give a land subsidy.

Alex. Even left for home last night. He is understood to be on the whole favorable to the proposed new fishery regulations. The provision requiring fishermen and boat pullers to be bona fide British subjects was adopted at his earnest solicitation.

Surveyor-General Kains has been appointed one of the examiners of candidates for admission as Dominion land surveyors.

Mr. Bodwell is very crestfallen at the defeat of the Kettle River bill. He has been here two months lobbying in favor of the measure.

Government business now takes precedence in the Commons every day except Monday.

It is expected that there will be fifty-three vacancies in the customs outside service this year.

Promotion examinations will be held on May 19, but all intending candidates must come to Ottawa.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Greenway's Railway Scheme Ripe—Liquor in Prohibition Town—Fire at Carberry.

Winnipeg, April 15.—(Special.)—Serious floods are reported from southern Alberta owing to a sudden rise in temperature. The false work on the new railway bridge on the Crow's Nest Pass road near Lethbridge was washed away and two spans of the bridge on the G. & E. near McLeod were carried out.

Four gold bricks from the Olive gold mine district reached here to-day. They are valued at \$2,800.

Yesterday L. Wainstock complained to the police that between \$500 and \$900 in money had been stolen from his house. The police at Fargo arrested a man with nearly all the money in his possession. The prisoner, named Bink, will be brought to this city.

D. M. Mills, of Carman, will ship 3,000 head of oxen from Winnipeg for Klondike.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons of Winnipeg, will send representatives to the military tournament to be held at Toronto in July.

Three nurses of the Victorian order who have been appointed to go to the Yukon, will leave Ottawa on Monday next and will visit Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver en route. The party reached here early on Wednesday and arrangements are being made to entertain them.

The son of Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh, rumored to have perished in the Yukon, has been reached Dawson City alive and well.

Winnipeg, April 16.—(Special.)—General Agent Swinford has received advices regarding seeding operations from agents of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba lines. Seeding is well in hand in all districts, and reports nearly all agree that the land will never be better conditioned for putting in seed. On the whole, there will be a large increase in the acreage under crop this year, as compared with 1897.

Premier Greenway's bill to aid a competing line to Lake Superior from Winnipeg will be introduced in the legislature on Tuesday.

At Carberry this morning fire broke out in the brick block owned by Mr. J. Pennie, contractor, of Winnipeg, and occupied as a store by T. Pinkelstein, of Winnipeg. The building was a total loss, and is valued at about \$5,000. The stock is a total loss; it was valued at about \$10,000.

W. O. Marx, of Detroit, who was injured in the C.P.R. accident at English River, has left the general hospital and gone West with his party, en route to the Yukon.

Charles Herrell, druggist, of Neepawa, has been convicted on two charges of violating the liquor law, and fined \$400. Neepawa is a local option town.

Friday, May 6th, will be Labor Day in Manitoba.

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Advertisement for Cream Baking Powder, featuring a logo with a crown and the text "Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. In 4 oz. Tins. Sold Everywhere." Below the ad is the text "THE STANDARD".

THE ALIEN LABOR BILL

Why the Minister of Justice Would Not Recommend Its Coming Into Effect.

Report of the Privy Council to the Governor General Upon the Subject.

In the legislature yesterday the following correspondence in regard to the Alien Labor bill passed last session was laid before the house.

The first letter is one dated March 25, 1898, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the minister of justice, at Ottawa.

Extract from a report of the privy council approved by the Governor-General, December 15, 1897.

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ed in section 22 of the British North America act, it may be regarded as included in the subjects belonging to the exclusive authority of the Dominion.

For the reasons already stated the undersigned is not prepared to recommend any action on the part of your excellency.

W. H. LOMAS.

THE VAN ANDA SMELTER.

Arrival of the Experts for the Purpose of Establishing the Works.

Harry Whitney Treat, treasurer, has just arrived from New York, with four smelter men, to prepare the buildings and ground at Van Anda City.

Mr. Adams was of the opinion that there should have been no sitting last night. The effect of the amendment was that the house should meet at 2:11 to-day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Redistribution Bill Brought Down by Message From the Lieutenant Governor.

Dominion Asked to Refuse Railway Charters Unless Provincial Consent is Obtained.

THURSDAY, April 14. The proceedings in the legislature were enlivened by a little passage at arms over the dispute as to the adjournment on the previous day.

The Speaker took the chair at eleven minutes past two o'clock and Rev. Dr. Campbell was just coming forward to read the prayers.

Mr. Semlin, however, said he considered to-day a prolongation of the sitting opened the previous day, and that the house was now in the same position as at six o'clock yesterday.

Mr. Forster went on to say that the motion to adjourn being defeated, there was no adjournment and there was understanding at what time to meet, it could be half-past seven the same evening.

Mr. Higgins explained that his real intention was to have the house meet at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Kennedy took the same view as Mr. Forster of the matter.

Mr. Adams was of the opinion that there should have been no sitting last night. The effect of the amendment was that the house should meet at 2:11 to-day.

in British Columbia, unless such railway companies have first surveyed obtained a charter from the provincial legislature.

Mr. Semlin said that while his requisition stated \$12,000 for the cost of a couple of bridges besides, though he had mentioned no sum.

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Mr. Kellee said the government had exceeded their powers and besides this Mr. Corbin had not complied with the act.

Mr. Cotton claimed that the correspondence would have been brought down long before it had and put the blame on the Attorney-General for the delay.

Mr. Williams said that the correspondence was not sufficiently complete and had obtained a memo. from Mr. Williams and had given instructions that he be furnished with what he required as quickly as possible.

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THE CANADIAN ROUTE.

From Present Indications the Stikine Will Be Opened to Navigation Within a Fortnight.

Few Mishaps Among the Many Advancing Klondikers—Mr. Saunders' Experience.

John Clarke, one of the most experienced frontiersmen of the Cassiar country, and a well known trader of Wrangell, arrived there from Telegraph Creek on the 1st, and by travelling night and day made a particularly rapid trip.

All the Mackenzie & Mann outfit, he says, have arrived safely at Telegraph Creek, having lost but one team of horses through the ice while making the journey up-river.

The ice is going to pieces all along the river, and now altogether unsafe for travel.

An interesting passenger by the Islander yesterday was M. H. Saunders, who came down the Stikine on the ice.

The redistribution bill was brought down by message from the Lieut-Governor and referred to the house in committee of the whole with Mr. Smith as chairman.

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RE-DISTRIBUTION

An Increase of Four Members of the Assembly.

Island Constituency Unchanged—Two Cassiar.

Vancouver City, Esquimalt, Kootenay Each in Representation.

The specially important session of the present session of the legislature of British Columbia, will be the last of the session.

The result is to cut down the number of members of the legislature from thirty-seven to thirty-four.

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FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full size bottle of CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder.

64, 1st, 1st, 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or 64, 1st, and 1 lb. 6d. Pots.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Paste.

For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums.

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic Acid, and is guaranteed to be the best.

Agents: Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C.

Agents: Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C.

Leather coats with sheepskin lining, made specially for the Yukon country. B. Williams & Co.

PHILIPPINES AT REVOLT Broken Out After Japan Has Equipped.





LETTERS FROM DAWSON

Victorians Tell how They Are Faring in Their Arduous Search for Gold.

The Arrival of the Mail Causes as Much Excitement as a New Find.

A letter dated February 9th from T. L. McManus at Dawson, states that there is another surprise for the world when the boats go down the Yukon this year as an enormous amount of gold will be sent out on them. Every inch of the ground around Dawson is taken up and some of the late discoveries are reported doing well. On Hunker creek some of the Victorian men will make good stakes among them. Jack Daily, Jack Speed and his partner Barlow. The prices of meals at the restaurants in Dawson makes the correspondent sigh for Victoria. Porterhouse steak is \$5; sirloin, \$4, and plain, \$3 on the bill of fare. There seems to have been money smothering in Dawson for he speaks of a tin shop with two partners in it who made \$50,000 this season and they expected by the fall to have \$75,000. He reports the hospital full and predicts that during the spring and summer people will die like rotten sheep. A continuation of the same letter dated March 1st and tells of the excitement caused by the arrival of a mail in Dawson. The men came crowding down the creeks and so full was Dawson that not a bed was to be had, while the miners awaited the distribution of letters from the outside world. He tells of a band of about twenty-five hundred of thousands that crossed one of the creeks a few days before. They beat the snow as hard as a door for twenty feet wide.

Mr. H. F. W. Behnen writes from Dawson under date of January 11 and says that he intended in a few days going to work on his claims on Behnen creek for the next few months. He has also a claim on Moosehide creek but had not yet prospected it.

A correspondent of Hon. Edgar Dewdney's writing from Dawson City under date of the 1st December—although the letter quoted has only just been received—offers the following observations in reference to the characteristics of the Klondike which most impress a new arrival: "One thing which strikes a British subject forcibly when he reaches Dawson," he says, "is that all or nearly all of the mines are owned by aliens; that the commercial companies doing business here are alien organizations; and that the only Canadian doing business here, Mr. O'Brien, is forced to depend on the American companies to get his goods up, and this year they failed to bring up his orders."

"In my opinion the Yukon river is inadequate to furnish the goods required here. If eleven boats which they have now, failed to bring up enough for about \$3,000, what will it be next year when it is expected that a population of 50,000 may be here? It is high time that our government should take hold of the matter and push it to completion. The road you advocate, according to old miners, offers the most favorable route for a railway of 100 miles between the head of navigation and Teslin lake, and then boats on Teslin lake and Teslin-teah river would save the present cheap transportation, while the cost of construction would be nominal. "Now to tell you of the riches of the country, which is the most impossible. Hundreds of creeks and rivers contain gold, and some of the creeks in immense quantities. When provisions and goods are cheaper, labor will be in consequence cheaper, and ground that to-day would not pay well in the future can be worked at a handsome profit, and capable of giving profitable employment to a hundred thousand men. The auriferous area is large and with the United States territory and this camp there is a territory of nearly one thousand miles long where good locations have been found. Besides the placers, great quantities of mining will eventually be developed, and again the salmon on the Yukon will yet be utilized."

A letter just received by Mrs. M. J. Conlin from her husband is of yet more ancient date, some time late in November. In this Mr. Conlin states that he has got a fairly rich claim, but is working at his trade for \$200 per week until the weather is more favorable for digging gold. He expects to come out this fall with a full sack. He was among the stampeding crowd of thousands attracted to Ophir Gulch by the news of rich discoveries there, and succeeded in getting a claim that he looked upon as decidedly promising. The creek or gulch contains about 100 claims, and is about 25 miles from Dawson.

A letter written at the Big Salmon River, North West Territories, dated March 18, last month, has been received from a Victorian who was lucky enough to be one of the first to stake out a claim. He says, writing on March 2, claim. Claims were being taken up every day and people are rushing in pell mell. The new townsite was to have its name changed from Bred City to Central City, as it is centrally placed between the head waters of the Yukon and Dawson City. On March 3 another discovery had been made 20 miles down the river, from which three pans of dirt yielded \$22 in coarse gold, some of the gold being as large as a brown bean. This set the camp all astir and people were setting off that night for the new discovery. A very good idea is given in the letter how the Yukon freezes. "Instead of the river freezing over smooth, small pieces of ice form and are taken down with the current, the floating pieces getting larger and more numerous as the cold increases, until the river is completely filled with large cakes of ice, so that an ice jam takes place, piling the ice in places to a great height, fully ten feet in places. When the ice jams the water rises very rapidly and in a few days after with hard freezing weather the river is in its best condition for travel. With continued cold the volume of water decreases and consequently the ice sinks in the centre, the ten or twelve feet higher than in the centre of the river, in many places at an angle of 20 degrees. The trail is nearly all the way close to shore, for hundreds of places there is open water in the channel. In fact the ice is so slanting that a man has to get on the bank of the river with one end of a rope in his hands, the other end fastened to the sled, while another man gets on the lower side and tries to keep the sled from upsetting and not a few during the early part of the winter narrowly escaped death by drowning."

MUST HAVE A RAILWAY

Unanimous Resolution at a Large Meeting of the Board of Trade.

Some Warm Speeches and a Good Deal of Enthusiasm on the Subject.

There was an extra large attendance of members at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, caused by the intense interest taken by the business men of the city in the immediate construction of a line of railway from Glenora to Teslin Lake, and to connect with some British Columbia seaport. In opening the meeting the president briefly reviewed the work of the council for the past three months, and after this, a number of communications were disposed of. Then the president called for resolutions on the railway question. He said it seemed to be generally understood that the council from their stand on the matter were in favor of Mackenzie & Mann as contractors. This was erroneous. The council favored no contractors in particular. What they wanted was a railway and that as soon as it could possibly be constructed. The resolution was offered by Messrs. D. R. Ker and R. H. Hall, and after some accepted suggestions from Mr. C. H. Lugin, read as follows: 1. Whereas the senate of Canada has rejected the bill as passed by the Dominion house of commons, providing for the immediate construction of a railway from Glenora to Teslin Lake; 2. And whereas it is of vital importance to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of this province that such a railway be at once commenced and completed this season; and that it be extended from Glenora to a British seaport with all possible despatch; 3. Whereas also it would be fatal to the possibility of financing for such a railway, if any line were constructed in advance of it from the Alaskan seaports to the waters of the Yukon; 4. And whereas also the construction of a railway from the Alaskan coast to the navigable waters of the Yukon would be ruinous to all interests of British Columbia; 5. And whereas if the policy which has met with some favor in the East prevails, and an arrangement is made with the United States government for a port in common to both nations at the head of Lynn Canal and a railway thence to the Yukon, a city will be built up on territory now in possession of the United States and will draw all its supplies from that country; 6. Therefore be it resolved that this board do petition the provincial government and legislature to take such steps as may be necessary to insure the immediate construction of the railway above referred to and also a wagon road, as well as its extension of the railway to a seaport on the British Columbia Coast, thus conserving the present great interests involved and opening up avenues for our trade and commerce capable of unlimited expansion in the future.

Mr. D. R. Ker, in moving the resolution, spoke at some length on the necessity of the road and what was being lost to British Columbia through its non-existence. He championed the route as the very best that could be found, and contradicted statements which had been made in the East to the contrary. He asked every present not only to support the spirit of the resolution, but to lend their endeavors to having it carried out. Mr. Hall went into the Yukon transportation question, starting back a few years ago and coming up to the present, when all primitive methods were no longer fit for the business. There was now a reasonable prospect of seeing a great territory to the north opened up to the world and British Columbia in particular. After proposing what he considered the thing to be considered, if this road was not completed ahead of others there would be none at all of any use to British Columbia. The merchants of British Columbia had done a good business in the Yukon trade this year, but it must be admitted that they were as large as anticipated. Most of them had gone to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco merchants. The merchants on the other side had used fair arguments to secure trade, but in spite of this fact remained that there was a difference between the prices of supplies across the border and in British Columbia. The difference was an important one—important enough to give the entire trade of the Yukon to British Columbia merchants if an all-Canadian route were to be built. This must be made clear to the government at Ottawa and it was to be hoped that the provincial government would not stick at the responsibility before them. The trade which had been stolen by the United States must be wrested back and if this were done the trade would worth having. It was the duty of everyone to stick right to it until they got it.

Mr. A. C. Flimmerfelt went into figures on what had passed since the Chilkoot and White passes this year and showed that by this immense amount that had been lost to Canada. He estimated that the Yukon trade would amount to \$2,000,000 per annum and was confident that it could all be retained for Canada. The sooner this was understood the better. The speaker heartily endorsed the resolution. Mr. C. H. Lugin, after suggesting some verbal changes in the resolution, which were concurred in by the mover and seconder, dwelt at some length upon the importance of British Columbia adopting a policy that would build up towns within her own territory and develop her great northern area. In contrast these results with what might be expected if a railway were built from the head of Lynn Canal. If the latter policy prevailed, he said a city would grow up there which would buy all its supplies in the United States and any agreement that could be suggested between the two governments would be a virtual recognition of the right of the United States to the head of the Canal. Referring to the suggestion that a toll should be paid to the government on all the business of the road, he said that this would apply to goods going into the Alaskan gold fields as well as to those in the Canadian Yukon, whereby British Columbia would collect from alien an amount every year that would go far towards paying the principal and interest of the proposed subsidy. He claimed that the opportunity was a unique one for British Columbia and should be utilized with energy. He could think of no more statesmanlike policy which the local government could adopt than to grasp the control of the situation which was now offered. Mr. W. H. Langley asked for information concerning a road from Skagway to navigable waters. He understood that a company now held a charter for such an enterprise and wanted to know

if there was any chance of it going through and how that chance would affect the road in question before the board.

Mr. Ker replied that the charter spoken of by Mr. Langley had been held for two years and nothing had been done about it, nor was there such prospect of action. He understood that the company's difficulty was in financing and undertaking immediately there would likely be no chance left for the Skagway enterprise to be floated. Mr. Renous said he approved of the resolution but he wanted the opinion of government to do something. There was no doubt that while British Columbia would be greatly benefited a greater amount of benefit would fall to eastern Canada.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney approved Mr. Renous' view of the case but did not want to take any objection to that ground as he did not want to put anything in the way of the proposition now before the board. Hon. E. G. Prior spoke on the necessity of immediate action. He did not believe there was anything to fear in the way of competition except from a route by way of Edmonton. There were certain objections in the east to a road from a British Columbia port which were removed in the case of the Edmonton route. The only way to overcome this was to get to work right away and build the road. British Columbia could well afford to do it. At present it seemed as if the life's blood of the province was running out and every effort should be made to stop it.

The speakers were all warmly applauded and there was considerable enthusiasm throughout the discussion. When it came to a vote there was a resounding shout of years and not a single whisper of a nay. The Montreal board of trade through their secretary asked that the Victoria board pass a resolution endorsing Mr. Thomas Fortin, M.P., in his efforts to have an insolvency bill passed through the House of Commons. The request was referred to the council. Mr. D. Shimizu, the Japanese consul, protested against alien bill in its discrimination against Japanese being employed underground. He pointed to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Japan, and felt that these might be injured if such an act of discrimination against his countrymen were passed in Canada. He asked the assistance of the board in behalf of his protest. This matter, also, was referred to the council.

F. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, in reply to a letter of the 17th ult., transmitting a report of the board to the standing committee upon harbors and navigation on improvement of the Stikine river, informed the board that the chief engineer was about to report upon all matters after making a personal investigation. The secretary of the London Exhibition, Mr. G. H. Wilson, Geo. A. Strickland and G. H. Escombe, some discussion took place on the matter of duty on lead ore, laid before the council by Mr. David King and the Kaslo board of trade some time ago, but nothing definite was arrived at.

Before adjournment a committee was appointed to wait on the provincial government and support the railway resolution. Copies of the resolution will also be sent to other boards of trade in the province.

THE POLICE COURT GRIST.

Joseph Gross Imprisoned for Three Months—Minor Offences Punished.

Joseph Gross was found guilty yesterday morning at the police court of committing an aggravated assault on Joseph Barratta on the night of the 1st inst., and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. Hugh McKenzie, arrested on Wednesday afternoon on a charge of stealing \$1 from Harry Pierce's pocket in the Louvre saloon, was released, the complainant not wishing to prosecute.

He is in the lockup himself on a charge of drunkenness. You Kai, alias Won Kee, alias Ah Jew, was sentenced to three months at hard labor for a charge of stealing a pair of boots from Joseph Levy. After stealing the boots, the Chinaman took them to Mr. Levy's brother to sell them, but as they had been bought at the brother's only a short time before they were recognized on presentation and the Chinaman was handed over to the police. Mary Murphy, a half-breed woman, swore out an information yesterday against Annie Portie, charged with assault. The plaintiff alleges that the accused broke into her house on Chatham street and pulled her out of her head. While making the complaint she exhibited her head, which had been sadly devastated of its growth of hair. The case will be heard on Saturday.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress, eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing...

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, regulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured...

HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint. Thousands of letters from people here, and those who die try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head...

ACHE. In the hands of so many lives that here is when we make our great boast. Our pills cure 1 while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and no gripes or purges, but by their gentle action cleanse the liver and regulate the bowels. Five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT "The Bove-down Silver Mining Company, Limited," is authorized 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 out or any which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia may hereafter enact. The head office of the Company is situated at Vancouver, B.C. The amount of the capital of the Company is \$3,000, divided into 150 shares of \$20 each. The head office of the Company in this Province is situated in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and is carried on by William John Taylor, barrister, and solicitor, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, and the attorney for the Company is Hon. Mr. Dewdney.

(a) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights, and mineral land or prospect in the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere, or any interest therein, and to explore, work, develop, develop and turn to account the same. (b) To search and prospect for, win, get, and smelt, and to carry on any other work or business in connection with or to belong to the Company or to other persons or body of persons, and to carry on any business or operations connected with mining or the working or treatment of any mineral substance, and to do any of the Company's objects. (c) To buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in mineral plants, machinery, implements, and other things capable of being used in connection with the objects of the Company or required by persons employed by the Company. (d) To acquire, construct, maintain, manage, and work any roads, railways, tramways, wharves, waterways, docks, piers, crushing, smelting, or electrical works or buildings which may be used directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the Company, and to take part in or take part in any such operations. (e) To buy, sell, refine, and deal in bullion, specie, coins, metals, and every kind of metal, and to carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the Company capable of being carried on in connection with the objects of the Company or to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights. (f) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, carrying on or business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company. (g) To engage in any business or transaction within the objects of the Company in partnership or otherwise in conjunction with any person or persons, or to acquire or lease any land, buildings, machinery, or plant similar to those of this Company, or to carry on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company. (h) To purchase or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, or any interest therein, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock in trade. (i) 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. (j) To lend money to such persons and on such terms as may seem expedient. (k) To borrow money in such manner as the Company think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, or otherwise, and charge upon all or any of the property or rights of the Company, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock in trade. (l) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, turn to account, dispose of, or otherwise deal with, or any part of the property and rights of the Company. (m) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as may be determined, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any company, or any objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company. (n) To do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of the Province of British Columbia, this 17th day of March, 1893. S. Y. WOODCOCK, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CASSIAR MINES. Large Expedition to Prospect the Territory Under the Direction of Edward D. Self, M.E. Edward D. Self, mining engineer, has arrived here from South Africa to take charge of the whole of the interior operations of the Cassiar Central Company. Mr. Self has had an extensive mining experience in the United States, Mexico, and Africa, and has been in charge of the Transvaal Gold Fields, Limited, at Johannesburg. Mr. Self is a very desirable acquisition to the ranks of British Columbia mining engineers, as he is one of the most prominent mining engineers of the old world. He is now engaging a large number of prospectors, and will shortly leave for Cassiar, where a practical and energetic investigation of the auriferous territory will be made.

Cupid breaks his bow at the sight of a face full of pimples. Hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and a faded complexion will defy his best intentions. Beauty is more than a name. The skin is merely the surface on which the complexion plays. Dr. Perrin's Golden Medical Discovery is the complexion because it makes the whole body healthy—because it cleans and purifies the blood, makes the digestion strong, and clears out impurities of all kinds. By increasing the ability to assimilate nutritious food, and by the infusion of its own ingredients it enriches the blood and so makes solid it enriches the blood with disease of the lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, skin and nearly every other part of the system. These diseases spring from the same cause—disordered digestion and consequent impure blood.

Some little excitement was created on board the steamers Yosemite and Charmer in entering port last evening. The two in rounding into the outer wharf came so close together that it looked as if both were going to come into collision. As it was the vessels merely touched, no damage being done. Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them. The Dominion Gold Dredging & Placer Mining Co., Ltd., has been licensed as an extra-provincial company, and the B.C. Ore Sampling Co. has been incorporated under the Provincial Joint Stock Companies' act. The latter has its head offices at Vancouver and is capitalized at \$50,000.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. Rev. J. C. Speer officiated at the marriage of T. H. McNichol, of Seattle, and Miss B. Gidley, daughter of William Gidley, of the Cowichan mill, which took place yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Oriental Hotel. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the parties were present.

Friend (over the wine after dinner)—Your wife is certainly a brilliant and sensible woman. I should think you would be jealous. "Confidentially"—To tell you the truth Robbins I am. I never invite anybody here that a same woman could possibly take the least fancy to.—Tit-Bits.

IT WORKED LIKE A CHARM

Paine's Celery Compound, the World-famed Spring Medicine, Gives Mr. Ducharme a New Lease of Life.

This is the Trade Mark of the Kind That Cures--Look for the Name "PAINE'S" and the Stalk of Celery--Refuse all Substitutes and Imitations.



Gentlemen—For a long time I was subject to spells of weakness that rendered me quite unfit for work. At such times my nervous condition was very alarming, and I felt as if my life was coming to an end. My sufferings were increased owing to violent attacks of rheumatism, and altogether I was unable to work every day, and has given me a new lease of life. Every sick, weak and broken-down man and woman should use Paine's Celery Compound; there is nothing like it in the world. Yours truly, ALFRED DUCHARME, 317 Beaudry St., Montreal.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WAISKIES

ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK; AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT. JAMES WATSON & CO. LTD. AGENTS: JOHN BARRMAN & Co., 100 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. DISTILLERS DUNDEE.

LEA AND PERRIN'S

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrin's is PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors: Worcester; Crossed & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

R. P. RITHET & CO.

Wholesale Merchants, Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. Groceries, Wines and Liquors. KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS. Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondike Points.

**ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.**

The report of the minister of justice regarding the action of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney in reserving assent to the Oriental labor bill fully warrants the action of that gentleman in the premises and at the same time bears out in the fullest possible manner the position taken by the Colonist. We have contended throughout this discussion that it would be a mistake to go rushing headlong into legislation of this nature, when it was so very evident that imperial considerations would not permit the enactments to become law. This has been deemed sufficient ground for the opposition press to hurl charges about Mongolianism. These papers will now have to broaden the scope of their attack and direct it against both the Dominion and Imperial governments.

We learn with regret that the disposition at Ottawa is to regard with little favor any attempt that may be made to place the Chinese under disabilities in competing with white labor in this province. As we have already said the Chinese and Japanese stand upon a different footing in this matter, not only because of the nature of their competition is different, but because the Chinese authorities do not take the same view of restrictive legislation as is taken in Japan. In view of the attitude of the Dominion authorities we assume that steps will be taken to remove from any of the bills passed this session a provision that may cause them to be disallowed. It is true that these provisions have been in private acts, with a single exception, and it may be argued that if private companies choose to accept franchises upon such condition it is not one's business. But we do not think it is worth while trying to "beat the devil around the bush" in this fashion, and that real danger exists of important private bills being disallowed because they contain the objectionable provision.

**A WORD TO A CRITIC.**

The Columbian would make fewer mistakes than it does, would possess more influence and be more servicable to the best interests of the province, if it would some time discover some subject in considering which it could rise a little above the miserable rut of partisan politics. It declares itself unable to understand the earnestness of the Colonist over the proposed railway from the Coast to the Yukon. We are not prepared to question this. The Columbian has given abundant proof that it is incapable of understanding anything above the level of mere captious opposition to what it thinks the present provincial administration is likely to favor. The policy of provincial aid to a railway from the Coast to the Yukon is certainly of very much more than passing or party interest. If such a railway would be a good thing for the province, the fact that the Colonist favored it would not make it a bad thing, nor would the fact that Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues regard it with approval render it undesirable. Yet the first thing which the Columbian talks about is the probability of the Colonist's consideration being "inspired." In this position being "inspired" in this our contemporary confesses. It is in this our position being "inspired" in this our contemporary confesses. It is in this our position being "inspired" in this our contemporary confesses.

But this is not all. The New Westminster paper regards the whole thing as "exceedingly fishy," and wants some member of the legislature to "obtain the fullest information in regard to recent transactions in land along the route of the proposed railways." The trouble with the Columbian is that it smells itself, and thinks that the whole world must be corrupt. Our contemporary has not even the decency to be specific in its nasty work. It implies that there are some transactions in land which will not bear investigation. The Colonist does not know of any transactions in land along the route of the proposed railway, other than those that are advertised in the press. It does not as a matter of fact know anything more about these than anyone else can find out by examining a map in connection with the advertisements. But of this it is thoroughly certain, that there is not a single application made for land in that portion of the province through which the proposed railway will run that will not stand the strictest investigation, and we brand as infamous the insinuations of the Columbian that any transactions have taken place in connection with the public lands that will not stand the closest kind of inquiry.

Why cannot the Columbian for once discard its contemptible tactics? Is it utterly unable to see what the province demand? Or does it consider it more desirable to hamper the present administration than to advance the interests of the people? In the course of its observations the Columbian asks one question that merits an answer. It wants to know of what avail the expenditure to secure a line from the Coast will be, if the line from Edmonton is built. The answer is that if the line from the Coast is built, that from Edmonton will not be, or if it is, it will be only after a number of years and as the development of the intermediate territory calls for a road. There will be no incentive to construct it for the purpose of securing the trade of the Yukon for Canada. The thing to be considered is the advantage of immediate action. In its anxiety to oppose anything which it supposes the provincial administration to favor, and its burning desire to discover something wrong in

connection with the ordinary administration of the land department, the Columbian shuts its eyes wholly to the benefits which its neighbors are certain to enjoy from the construction of the proposed railway. The Colonist has urged that the line should be at once begun for the reason, among others, that it will give the farmers of the lower Fraser a market for their produce. The Columbian opposes this and offers the farmers as a substitute a "smelling committee" to nose around and see if somebody has not been applying to purchase land under circumstances that may show the applications to have been influenced by the belief that a railway is to be built somewhere. If it manages to defeat the proposed railway, and the farmers miss the market, which they have had so much reason to hope for, we can imagine with what profound gratification they will regard the appointment of such a committee. It would help them so greatly to pay the interest on their mortgages; it would add so much to their bank accounts. A beautiful policy this which our contemporary espouses. The whole country is looking eagerly to the North for improved business. The farmers of the lower Fraser share in this hope. The extent to which these expectations will be realized by the people of British Columbia depends upon how soon and how directly railway communication can be established with the Yukon. The Columbian proposes to satisfy these hopes by the appointment of a "smelling committee." Are we not right when we say that our contemporary has permitted itself to brood so long over its political disappointments that it has come to take a jaundiced view of everything? There is nothing in the future that seems worth its consideration for a moment except how to embarrass the provincial government. The business prosperity of the province is as nothing compared with this in its eyes. It suggests that the Colonist has been inspired in its treatment of this question. This is true. It has been inspired by a desire to advance what it considers the best interests of the province and its only regret is that its New Westminster contemporary cannot catch a little of the same spirit.

**THE RAILWAY TO THE NORTH.**  
The danger there is in delaying action in the matter of the Coast-Teslin railway is rendered very obvious by the article from the Toronto Globe printed in the Colonist's despatches yesterday. The Globe hopes that one result of the negotiations between the United States government and the Canadian government will be the establishment of a free port at the head of Lynn Canal, where equal bonding privileges will be extended to the citizens of both countries. This somewhat shadowy hope will be put forward as a reason why the Dominion government ought not to take the initiative in any steps looking towards railway connection with the Northern gold fields, and the result will be that the advocates of the Edmonton route will be able to connect themselves, so that if the end it shall be arranged that such facilities shall be given, and a railway shall be built, British Columbia may as well give up any hope of seeing a line from her Coast to the North. Instead of a city being built up, some one of the Northern inlets, to add to the wealth and importance of the province and contribute its share towards maintaining the government of the country, a city will be established upon territory which as likely as not will be in the United States, and is now in point of fact under the control of the United States. Instead of facilities being given for the development of the country lying East of Southeastern Alaska, its progress will be blocked for half a century.

But will any sane man contend that in the event of such an entrapment to the Yukon being established at the head of Lynn Canal, the people of the Northwest and of the Eastern provinces will be content? Do we not know as surely as anything in the future can be known that an agitation would be begun and carried on to a successful conclusion to secure a line that will give the East and the prairie country access to the Yukon valley without having to transport goods all the way across the continent and then a thousand miles up the Coast to a city in United States territory? Let us look at this matter like sensible men, and ask if we would be content to see a railway built to carry all the trade of the Yukon to the East without moving every influence under our control to secure a competing line. And is it not reasonable to suppose that the Eastern people will seek to effect a project that will take trade from them? If it were known that a railway was being constructed from Edmonton to tap the Yukon would not the people of British Columbia close at once with an offer to build a line from the Coast to Teslin Lake, if the amount of money called for was within the ability of the province? Most certainly they would, and this being so, are we not justified in supposing that our Eastern fellow Canadians will use every means in their power to get a railway into the Yukon which will draw trade directly to them instead of submitting them to the competition of the Coast cities of the United States? Unless British Columbia comes to the rescue in this emergency, the best interests of the province will certainly suffer, but if prompt action is taken, the hands of the Dominion government can be forced. We invite members of the legislature to answer the following questions:

Is it not desirable in the interests of the trade of the Coast cities that railway connection should be established at the earliest possible day with the Yukon? Will not such a railway benefit the farming sections of the Coast and the great grazing areas of the Interior? Will not such a railway, if it is built from a point on the British Columbia Coast, open a very large and valuable area within this province, and will it not lead to the building up at its West terminus and its Teslin Lake terminus of important towns? Will a railway from the head of Lynn Canal to the Yukon serve these purposes, but will it not on the contrary build up an important town upon what may not be Canadian territory? Can British Columbia afford to run the chance of the Dominion parliament taking up a railway from Edmonton instead of one from the Coast? Inasmuch as a railway is to be built somewhere to tap the Yukon valley, is it not in the interest of British Columbia that this line should be an enterprise wholly in British Columbia? Can any member of the legislature, as a British Columbian, responsible to a British Columbia railway to the which he safeguards their interests, afford to reject the certainty of securing the British Columbia railway to the Yukon, for the uncertainty attaching to action by the federal authorities? We address these questions to members in opposition as well as to those who usually support the government. This issue is not one determined upon long ago by the government and a part

of its general policy. It has been foreseen by the turn matters have taken at Ottawa. Hence, as we said at the outset, there is no politics in the matter, and members on both sides of the house are free to support any line of policy that will lead to the consummation of the much needed project. The Colonist is requested to announce that the second National Congress of Mothers will open in Washington, D.C., on May 2, and continue in session for six days. The organization seems to be a useful one. We print a letter from J. W. Treadwell, of San Francisco, in which he lays down the proposition that Wrangell and the whole Stikine river are in Canada. Undoubtedly under the law of nations, as commonly interpreted, he is right. It is said that representative government has proved a complete failure in most of the British West Indian islands. One of them, Antigua, has gone back to its old position of a crown colony. We fancy this is the first case of the kind on record. An esteemed correspondent writes the Colonist a letter in regard to the religious services in connection with the Protestant Orphans' Home, but the rule we have adopted in regard to religious matters of a controversial character compels us to decline to print it. The Nelson Tribune thinks that Mr. Rithet's statement that the British Pacific is not dead is a serious thing for the local government. Who shall say that there are no funny things in politics? The British Pacific is asking nothing of the government except what the house has already granted. The News-Advertiser emits another fragment of omniscience against a railway to the North. Since a certain little scheme died a "born" a short twelve-month ago, the suggestion that any one may build a railway has the same effect on our Vancouver contemporary as a red flag has on a bull.

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**RE-DISTRIBUTION.**  
The redistribution bill will meet all reasonable expectations. It is not very easy in any province to adjust representation upon identical lines. The plans adopted are necessarily governed by various considerations and must fall short of securing perfect equality between all sections and all interests. This is true of all the provinces of the Dominion both in respect to their representation in the local legislatures and that in parliament. There are many reasons for this. In the first place it is not possible to devise a perfect basis of representation. Population will not do. If it were relied upon alone, in all the provinces some localities would have to be practically unrepresented, because they have not sufficient inhabitants to entitle them to separate representation, and to annex them to another district would be simply to extinguish them as political entities. They would be lost sight of. The wealth and commercial interests accumulated at certain centres form another element to be taken into consideration. Established custom also has its influence. It is regarded in all parts of Canada as an ungracious thing to take away representation from a locality. In a province like British Columbia the problem is rendered still more difficult by the changing character of the existing conditions. A locality that is adequately represented one year may before the term of the legislature expires be very inadequately represented. Such, for example, was the case of Kootenay. Another case is that of a district which is on the eve of very rapid development, when the equitable demands of the immediate future must be taken into account as well as the requirements of the present. Such a case is that of Cassiar. Another class of cases is that presented by the Vancouver Island constituencies. There is every indication that before the term of another house expires, conditions will be materially changed on the island owing in part to the development of resources near at hand and in part to the certain growth of Victoria and its environs because of the increase of northern trade. Yet it would hardly be fair to suggest any changes on the island. Another sort of case is that of Vancouver. Compared with Victoria, that city has not quite sufficient representation, yet to give it another seat will be to tip the scale in the other direction. So the future must be looked to, and this indicates that if Vancouver is given another representative and no change is made in either Victoria or Esquimaux, the two chief centres of population on the Coast will both have adequate membership in the new house. A minor and yet important consideration to be taken into account is the arrangement of the boundaries of constituencies. Some ingenuity is requisite to do this properly. Expediency must govern, and by expediency we mean the convenience of the voters. For some years past only these considerations have been taken into account in this direction. Indeed, it may be taken for granted that any distribution of membership must be only temporary. There was a redistribution in 1890, another in 1894 and now we have another in 1898. There can hardly be any reasonable doubt that another will be called for in 1902. The changes made do not call for much comment, because their fairness is apparent on their face. The Kootenays gain two members, Vancouver one and Cassiar one. We think it will be conceded that the boundaries of the Kootenay districts have been well arranged. The Rossland district gets a slice off Yale, a change that it is keeping with the other relations of the districts thus united. There is a slight change in the

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and are bound now...  
The City and Seattle...  
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MARINE...  
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with 250 passengers...  
The cargo will be co...  
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Cheminous

The steamer Ann...  
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utilized by painters...  
Steamer Thistle arri...  
yesterday where...  
Robert Kerr from Van...  
The American schoo...  
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day under charter to...  
Co., Ltd., to load pro...  
Island for Santa Rosa...  
in 15 days in making...  
Port Angeles. She w...  
her loading port as so...  
Steamer Barbara B...  
the Naas and was...  
carrying a full freight...  
ber of passengers.

**VICTORIANS IN**

A Brilliant Function...  
Musgrave in the I...

Two fair Canadians...  
admired and courted...  
Musgrave and her sis...  
daughters of the...  
Dunsmuir, Victoria...  
of the late Mrs. Ho...  
Lieut.-Col. Houghton...  
years ago, when the...  
social event of the...  
given by Lady Musgra...  
the Irish capital at...  
floral decorations...  
elaborate and magnific...  
forming the rooms into...  
of bloom and fragran...  
was furnished by Lid...  
band, and the supper...  
of fine musical tabl...  
was degree. Lady Mus...  
guests at the doorway...  
an apartment redolent...  
beauty. Her gown...  
found it hard to rival...  
grace of their modern...  
whose exquisite gow...  
satin, over which a...  
of white crepe glitter...  
broilery, the corsage...  
fection of white an...  
finishing touch was...  
sufficient diamonds. M...  
a most effective and ori...  
of rose-colored qu...  
adulated spiral lines...  
with touches of pale...  
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daughter of the Vice...  
one of a large party...  
Regal lodges. Her g...  
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steel and silver. A...  
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also effectively costum...  
which was worn a dia...  
Countess of Kilmore...  
and was kept up with...  
The Countess of Gran...  
Guinness displayed...  
monde. Dancing comm...  
and was kept up with...  
and spirit till 4 a.m.

MUSIC IN THE

To the Editor:-The...  
dates for this year...  
music in the park...  
met. Has the questio...  
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after working hours. I...  
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public money, but th...  
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and if the city council...  
done, I think they sh...  
They do not hesitate...  
with telephones at...  
their personal...  
ceries and for other fam...

ISLANDER NEAR HOME

The Victoria Flagship Returning From the North Well Filled with Passengers.

Railway Contractors Charter a Steamer-Student Party for the Mines.

The steamer Islander arrived at Nanaimo last evening and does not look much the worse for the collision with the Willamette, which took place at Juncos instead of Skagway as reported yesterday. Her starboard bow is smashed in and one of the pipes is broken. Capt. Irving reports a pleasant trip down. The Islander is well filled with passengers. Her popular commander was presented with the following address, signed by 115 passengers, to-night: "To Captain John Irving: "We the undersigned passengers sailing on the Islander on her south-bound trip from Skagway, do hereby extend our sincere thanks to you and your crew for the courteous and kind treatment received at their hands during our voyage to Victoria. We wish them unbounded success and heartily commend the public to their charge."

"RAMONA" FOR GLENORA. David & Co. have chartered to MacKenzie & Mann a fine double decker steamer Ramona, now at Wrangell. The Ramona has been chartered for three trips between Wrangell and Glenora and will be the first boat to make the trip up the Stikine this spring. She is specially adapted for the river trade as she only draws three feet of water when laden with 150 tons of cargo.

SCHOLARLY MINERS. A party of fourteen young students from Des Moines, Iowa, who have learned all about the theoretical side of mining, but nothing practical as yet, were among the passengers going North on the steamer City of Seattle yesterday morning. The party consisted of ambitious prospectors who have penetrated the northern gold fields than these, and are now on their way to the Klondike. The City of Seattle is a fine steamer, and the passengers in comparison to some of her former loads.

MARINE NOTES. Providing legal proceedings are arranged, the steamer Minchew will leave Vancouver this evening with 250 passengers and a large freight. The cargo will be consigned to a big shipment of lumber to be taken on at Chemainus.

The steamer Amn's sailing for the North has been delayed until yesterday. The extra time spent in port is being utilized by painters on board.

A Brilliant Function Given by Lady Musgrave in the Irish Capital. Two fair Canadians who are much admired and courted in Dublin are Lady Musgrave and her sister, Miss Dunsmuir, daughters of the late Hon. R. Dunsmuir, and sisters of the late Mrs. Houghton. From Dublin one hears accounts of the most brilliant social event of the season in the ball given by Lady Musgrave to the elite of the Irish capital at the Rotunda. The formal decorations were of the most elaborate and magnificent character, transforming the rooms into veritable bowers of blooming silk and gauze, with a band, and the supper, served at numerous small tables, was sumptuous to a degree. Lady Musgrave received her guests at the doorway of the pillar-room, an apartment replete of traditions of bygone centuries, who would have found it hard to rival the beauty and grace of their modern representative, whose exquisite gown was of white satin, over which fell a graceful drapery of white crepe glittering in silver embroidery, the corsage a beautiful combination of white and silver, to which the finishing touch was given by many magnificent diamonds. Miss Dunsmuir wore a most effective and original combination of rose-colored silk and gauze, with a diluted spiral line of gold embroidery with touches of pale turquoise on bodice and sash. Among the distinguished company were the Hon. the daughter of the Viceroy, who formed one of a large party from the Viceroyal Lodge. Her gown of black tulle over steel and silver. Another noted Irish beauty, the Countess Annesley, who was effectively costumed in black, with which was worn a diamond tiara. The Countess of Kilmorey, another reigning beauty, was charming in black and red. The Countess of Granard and Lady Guinness displayed magnificent diamonds. Dancing commenced at 11 p.m., and was kept up with unabated vigor and spirit till a.m.—Montreal Star.

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THE HIDDEN LIFE. There is an inner life hid deep in men. A holy hidden life beyond our ken, Which ever guides the soul in doubt, Upon the sea of life to choose the best, It is the hidden life which leads to rest. The life of him who dwells beneath the surface of his soul, who sweats by earthly loss; To life that maketh God the aim of all, Whence from out the soul a holy light To help the weaker ones, and those who fall, To bear the Cross in love, to strive for right. Draw ever daily nearer unto God, Treading the Calvary which Christ has trod, With lives that praise Him both in deed and word, From whom the rays of God's own Love may fall, To cheer the weary souls, who ne'er have heard Of this hid life, where God is all in all. R. C. F. in "Family Churchman."

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Rigby waterproof pajackets, pants and smox. Very heavy. P. Williams & Co.

A DIFFERENCE EXISTS.

The Mayor's Reply Puts the School Board Members on Their Dignity.

Facts to Be Submitted to the Minister of Education—Other Business.

The members of the school board were put on their dignity at their regular monthly session held last evening by some information sent them by their solicitors, Yates & Jay. A short time ago a joint conference of the council and school trustees was held with the object of arriving at an agreement as to certain amendments to be asked for respecting the financial policy. After the conference the solicitors of the board drew up certain amendments which they considered fair and sent them to the Mayor, who replied, saying that he declined to submit them to the council as he did not consider that in any way carried out the arrangement come to at the conference of the two bodies. He stated that the amendments as drawn up by the Mayor fairly agreed with the arrangements of the conference. The trustees generally disapproved of the Mayor's logic and some of them intimated that his worship did not understand the facts of the case which he had arrived at so definite a conclusion. Trustee Belyea said that if the amendments approved of by the Mayor were to be carried out, the school board would be well closed up business and go home. They would have no money to run the school till the end of the year. The Mayor's reply was considered a lot of trouble and the matter had reached a stage where the school board should make a definite statement on the responsibility where it belonged. Trustee Marchant said the board did not feel that it was responsible for the matter, but they were responsible for the matter. He suggested that all correspondence in connection with the matter to be sent to the Mayor, and that the Mayor should be asked to state the question he sent to the council and if the Mayor chose to intercept this responsibility would rest upon him. Trustee Hall moved that the requests of the board were most fair by comparison. Vancouver, for instance, had a school board of 100 members, while the Victoria board wanted only 40 members. The Mayor was referred to the legislative committee who will immediately submit the board's side of the case to the Minister of Education.

A PIONEER'S INTERMENT. Many Friends Pay Their Last Tributes to the Memory of Mrs. Clark of Otter Point. Many friends assembled yesterday at the residence of Mr. Joseph Shaw, 138 Pembroke street, to pay their last respects to Mrs. Clark, whose death took place on Easter Sunday morning. She had been an invalid for some time, and was a native of Southampton, England, coming to British Columbia in 1852 and eventually settling at Shirley with her family. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Clark, who was unable to be at the funeral through extreme illness. The deceased and many members of the Congregational church and other old country friends attended to show their esteem for the deceased lady and their sympathy with the bereaved ones. The services at the house and the grave were conducted by R. V. C. L. Harris, pastor of the church.

Very beautiful floral offerings were sent by the following: Mr. Giles Clark, a beautiful cross; a cushion of flowers with the words "rest in peace" in the center, representing the children and a large wreath from the children at Shirley; a cross from the grandchildren; two vases of flowers from Mrs. W. H. Higgins, M.P.P., and Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. G. Scowcroft, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Fowles, Mr. George Harri, Mr. and Mrs. G. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Scowcroft, Mrs. Harris, Miss Stuart, the Misses Shaw, Mrs. W. J. Ledingham, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shaw and others. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Dr. Lewis Hall, Messrs. W. S. Scowcroft, D. Sprague, G. Powell, G. Ellery and J. Shaw.

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NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land on the following described land at the north east corner of D. R. Irvine's claim on east side of Kiltimat Harbor, then north 40 chains east, then south 40 chains west, then east 40 chains to shore line, then north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less. Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, Geo. Robinson, N. U. Aveling, southeast corner, situated on the shore of Kiltimat Harbor, then north 40 chains east, then south 40 chains west, then east 40 chains to shore line, then north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less. Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, Geo. Robinson, N. U. 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The Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

"CHEAP MONEY."

The measure submitted to the legislature providing for cheap money for farmers and other members of the community is one of the most important presented by this or any other legislative body in Canada—in fact it is the only legislation of the kind which has as yet been attempted in Canada.

As a proposed solution of the problem of cheap money it is an ambitious one and we must say a well considered one. The principle involved is not a new one by any means, although new to this continent. The system of agricultural credit banks or associations, for which it makes provision, have been developed with a very great degree of success in Germany, Italy, France and other European countries, and are now taking root in Great Britain and Ireland. They have also been established under government auspices in the presidency of Madras, India. The measure now before the legislative assembly of British Columbia, while an adaptation of the best features of these agricultural credit associations, is largely original, being conceived with special reference to the conditions which exist in this province.

The fundamental principle of the bill is co-operative effort of the farmers and traders, themselves. The government does not lead to the farmers as individuals but to the community as a whole. The whole credit of the members of the association being the security of the government, thus doing away with the very objectionable feature of government assistance direct to individuals. The government deals only with the associations, the entire management and control of the affairs of the association being in the hands of a committee of management and an auditing committee.

Stringent conditions are enforced for the proper carrying out of the objects of the bill, and every possible precaution has been taken to provide against loss to the province.

Along with the bill a set of model rules and regulations have been submitted to the house, not for enactment, but in order to indicate in general lines the regulations which will be put in effect by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to whom this duty belongs.

Briefly outlined the system is this: Any number of farmers or traders of a community of 25 or more members, may form themselves into an association, paying an entrance of five dollars each, and subscribing to a certain number of shares, the number of shares to be proportionate to the amount which a member may reasonably be supposed to become good for in case he is called upon. The membership fees are, as paid in, deposited with the government to the credit of the member and draw interest, accumulating to the credit of the member. The fund so formed is not called into requisition except in case of the failure or part failure of the association to pay its liabilities. In case of a member withdrawing he is entitled to a return with a premium. No amount of the shares is necessary to be paid up, they simply stand as a guarantee to the government much in the sense of a promissory note that the member will pay the amount of the shares subscribed in case of an emergency.

Every share carries with it a double liability so that the government is thoroughly well protected against risk of loss.

The association borrows money on the aggregate value of its shares, by issuing debentures at say 3 or 3 1/2 per cent, which may be guaranteed by the government. The association loans out the money to its members, taking into consideration for security personal worth, industry, and assets, real and personal. Under this system the productive earnings of a man, together with his general character and standing in the community, as to honesty, industry and intelligence will constitute part of his general credit much as it does in ordinary banking circles.

The modus operandi of the associations is shown fully in the model rules and regulations submitted with the bill. There is a managing committee to whom all applications for loans must be made, and each application is considered upon its own merits, by instance: If a man wants money to buy stock or agricultural machinery or to underdrain his land, or clear or carry on any of the ordinary operations of his farm, he may apply to the managing directors, who meet once or twice a month to consider such applications. The managing committee must satisfy themselves of three things, first, that the member is personally and in character and surely offered good security for the amount loaned; second, that he absolutely requires the loan and that the expenditure will be beneficial and reproductive; third, that the money loaned will be applied in the most useful and economical manner.

The objects for which loans may be obtained may be indicated as follows: (a) Drainage, which is the substructure of farming; (b) Clearing of land; (c) Purchase of stock and implements; (d) Fences and buildings; (e) Co-operative dairying, etc. (f) Any other reproductive work or expenditure approved of by the association.

The safety of the system consists in this fact, that the managing committee, being personally responsible with all other members for all loans, will exercise the greatest care in regard to the loans made, and being in every case neighbors of those to whom money is loaned, they can exercise a greater care than they otherwise could.

In addition to the committee of man-

agement there is a committee of audit consisting of six members, who may investigate the affairs of the association and examine the books at any time. In addition to this again the affairs of the association are subject to the scrutiny of the government auditor, who may at any time intervene and prevent an improper working of the system.

The system will not help those farmers who are hopelessly in debt, nor will it pay off mortgages on farms, which are mortgaged beyond the security which a farmer can offer, but it will make the conditions of farming so easy that the profits with industry and intelligence will enable a farmer to get out of debt and place him in a position of independence. It will enable many new settlers and others with small assets to obtain money in small amounts for certain specific purposes of improvement at a low rate of interest which they could not otherwise obtain, and fifty or a hundred dollars is very often an amount which stands between a struggling man and success. It is contemplated that associations who borrow money at three or three and a half per cent on the credit of the government may lend out to applicants at four and a half and five per cent, as the case may be, providing for a margin of profit to cover expenses, sinking fund, losses, etc. It is also contemplated that these associations may receive deposits from members allowing the current rate of interest at which debentures are floated upon the same, thus in time as the associations prosper the deposits alone may create a large fund for the use of the association. There are no dividends to members; all profits go to a reserve fund for the general purposes of the association and can never be drawn upon except to indemnify the guarantors, or in case of an association liquidating or ceasing to exist.

In future issues we will refer at greater length to the principles of this important measure, and show in detail the important results which have developed under similar systems in continental countries, whereby in some cases associations have started with a dozen members and a capital of fifty pounds or so, and to-day number their members by hundreds of thousands, with millions more carried to the reserve fund. The losses have in every case been insignificant and the advantages are apparent in the immense resources of wealth which exist in the continental powers among the farmers, which in capital and production really represent the great strength of these powers.

The measure is based on half a century of experience, and is essentially on the soundest economical basis depending for its success upon personal credit, industry and intelligence and co-operation.

By it the government practically says to the farmers: "We cannot lend you money on mortgages, or deal with you individually, because it is contrary to the first principles of government and liable to gross abuse; but if you show your confidence in each other, and become liable for each other by pooling security, we are willing to deal with you as a community and lend you money on communal credit. In other words, we are willing to help you if you will help yourselves by showing your confidence in each other, and in the legitimate success of your own occupation."

This, we think, is a sound and logical position for the government to assume, throwing, as it does, the onus of assistance on those who require to be helped, and inciting a spirit of enterprise and stimulating effort by placing a premium upon those virtues of an agricultural community which alone can lead to success.

THE PROPER REMEDY.

The Colonist has been asked why it has not dealt with the article which appeared in the Times a few evenings ago in regard to the recent battle in the Sudan. The reason was correctly stated in a paragraph in this paper, namely that the editorial complained of was clearly only an emanation from a disordered intellect, and as such was to be regarded more with pity than indignation. It is, however, being pointed out, and we think with a great deal of force, that the public will not look at the matter in this light, but would associate the article in their minds with the fact that the Times is controlled by a member of the Canadian senate, and is, or at least claims to be, the mouthpiece of a political party. We confess that this consideration had not appeared to us before; but now that it does, we hardly know what to say. The very enormity of the offence, when viewed from the standpoint just mentioned, takes the proper treatment of it outside the style of language to which newspaper readers are accustomed.

The article referred to is not the only one of its class that has found a place recently in the Times. Others have been printed in its columns which insulted every man who respects the flag, honor and the traditions of his country, which expressed contempt for every sentiment in which Britons take the greatest pride. When we say that the community feels outraged by the publication of such articles, we state the case mildly, and what is more, the feeling of indignation is growing. A few days ago the only comment one heard was as to what exhibition of irresponsibility the Times would next contain, but now the full nature of the outrage which has been perpetrated is being realized, and people are asking themselves what explanation a Canadian senator can give for permitting his newspaper to be made the vehicle of such infamous tirades.

The editorial which brought public feeling to a climax was one that abuses the right of free speech which every British subject possesses. It was a gratuitous insult to brave men engaged in heroic work for a noble cause. It was a slander upon the British nation, unique in its villainy. When they read that the Anglo-Egyptian expedition is a "dirty

little stock exchange war," and that the account of the battle of Athara is "a bloody and disgusting story of murder," when they were assured that "the Almighty will not forget 'the butchers of Athara,'" by which are meant the British soldiers who took part in the charge upon the Derwish position, when they are told that "British military records are beginning to drip as bloodily as those of Rome," it is not surprising that men refuse to consider the personality of the writer as in any sense palliating the enormity of the outrage, and insist that the guilt shall be borne by the member of the senate who has made such infamous statements in a public newspaper of the city of Victoria possible. Nor is there any wonder that they ask if the political party, which the Times represents, proposes to take steps to remove from its shoulders any implied responsibility for such utterances or to publicly disavow them as representative of its feelings.

The people of Victoria ought seriously to consider whether it is not time to take some steps to prevent a repetition of such vile calumnies. If Senator Templeman's sense of patriotism, if his knowledge of what is due to the country in which he occupies a position of prominence, if his regard for what he must know is the universal sentiment of the citizens of his home, to whom he looks for support, are not sufficient to induce him to cleanse the sewer which every day vomits forth its filth upon British institutions and public and private citizens, it will be worth while considering whether or not he ought not to be touched in his pocket. It will be for the public, whose feelings are daily outraged by the publications of tirades which do violence to every honorable instinct, to consider if they ought any longer to extend their financial support to the paper in which these appear. So long as the Times is not made to suffer financially by reason of its villainous conduct, its senatorial manager may feel that the course of his representative here does not meet with popular disapproval. The Colonist has been asked to say something on this subject, and this is what it says. We say that we voice public opinion when we declare that the Times article in question, its other articles of the same nature, and its continued abuse of public and private citizens form an unprecedented and scandalous record, which has outraged the patriotism of the people and their sense of decency; but we do not feel by any means certain that, unless the ledgers of the Times are really responsible for the infamies complained of will believe that what we say correctly reflects public opinion. Our reason for saying this is that although Senator Templeman has been treated by the press and by certain members of the press with singular consideration, although matters of public interest in connection with him and his occupancy of his seat in the senate have been withheld from public discussion out of consideration for the fact that he is a newspaper man, he has permitted, if he has not instructed, his employe to lower the Times to a depth of degradation which no other newspaper in Canada has ever reached. We say that we do not think such a man can be made to feel anything except through his pocket. The people of Victoria have this matter in their own hands. If they do not like the tirades and insinuations of the Times, they know how to stop them.

DUTY ON FRESH SALMON.

The salmon canning industry of British Columbia is a most potent factor in its prosperity, and its product forms one of the chief items of export. During the season of preparation, fishing, canning and shipping the industry furnishes labor for an army of employees, and is directly and indirectly of great benefit to the whole community. The industry, started in a small way on the Fraser River over twenty-five years ago, has grown to large proportions, and extended itself to every available salmon river on the mainland coast and on Vancouver Island, until in 1897 there were over sixty canneries in operation in British Columbia.

It is only in recent years that salmon canning was begun on Puget Sound, on the islands of the gulf and immediately south of the boundary line at Blaine, Wn., and it was inaugurated chiefly by Canadian money. Canneries are becoming more numerous in this section every year, and the fish that formerly reached the Fraser River are now attacked on their way thither by the nets and traps of the Americans, and with profitable results. In order to secure sufficient quantities for their establishments a number of Fraser River canneries established fish traps on the American side, and towed their catches to the Fraser River. This was made possible by the government permitting their entry free of duty, and last year the pack on the Fraser was a remarkable one. So far the canning industry of British Columbia was being protected. The principal market for canned salmon is in Great Britain, and to this market the Canadian and American article have entry on equal terms. What, then, can be thought of a government which deliberately places a duty of half cent per pound on the salmon caught in the traps on the American side for canning purposes on the Fraser? Had this been an export duty imposed by the United States government, there could not be any sound argument against it. But that an import duty should be imposed by the Canadian government is almost beyond comprehension. Strong representations have been made at Ottawa, seeking its removal, but without effect.

The result of this impost is already making itself felt. Three new canneries are being erected on Bellingham Bay, principally by Fraser River capital, and the Fraser River salmon caught in traps on the American side will also be canned there, and the Fraser River fishery

proportionately injured thereby. It is, perhaps, not patriotic, but it is business; still if the Canadian government has chosen to establish fish hatcheries to ensure a permanent run of fish on these same fish then imposes a duty on these same fish because they are assisted in their efforts to reach their natural goal, they must bear the blame. Many well informed people believe that the Fraser River, the chief fishery of the province, has seen its best days, and with such aids to its decadence as the interference with the run of salmon, while passing through American waters, and the ill-advised import duty of the Canadian government, it must necessarily decline in its output.

There is yet time to prevent any further injury to the Fraser River fishery by removing this import duty, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Ottawa authorities will see the error they have committed and rectify it before it is too late.

EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

Our esteemed correspondent, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, thinks that an article in last Sunday's Colonist regarding Easter presents Christianity as "a pyramid standing upon its apex." But is that not exactly the position that it occupies? Is it not the glory of Christianity that starting from an obscure and despised origin, with all the "wisdom of contemporary authority" against it, it has spread far and wide and become a world-wide religion? Our esteemed critic that a pyramid standing upon its apex has just as firm a foundation as one standing upon its base, provided the apex is held rigidly in its place. So we think that since the assaults of centuries have not sufficed to overturn the fabric of Christianity, we are justified in assuming that the "apex" upon which it stands is immovably fixed upon the empty tomb of the Risen Lord.

We agree with Mr. Clay, and have already said in these columns that the greatest and best proof of the divine origin of Christianity is to be found in its existence as an energizing and humanizing influence in the world nearly nineteen centuries after its small beginning. In very recent articles we have shown how magnificent were the surroundings of education and political power in Rome and Egypt at the beginning of the present era. Compared with these, the gathering of the Disciples with "the door closed for fear of the Jews" was insignificant. It is not difficult to imagine with what contempt they were regarded by the few who paid any attention to them. Take one of two of the representative people of the day. Herod, it will be remembered, thought the royal claim of Jesus such a farce that he dressed Him up in royal robes and sent Him back to Pilate, who thought the joke such a good one that he was led to patch up a quarrel that he had with the governor. If Herod heard anything about that meeting in the closed room, as is altogether unlikely, he would have dismissed it from consideration as a very trivial affair. If, it will be recalled, taking no stock in Jewish traditions and a representative of the Roman materialistic school, was inclined to pity the unhappy victim of persecution, especially when he found that He had no political ambition, but doubtless he had sentenced too many people to death and had heard of too many gatherings of a similar kind to have given a second thought to the meeting, if he knew of it. The priests would doubtless have been annoyed at the gathering if it had come to their ears; but it may probably be said with perfect truth that relatively to the population and importance of the two cities, the meeting to which Christ appeared was more insignificant, in comparison with the religious, social and political life of the day, than the most obscure gathering of the humblest sect ever held in Victoria. When we remember these things and also that there are to-day in the world four hundred millions of people, who, nominally, at least, accept as true the statement, that while this meeting of the Disciples was in progress and the doors were shut, Jesus appeared in their midst; when we think of the thousands of lives that have been laid down for faith in this claim; when we contemplate what sacrifices men and women have made to teach mankind the truth of the resurrection; when we try to grasp how a belief in it has molded untold millions of lives and been the strongest comfort to an uncounted multitude in the hour and article of death; the meagerness of the evidence of eyewitnesses is lost sight of and we find ourselves forced to the conclusion that there may be better proof of the fact than mere historical testimony.

Writers on law say that circumstantial evidence may be more convincing than direct testimony. This means that the irresistible conclusion from proved facts is less open to question than the statement of a person who claims to have seen an act performed. An individual may state what is not true, but proved facts establish conclusions beyond cavil. Take the well known case of the discovery of the planet Neptune. Its existence was inferred from proved facts which made out an infinitely stronger case for it than a simple declaration of some one that he had seen the planet. Its existence was proved before it had been actually discovered, and with such accuracy that its place in the heavens was exactly fixed. So we say in regard to the evidence of Christianity, the proof of the divinity of its origin depends very much less upon the character of the direct evidence as to the life, death and resurrection of its Founder than upon the nature and permanency of its influence upon humanity. The pyramid stands upon its apex when looked at from one point of view, but upon the broadest of all possible bases when regarded from the other.

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"Where are you leaving here," asked the prospective settler, "if the land is so productive?"
"I'll be home" with you, stranger; I'm gittin' long in years an' the plain trails in that the crops here is so doggone big that I can't handle 'em any more. —Detroit Free Press.
Attorney—What do you mean by saying you made that statement under duress? You swore to it, didn't you?
Witness—Yes, sir; that's it. It was made under oath. —Philadelphia North American.
He—Poor Farthinge seems to be an animal lover.
She—What do you mean?
He—Why, he bows down to lions, lets the wolf at his door and monkeys with the tiger! —Harlem Life.
Salina to Dorothea, noted for her readiness for repartee—Ah, dear, it's a lucky thing you are going to marry Prof. Theophilus. A chemist will find you very handy.
Dorothea—What do you mean, Salina?
Salina—Why, you will always have a retort ready for him, you know. —Judge.
"O! fate, thy cruel plans are laid. Was she waiting for a lover? No—a paper-hanger man. —Chicago Record.

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For Infants and Children.
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