

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 the following is an extract 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 my danger and I shall consider those Carlosists as serving my cause who embark in war against the United States."

"I will applaud from my soul those who have the good fortune to face the danger and I shall consider those Carlosists 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 honor.

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.

Other editors assert that "America is heading deliberately for war," and that there is only the faintest chance that the delay will enable a peaceful solution.

The Standard says: "The steady cur-

rent towards war reminds us of the course of the Niagara river above the falls. These seem to have been a few slight disturbances on the surface of the stream in the shape of something like the personal encounters in the house of representatives, but there has been no check or diminution of the strength of the current.

The Daily Telegraph, looking to the likelihood that after Spain has been defeated the Cubans will not submissively accept the terms America may choose to impose, says:

"It is no light task that America has undertaken in the interest of humanity, but one that will test the resourcefulness and statesmanship of her rulers to the very utmost."

EDINGS OF CONGRESS. Washington, April 15.—At the suggestion of Mr. Davis the early morning business of the senate was set aside and the foreign relation committee's Cuban resolutions were laid before the senate.

Cullom, of Illinois, delivered a carefully prepared speech covering the general Cuban question. He declared that the hour for action by this country has come. Spain's black crimes, he said, called aloud for vengeance, and that vengeance he thought they shall exact. He reviewed the circumstances of the Maine disaster and declared it was the action of deliberate and atrocious murder. After making an extended argument for immediate action, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the president, he concluded by saying: "If the people of this country do nothing more than drive the Spanish barbarians into the Caribbean sea they shall earn praise from every lover of freedom and humanity the world over."

Gerry, of Arkansas, followed Cullom. He spoke of the nearness of war and said to bring victory to American arms it was absolutely necessary to give the President the aid and comfort needed in this the hour of his greatest trial. Then, with an impassioned outburst, he pledged the south to loyalty to the flag. Daniels was next recognized. His fame as an orator is known, and there was a craning of necks to listen to the distinguished Virginian. We stand upon the edge of war," said he. "His sword is one with sword in hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon our lips be spoken, and the command 'forward' be given, upon some proud even the Stars and Stripes will be waving over Morro castle and Cuban's prison."

THE LONELY WHALERS Relief Expedition Sends Word to Washington of Their Prospects for the Winter.

Provisions Sufficient to Last Whites Until July—Natives Sent Away to Hunt.

Probable That Many of the Imprisoned Vessels Will Be Crushed by Ice.

Washington, April 14.—Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, in command of the expedition for the relief of the imprisoned whaling fleet in the Arctic, has sent a report to 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 expedition."

The steamer Orca was wrecked trying to get out September 22, 1897, a heavy loss, near Sea Horse island; and the same day about four hours later the steamer Esplanade 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 35 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.

The steamer Mary D. Howe is wintering at Herschel island and it is probable that the crew of the Wanderer will make for her. The crews of the other vessels are all safe at Point Barrow, excepting some few who are camping on the shore near the ships as a lookout for them. The supply of provisions has been taken in charge and apportioned out to last until next July. "It is not large, but will be sufficient to last until the summer we drive there. All the natives have been sent to the interior to hunt and I think can care for themselves."

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE. Declaration for a Customs Union Which Will Promote Inter-Imperial Trade.

Toronto, April 15.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the British Empire League yesterday evening, a resolution was passed declaring in favor of a customs union which should give some advantages to inter-imperial trade; also a resolution declaring that Canada should contribute to the defence of the Empire on a more liberal scale than at present.

How, Geo. W. Ross spoke at length and argued that if Canadians kept on doing as they had been doing lately, namely, in the preferential tariff and again in discrimination in favor of West India sugar, other colonies would soon follow their example and eventually a preference in the British market would be secured.

THE VIEWS OF EUROPE.

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

British Government Studiously Minding Its Own Business Though Opposed 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 upon 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 coalition. The ambassadors are certain Great Britain will act upon the policy which she has steadily adhered to, that of refusing to take any step which may be distasteful to the United States.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the acting secretary for foreign affairs, remained in the country throughout the week, thus securing the foreign office interviews, Sir Thomas Sanderson hearing the brunt of 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 co-operation 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 here yesterday when William Alexander McArthur, M.P., a former lord of the treasury, and the "whigs" of the Liberal party, was heartily cheered for saying: "I do not think England has any right to throw stones at congress. Englishmen should only applaud the indignation of America at the horrors daily presented during the last two years."

A prominent statesman who was asked to sum the hopes and fears experienced by himself and his colleagues, replied: "We have hoped throughout the crisis that hostilities would be averted. We believe war will ruin Spain, seriously burden the United States, cause great losses to Americans than they expect, and that complications may arise constituting a new and lasting danger to peace throughout the world. We can only hope that the conflict will be short and decisive and that it will not be followed in Spain by a Carlist or an anarchist revolution. Once war is begun, there can be no doubt as to which side England's sympathies will be on. Spain is inferior, and she is destined by the United States to intervene in the case of humanity and it is setting a salutary example to Europe."

Outside of Great Britain the feeling towards the United States is distinctly hostile. The comments of the newspapers abroad closely resemble the criticisms which were formerly addressed to Great Britain, showing that the Continental nations regard America as being as "bizarre and grasping" as their British relatives. The inspired organs of the Continent express indignation at the way the United States has ignored the "concert of powers" and speak of the "swaggering American self-conceit" which treats the powers as "quantities negligible."

The fact seems to be that the Continental observers foresee the inevitable expansion of Anglo-Saxonism. Two authorities have voiced this fear recently. The Austrian professor Blumentritt in the European presentation that victory by America would "tend toward imposing her laws upon Europe." Another authority, Senor Guido Bacchi, scientist and statesman, says: "For years, far seeing persons have realized that Europe sooner or later would be dominated by the United States, where the enlarging and absorbing Anglo-Saxon energy must grow, and ultimately overrule that of European civilization, which does not renew. The war with Spain is only a beginning; afterwards it will be merely a question of the survival of the fittest."

There has been a sudden recrudescence of optimism in banking circles, notably among the banks closely allied with the United States. They are apparently satisfied that the Cuban crisis will be ended without a resort to arms. On the other hand, by the statement and other well informed observers there does not seem to be any disposition to expect anything but war, although so long as the first shot is not fired they will give up the hope that the conciliatory suggestion will obtain a hearing, in spite of the pessimistic attitude of Spain.

THE GREAT IN CHINA. European Powers Coming to an Understanding as to Their Respective Shares.

Berlin, April 16.—A prominent diplomat here says that Russia, Germany, and France have been exchanging views for a month as to the question in China, and that Great Britain recently joined the conference, so probably a friendly understanding will be arrived at in regard to both the present and the future. The same authority says that both Austria and Italy declare that they will support Germany in supporting them. It is understood that the other governments have assented that they will not oppose Austria and Italy securing convenient harbors in China.

strongly worded indictments of congress. The believers in peace, however, are distinctly in the minority. Four-fifths of the people expect war and think that will be an improvement on the present state of uncertainty. A conflict is expected to be reached through Spain resenting the action of America and by congress declaring that a state of war exists, as in the case of Mexico.

CONSULATE ATTACKED. Malaga, Spain, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here to-day, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets shouting patriotic cries, but a mob eventually gathered and attacked the consulate. Stones were thrown and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the streets. The prefect was summoned and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order. Afterwards the streets were patrolled by gendarmes and as the dispatch was sent the excitement continued.

COAL AS CONTRABAND. Washington, April 16.—Senators of all shades of opinion on the Cuban question regard as very important the announcement that Great Britain has decided to treat coal contraband of war in West India possessions in the case of war between the United States and Spain. While the decision is apparently impartial, the senators say that the effect necessarily will be entirely in the interest of the United States, because of the fact that the coal is to be where the seat of war will be. Spain has been making all the purchases she could but the stock is necessarily slender. Senators realize that if the coal is captured early in the war, and that this capture will have the effect of soon terminating hostilities. With England realizing coal as contraband, the most conservative senators think it will be impossible for Spain long to maintain her fleet so far removed from her base of supplies.

Said the minister to an old lady of an Irish extraction, "I don't know what you mind there a place where there's walling and gnashing of teeth?" "I don't know," she said, "I never see any of them in my head to me."

CORBIN BILL STOPPED. Commons Refuses Second Reading of Amendment and Measure Dropped From Orders.

Mr. Tarte Carries the Day Against His Colleagues—An Audacious Lobby.

Prohibition Issue to Be Put Before Electorate Without Any Complication.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ontario, April 15.—To-day's sitting of the Commons was made noteworthy by the rejection of the Kettle River Railway bill. The lobby for this measure carried on by two great railway corporations was of the most audacious character, even the chamber not being free from emissaries. The bill was disposed of in a somewhat novel way, although strictly within parliamentary rules. Mr. Tarte carried only one night ago the bill was amended by reducing the capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$1,500,000. The question put was whether the bill should be dropped from the order paper. The officers of the house state that this is the first time since confederation that a measure has been killed in this particular way.

A bill so disposed of, however, can be revived and placed on the orders again for a future day, if the house should decide to consider it again at the stage at which it was dropped. That the house will do this is a matter of opinion. The Kettle River Railway project is therefore regarded as defunct for this year at least.

It was not a party vote, for even the government was divided against itself. Mr. Tarte had in his pocket a letter from Sir Richard Cartwright, and Messrs. Doherty, Fitzpatrick, Mulock, Paterson and Sir J. G. Brown carried only one member of the cabinet with him against the bill but he carried the movement. Of the British Columbia members Messrs. Bostwick and Forrester supported the bill, and Messrs. Earle, Maxwell and McInnes voted against it.

The Liberals had a two hours' caucus this morning, when the prohibition plebiscite was discussed. The feeling of the members was almost unanimous in favor of the submission of the question "Yes" or "No" to the electorate without any other regarding compensation or direct taxation. A bill will be introduced next week on the lines suggested by the caucus.

The Citizen publishes to-day a letter by G. H. Lugin in advocacy of the Stikine river railway, replying to Senator Macdonald's recent letter. The bill respecting the Columbia and Western and the British Columbia Southern railways passed the house to-night.

The Budget debate was in progress all day and the house is still in session at 3 a.m., the government desiring to dispose of the matter.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair. DR. CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Contains No Alum or any other adulterant. SEE THE STANDARD.

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 arranged 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 large quantity of jewelry and money.

One of the steamer Cape Otway's passengers was robbed in Vancouver today of a large quantity of jewelry and money. Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, who has just returned from England, predicts that a large number will be lost in the 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. Ross 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, he brought in five tons of ore for shipment which, if appearances are 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.

VAN ANDA SMELTER. The site for the Van 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 Elliots carry out their smelter project or not, the Van 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 smelter and keep the works going at full blast.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS. The Japanese consul, Mr. Shimizu, declares that he is naturally well pleased with the information that the Dominion authorities will not ratify the Alien Law bill, passed by the provincial legislative committee of the whole, which would favorably a location within easy reach of Vancouver. He declares that whether the Vianans and the Elliots carry out their smelter project or not, the Van 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 smelter and keep the works going at full blast.

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.

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.

WESTERN ONTARIO. Suit Following London City Hall Disaster—Customs Collector Dead—Railway Fatality.

Toronto, April 16.—(Special.)—Arthur Pettit, aged 15, tried to board a moving Grand Trunk freight train at North Parkdale station. He slipped and was run over, his leg being cut off, and severe internal injuries were inflicted, which must quickly prove fatal.

Protests were entered this morning against Guibord, Liberal member-elect for Russell, and Langford, Liberal member-elect for Muskoka.

London, April 16.—The first writ against the city of London as a result of the City Hall accident on the night of January 3rd, has been filed by Wm. Bruce, of South London, to recover damages for the death of his son, Oswald Bruce, who was standing in the arcade when the floor collapsed, and was killed by a falling beam.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Yukon Railway Project Dropped Because of Liberal Opposition to Spending Money.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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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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.

The undersigned has had under consideration a reserved bill passed by the legislative assembly of British Columbia in 1897, entitled "An Act Relating to the Employment of Chinese or Japanese Persons on Works Carried on by the Franchisees of the Private Acts."

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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.

O MOWAT, Minister of Justice.

GAME LAW OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor:—I note that some one has been writing to you about the "unlawful shooting of game in this district, and beg to remark that there is no district in this province where game is not carefully preserved, not only on account of the game laws, but that public feeling, which is better than any law, is against the shooting of game out of season.

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, for the smelting of copper.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

To the Editor:—In your issue of April 6 you publish extracts from Senator Macdonald's letter in the Montreal Witness.

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 explained that the usual custom was for Mr. Speaker, after half-past seven, to say, "I will see you at half-past seven" but he had decided that they should resume business at eleven minutes past two to-day.

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. HIGGINS thought that the Speaker's objection might be out of the house.

MR. EBERTS said the whole thing was a very funny piece of business and he thought it was a waste of time.

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

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

MR. FORSTER on a question of privilege said that the figures published in the return presented yesterday for the requisition by the government agent in his district was an error and that the Chilliwack requisition was also wrong.

MR. SEMLIN said that while his requisition showed \$12,000 he had not mentioned a sum.

MR. KIDDE said that the return was quite correct as far as he was concerned, but the Provincial Secretary the other day in his remarks had not given credit for asking for such a large sum as the requisition showed.

MR. WILLIAMS moved that the government, in granting the lands to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company, should make copies for the purpose of presenting to the house.

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Mr. Kellee said that 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. TURNER presented additional returns with reference to the Revelstoke banks protection correspondence.

MR. KIDDE said that the return was quite correct as far as he was concerned, but the Provincial Secretary the other day in his remarks had not given credit for asking for such a large sum as the requisition showed.

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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.

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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 present session of the bill to redistribute the members of the British Columbia legislature, which was introduced by the Lieutenant-Governor, is now in progress.

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FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full size copy of the only Toilet article in the world that will develop the hair or any part of the body, and remove all dandruff, itching, and all other skin troubles. Write to-day for it. G. R. M. 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733

ROUTE.

ons the Sti- to Naviga- rnight.

he Many Ad- Mr. Saun- ce.

most experi- Cassiar coun- der of Wren- legraph Creek left Telegraph ing night and rapid trip-al- reason of the considerable surface. an outfit, he at Telegraph one team of while making Klondike M. ill sixty miles not now ad- vance from Ice- creek from 15

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DIES. town or village RA, the only will envelop the G.M. Wild to

SQUADS Powder. Tins, or Paste.

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and United. he United States arseille Food, in my opinion I my family.

WESTER. Media, &c. Victoria, B.C.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

An Increase of Four in the Membership of the Legislative Assembly.

Island Constituencies Practically Unchanged—Two Members for Cassiar.

Vancouver City, East and West Kootenay Each Gets Increase in Representation.

The specially important measure of the present session of the legislature, the bill to redistribute the electoral districts of British Columbia, was introduced by the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Cassiar, on Monday last.

Mr. Cassiar, who has recently attained so widespread prominence in connection with the development of the interior, is the author of the bill. It provides for an increase of four members in the legislature, and for the redistribution of the electoral districts.

West Kootenay is divided into two divisions, instead of one member for the entire district as it was before. The division of the district is as follows: The northern portion, including the towns of Kamloops, Kelowna, and Vernon, is to be represented by one member.

The Revelstoke riding consists of all that portion of the district lying to the north of a line which passes down Fire valley, up Arrow lake and Cariboo creek, and to the north of the Columbia river.

On Vancouver Island, the electoral districts are to be redistributed. The method adopted in 1892 is again resorted to in order to carry out which collector is appointed for each district that has been in any way altered, and distributing collectors are appointed to take charge of the old lists and distribute the names on such lists among the collectors of the new districts in which they properly belong.

Sections 15 to 19 contain the machinery for closing the voters' lists and opening new ones in the districts that have been altered. The method adopted in 1892 is again resorted to in order to carry out which collector is appointed for each district that has been in any way altered, and distributing collectors are appointed to take charge of the old lists and distribute the names on such lists among the collectors of the new districts in which they properly belong.

Provision is also made by which a person desiring to change his name from one list to another, procures a certificate from the collector that his name has been struck off the former list, and on production of this to the collector of the district in which he wishes to be registered, and proof of his residence in that district for two months, his name is inserted on the list.

The final clause empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules and regulations necessary for the carrying out of the act.

PHILIPPINES AT IT AGAIN. Revolt Broken Out Afresh—Report That Japan Has Equipped the Insurgents.

the communication was mailed were marched hurriedly to various towns in the interior, where the rebellion against Spain's rule has been renewed. It is added that over 2,000 well armed men are now in the field. There have been several engagements and a number of Spanish priests have been massacred.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. Travellers' Bicycles Admitted as Last Season—Commission to Investigate Coasting Laws.

Ottawa, April 14.—The new regulation regarding tourist outfits will not apply to members of the L.A.W. bringing their bicycles into Canada, the regulation of last season still prevailing.

YUKON WHISKEY. Mr. Sifton Exceeded His Authority When He Assumed Control Over It.

Winnipeg, April 14.—(Special.)—A Regina despatch says: It is stated on good authority that it has been discovered that when the Minister of the Interior telegraphed Judge Richardson an administrator of the Territories that he was not to grant any liquor permits in the Yukon except at the request of the department, Mr. Sifton was exceeding his authority, as the act vests the power in the Lieut.-Governor without any interference from the department of the interior.

PROMISING GOLD FIELDS. What is Transpiring in Lillooet—Busy Summer In Prospect.

Lillooet, April 11.—The new camp at Bridge river is attracting all the attention of prospectors at present. From all directions there is a Klondike for miners right here at home.

CLINTON NOTES. Mr. Stoddard a Favorite Candidate—Prospectors Bound for Peace River.

BELLA COOLA HAPPENINGS. Settlers Prospering but Wish Better Mail Service—Regular Church and Sunday School.

THE TRAGEDIES IN STORE. London, April 14.—The Times, in a long article this morning, discussing the naval situation, and comparing the navies of Spain and the United States, says: "The war must primarily, if not mainly, be conducted by sea."

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Cuban Intervention Resolution Likely to Be Debated Until Saturday at Least.

Warlike Spirit Increasing in Spain and Backdown out of the Question.

British Press Accepts War as Inevitable and Comments on Tragedies in Store.

Washington, April 14.—Interest in the Cuban question centred to-day in the Senate wing of the Capitol where the resolutions reported yesterday by the committee on foreign relations were under consideration. The most significant fact of the day was the effort to secure a vote and the failure to do so on account of the desire of many senators to debate the question at length.

THE POPE'S DISTRESS. London, April 14.—The Home correspondent of the Times writes: The Pope is exceedingly upset by the latest developments in the Spanish-American war, which seems turning to war.

HAPPIEST OF ALL. There is no time in the twenty-four hours when we ought to feel so thoroughly satisfied and content as immediately after we have had a good night's sleep.

SPAIN READY TO FIGHT. Madrid, April 14.—(Via Bayonne)—The anti-government press is rabid and the whole town is very warlike.

THE LIBERAL COMPLAINS OF DELAY. The Liberal complains of delay, and says that the government is not doing its duty.

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Atlantic, but in this case she virtually relinquishes everything. Although her record as a sea power during the last three centuries is one of almost continuous disaster, it affords numerous examples of heroism and gallantry on the part of her seamen in adverse circumstances, while the personal bravery of her people is beyond question.

THE SPANISH MINISTER. Washington, April 14.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has made final preparations to accept a passport for Washington, but no actual step in that direction has been taken.

EMBALMING FRANDS REPORTED FROM SKAGWAY—STEAMSHIP OFFICERS BROUGHT INTO COURT. Vancouver, April 14.—(Special.)—Chief Officer Jenkins of the Pakshan was summoned by the police to-day charged with misappropriating a sloop. The sloop was floating in the harbor and the Pakshan took it in tow, claiming salvage.

THE STEAMSHIP CAPE OTWAY WILL NOT SAIL NORTH FOR DYCE, BUT WILL PROCEED TO SYDNEY AND SOUTH WALES. Most of her freight will consist of lumber, flour and agricultural machinery.

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NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Mr. Paul Interests the Teachers' Institutes—C.P.R. Smoothing Local Grievances.

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vessel would have suffered. The Commodore, Mr. Gardner says, is equal to a great emergency at sea and he considers him one of the best navigators running North.

Mr. Gardner left Lake Bennett on the 5th, where he says there is a great concentration of people at the present time, while the places where timber can be readily obtained for the building of boats preparatory to the opening of navigation.

On Lake Bennett, Mr. Gardner says, the ice was six feet deep. The climate between Tagish and Bennett lakes he describes as surprising, that of Mount Tana, which he considers to be the most congenial to be found anywhere.

A petition already largely signed is being circulated in this city asking the government to throw out the Kettle River bill.

G. L. Centre, of Centre & Hanna, undertakers, returned to-day from Skagway. He gives an interesting account of the work of rescue of victims of the snowslides. A fake undertaker charged \$70 each for embalming bodies and when they were placed in charge of P. W. Hart, undertaker, it was found they were decomposing rapidly.

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A HOSPITAL AT SKAGWAY. The following letters are self-explanatory: Tacoma, April 15, 1893.

Editor of the Colonist, Victoria, B.C. My Dear Sir—I enclose a copy of a letter just received from Bishop Rowe, dated Skagway, Alaska, April 5.

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BOYS CAN EARN A STEAMSHIP. Wind Watch and Chain. Hitting Everlasting Win. Rings, etc. at 50c to 50c each. We money and more serious danger the one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

LEGAL POSTS DEFINED.

Mining Case of Clark vs. Haney Decided by Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem.

The Law Relating to Mineral Location Concisely and Clearly Set Out.

Written judgment in the suit of Clarke vs. Haney and Dunlop, an action of exceptional interest and importance to mining men was handed down in the Supreme court yesterday by Mr. Justice Walkem, by whom the facts and points at issue are distinctly set forth in the judgment. The latter is here published in its entirety: "The plaintiff has brought these adverse proceedings to establish his right to the possession of certain mineral land which is included in his location named the Olivette, and for which as the 'Legal Tender,' the defendant, Haney, is applying for a cross-claim under the mineral laws in force prior to 1891—the Legal Tender having been located under the act of 1888. Prior to the location, the same ground had been located and recorded, viz., in August, 1890, by one Thomas Dunlop, who died four months afterwards. His brother became administrator to his estate, and has been made improperly so, as I think, a defendant herein for he has not been applied for a cross-claim. However, he has put in no defence or disclaimer.

"The present proceedings are in the form of trespass, instead of ejectment, and are trespassing upon the said Olivette (amended to Olivette) committed waste ground, and trespassing upon the said Olivette. Trespass is not the proper action for testing a question of title. Ejectment is a remedy to support trespass. A tenant, for instance, although not at liberty to dispute his landlord's title, may maintain an action against him for trespassing upon the land, either to real or personal property, or to the person accompanied with immediate violence, but when the plaintiff seeks to recover land itself he must do so by ejectment. (Smith's action at law, 45-414; and see Stevens on Pledg. 7th Ed.)

"Since the Judicature acts, ejectment has been abolished, and an action for the possession of land substituted in its place, but the change is merely one of nomenclature. In the United States, 'the distinct names of various actions have been abolished, but the nature and effect of each has been preserved, and the term 'ejectment' has its specific application as formerly, and it is the proper action to bring an action in fact generally brought to support one in an adverse claim. (Morrison Mining Rights, 250; and Becker vs. Pugh, 15 Pac. Rep. 909). The exception to this rule is not this case, when his proceedings must be for equitable relief. (Hook vs. Justice Co., 58 Fed. Rep. 271, mention of which American authorities because our system must prove it or fail. It is no to a certain extent from the United States.

"The alleged trespass has not been proved; nor has it been shown that the location of the Olivette is a valid one. The location of the Olivette from one Dunlop, who located it on the 26th and recorded it on the 27th of February, 1890. The location was therefore in violation of section 4 of the Mineral Amendment Act of 1894. By that section, 'a mineral claim shall be marked by two legal posts, placed as near as possible on the line of the ledge or vein, and the posts shall be numbered 1 and 2, and the distance between posts 1 and 2 shall not exceed the length of the line between posts numbers 1 and 2 to be known as the location line; and upon posts numbers 1 and 2 shall be written the name given to the mineral claim, the name of the locator, and the date of the location. Upon No. 1 post there shall be written the following words: 'Initial post,' the approximate compass bearing of No. 2 post and a statement of the number of feet lying to the right or to the left of the post; and upon No. 2 post, No. 2:—feet of this claim lie right, and feet on the left of the line from No. 1 to No. 2 post."

"All the particulars required to be put on No. 1 post shall be furnished by the locator to the mining recorder at the time the claim is recorded, and shall form part of the record of such claim. When a claim has been located, the holder should immediately mark the line between posts No. 1 and 2, so that it can be distinctly seen in a timbered locality by blazing trees and being underbrush in a locality where there is neither timber nor underbrush he shall set legal posts, so that such a line can be distinctly seen. "The locator shall also place a legal post at the point where he has discovered rock in place, on which shall be written the discovery post, and the name of the rock. "A 'legal post,' as mentioned in the above section is defined by the Mineral Act of 1894, to be a stake driven into the ground, or a post set in the ground, or a square or faced on four sides for at least one foot from the top, and each side so square or faced shall measure at least four inches on its face so far as square or faced, and any stump or tree cut off or squared or faced to the above height and size. "This definition of a legal post has been repeated in the successive mineral acts of 1892, 1894 and 1890. It was first adopted, as to the height of a post and its dimensions at the top, as far back as 1877, or over thirty years ago (see Rev. Laws No. 30, Sec. 59). All this tends to show that the legislature meant that it should be strictly complied with. The expression 'not less than' and 'at least' therefore have their given ordinary meaning. "No evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiff that he had any legal posts, a discovery post or a defined location line, although the validity of his location in all these respects is specifically denied in the defendant's pleadings. Except a plaintiff's case is admitted, he must prove it or fail. It is no answer to the question of title to say, as has been said here, that the defendant's pleadings show that he, too, has a defective title. Assuming in favor of the plaintiff that his action is in the nature of ejectment, he could only succeed by the strength of his own title. "What little evidence there is as to the location has been produced by the defendant's counsel. It goes to show that post No. 2 is set in the top of a coniferous tree, and that instead of its top being at least four inches square for a foot from the top, it is only three and a half inches on three sides, and three and three-quarter inches on the fourth, and in each case for only four inches downward. No evidence has been given as

to the height of this or of No. 1 post, or of discovery post. It has therefore not been shown that any legal posts, a 'legal post.' Moreover the notice on post No. 1 does not comply with the terms of the statute which permits to state the number of feet to the right and to the left of the location line, and also omits the words 'initial post.' "It is consequently impossible for the court to grant that part of the plaintiff's prayer for relief which asks that it may be declared that the Olivette mineral claim is the only valid and existing location on the ground. For these and the reasons stated the action must be dismissed with costs."

THE ROLL OF DEATH.

Latest Editions to the List of Avalanche Victims—Heavy Blasting a Probable Cause. Passengers by the Islander from the North state that the work of digging out the bodies of those who perished in the successive disasters on the Chilcoot trail was still in progress when they sailed south, although the majority of the bodies in the locality are inclined to believe that a large number of the victims will never be removed from the spot where they struck their heads in trying to dig their way out of the slide quite accidentally recovered four bodies. About 850 outfits in all have been lost or vitally ruined. The trail is in bad shape at present, and quite four thousand people are blockaded at Sheep Camp, trying to get through by means of a trail, and others by their sleighs owing to the trails having been swept bare of snow. The Mounted Police in co-operation with Col. Anderson, U.S.A., and his infantry regiment, have for the present barred the canyon section of the trail, this being with the object of prosecuting the rescue work and also to prevent a recurrence of the dread disaster. At the time the Police were ordered to do this had been recovered and identified, the names to be added to the last published list being: Arthur B. England, Tacoma. Samuel Atkins, Baker City, Ore. Harry Steves, New York City. Allan Gray, Seattle, Wash. Thomas Clark, Chehalis, Wn. A. Chappelle, Seattle, Wn. McNeill Sanford, Portland, Ore. Several changes in the list have also to be made with the Islander arrivals as the foundation, John Merchan and Austin Preston having come north from Redoubt but from Grizzly Bluff, Cal. Frank Sprague, having been a resident of Ballard; and G. F. Smith, leaving relatives and friends at Sutor. Mrs. Moxon, of Pennsylvania, was noted to escape from the first slide, only to be overtaken and crushed to death by its more serious successor.

A new theory in explanation of the cause of the disaster is advanced by W. C. Courey, who writes that the heavy blasting done at the immediate vicinity by the forwarding companies during several days prior to the slide was the cause of the disaster. He writes that the principle of people's minds is the destructive mass. "The weather had been bad for some time," writes Mr. Courey, "and when the change came it was a relief to the people who had accumulated between Dyea and Sheep Camp, while between Sheep Camp and the summit from 5,000 to 6,000 men were working on the trail. As a matter of fact as one man was over the summit and down on Crater Lake, a dozen more were in his queue so heavy blasting was the order of the day and the forwarding companies at the very place where the slide occurred. It was a continual snowing for nine months, and from the most of us here blame this heavy blasting for the accident, along with the ten to twelve inches of wet snow on the top of the old snow."

WILL TAKE A JURY TRIAL.

John Williams and Joseph Barratta Elect to Wait for the Assizes. John Williams, the alleged bucco man from Seattle, and Jos. Barratta, accused of attempted murder, were before Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday. Both were elected to be tried by a jury at the next assizes. Williams' condition was somewhat different from what was expected, and the police court would indicate that he had since received some morphine. He was not quite so nervous yesterday, nor did he exhibit much desire to harm anyone. On the contrary he was friendly and inclined to be entertaining. When the charge was read to him he put his head forward and turning one of his ears towards His Lordship enquired: "What did you say, Judge—that I was charged with stealing \$210 or winning it?" After he left the court room he said to the officer who had him in charge that he guessed it was all up with him. "I had a hunch the night I got on that boat to come over here, and I'm glad that I would fall into it. I've been doing business for fifteen years and you might say this is the first time I've been in a court since I was a boy. I'm glad I caught—the other guy got away—I thought you fellows boasted that you could get out of this land. I'm glad to like to have my chance over again. I wouldn't do a thing but lead you by a mere chase around that bay. As for that old geezer who lost his money, then said I stole it, I would just like to pull his old whiskers out by the roots and then let me ever get a chance at that woman. I give you my word of honor that I will finish her. That's a business where I'm onto myself."

When the officer linked Williams to Barratta and started them off in the direction of the jail he said: "Over on the other side they don't do it like this—they chain a man up to the officer."

Since Williams' arrest the chief of police has received information which convinces him that his prisoner has a very bad past.

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S (DUBLIN) WHISKEY

"O'yn cased" very old Black Bottle. Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES. Pink..... One Star Blue..... Two Star Gold..... Three Star. Of all dealers. Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. C. DAY & CO., London.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Cheap Money Measure Is Introduced and Read a First Time.

A Number of Private Bills Passed Their Third Reading—The Truck Act.

FRIDAY, April 15. Several private bills were put through their final stages and passed in the legislature to-day and an important measure was brought down by message from the Lieutenant-Governor, the object of which is to encourage trade and agriculture by the establishment of mutual credit associations. Mr. Kellie's Truck Act was also advanced through its second reading.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Campbell. Mr. Semlin introduced a bill to amend the Legal Professions act, which was given its first reading. In reply to a question by Mr. Braden, Hon. Mr. Turner stated that no correspondence had been referred to the Dominion government, respecting the question of mineral rights under Indian reserves. The Premier added that there was some reference to the subject in the government would be happy to present it if Mr. Braden so desired.

Mr. Braden asked for a factory by Mr. Braden, whose question was allowed to stand over. RETURN. Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return of correspondence from the Minister of Rossland, in regard to the Water Clauses act. Hon. Mr. Eberts laid before the house a copy of the Nelson & Port Sheppard railway grant.

GRAND FORKS BILL. The Grand Forks City Enabling bill was advanced through its committee stage without amendments, and so reported to the house. BILLS PASSED. The Canadian Yukon railway bill; the Nanaimo Electric Light and Power Co.'s bill; the British Columbia and Northern Lumber Co.'s bill; and the Red Mountain Tunnel Co.'s bill received their second reading, and were passed in the order named on the 15th inst.

PORTLAND AND STIKINE. The Portland and Stikine Railway bill was advanced through its committee and reported to the house. COLUMBIA & WESTERN. A bill to amend the Columbia & Western railway subsidy act of 1891 was introduced by message from the Lieutenant-Governor and received its second reading. The bill is to amend section 4 of the Columbia & Western railway subsidy act, 1891, for defining and projecting the railway route to be built from the Columbia & Western Railway Co. in pursuance of said section is hereby extended for nine months, and from the 7th April, 1893, notwithstanding that the provisions of said section 4 have not been complied with.

MINING ACTS. Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Mining Acts. Amendment bills, but on Mr. Speaker's ruling that certain sections dealing with the matter were not in order, the bill was not taken into consideration. The second reading was discharged by permission of Mr. Speaker's suggestion being carried over.

TRUCK ACT. Mr. Kellie in moving the second reading of the Truck Act said that similar legislation had prevailed in Great Britain as long as four centuries ago. It was the result of the action of a man from imposition on the part of employers, who forced them to purchase their goods from them at exorbitant prices. In that case the government companies in Kootenay a state of affairs had thus been brought about which he held to be objectionable.

Hon. Mr. Turner, while most anxious to afford protection to the workingman, thought that the best remedy in this case was to have the government might unintentionally injure the very ones it was intended to benefit. "One day I heard a neighbor speak very warmly in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I inquired regarding them and ended by buying a box. I say 'ended' advisedly, for that box of Dodd's Kidney Pills ended Lumbago for me."

"M. L. BUFFY." This, then, is why Mr. Buffy is happy. Because he was sick and is now strong, because he was weak and is now strong, because he was in poor health and is now healthy, because he was in pain and is now free from pain. There are thousands to-day like Mr. Buffy who were once afflicted with Lumbago, and who are now cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases. They are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Griffith's Norwegian Emulsion is the most improved Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil yet brought before the medical profession. It contains at least twice the quantity of oil contained by any other Emulsion, and is also free from all the objectionable qualities of iron and manganese which no other Emulsion possesses. Norwegian Emulsion is for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Flesh, Thin Children and all conditions of wasting, and is very palatable. The children all like it.

AD TO NAVIGATION.

Mr. Sward would not vote against the second reading of the bill, but he held that it was not a very certain way to get hard upon the wage-earners in certain parts of the province. It would mean that the materials modified in committee to meet his views.

Hon. Mr. Turner understood from Mr. Kellie that he was anxious to vote against the bill, and if it were then found desirable, referred to a special committee. On this understanding the Premier promised his vote for the second reading. Hon. Mr. Pooley thought it might perhaps expediate matters to refer the bill to a special committee, and if it were then found desirable, referred to a special committee. On this understanding the Premier promised his vote for the second reading.

Mr. Colton suggested that it might be better for Mr. Kellie to limit the application of his measure to the protection of miners, the primary object sought in its introduction. Mr. Rogers believed that the bill instead of benefiting the miners would be a benefit to both him and his employer.

Hon. Mr. Eberts was satisfied that the members of the committee would be satisfied with the bill as it stood. He himself was thoroughly in sympathy with the proposal to protect the miners, but he nevertheless believed that better results were obtainable from the reference of the measure to a special committee, which might be ready to report upon it by the next sitting of the house.

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DOMINION GOVERNMENT INAUGURATES A POLICY FOR THE BETTER LIGHTING OF COAST WATERS.

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THE LOCAL MARKET.

There has been no noticeable rise of fall in the retail market prices during the past week. It was thought for a time that the demands of the Northern trade, and the inability of the provincial raisers to supply the demand, but this is not the case, as the local dealers have been bringing in their supplies from the West Coast at the usual prices. Eggs are very low, retailing at 15 cents per dozen and the imported at 12 cents. The current retail price list follows:

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities.

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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. In this our contemporary confesses its inability to consider the question upon its merits. It shows that it is unable to grapple with the subject as it affects the trade and prosperity of the province—an implied confession of ignorance and incapacity which stamps the Columbian as unworthy of respect.

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.

REDISTRIBUTION.

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 Esquimuit, 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 to come there will doubtless be many changes made 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

boundary of two of the island constituencies. On the whole we think the redistribution bill will recommend itself to the very great majority of the people of the province, who will see in it a desire on the part of the government to meet the requirements of the situation without needlessly disturbing conditions. The membership of the house is increased to thirty-seven by these changes, and we think this a decided advantage. Instead of the British Columbia legislature being too large, it is too small. A very great deal of committee work has to be done and in a house of thirty-three members must be on more committees than they can attend to. With four more men at his disposal, Mr. Speaker can make up his committees so that it will not be necessary, as often as it now is, to postpone meetings because some of the members are already engaged.

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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 water, 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 forced 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.

The Boston Transcript points out that the Dominion is the third best customer the people of the United States have, only Great Britain and Germany outranking her. It is not so difficult now as it was a few years ago to get American papers to admit that any good thing could come out of Canada.

A railway from the head of Lynn Canal would not serve the country around Teslin Lake and would probably not even go near the auriferous ground in the Hootalinqua valley or the Salmon river district. What British Columbians want is a railway which will develop Northern British Columbia and the adjacent parts of the Yukon valley as well as give a route to Dawson City and Alaskan interior points.

The Colonist wishes to add its warning to those of other Canadian papers addressed to men, who are led to the Coast in the hope of finding work. It is represented in the East that men are throwing up their situations here and going to the Yukon and hence that vacancies are numerous. This is all wrong, as many young men have already found out to their great regret. The Colonist's advice is that no one should come to this province looking for a situation.

We print a letter from the Bishop of Olympia in regard to the necessity for something being done to establish and maintain a hospital at Skagway. We do not feel it to be necessary to add anything to what is contained in the communication, except to say that the object deserves the assistance of the people of Victoria, and that if those persons, who may desire to contribute towards it will leave their money with the Colonist it will be forwarded as requested.

Speaking of the prospective appointment of D. C. Fraser, of New Glasgow N.S., to the British Columbia bench, the St. John, N.B., Globe says that his services to his party and the representations of his friends could not very well be ignored. This is a strange reason for violating the spirit, if not the letter of the terms of Union. If the appointment of an outside lawyer to the bench of New Brunswick were attempted, the Globe would be the first to protest. It makes a difference "whose ox is gored."

We wish to impress upon the minds of members and upon the public the proposition that a royalty or toll upon freight and passengers will be a very light burden. If a route is adopted from Lynn Canal, which is the only alternative one over which British Columbia people could do any business, certain charges would have to be paid on all freight. This would be inevitable under any arrangement that can be made with the United States government. It would be worth a dollar a ton to be clear of those charges and the trouble of entering and clearing the goods.

The Columbian thinks the Sunday paper a menace to public morality. It is not to be compared in this respect even in its most yellow stages, to a certain evening week-day newspaper, which persistently represents to its young readers that the men who are administering the affairs of the country are dishonest, corrupt and unworthy of any respect. The complaint is made that public opinion in Canada is getting down to a very low grade. The reason of this is to be found in that miserable partizanism, which to secure a temporary advantage, represents those in power as little better than thieves, and thus inculcates in the mind of young people the idea that public office is a private snap, and that dishonest methods may be freely employed in public affairs without those who employ them suffering in the esteem of their fellow-citizens.

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A railway from the head of Lynn Canal would not serve the country around Teslin Lake and would probably not even go near the auriferous ground in the Hootalinqua valley or the Salmon river district. What British Columbians want is a railway which will develop Northern British Columbia and the adjacent parts of the Yukon valley as well as give a route to Dawson City and Alaskan interior points.

The Colonist wishes to add its warning to those of other Canadian papers addressed to men, who are led to the Coast in the hope of finding work. It is represented in the East that men are throwing up their situations here and going to the Yukon and hence that vacancies are numerous. This is all wrong, as many young men have already found out to their great regret. The Colonist's advice is that no one should come to this province looking for a situation.

We print a letter from the Bishop of Olympia in regard to the necessity for something being done to establish and maintain a hospital at Skagway. We do not feel it to be necessary to add anything to what is contained in the communication, except to say that the object deserves the assistance of the people of Victoria, and that if those persons, who may desire to contribute towards it will leave their money with the Colonist it will be forwarded as requested.

Speaking of the prospective appointment of D. C. Fraser, of New Glasgow N.S., to the British Columbia bench, the St. John, N.B., Globe says that his services to his party and the representations of his friends could not very well be ignored. This is a strange reason for violating the spirit, if not the letter of the terms of Union. If the appointment of an outside lawyer to the bench of New Brunswick were attempted, the Globe would be the first to protest. It makes a difference "whose ox is gored."

We wish to impress upon the minds of members and upon the public the proposition that a royalty or toll upon freight and passengers will be a very light burden. If a route is adopted from Lynn Canal, which is the only alternative one over which British Columbia people could do any business, certain charges would have to be paid on all freight. This would be inevitable under any arrangement that can be made with the United States government. It would be worth a dollar a ton to be clear of those charges and the trouble of entering and clearing the goods.

The Columbian thinks the Sunday paper a menace to public morality. It is not to be compared in this respect even in its most yellow stages, to a certain evening week-day newspaper, which persistently represents to its young readers that the men who are administering the affairs of the country are dishonest, corrupt and unworthy of any respect. The complaint is made that public opinion in Canada is getting down to a very low grade. The reason of this is to be found in that miserable partizanism, which to secure a temporary advantage, represents those in power as little better than thieves, and thus inculcates in the mind of young people the idea that public office is a private snap, and that dishonest methods may be freely employed in public affairs without those who employ them suffering in the esteem of their fellow-citizens.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

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ISLANDER

The Victoria P...
From the Nor...
with P...

Railway Contr...
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"RAMONA" F...
Davidge & Co. ha...
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she only draws three...
laden with 1,000 tons...
SCHOLLAR.

A party of fourtee...
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MARINE

Providing legal...
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The steamer Annu...
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Island for Santa Rosa...
in 15 days in making...
Port Angeles. She w...
her loading port as so...
Steamer Barbara. B...
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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 were...
elaborate and magnific...
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was furnished by Lid...
band, and the supper...
of fine musical tabl...
was degree. Lady Musgra...
guests at the doorway...
an apartment redolent...
beauty. Her gown...
found it hard to rival...
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whose exquisite gow...
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of white crepe glitter...
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and spirit till 4 a.m.—

MUSIC IN THE

To the Editor:—The...
dates for this year...
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They do not hesitate to...
with telephones rat...
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ARE YOU GOING TO KLONDYKE.

It requires two kinds of capital to make this venture. The man who goes through must have strength and nerve as well as money. Money will not carry you through the long weeks of exposure to cold and hardship. Strength will count then. There will be stragglers left behind; poor, weak constitutions will give out and the hardy, well-developed man is sure to win.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

This is an Electric life-giver. It saturates the nerves and muscles with animal magnetism, which is the force that builds up weak constitutions. Many who have already started on this trip have been made strong by this famous Belt. It is a wonderful life-giver, and no man who is doubtful of his physical vigor should go without it.

Will Make You Strong.

After you have worn a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt for a few weeks you will be fit for the great hardships.

"I was a physical wreck three years ago and was cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. I am now 62 years old but am going to the Klondyke and expect to hold my own with younger men," said L. L. JACCARD, a former San Leandro jeweler, before leaving on the Excelsior a few weeks ago.

Men are made manly by it. Read about it in Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of Men," sent, free by mail. Address

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Island potatoes, Early Rose, seed, \$1.00 sack.
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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 3/4 or 3/2 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, for 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 carried off, 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 exists 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 employee 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.

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 the pre-eminent 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.

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 canners 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 is content to establish fish hatcheries to ensure a permanent run of fish on the Fraser, and 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.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Why are you leaving here," asked the prospective settler, "if the land is so productive?" "It'll be honest with you, stranger; I'm gittin' long in years an' the plain truth is 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.

"Oh, fate, thy cruel plans are strange. Was she waiting for a lover? No—a paper-hanger man."—Chicago Record.

The Australians are said to be a rather solemn people but circumstances sometimes amuse them in spite of themselves. The recent elections in Victoria supplied several laughable incidents. A candidate for a Melbourne constituency in a burst of eloquence asked the question: "What is it that has made England what she is—mighty, revered, feared and respected?" "Oh, Ireland!" was the prompt and unexpected reply, in a fine brogue, from the rear of the hall.

Another Melbourne candidate, after having given a somewhat advanced program exclaimed: "Yes, gentlemen, and I will go one step farther, saying which he stepped over the edge of the rostrum in short-sighted enthusiasm, and fell among the reporters beneath."

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NEW SPRING GOODS. Boys' 3-Piece Suits in sizes from 20 to 26; the very latest designs. Boys' Blue Serge Knickers at 65c., 75c. and 85c.; sizes 22 to 32, well lined and trimmed. Boys' long Stockings, extra heavy; fit boys from 8 to 15 years; 25 cents per pair. Men's Summer Suits, in tweeds and serges; good suits for \$8.00. Men's Summer Overcoats, box back; the very latest, \$10.50 and \$12.00. Great value in Underwear. We sell an all wool article, double breast and double back for \$1.25 or \$2.50 for the suit. Worth \$3.00. Gilmore & McCandless, 35 and 37 JOHNSON STREET.

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EPPS'S COCOA. ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA. Possesses the following Distinctive Merits: DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED. In Quarter-Pound Tins only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

ARE YOU HADYAN. Troubled with pains in the back of your back, pains up each side of small bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have you over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you? Will cure you. Hadyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hadyan doctors free, or write for Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirteen day cure is certain. CALL OR WRITE FOR 30-DAY CIRCULARS.

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. Official notice is given in the Gazette of the cancellation of the reserves at Glenora and Telegraph Creek and on Kitamaat Arm and river.

United States on Cuba... President's Resolution... Spain Checked Adversary... Washington, Apr... receive official... demands of the Un... tomorrow. She will... the Cuban resolu... gress at an early... now a part of the... States and an ul... demanding compli... an answer within... twenty-four hours... Compliance is no... ward move on Cu... latter part of thi... plans of the adm... gressional Cuban... ed at the same ti... decided to make th... act by simultaneou... Two cabinet met... ing the day, the... and lasting nearl... and lasting from... their close the an... entive action was... row was made. F... were devoted prin... of the ultimatum... At the morning se... rather favored all... over three days i... demands of the Un... that time he has... somewhat and it i... his purpose to requ... a very short time... twenty-four hours... liting the time to... is said to be entir... wise two or three... allowed. The ultimatum... will be short and... to rectify the main... tions passed by con... compliance thereaft... learned, there will... the cabinet this ev... before the President... which it is believed... precipitate war. If... President and Assis... will this evening ag... sage which is to be... make any changes... desirable leaving th... the speaker's ma... (Continued from p... made public here... ceived that it is... government requir... MINOR INC... Despatches from S... Verde Islands, say... Spanish cruiser Vis... Oqueno, last report... have arrived there... fish fleet. A member... Berlin states that... among his colleague... an intention to ex... expressed in good f... certain than the ev... the island into the... Cubans have show... government. Advice from San... report that the exch... is increasing and... are leaving the coa... The local situation... the uprising and troo... maintain order. Representative H... affairs, has intro... the President to in... teers to the number... men. The United St... ed from Falmouth... after shipping fresh... lions and crew. Three companies... fantry, numbering 2... Island, left Jersey... South. The servan... commanding... Ohio, yesterday af... Tampa. The force... fourth Kansas, con... four troops of the... cavalry, bound for... started yesterday... The Cuban juns... played the Americ... side by side in ce... tion by congress of... ing the island of Cu... There have been... the United States... for enlistment in... of the applicants w... included several of... ders of the British... engineers have also... tions were received... ons of serving as... says a serious dan... ment expected to b... States at the go... They were all t... States with a pri... ority to enlist. HOW MADR... Havana, April 19... topic is the prospect... case war is th... ent. Even the for... parliament is unhe... compares the indif... of the popular... considering it high... saying a serious dan... men, which it bo... to "facing the de... around Spain. T... ing the cortes hav... ary meeting. Seno... the meeting of the... ty. In the course... advised a Conserv... government. The... sent a message to... appealing to hi... part of the... The communication...