



### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FISCAL POLICY

PREMIER BALFOUR ENDORSES HIS VIEWS

The Colonial Secretary Says Change Is Necessary to Ensure Closer Relations With Colonies.

London, May 28.—On the motion being made for the Whitenside adjournment of the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke (Advanced Liberal) to-day raised a discussion on the fiscal views recently enunciated by the Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. He maintained that Mr. Chamberlain had suggested a revolutionary change in the government policy, which was opposed to all the traditions and to the opinions of an overwhelming majority in parliament. He considered that while the policy of the government, as outlined at the recent colonial conference, was dangerous, it fell far short of the policy now suggested.

Premier Balfour said that Sir Charles Dilke had attempted to make mischief between the Colonial Secretary and himself, but any such attempt would fail. The Premier argued that the tendency was to raise a tariff wall against British goods. Great Britain, he said, must be more and more dependent on foreign countries for trade, and owing to the exterior tariffs would find herself compelled to dispose of her exports on onerous terms, resulting in an enormous loss to the community. He therefore urged that the time had come when it should be publicly discussed whether the doctrine that revenue was never to be raised except for purposes of expenditure must not be abandoned.

The Premier declared there was no contradiction between the views of Mr. Chamberlain and his own, and he defended the right of any minister to freedom of speech. He stated that Great Britain was the only free trade country in the world. If the prevailing tendency continued, the time must come when the only neutral markets where she could dispose of her exports would be her own protectorates, her own crown colonies and India, leaving this country helpless in the hands of other nations.

In reply to tariff negotiations, continued the Premier, if foreign countries were to be allowed to treat the British colonies as foreign nations, Great Britain would be forced by patriotic feelings and regard for her colonies to retaliate.

Mr. Balfour concluded with saying he did not think it would be wise to tax raw material, and he did not know whether a tax on food would be accepted, or that the colonies would accept the proposed tariff modification. He knew the traditional objection of the working classes to a food tax, and he was aware of the objection of the colonies to abandoning protection. If these could not be overcome, the plan collapsed.

After a question put by David Lloyd George (Welsh Nationalist) Mr. Balfour estimated that the government did not propose to deal with the question before the dissolution of parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed surprise that his Birmingham speech had aroused discussion. There was absolutely no difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain said he would do his utmost to bring this question on in all its bearings before the people. Thus far he had only raised a principle and had not formulated a plan. If there was no change in the fiscal system, the country would have to give up all hope of closer fiscal relations with the colonies and must abandon all idea of securing at any time closer political relations with them.

Referring to the question of protection of the colonies from foreign rivals, the Colonial Secretary said repeated representations had been made to Germany in regard to Canada, but he did not see what Germany had to do to meet the British views, until Great Britain was in a position to touch the pockets of the German people. "Was it also not conceivable," asked Mr. Chamberlain, "that Great Britain would have to defend her trade against unjust competition, such as that of the trusts of America and the Continent?" At present Great Britain was the one open market of the world, therefore "a general dumping ground."

Mr. Chamberlain concluded with an emphatic assertion that he intended to bring this matter to public attention, and said he was prepared to justify the taxing of food before the working classes of this country.

After some further discussion, the motion for the Whitenside adjournment was adopted and the House adjourned until June 5th.

Replying to a question, the Under Colonial Secretary, Lord Cromborne, said that so far as the British force had been a warning, none had been threatened reprisals on Canada in consequence of the latter granting preferential treatment to British goods.

ing Imperial preferential tariffs. Addressing the Oxford University Liberal League to-night, Sir Edward denounced Mr. Chamberlain's proposals on the ground that they meant protection. Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, held the big trump, while Premier Balfour played the same on the small flute, but it must not be expected that there would be any separation of policy between the two. Therefore the Liberals must fight the proposals with the utmost vigor. He contended that the margin that Great Britain could gain by preferential trade with her colonies was comparatively small, and not worth the risk of displacing three-fourths of her trade with the rest of the world.

Thus the discussion on the question reveals no extreme enthusiasm on the part of the Unionists for Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, although the ventilation of the subject is eagerly welcomed. The Unionist Spectator points out the coincidence that while Mr. Chamberlain is offering old age pensions as the compensation to the workman for the loss he may sustain through the preferential tariff, the vast pension list of the United States was largely created in order to get an extra cent for higher protective tariff. In the Spectator's opinion, if the Colonial Secretary is foolish enough to force his proposals to an issue, he will shame his party as completely as Gladstone did the Liberal party with Home Rule.

That such a rupture of the Conservative party will occur is admitted among the most astute members of the party. At least four cabinet ministers are said to be strongly opposed to the scheme, while Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil, who are credited with the intention of organizing an opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's plans, claim to be able to count already 30 Conservative members in their following.

At Brooks Club, the headquarters of the Liberal Unionist party, it was stated that Mr. Chamberlain was determined to stand or fall by his scheme, and that if he failed to obtain the country's support for it, would retire from public life.

Soma Points.

Toronto, May 29.—The News's London cable says: "Yesterday's proceedings in the House of Commons were the most important since the day when Gladstone made his pronouncement on Home Rule. The speech of Mr. Chamberlain was received without demonstration of any kind. The close attention of members showed that they realized that the history of England may be drawing to a close, and that the history of the Empire is beginning."

The main points of Mr. Chamberlain's speech were as follows:

"First—Food must be taxed, but the increase in wages which would follow would be more than equivalent therefor.

"Second—Extra revenue would pay old age pensions.

"Third—Tax on food would revive decaying agricultural industry.

"Fourth—Fiscal rearrangement would reviv industries and agriculture.

"Fifth—It would enable the Empire to strike against foreign nations like Germany, and

"Sixth—It would protect home manufacturers from being swamped by the trust productions of America.

"Germany's attitude towards Canada, he declared, had forced to the front the question of fiscal Imperial England, and must show to Germany that she cannot wreak vengeance on Canada without suffering payment in kind.

"Mr. Chamberlain's concluding words were: 'I will raise the fiscal issue before the constituencies.' The Premier, who spoke after Mr. Chamberlain, declared he heartily agreed with what the latter had said. Continuing, he asserted that England must have a fiscal weapon with which to meet those who tried to attempt to disintegrate the Empire by fiscal means. England wanted to secure an open market in the colonies for her manufactured goods."

"William Redmond remarked that it seemed to be Mr. Chamberlain's intention to wreck the government. The Lord Mayor of London advocates Zollverein of colonies and all foreign nations willing to trade on the same terms. Comments of ministerial press on Mr. Chamberlain's address are marked with becoming seriousness, the force of Lord Rosebery's words that the new policy will split the parties diagonally seems to be fully realized. The opposition press vigorously condemn Mr. Chamberlain's policy; the Daily News calls it a policy of famine."

German Opinion.

Berlin, May 29.—The newspapers here treat the assent of Premier Balfour to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's plan (for preferential tariff within the British Empire) and Mr. Chamberlain's second speech on the subject, as serious matters, saying that anything which might irritate British feeling should be carefully avoided. They argue quietly that Great Britain's engaging in tariff hostilities with Germany for Canada would lead to a trade controversy with the rest of the world. They are also of the opinion that official attitude is to wait and see how much Chamberlain's plan develops.

London, May 30.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, is apparently reserving public expression of his views of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's Imperial reciprocity scheme until the recess begins, when the finance bill will come up.

In the meantime Sir Henry's first lieutenant, Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal whip, in an open letter to his constituents, warns the Liberals that no time must be lost in putting their house in order.

"The government is hopelessly discredited," writes Mr. Gladstone, "and it is impossible to assume that general election will be long delayed."

This impression, however, is not supported in Unionist circles, where it is said that the government has no intention of precipitating a dissolution of parliament until the whole subject of preferential trade is thoroughly thrashed out.

Lord Brasser, Liberal, a former governor of Victoria, who has had considerable colonial experience, raises the question as to whence comes the demand for a preferential policy, and concludes: "The only demand comes from Canada, where, in spite of the preference given to Great Britain, the tariffs remain almost prohibitive."

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed the hope that his proposals will be freely discussed and the attitude of the colonies will be made clear at the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to be held at Montreal in August.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Ralph Smith, M. P., Interviews Representatives of Railway Companies and Employees.

Ottawa, May 30.—Ralph Smith has had an interview with representatives of railway employees and railway companies in regard to his bill providing for better safety appliances. The idea is to have the provisions of the bill incorporated in Hon. A. G. Blair's railway commission bill. All clauses were satisfactory, except one, which, Mr. Smith said, he was able to count on already 30 Conservative members in their following.

### CANADIANS ARE HONORED BY KING

AWARD OF MERIT FOR COL. WOLFENDEN

List of Appointments to Imperial Service Order Which Has Just Been Gazetted.

Montreal, May 30.—A special cable from London to-day says:

A long list of appointments to the Imperial Service Order, which is the King's direct recognition of merit, is gazetted to-day. There are twelve Canadian names, namely:

J. McCourtney, deputy minister of the public works department, Ontario.

W. G. Parmelee, deputy minister of the department of trade and commerce.

Eugene Tache, deputy minister of lands, mines and fisheries, Quebec.

Charles J. Jones, chief clerk of patents of Ontario.

Col. D. A. Macdonald, R. O., chief superintendent of military stores.

Augustus Power, K. C., chief clerk of the department of justice.

Kivas Tully, consulting engineer of the public works department, Ontario.

Martin Murphy, provincial engineer of the department of public works, N. S.

James S. Beek, auditor-general, N. B.

Col. R. Wolfenden, King's printer, Victoria, B. C.

S. W. McMichael, chief inspector of customs, Dominion of Canada, Toronto.

Frederick Montanibert, M.D., F.R.C.S., director-general of public health, Ottawa.

A medal of the order is granted to seven Canadians: Robt. Winton, marine lighthouse keeper; Jean Gauthier, marine lighthouse keeper; Robt. Rivers, marine lighthouse keeper; James Barnes, postman; Patrick Denmenny, lockman; Alexander Adams, laborer in the department of railway and canals.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The New Bank Which Will Have Headquarters in Victoria—Mail for Dawson.

Ottawa, May 30.—The post office department has been advised that on June 6th a boat will sail from White Horse for Dawson.

### THE FLOODS IN CENTRE STATES

PORTIONS OF TOWNS ARE UNDER WATER

Railway Traffic Interrupted—Loss to Farmers Will Amount to One Million Dollars.

Topeka, Kas., May 29.—The floods have thoroughly disorganized the railway service in Kansas. General Superintendent Furber, of the Rock Island, said to-day: "Our system is in a deplorable condition, the wires are nearly all down. At Darham, the Cottonwood river flooded the depot, and forced the agent to leave. At Keats, a flood-burst at midnight put the town under three feet of water."

The Union Pacific system is in little better condition. At Topeka the river is the highest in its history, covering many homes along the lower districts.

Santa Fe railway headquarters were notified to-day that a four-foot rise was coming down the Kansas river.

At 9:50 p.m. the water had surrounded the whole of North Topeka, and more than 2,000 people are homeless. The river is rising fast, and it is estimated that by to-morrow morning fully 10,000 will be homeless. The Union Pacific station is flooded.

Houses Submerged.

Ahleville, Kas., May 29.—The flood waters of the Mad Creek, swollen by 12 hours' rain, swept through this city last night, doing damage estimated at \$100,000. Chapman, Solomon and Talmadre, nearby towns, also suffered, and the loss to the country is tremendous.

The water in the principal streets at Ahleville is four feet deep.

A three-story brick building, containing stores, commercial college, and several offices, collapsed, and several other buildings were swept away by the waves.

The press rooms of the three newspapers and the basements are under water. The Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island tracks, entering the city, have been washed away, and 200 houses are submerged.

On the Smoky Hill bottoms, ten thousand acres are under water, and persons are being rescued in boats.

Leaves Break.

Des Moines, Ia., May 29.—While the Des Moines river is receding slowly, above the confluence with the Raccoon, it is rising below. South and Southeast Des Moines are threatened with devastation as a result of breakers in the levees, hundreds of homes are surrounded with water, and a break in North Des Moines early to-day inundated central places, containing upwards of 200 fine residences.

Omaha, Neb., May 30.—The conditions in Eastern and Southern Nebraska are rapidly reaching a critical point. The downpour of rain that has continued almost without intermission for nearly a week continues.

Special dispatches indicate that instead of the floods subsiding they are increasing, and that along all the rivers the danger line is being reached and in some instances passed.

On all the railroads entering Omaha train service is in bad shape. For miles through the country portions of the tracks are under water. All this section is thickly populated and in many instances the loss to the farmers has been heavy.

Reports coming from Lincoln, Beatrice, Fremont, Falls City and scores of other points indicate that the streams are overflowing their banks and the water is running through the streets of towns, undermining the foundations of buildings and doing much damage. The loss to farmers will not be less than \$1,000,000 in this state alone. Corn is even worse condition than small grain. It has been almost completely killed and owing to the fact of the ground being so wet it is believed that it cannot be replanted in time to mature a crop.

Six Thousand Homeless.

Des Moines, Ia., May 30.—Four feet of water was coursing through a large section of the business district of East Des Moines to-day, and thousands of people in East Des Moines, five thousand in South Des Moines, and four thousand in North Des Moines are practically cut off from communication with the main section of the city. No attempt is made to transact business. Six thousand persons are homeless, 30 per cent of whom are practically without shelter.

FURTHER TROUBLE.

United States Gunboat Set to Protect American Engineers.

Pekin, May 30.—The report that further trouble has occurred along the line of the Canton-Hankow railroad is confirmed. The United States consul at Canton is sending the American gunboat Callao to protect the American and Japanese engineers who were deserted by their Chinese escort after they had returned to the scene of the former trouble along the line.

### SHOCKING DEATH.

Man Frightfully Injured by Falling Into Machinery—Welcome Rain.

Winnipeg, May 28.—At Brandon this afternoon a shocking accident occurred in the Brandon Brewery Co.'s works. A wholesale liquor man named Angus Monroe fell into the machinery, and every limb in his body was broken before he could be extricated. He died several hours later.

Rains in Ontario.

Toronto, May 28.—Rain to the depth of about one inch fell over the central part of Ontario to-day. Observatory officials predict rain for the next ten days which will affect the greater part of Ontario. The rain has been of inestimable good to the Niagara fruit district.

For Colonists.

Edmonton, N. W. T., May 28.—D. L. Clark left to-day for Fort Pitt, Barr colony, with 30 tons of flour, meat and groceries. This freighting will tend to lessen the exorbitant charges for provisions at the colony.

To Mine Coal.

Developments of extensive coal properties in this district is likely to receive attention during the next few months. Mr. T. K. Muir, president of the American Promotion Syndicate of Portland, Oregon, has the matter in hand, together with other prominent capitalists at the coast. Mr. J. West, a Yukon capitalist, has been in town during the past few days in this connection. Estimates have been prepared for the construction of large coal bunkers to be erected near the town, on the Edmonton side of the river. It is proposed to fill these during the summer months. Work begins at once.

### "A DOMESTIC SQUABBLE" SAYS SIR THOMAS

The Railway Company Being Kept Out of Its Own by Internal Dissensions.

Montreal, May 29.—Sir Thomas Shaugnessy returned to Montreal from the Pacific coast to-day. Interviewed by a Times correspondent on the coast, he said: "There is little new to add to what has already been published. The C. P. R. should never have been dragged into the discussion. It was a domestic squabble in which we had no interest. Our company earned the grants many years ago by the construction of certain lines of railway, and we have simply been kept out of our own by internal dissensions in successive cabinets. Always weak, various governments have found it difficult to maintain themselves in power. They have consequently withheld the grants for an undue length of time, which should have been handed over immediately upon the completion of the lines of railway."

OTTAWA NOTES.

Hon. Clifford Sifton Sails From England on June 12th—Canadian Northern Bonds.

Ottawa, May 29.—A cable received from London, England, says that Hon. Clifford Sifton, the British agent in the Alaska boundary case, will sail for Canada on June 12th by the Celtic.

The Dominion government intend guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the Canadian Northern for 720 miles at 3 per cent, on \$13,000 a mile, including the 200 miles from Grandview to Edmonton. The government will also give a guarantee on 100 miles of the Prince Albert branch, making in all, as already said, 720 miles.

MURDERER LYNNED.

Denver, Colo., May 27.—A special to the Post from Newcastle, Wyo., says:

"W. C. Clifton, murderer of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Church, was lynched by a mob from Gillette last night. The mob battered down the jail door, holding up the sheriff and deputy while, and hung Clifton to a bridge west of town. Clifton's head was cut off by the fall of forty feet."

"The sheriff and his deputies were bound and confused. Clifton's cries were strident with a gasp. He was bound hand and foot and was roughly dragged to the scene of execution."

"John W. Church and his wife, who lived on a homestead claim, seventy-five miles southwest of Newcastle, were never seen alive after March 14th last. Clifton, whose ranch adjoined Church's, was arrested April 7th on suspicion, and on April 17th he confessed that he had killed Mr. and Mrs. Church. Their bodies were found at the place indicated by him. Clifton claimed that he killed the couple in self-defense. He had given Church a bill of sale covering personal property to secure repayment of \$600 advanced to him by Church. He said that he had repaid this sum and obtained the bill of sale, and that Mrs. Church had then threatened him with a six-shooter, demanding a return of the papers. He shot her, he admitted, and when attacked by her husband killed him too. This story was discredited, as Mrs. Church was a slender little woman only 22 years old."

### MEMORIAL DAY.

Impressive Ceremonies at Washington, Where Business Was Suspended.

Washington, May 30.—With solemn and impressive ceremonies Memorial Day was observed in the national capital on a more elaborate scale than ever before. Business was suspended and people of all classes united in perpetuating the memory of heroic dead. Notwithstanding the absence of the President, who usually is a conspicuous figure in the Memorial Day exercises at Arlington, the arrangements were elaborate. They were under the direction of the department of the Potomac, G. A. R., and included a parade of G. A. R. post, the old guard, other patriotic organizations and the militia of the district of Columbia, headed by the marine band. The decorations of monuments and graves was followed by addresses by men prominent in public life.

The weather was perfect. Later in the afternoon the monument and bust of the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

### TWO FIGHTS.

Walcott Defeated "Mysterious" Billy Smith—Martin Duffy Knocked Out.

Portland, Ore., May 29.—Joe Walcott, of Boston, champion welterweight of the world, won from "mysterious" Billy Smith, of Portland, after four rounds of furious fighting last night. Smith's seconds threw up the sponge. Smith claimed to have broken his left hand in the third round.

Thirteen Rounds.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—Rube Ferns, who called himself the white welterweight champion, went down in defeat last night before Martin Duffy, of Chicago, at the Louisville athletic club. Duffy scored a clean knock-out shortly after the beginning of the 13th round, of what had proved one of the fastest fights ever seen in Louisville. The Chicago man won strictly on his merits. The fight was a clean one. Both men were badly battered at the end.

### MINING DEAL.

Mr. Boscowitz's Interest in the Britannia Purchased for A. Heinze.

Vancouver, May 30.—Mr. Boscowitz's interest in the Britannia mine, consisting of three-tenths, was purchased this morning by Mr. Robinson, representing A. Heinze, of Butte, Mont. The consideration was between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The laundry workers are talking of a strike on Monday for higher wages.

People from the Fraser valley fear floods. The river is exceedingly low for this time of year, and if hot weather follows, the snow will come down rapidly.

### FILIAL LANDS.

Interested Parties Are Not Now Disposed to Accept Arbitration.

Rome, May 30.—Cardinal Rampoll today received in private audience, the chain Edward J. Vatmann, of the Twenty-Ninth United States Infantry, who presented his report of the situation of Catholicism in the Philippine islands. It appears that the idea of having recourse to arbitration in the matter of the purchase of the friar lands, which was again favored after Archbishop Guidis's arrival at Manila, is now looked upon coolly by the interested parties.

### THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

President of Grand Trunk Asked Regarding Rumors of Purchase.

Detroit, Mich., May 30.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railroad, in an interview last night relative to the report that the Grand Trunk will acquire the Canadian Northern, said: "It is possible. Matters, however, are not settled sufficiently to know what will be done."

### ARCHITECT DEAD.

New York, May 30.—A cable message received here announces the death in Paris of Bruce Price, the well known American architect. Mr. Price drew plans for more of the modern skyscrapers than any other architect. He also designed George Gould's \$7,000,000 residence at Georgian Court, Lake Wood, and the Hunt memorial in Central park. Mr. Price served a term as president of the Municipal Art Society.

### DEATH SENTENCE ON WOMAN.

Monticello, N. Y., May 30.—Mrs. Taylor has been sentenced to death and her execution is set for the week commencing July 5th at Dannemore prison. In pronouncing sentence Judge Howard said: "You have had a fair and impartial trial, and this jury could not possibly return any other verdict." A new trial will be applied for by her attorneys.

### CUT HIS THROAT.

New Orleans, May 30.—Frank Emmett, formerly of Emmett & French, one of the biggest cotton firms in New Orleans, who was bankrupted by the bull campaign in cotton, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat.

### SULTAN'S BROTHER DEAD.

Madrid, May 29.—A report from Ceuta says the Sultan of Morocco's brother, Molai Mohammed, is dead. He was poisoned, according to the dispatch.

### ONLY THREE IN FAVOR OF OFFER

SUBMITTED TO THE MINERS AT CUMBERLAND

They Held Out for Recognition of the Union—The Manager's Proposal.

Cumberland, May 30.—Last night Manager John Matthews offered to take the men back if they signed individual contracts for one, two or three years, terminable at one month's notice; officers of the union not to be discriminated against. The commissioners advised the men to accept and adjourned the commission for them to consider the matter. At a mass meeting the men decided to stay by the union and not sign contracts.

A secret ballot was taken, the vote being 130 against signing contracts, 3 for. Many men are away in the country fishing.

On the opening of the commission this morning, George Richards, on behalf of the men, said they would not enter into any individual contracts, but would accept the conditions if the company would deal with the union. This the company refused to do.

Chief Justice Hunter said there were two reasons why the employers should not recognize the union, first, it was a jughandle proposition, because the union was not incorporated; second, in any settlement they must deal with the men at Denver, that is the executive of the Western Federation of Miners.

Rev. Mr. Howe said the company had conceded that the officers should not be discriminated against, nor men should concede one point, a technical recognition of the union.

Richards said there were questions of wages, yardage scale and other matters which were not satisfactory.

Witnesses to prove these are now being called. The men have been allowed to remain in the company's houses for another month.

The commission adjourned without effecting any settlement. In summing up Chief Justice Hunter said the men took the following position: "You must employ us as a union or not at all." He thought they should not try to force a union on any employer. Rev. Mr. Rowe thought it would be advisable for the company to recognize a union, still as the company had receded from its former position he thought the men should take this opportunity of settling.

The commission sits at Vancouver on Monday. No settlement is in sight.

### LIVELY TIMES.

Supposed Plot to Rescue or Kill Prisoners in Kentucky Jail.

Jackson, Ky., May 28.—The frustration of what the troops believe was a plot to rescue or kill Curtis Jett and Tom Witte last night increased the tension in Jackson to-day. How many men were involved besides the one freed on who returned the sentry's fire, and what reason the incident had to the placing of a searchlight on the jail grounds from a nearby mountain side earlier in the night, are questions in which great interest is felt.

The Gatling gun squad remained on duty all last night, and momentarily expected to be called on to repel an attack. Very few of the soldiers slept at all. About sixty men from the country were in town yesterday evening. It is the popular belief that the plan was to pick off the Gatling gun men with the aid of the searchlight and to rush the guard.

Soldiers on Duty.

Louisville, Ky., May 28.—Information from Jackson says that several of the mountain desperadoes have been riding night and day since White and Jett were lodged in jail here, and urging the mountaineers to rescue their comrades. The military authorities here have been able to secure no further intelligence from the mountains. It has been decided to keep outposts on all roads, an alarm force passing not only at night, but during the day.

### STRIKER SHOT.

During a Quarrel at Kansas City—Non-Union Man Stabbed.

Kansas

# Premier Prior Dismissed. R. McBride His Successor.

(From Monday's Daily.)  
Col. Prior has been dismissed by Governor Joly.  
About 10 o'clock this morning a letter from His Honor was received by the First Minister acquainting him with that fact.  
The immediate cause of the Governor's action was the scandal in connection with the Chimney Creek contract.  
His Honor in his letter to the Premier states so explicitly. He says that the Premier's conception of the Independence of Parliament Act is such that he can no longer give him his confidence.

The rumor was afloat this morning that the Premier had voluntarily resigned. This is quite incorrect. He was asked if this was the case, and he immediately set all doubt at rest on that point.

"No, I have not," he replied, "I did not get the chance."

"While His Honor was satisfied," he added, "that I had not done anything intentionally wrong in this Chimney Creek contract matter, he considered that I had gone outside the Independence of Parliament Act."

The ex-Premier receives the Governor's action in the same spirit in which a day or two ago Mr. Wells accepted a similarly drastic step on the part of the Premier, namely, philosophically.

He has no word of complaint to offer. In fact he had the same cheerful smile this morning when interviewed by the Times as when he first made his bow to the Speaker after the celebrated Victoria bye-election. He is quite willing now to admit that the course he pursued in connection with the notorious contract was, as he puts it, an "impolitical one."

When this matter came up in the House, he said, "I stated that I would abide by the finding of the committee. If I had done anything wrong I was prepared to accept the result. I had not the slightest intention of doing anything wrong in the matter, but I see it was im-

political, and my act was open to another construction being put upon it."  
Neither had the Colonel any word of bitterness for those who have pressed for the investigation which has caused his downfall. He regards their action as perfectly legitimate and recognizes that he should not have thrown himself open to suspicion.

The Premier's political troubles have multiplied apace for the last two months. He recounted some of them this morning.

At five minutes to two he came down from His Honor's office and announced that he had been sworn in as First Minister. A consultation followed with the Speaker when the new minister asked that an extension of time for fifteen minutes be given him beyond 2 o'clock, to enable him to consult with his supporters and to make arrangements for an announcement in the legislature.

This is necessitated by the fact that because of his being sworn in Mr. McBride cannot take his seat this afternoon nor until he has been back to his constituents for re-election.

A caucus of the opposition party will be held this evening and Mr. McBride says that by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the personnel of his ministry will be known.

In the House. When the House assembled this afternoon the seat of the newly selected First Minister, Hon. R. McBride, was empty, it being impossible for him to take his place until being reelected by his constituents.

After prayers by Dr. Campbell, Mr. Green immediately rose and moved, seconded by Capt. Tarlow, that His Honor be asked to lay before the legislature all correspondence passing between himself and Premier Prior relative to the Chimney Creek bridge matter.

The resolution being put, several members objected to the resolution. Mr. Green said that speaking for the member for Dewdney he had to announce that that member had been called

upon by His Honor and had accepted the task of forming a government. He asked that the House should adjourn until 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Prentice proposed a vote expressing the non-confidence in the member for Dewdney. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. Martin thought the House had been treated with discourtesy. There was no announcement of the reason for the adjournment. Mr. McBride had the right to make his acceptance of office conditional upon a dissolution. The adjournment was apparently for the purpose of patching up a combination to carry on the affairs of the House. He wished to have the Lieut.-Governor come down and dissolve the House and test the strength of Mr. McBride in the country.

Capt. Tarlow called attention to the rapid change in the stand taken by Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride moved an amendment that a branch be not formed, which amendment was seconded. Another speaker proposed leaving the matter over for a week and taking a vote at the pit head.

Baker then said the meeting that both the motion and the amendment were out of order. He was there to organize, and those who did not approve of organizing might withdraw. Neither motion nor amendment was put to the meeting. Witness said members became afraid to express their opinions freely, and many whom he had talked with, who had expressed themselves as opposed to organization, remained.

John Matthews, the manager of the company, testified at length. He submitted statements of the wages, earnings of the company's employees, and statistics as to the strike, and the members gave evidence on behalf of the officers of the union had been laid off because of their connection with the union, and that the company had always opposed the formation of unions.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

By letter prevented his nominating any one as his successor, as he otherwise might have done.

R. McBride Sworn In. An excited group of members gathered in the corridors shortly before 2 o'clock. It was known that Mr. McBride was with His Honor and the members waited in expectancy for his return.

At five minutes to two he came down from His Honor's office and announced that he had been sworn in as First Minister. A consultation followed with the Speaker when the new minister asked that an extension of time for fifteen minutes be given him beyond 2 o'clock, to enable him to consult with his supporters and to make arrangements for an announcement in the legislature.

This is necessitated by the fact that because of his being sworn in Mr. McBride cannot take his seat this afternoon nor until he has been back to his constituents for re-election.

A caucus of the opposition party will be held this evening and Mr. McBride says that by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the personnel of his ministry will be known.

In the House. When the House assembled this afternoon the seat of the newly selected First Minister, Hon. R. McBride, was empty, it being impossible for him to take his place until being reelected by his constituents.

After prayers by Dr. Campbell, Mr. Green immediately rose and moved, seconded by Capt. Tarlow, that His Honor be asked to lay before the legislature all correspondence passing between himself and Premier Prior relative to the Chimney Creek bridge matter.

The resolution being put, several members objected to the resolution. Mr. Green said that speaking for the member for Dewdney he had to announce that that member had been called

upon by His Honor and had accepted the task of forming a government. He asked that the House should adjourn until 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Prentice proposed a vote expressing the non-confidence in the member for Dewdney. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. Martin thought the House had been treated with discourtesy. There was no announcement of the reason for the adjournment. Mr. McBride had the right to make his acceptance of office conditional upon a dissolution. The adjournment was apparently for the purpose of patching up a combination to carry on the affairs of the House. He wished to have the Lieut.-Governor come down and dissolve the House and test the strength of Mr. McBride in the country.

Capt. Tarlow called attention to the rapid change in the stand taken by Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride moved an amendment that a branch be not formed, which amendment was seconded. Another speaker proposed leaving the matter over for a week and taking a vote at the pit head.

Baker then said the meeting that both the motion and the amendment were out of order. He was there to organize, and those who did not approve of organizing might withdraw. Neither motion nor amendment was put to the meeting. Witness said members became afraid to express their opinions freely, and many whom he had talked with, who had expressed themselves as opposed to organization, remained.

John Matthews, the manager of the company, testified at length. He submitted statements of the wages, earnings of the company's employees, and statistics as to the strike, and the members gave evidence on behalf of the officers of the union had been laid off because of their connection with the union, and that the company had always opposed the formation of unions.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

By letter prevented his nominating any one as his successor, as he otherwise might have done.

R. McBride Sworn In. An excited group of members gathered in the corridors shortly before 2 o'clock. It was known that Mr. McBride was with His Honor and the members waited in expectancy for his return.

At five minutes to two he came down from His Honor's office and announced that he had been sworn in as First Minister. A consultation followed with the Speaker when the new minister asked that an extension of time for fifteen minutes be given him beyond 2 o'clock, to enable him to consult with his supporters and to make arrangements for an announcement in the legislature.

This is necessitated by the fact that because of his being sworn in Mr. McBride cannot take his seat this afternoon nor until he has been back to his constituents for re-election.

A caucus of the opposition party will be held this evening and Mr. McBride says that by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the personnel of his ministry will be known.

In the House. When the House assembled this afternoon the seat of the newly selected First Minister, Hon. R. McBride, was empty, it being impossible for him to take his place until being reelected by his constituents.

After prayers by Dr. Campbell, Mr. Green immediately rose and moved, seconded by Capt. Tarlow, that His Honor be asked to lay before the legislature all correspondence passing between himself and Premier Prior relative to the Chimney Creek bridge matter.

The resolution being put, several members objected to the resolution. Mr. Green said that speaking for the member for Dewdney he had to announce that that member had been called

upon by His Honor and had accepted the task of forming a government. He asked that the House should adjourn until 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Prentice proposed a vote expressing the non-confidence in the member for Dewdney. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. Martin thought the House had been treated with discourtesy. There was no announcement of the reason for the adjournment. Mr. McBride had the right to make his acceptance of office conditional upon a dissolution. The adjournment was apparently for the purpose of patching up a combination to carry on the affairs of the House. He wished to have the Lieut.-Governor come down and dissolve the House and test the strength of Mr. McBride in the country.

Capt. Tarlow called attention to the rapid change in the stand taken by Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride moved an amendment that a branch be not formed, which amendment was seconded. Another speaker proposed leaving the matter over for a week and taking a vote at the pit head.

Baker then said the meeting that both the motion and the amendment were out of order. He was there to organize, and those who did not approve of organizing might withdraw. Neither motion nor amendment was put to the meeting. Witness said members became afraid to express their opinions freely, and many whom he had talked with, who had expressed themselves as opposed to organization, remained.

John Matthews, the manager of the company, testified at length. He submitted statements of the wages, earnings of the company's employees, and statistics as to the strike, and the members gave evidence on behalf of the officers of the union had been laid off because of their connection with the union, and that the company had always opposed the formation of unions.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

By letter prevented his nominating any one as his successor, as he otherwise might have done.

R. McBride Sworn In. An excited group of members gathered in the corridors shortly before 2 o'clock. It was known that Mr. McBride was with His Honor and the members waited in expectancy for his return.

At five minutes to two he came down from His Honor's office and announced that he had been sworn in as First Minister. A consultation followed with the Speaker when the new minister asked that an extension of time for fifteen minutes be given him beyond 2 o'clock, to enable him to consult with his supporters and to make arrangements for an announcement in the legislature.

This is necessitated by the fact that because of his being sworn in Mr. McBride cannot take his seat this afternoon nor until he has been back to his constituents for re-election.

A caucus of the opposition party will be held this evening and Mr. McBride says that by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the personnel of his ministry will be known.

In the House. When the House assembled this afternoon the seat of the newly selected First Minister, Hon. R. McBride, was empty, it being impossible for him to take his place until being reelected by his constituents.

After prayers by Dr. Campbell, Mr. Green immediately rose and moved, seconded by Capt. Tarlow, that His Honor be asked to lay before the legislature all correspondence passing between himself and Premier Prior relative to the Chimney Creek bridge matter.

The resolution being put, several members objected to the resolution. Mr. Green said that speaking for the member for Dewdney he had to announce that that member had been called

upon by His Honor and had accepted the task of forming a government. He asked that the House should adjourn until 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Prentice proposed a vote expressing the non-confidence in the member for Dewdney. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. Martin thought the House had been treated with discourtesy. There was no announcement of the reason for the adjournment. Mr. McBride had the right to make his acceptance of office conditional upon a dissolution. The adjournment was apparently for the purpose of patching up a combination to carry on the affairs of the House. He wished to have the Lieut.-Governor come down and dissolve the House and test the strength of Mr. McBride in the country.

Capt. Tarlow called attention to the rapid change in the stand taken by Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride moved an amendment that a branch be not formed, which amendment was seconded. Another speaker proposed leaving the matter over for a week and taking a vote at the pit head.

Baker then said the meeting that both the motion and the amendment were out of order. He was there to organize, and those who did not approve of organizing might withdraw. Neither motion nor amendment was put to the meeting. Witness said members became afraid to express their opinions freely, and many whom he had talked with, who had expressed themselves as opposed to organization, remained.

John Matthews, the manager of the company, testified at length. He submitted statements of the wages, earnings of the company's employees, and statistics as to the strike, and the members gave evidence on behalf of the officers of the union had been laid off because of their connection with the union, and that the company had always opposed the formation of unions.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

Mr. Matthews also presented copies of telegrams sent by the company in regard to the strike. These were in cipher. Some he translated, the others he promised to translate and furnish copies of to the miners and the commission.

## MANY PERISHED IN THE FLAMES

### FIRE SWEEPED THROUGH AN ISOLATED TOWN

#### The Total Number Dead is Not Known— Thousands Have Been Rende- red Homeless.

Kansas City, May 30.—Unprecedented floods are raging in Central and Eastern Kansas, Northwestern Missouri, Eastern Nebraska and Southwestern Iowa, the result of 10 days of almost continuous rainfall. The general situation is considered most grave, with no immediate relief in sight. Many lives have been lost, and it is estimated that no less than 25,000 persons have been driven from their homes, many of which were washed away. The property loss will run well up into the millions of dollars.

The worst situation is between Kansas City and Ellsworth, Kansas, 200 miles west. The chief sufferer is North Topeka, which has been separated from the main part of the city and become an island. At Kansas City, and in the suburb town of Armourdale and Argentine, and at Harlan and Sheffield, Mo., near Kansas City, Mo., an aggregate of 10,000 persons have been forced to leave their homes and 8,000 employees of the numerous packing houses and railroad shops in the bottoms are out of employment.

The situation summarizes as follows: Homeless—Kansas, North Topeka, 7,000; near Emporia, 500; Salina and vicinity, 800; Lawrence, 500; Kansas City, Armourdale and Argentine, 1,000; Missouri—Harlem and Sheffield, 700; Iowa—Des Moines, 600; Ottawa, 200; Nebraska—Lincoln, 200; Beatrice, 200.

The whole of North Topeka, which for hours has been separated from the main part of the city by the flood, is burning, and at this time there are 30 known deaths. The Kansas City fire department has been requested to send aid to fight the fire, and arrangements were immediately made to do so. As the train service between the two cities is badly demoralized, however, it is doubtful if a train could cover the distance in less than 10 hours. Traffic out of Topeka in all directions is blocked.

People who did not leave North Topeka last night when they had a chance are now in great danger of losing their lives. As far as are beyond reach of rescue. The Kansas river is rising at the rate of three inches an hour. Thirty are known to be dead, and the list will be larger. Hundreds are missing. If any portion of North Topeka escapes destruction by the flood, it seems to-night as though fire would finish the work. The large lumber yards of Jonathan Thomas, caught fire this afternoon, and the whole block of houses are burned. Burning houses are floating through the streets and setting fire to others. It is reported that the Union Pacific depot and hotel have been burned. There is no possibility of quenching the flames. The loss of life will be appalling, and the property loss in the millions. Nobody can tell just what has been destroyed. The water extends around the city and suburbs. Every foot of North Topeka inhabited by 10,000 people is under water. The current is so strong that no boat can live in it. Seven thousand people have escaped to the south side and are being cared for as well as possible.

The remainder have not yet been accounted for. They have been forced to the top floors or the roofs of buildings, and are waiting for the water to subside or carry them down street. They are safe only so long as the buildings remain standing. Thousands of revolver shots and screams have been heard on the north side as signals for assistance. Women and children in the west part of North Topeka are standing on the highest points and yet in water to their necks.

It is reported by men who have been in sight of the submerged district, that hundreds there are suffering and sick. The current is so strong that cars are useless, and early in the afternoon a band of men were organized to row as far as possible and swim the rest of the distance. Several boats and women have been seen struggling in the water.

The river reached the Rock Island depot on First street to-day. The water on Crane street is eight feet deep, and the current is like a mill race. Perhaps a hundred people have been thrown into the water at that point. The river is 25 feet above low water mark, and is still rising. The weather is cold, and the people who have not been rescued are suffering intensely. Unless they have help soon it is feared that many will die of exposure. In a Baptist church of the African-American denomination of the north side, more than 100 victims of the flood are gathered in danger of being drowned. The work of rescuing and caring for the food survivors is being carried forward systematically and contributions are being rushed into the relief committee.

Citizens are opening their homes to survivors, and every indication is that the city will be well able to care for those who have left their homes. Every public building in the city is sheltering scores of homeless people.

Flood conditions are getting worse at Lawrence. More than 500 persons in the north part of the town are homeless. The large steel mill belonging to Congressman Bowerstock was destroyed with a loss of \$150,000. A big rise in the Smoky Hill river last night caused many more to leave their homes, and hundreds are now encamped on the hills east of the town. The outlook in Council Grove is appalling. On a smaller scale the situation there is much the same as that of North Topeka. The houses of the town have been burned to death in a fire started by slacking lime. Reports received from there late to-night say there is small hope of the water falling for another 24 hours.

Chief of Police Giff and Thos. Page, prominent miller, with their families, are among the many who cannot escape from the flood. The current is rapidly getting stronger, and is sweeping across the city from the north. People are dropping from tops of houses and trees, having become exhausted by their 18 hours imprisonment, and are being swept away.

Great Loss of Life. Topeka, May 30.—A. P. Baldwin, who at great risk of life crossed in a boat to the north side, returned late to-night, and reports that nothing can possibly be done to save the city from burning. Chief of Police Giff, Thos. Page and A. Chisholm for the town will go. As near as can be learned about 150 persons are dead, most of these were burned to death.

THE KANSAS FLOOD. It is Feared Many People Are Still in Danger. Topeka, Kas., June 1.—At 8 o'clock this morning the Kaw river is almost at a standstill, with a slight tendency toward falling. There is no rising water to-day. The rain has fallen almost without cessation for the last 72 hours, but at no time has it been in the nature of a cloudburst.

The situation at North Topeka is improving. There is but little danger of death from drowning, except in isolated cases. The refugees here are being cared for. Many are wearing insufficient clothing. Hundreds are sleeping in improvised beds, but it is believed all have been cared for. Boats have crossed from the south side to North Topeka with abundance of provisions. A number of people have been pulled across from the stricken district over a wire cable where the Melian bridge stood. A sand dredge was in operation after the manner of a breeches buoy.

It is impossible to obtain anything like an authentic list of dead at present.

INSANE PATIENT'S DEATH. Set Fire to Clothing and Perished Before Assistance Arrived. Salem, Ore., May 30.—Mrs. S. G. Toile, a patient in one of the violent wards in the state insane asylum, set fire to her clothing with matches this morning and before the rescuers arrived she burned to death. It was with great effort that the attendants prevented the building from burning.

PRESENTED AT COURT. Mrs. Henri Gustave de Lotbiniere at Buckingham Palace. Toronto, June 1.—The News London cable says: "Mrs. Henri Gustave de Lotbini

Local News.

GLEANNING OF CITY... CLEANING OF CITY... PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

—A. P. Baldwin, who returned late tonight, at nothing can possibly be the city from burning.

—The annual spring concert of the Arion Club will be given in Institute hall on Thursday evening next.

—A meeting of the South Victoria Liberal Association will be held on Friday next, commencing at 8 p.m., at the Royal Oak school house.

—The committee of management of the W. C. T. U. Mission, 17 Johnson street, desire to thank the Times and Colonist for daily papers received at the rooms during the last year.

—Smith & Eford, contractors, have commenced work on the two story brick block to be erected for Kestien Brothers on Government street, opposite the post office.

—At the regular meeting of Far West Lodge, K. of P., on Friday, officers for the term, commencing July 1st, were elected as follows: Chancellor, commander, A. W. Von Rhein; vice commander, J. T. Langford; secretary, R. B. Birtle.

—A very enjoyable farewell party was tendered to Miss L. Milne by Mrs. Lester in the A.O.U.W. hall Friday night.

—At 8 o'clock this evening a fire is about at a slight tendency toward rising water from the Kan river, but at no time has the nature of a cloud been observed.

—North Topeka is in but little danger of death except in isolated cases, but many have been cared for.

—Officials of the Tourist Association desire to thank all those who have been kind enough to send flowers for the adornment of the rooms.

—On Friday the new automobile purchased by A. E. Todd was thoroughly tested, the owner and chauffeur, E. D. Ryan, taking a spin to Shawville.

—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd., announces for the year ended 31st March last, operating profits, \$51,428; estimated London office and general, \$3,500; debenture interest, \$11,142; preference interest and dividend, \$24,750; balance available for depreciation, \$1,000.

—The concert given by Victoria West High, Ladies of the Macahees, Thursday, in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Esquimalt, was well attended.

—The News London Henri Gustave July de Capt. H. G. July de night-in-law of the British Columbia, was King and Queen at theingham Palace.

—The following memorandum regarding the surtax has been received by the secretary of the board of trade from the commissioner of customs at Ottawa.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—Cross Head and Landers at Stevenson.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—Coroner Hart's inquiry into the death of Charles Phillips, the Indian, whose body was found in the water at Rock Bay on Friday morning, resulted in a verdict of found drowned.

—The remains of the late Theophilus Tway were laid at rest on Friday. The funeral took place in the afternoon from his late residence, No. 130 Fort street, at 2.30 o'clock.

—Dawson advises tell of unprecedentedly large receipts of gold in that city on Thursday last.

—The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held on Friday at the city hall.

—At the regular meeting of Far West Lodge, K. of P., on Friday, officers for the term, commencing July 1st, were elected as follows: Chancellor, commander, A. W. Von Rhein; vice commander, J. T. Langford; secretary, R. B. Birtle.

—A very enjoyable farewell party was tendered to Miss L. Milne by Mrs. Lester in the A.O.U.W. hall Friday night.

—At 8 o'clock this evening a fire is about at a slight tendency toward rising water from the Kan river, but at no time has the nature of a cloud been observed.

—North Topeka is in but little danger of death except in isolated cases, but many have been cared for.

—Officials of the Tourist Association desire to thank all those who have been kind enough to send flowers for the adornment of the rooms.

—On Friday the new automobile purchased by A. E. Todd was thoroughly tested, the owner and chauffeur, E. D. Ryan, taking a spin to Shawville.

—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd., announces for the year ended 31st March last, operating profits, \$51,428; estimated London office and general, \$3,500; debenture interest, \$11,142; preference interest and dividend, \$24,750; balance available for depreciation, \$1,000.

—The concert given by Victoria West High, Ladies of the Macahees, Thursday, in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Esquimalt, was well attended.

—The News London Henri Gustave July de Capt. H. G. July de night-in-law of the British Columbia, was King and Queen at theingham Palace.

—The following memorandum regarding the surtax has been received by the secretary of the board of trade from the commissioner of customs at Ottawa.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—Cross Head and Landers at Stevenson.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.

—The price of bread was today. Three pound instead of 8 cents.



ALFRED BEIT, The South African Diamond King.

TO DEVELOP ATLIN.

Capitalists Are Turning Their Attention to Northern British Columbia as Mining Country.

There is at the Driad at present two gentlemen prominently identified with mining ventures in Atlin. They are O. T. Switzer and A. C. Deniston, both of Philadelphia.

Mr. Switzer is the organizer of the British-American Dredging Company, which is taking into Atlin the first dredge to be operated there.

The dredge has before been described in these columns. It is to be operated by electricity, and a good part of the machinery is now on its way into the country.

Three hundred tons have been sent on, and one hundred and fifty tons are in transit, and will be immediately sent up to Atlin.

The dredge is intended to be used on what is known as the Poor Farm property. It will, however, be used first of all on another location under the control of Mr. Switzer, and which is a little higher up the creek known as Gold Run.

This latter claim is believed to be richer than the Poor Farm, and will first be exploited. The dredge is capable of working to a depth of forty feet, which is about the greatest depth to which it is necessary to work.

Mr. Switzer has been in Atlin since 1897. In that year he started in on the ill-fated Bristol. He has prospected on the Stickle, and for several years has resided in Atlin, that country, he believes, will prove a very rich one, but it must be worked largely by companies. It is not a poor man's camp.

Mr. Deniston, who is also connected with this same dredging company, is going to be largely in the interests of the Atlin Gold Dredging Company, which has property in the district. He is taking in a drill, and will make a test of the ground preparatory to having machinery taken in to fully develop it.

They both represent Eastern capital, and have very substantial backing in their enterprises.

NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. Dawson Bites Somewhat Disappointed—Mr. Ross's Action Strongly Commended.

A Dawson dispatch, dated May 30th, says: "Local merchants contend that the new freight schedule of the White Pass railway does not show the expected decrease, taken as a whole, over the rates of last year. Dawson people are very strongly in favor of a road built entirely in Canadian territory, which would open up a vast region and would stimulate production of gold to the Yukon."

"Never in the history of the camp has there been such content among the miners. Work is plentiful, and, almost without exception, the dumps are turning out better than was expected. Improved mining methods are revolutionizing operations, reducing the cost and increasing the production."

"Much satisfaction is expressed on account of the appointment of a commission to investigate the Theophilus grant and the water problem. The personnel of the commission gives complete satisfaction. Mr. J. E. Ross, M. P., is receiving great credit for his prompt action in bringing the matter before the government."

"Governor Condon left for Skagway today, to meet his family, who have been staying at Victoria until the opening of navigation."

THE BILL EMERGED IN A NEW DRESS

SCOPE MORE GENERAL THAN THE ORIGINAL

No Company or Land is Specified—No Change in Conditions—Bill as Passed.

The hotel bill which was published in last Wednesday's report of the city council proceedings underwent a considerable transformation before it was submitted to the legislature. The original draft specified the C. P. R. Company and the lands in question, while the bill which passed the House is general in character and would be applicable to any company or lands in the event of the present scheme falling through, which, however, is very improbable.

Some members of the council when they received copies of the latter bill were astonished at its marked change of form, for reference may be made to it at this evening's meeting. The city solicitor this morning said that it had been deemed advisable to secure an act general in its scope which accounted for its alteration. There is no change in the conditions.

The bill as it passed follows: "Whereas the corporation of the city of Victoria desire statutory authority for the granting, conveying or leasing certain lands belonging to them, or to be hereafter acquired, within the city limits, and also for granting exemption from certain taxes and water rates as at present provided in the construction, maintenance and operation of a tourists' hotel:

"And whereas the construction of a tourists' hotel will greatly benefit the inhabitants of the city of Victoria:

"Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

"1. It shall be lawful for the corporation of the city of Victoria to grant, convey or lease (at such rent, for such term of years and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon) such portion as may be agreed upon of any lands of the corporation of the city of Victoria, with or without money consideration, as the site of a tourists' hotel, and appurtenances.

"2. Notwithstanding anything in the 'Municipal Classes Act,' chap. 144 of the revised statutes, and the acts amending the said act, contained, or in the statute 30 Vic., No. 20 (being the 'Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873'), and amending acts, it shall be lawful for the city of Victoria to grant aid, by way of bonus for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation of a tourists' hotel, the following exemptions from taxation for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) years, namely: A total or partial exemption from all taxes, rates, assessments and impositions now or hereafter to be levied, assessed and imposed by the corporation of the city of Victoria upon lands and improvements, and from water rate or charge for supply of water.

"3. It shall be lawful for the council of the corporation of the city of Victoria to make, and from time to time to alter, by-laws for the purpose of carrying into effect the powers by this act conferred on the said corporation.

"4. Any such by-law passed pursuant to this act shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the municipality in the manner provided for in section 75 of the 'Municipal Classes Act' as amended by the amending acts.

"5. This act may, for all purposes, be cited as 'The City of Victoria Aid Act, 1903.'"

DEATH OF MR. BOOTH. Provincial Assessor Passed Away Sunday Morning—Funeral on Tuesday Afternoon.

Provincial Assessor Cornelius Booth passed away Sunday afternoon at the family residence, No. 65 Chamber street. Deceased was 73 years of age and a native of Ireland.

The death of Mr. Booth is regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances and his widow has the sympathy of the community in her bereavement. There is probably no more generally respected public servant than was Mr. Booth. During his years of residence in this city he became widely acquainted and popular.

Coming to Ontario in his youth he came to the then unexplored West very shortly after. As was the case with many, the news of the discovery of gold in large quantities in Cariboo attracted him to this province. He first went into the Cariboo country in 1862 and lived there for some 10 or 12 years. In 1871 he entered the civil service as gold-commissioner for Kootenay. This office he held for four or five years, and shortly after that period ran for parliament and became M. P. for Cariboo district.

Upon leaving politics he became provincial assessor in 1884, which position he occupied at the time of death. Deceased leave a widow to mourn his loss.

The funeral is arranged to take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence.

Mrs. E. J. Palmer was among the passengers from the Sound by the steamer Majestic on Saturday.

THE JUNE SITTING OF FULL COURT TO-DAY

Two Election Appeals on List - Hayes and Coote Cases Also Down for Hearing.

The June sittings of the Full court will commence at the Law courts Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Justices Walker, Drake and Irving are in town at present, and Mr. Justice Martin is expected to return shortly. Up to date fifteen appeals and two criminal cases reserved have been placed on the list for hearing. The criminal cases are Rex vs. Coote, in which the defendant was committed by the Chief Justice in Vancouver recently for alleged perjury in a civil suit, J. H. Senkler against Hayes, general opposing. The other case is the appeal by F. Peters, K. C., on behalf of Col. Hayes, against Judge Drake's refusal to quash the indictment against Hayes because of the appearance of C. S. Baxter on the grand jury. These cases will be heard by the appeal court sitting in Vancouver.

The civil appeals are as follows: Remnants.

1. Scove (appellant) vs. McDonald—E. M. Yarwood for plaintiff, J. B. Young contra.

2. Russell vs. Prior (appellant)—T. M. Miller for plaintiff, A. P. Lutton contra.

3. Hoosen vs. Paterson (appellant)—H. Cassidy, K. C., for petitioner, T. M. Miller contra.

4. Attorney-General for Canada (appellant) vs. Sam Kee—H. J. Dunnean for plaintiff, A. M. McEvoy contra.

5. Harry vs. Packard's S.S. Co. (appellant)—J. M. Macdonnell for plaintiff, H. Senkler contra.

6. Le Roi No. 2 vs. Northport Smelter (appellant)—J. A. Macdonald for plaintiff, R. H. Hamilton contra.

7. Miller vs. Surver (appellant)—F. W. Howay for plaintiff, A. Morrison, K. C., contra.

List No. 1.

8. Cave (appellant) vs. McDonald—R. W. Hamington for plaintiff, W. A. Gallier contra.

9. Love (appellant) vs. Fairview Corporation—D. G. Marshall, for plaintiff, F. Billings contra.

10. McDonald vs. Housberger (motion)—F. Billings for plaintiff, A. Macdonald contra.

List No. 2.

11. Milne vs. Macdonell (appellant)—H. M. Cleland for plaintiff, W. C. Brown contra.

12. Massam (appellant) vs. Standard Copper Co.—J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiff, W. M. Griffin contra.

13. Re estate of B. W. Pease, deceased—Deputy attorney-general for appeal, W. E. Oliver contra.

14. Esquimalt Water Works Co. vs. Victoria (appellants)—A. P. Lutton for plaintiffs, J. M. Bradburn contra.

Nos. 6, 8 and 9 are appeals from judgments of the Chief Justice. Nos. 2, 3 and 12 are from Mr. Justice Walker. Nos. 14 and 15 from Mr. Justice Drake. Nos. 5, 11 and 13 from Mr. Justice Irving. Nos. 4 and 7 from Mr. Justice Martin. No. 1 from Judge Harrison.

W. A. Stevens, clerk in the Indian office, Victoria, who has for the past eight months been acting as chief clerk, leaves for the Mainland, under instructions from the superintendent, to proceed to New Westminster, where he will assist the newly appointed agent, R. C. McDonald, in acquiring a practical knowledge of the routine work of the Fraser agency. He will be absent for about a week.

NEW STRIPING SUITS, \$8, 10, 12 and 15. B. WILLIAMS & CO. 200 Pair New Trousers Just in.

IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

The Colonist is now in as desperate straits as its one-time idol, paragon and leader, Colonel Prior. We say one-time leader, because it is evident our contemporary recognizes that the public career of the Colonel is ended. Nothing is to be gained by adulation directed to that quarter, and so an appeal has been taken to the opposition—to the men who have been the victims of the peculiar quality of abuse which is the distinguishing characteristic of the Colonist's style of criticism. It is evident at last even to our hopeful contemporary that a Premier without a cabinet and in a minority in the House, to say nothing of the cloud which hangs over his head in connection with the administration of a department of the government, is not likely to be given a chance to appeal to the constituencies. To the Colonist the thought of the advent of an administration which would prove unfriendly to it is appalling. During the greater part of its long and more or less useful career it has basked in the substantial favors of governments. Now it is generally admitted that the individual who or institution which is prospering, no matter in what manner that prosperity may be brought about, looks upon the condition of the country in which it or his lot has been cast with the eye of an optimist. But if there seems to arise a danger of changed conditions, the mercury falls, the atmosphere becomes chilly and the future looks black. Therefore from the point of view of our contemporary a change of government at the present time would be disastrous to the country. Incidentally the Colonist might be a sufferer also, but of course such a consideration has nothing to do with the case.

In order to avert such a calamity our contemporary hastens to hedge. It falls in adoration before the Conservative members of the opposition and beseeches them to beware of the leaven of the wicked Grits who have worked with them and assisted them in the laudable undertaking of exposing the iniquities of the members of the government of Colonel Prior and of members of the House who pose as opponents of that same government. It admits that which has all along been apparent, that there was a conspiracy hatched between Colonel Prior and Mr. Joseph Martin to attempt to divide the province on party lines at the next general election—for the benefit and well-being of British Columbia, of course. The Colonel was to form a Conservative government. All the forces of Conservatism were to be marshalled under his banner. That would have proved a very effective way of bringing about party lines and of putting an end to the sufferings the province is alleged to be enduring because of the absence of that potent panacea. Unfortunately for the Colonel, for his fellow-conspirator, and some people may think for the province also, the Conservative forces would not march under the banners of the Colonel. He attended the Conservative convention, and did his utmost to obtain recognition of his claims to the chieftainship. He acted the part of a traitor to his colleagues in the cabinet in so doing, but that was a small thing and unworthy of the serious consideration of a man engaged in the momentous work of "making history." But Colonel Prior is a cheerful fighter under the most adverse conditions. He did not give up the struggle for recognition as Conservative leader because of the rebuff at the convention. He retained his Liberal colleagues in the cabinet, in the belief that the time would come when his party would yield and admit the validity of his title to the leadership.

Unfortunately for the political dual alliance, consummated in the evident belief that the real opposition in the Legislature could be eluded out of its claims to recognition on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, other conspiracies than the potent one on party lines were unmasked. Both the men who pose as party leaders were involved in those scandals. The Premier has tried to pass the responsibility for the Columbia & Western deal on by dismissing two of his colleagues. He has not succeeded. He has been condemned by the Legislature, and the condemnation of the constituencies would be far more emphatic if they had the opportunity of pronouncing upon the Premier's acts, which they will not have. In the speeches last evening of Messrs. Curtis and Oliver the complicity of Mr. Martin in the deals was just as plainly demonstrated. The testimony of the member for Rossland might be taken with some qualification as emanating from a source which is known to be bitterly hostile to Mr. Martin, but the remarks of Mr. Oliver, who is known to have a friendly feeling for his late leader notwithstanding the differences that have arisen between them, taken in conjunction with all the facts which have been brought to light, can leave no doubt in the minds of those who have followed the proceedings that the member for Vancouver was just as anxious to complete the transfer of the valuable territory to the C. P. R. as was Mr. Eberts, who believes the company to be morally and legally entitled to the lands. The public will understand that, given two leaders in the field who were equally involved in the iniquitous Columbia & Western transaction, in the course of the campaign preceding a general election no questions embarrassing to either would have been asked, and the whole nefarious business would have been buried long

enough to permit of other deals of an equally notorious character. But, as we have said, one conspiracy was unmasked and the other has been flanked. Colonel Prior will not get a dissolution. The Conservatives in opposition to him will not respond to the frantic appeal of the Colonist and cross the House. The opposition as a whole has performed the noblest and, most patriotic work that has ever been done by a political party for British Columbia. It has practically completed the annihilation of the old corrupt element which is responsible for the low political and material level British Columbia occupies to-day. It has hitherto been engaged in a necessary work of destruction. There is something more for it to do.

ILL-ADVISED.

The responsibility of government in British Columbia, as is well known, now rests upon the shoulders of two members, Messrs. Prior and Prentice. In the absence of the Premier yesterday afternoon the duty of leading the House fell upon the Finance Minister, Mr. Prentice. It is no doubt an able man and a popular within the circles he honors with his presence and his confidence. But his most intimate friends must admit that he is not tactful, that he is choleric of temper and hasty in judgment. So that all things considered perhaps it is not a matter for surprise that the Finance Minister did not shine particularly as a leader of the House. For instance, it will scarcely do when an honorable member gets up in his place and formulates charges affecting the personal and political integrity of a minister for the acting leader of the Assembly to storm and rave about despicable and cowardly tactics and treating the allegations with contempt. Other members of the House, following the example set by their leader, refused to act on the committee and expressed their scorn for the mover of the resolution. If such procedure became general it is needless to point out what the effect would be upon public life. No matter how serious the nature of the charges or the standing of the individual who made them, a government with a substantial majority behind it which dreaded revelations could simply vote down resolutions and prevent investigations. Fortunately in the instance under consideration the ill-advvised course suggested was not followed. The Premier, who had gone to consult with the Lieut.-Governor about the position of the government, was informed by His Honor of the charges that had been made, returned to the House and acquiesced in the appointment of a committee of investigation. The inquiry has been held, and whatever the findings of the committee may be, the nature of the evidence adduced has left no doubt in the minds of any who have read it that there was sufficient warrant for the investigation.

BRITAIN AROUSED.

We are in the midst of rather strenuous times in this political volcanic province. The prospects are that we shall soon be engaged in another fierce electoral contest. But compared with the magnitude of the struggle that is looming upon the political horizon of Great Britain our trivial issues here must appear petty indeed. There the future of a great empire is at stake; here all that we are called upon to do is to restore responsible, clean and honest government and we need have no misgivings about the material welfare of the province. At the time Mr. Chamberlain blew the trumpet call that awakened the attention not only of the English-speaking but of all the world, a chorus of disapprobation arose and it was claimed that it would be necessary for him to resign because of the antagonism between his utterances and the policy of the government. At that time we expressed the opinion that he and his leader, Mr. Balfour, were in substantial accord. Our position has been confirmed by the speeches of the two ministers made in the Imperial House of Commons yesterday. The utterances of the Premier and the Colonial Secretary are probably the most momentous that have been enunciated within the memory of the present generation. It is now recognized as a fact that the policy that has been adopted by one nation after another of attacking British trade through the instrumentality of hostile tariffs cannot be ignored entirely. Something must be done to counteract the effects of that policy. The attitude of Germany in evincing a determination and expressing a purpose to prevent other British colonies from following the example of Canada in granting a preference to British goods has challenged Imperial statesmen to come forth and demonstrate to the colonies where they stand in this matter. It has also shown that in spite of the indifference affected by the statesmen of Great Britain towards colonial markets, foreign nations regard those markets as of some importance and are determined at all hazards to prevent the Mother Country from receiving any advantage in them. Now it is authoritatively announced that Great Britain does not regard with indifference the condition of affairs with which Canada is confronted. She will range herself alongside of this country and retaliate upon Germany for any blow she may essay to strike. Such an announcement must have the effect of materially hastening the conflict which

necessarily precede the establishment of closer trade relations within the Empire. It is said no man in public life in Great Britain is so thoroughly en rapport of popular sentiment as the Colonial Secretary. He knows the appeal he has made will fire the fighting blood of the Briton and inspire him with a determination to stand shoulder to shoulder with his colonial brothers in the struggle.

AGAIN FOUND WANTING.

The committee appointed to probe to the root of what it is to be hoped, will prove the last scandal in connection with the badly beset minister of British Columbia has made its report. In perusing that document we ask our readers to remember that it was drawn up by a committee on which the political supporters of the Premier were in a majority. Under those circumstances it is not perhaps to be wondered at that the committee contented itself with a mere recital of the facts. Possibly, also, the pitiable spectacle Colonel Prior has presented within the past few days in the House, in his evident determination to endure any degree of humiliation rather than relinquish his dearly bought power, appealed to the hearts of the members and exhorted them to refrain from expressing the judgment which must be passed by every person who carefully considers the presentation. It is claimed of course by the Premier's organ that his personal honor and integrity remain unimpaired. Perhaps it would have been just as well not to have touched on that particular aspect of the matter. It is with the acts of the Premier as a public man and the people of British Columbia are concerned. It is also said the motives which inspired the demand for an investigation are not such as will bear scrutiny. Any inquiry likely to reveal dogmatic and unjustifiable the report of the committee has laid bare some facts that would not have been credited had they not been declared under oath. For instance, the Department of Lands and Works had invited and had received tenders for certain supplies of hardware. In the course of his duties as acting Chief Commissioner Colonel Prior was called upon to examine those tenders. On looking over them he expressed surprise that the firm of which he is a member had not been invited to compete, and instructed the official under him to keep the matter open until E. G. Prior & Co. were given an opportunity to furnish quotations. Mr. Gamble warned the Premier as a friend that if a censorious public obtained information upon such a delicate matter there might be an outcry. But the voice of prudence was hushed. As to the subsequent proceedings there is a conflict of testimony. That has not been an unusual circumstance in the course of the inquiries which have been held during the present session of the House.

The Premier on the 15th of November requested Mr. Gamble to send to his office in the department of mines all the papers in connection with the tenders for wire cable, and, as Mr. Gamble was going away he (Mr. Gamble) wrote to the draughtsman, Mr. Cookson, to take those papers to Colonel Prior. At the investigation Mr. Cookson swore that the very document he took to Colonel Prior after getting Mr. Gamble's letter was the schedule of tenders that had in the first instance been placed before the acting Chief Commissioner. Colonel Prior swore that the specifications for the cable accompanied the schedule, and that he showed only such specifications to Mr. Schwengers, a clerk from the office of E. G. Prior & Co., who had been sent over to the government buildings to secure data on which to base the tenders the firm had been asked to submit. The public itself must sit in judgment upon this testimony. But one matter is clear enough. The Premier, when his own clerk waited upon him for the desired information, was in possession of the figures of the firms which had tendered for the cables. If he had been a man endowed with a fitting sense of the duty he owed the province, or of the dignity, honor and integrity which should characterize all the acts of a minister of the Crown, surely the least that could have been expected of him was that he would have entrusted to some one else in the department the duty of supplying the information asked for by the representatives of his firm. But, as a matter of fact, the whole transaction was utterly disgraceful and absolutely indefensible in whatever light it may be regarded. It is not a mere question of a Minister entering into a contract with the government, as the Colonel's friends have tried to obscure the charge by contending. It is a question of a Minister taking the part of Colonel Prior did in securing this contract for his firm. A Minister's acts should be above suspicion. Colonel Prior's act was such as could not but create suspicion. If Colonel Prior has no higher conception of the rules of conduct by which a minister of the Crown should be guided than he exhibited in this the crowning scandal of his tortuous career, it is indeed high time for the people to ask for his deposition. The standard of political morality in British Columbia has been dragged too long in the dirt by grafters and schemers. It is time for a change, and the change is at hand. The fate which has befallen the majority of the wrongdoers should be a warning to all public men that the narrow path of unswerving duty to the high interests entrusted to their charge is the only safe road to travel.

THE COL'S CASE BEING EXAMINED

THE HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS CABLE TENDER

Engineer Gamble Discloses the Facts to Special Committee Appointed by the House.

(From Friday's Daily)

The investigation into the alleged irregularities in connection with the granting of a contract for cables to E. G. Prior & Co. for the Chimney Creek bridge commenced last evening. The maple committee room was well filled with spectators, including many of the members of the House. The committee was organized, with R. Hall as chairman, and Mr. Hayward as secretary. Mrs. Blyth acted as stenographer. Mr. Curtis asked to be allowed the assistance of Geo. Powell as an account of his difficulty in hearing. Chairman Hall called attention to the fact that there were two lawyers on the committee and he did not altogether approve of any more being in it. The request was therefore refused. W. C. Wells was the first witness. He had left the city on the 24th of October and did not return until the middle of December. Premier Prior acted as Chief Commissioner during his absence. The practice in some instances, instead of calling for tenders, was to ask for prices from firms dealing in supplies. Certain firms, as far as he could remember, were asked to give prices for cables for the Chimney Creek bridge. Before he left he did not think there were any offers. Upon his return some letters were given him with tenders. Accompanying these letters were schedules which would be supplied by the department. It was pointed out that the offer of a tender by E. G. Prior was the lowest, and he accordingly was instructed to award the contract.

Asked by Mr. Curtis if it was the practice to consider letters which were submitted as tenders, Mr. Wells replied that there would be few firms which would be asked in a case of this kind. The letters might be addressed to himself or to the chief engineer. If addressed to the latter he would open the letters and they would bring them to his office. They were treated practically as tenders. He did not actually know whether these letters on the Chimney Creek bridge matter were submitted to Premier Prior. In reply to Capt. Tatlow, Mr. Wells said that Mr. Gamble would probably keep all the letters addressed to him and then submit them all at once to the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Curtis swore, said that four firms were written to concerning cables for this bridge. The firms and tenders were: Dominion Wire Rope Company, Montreal, October 24th, \$5,917.31 1/2; McLennan, for W. B. Brown & Co., Liverpool, September 30th, \$5,225; Frank Downing, for Roebeling & Co., October 16th, \$3,881; November 8th, \$3,450. A. Leschen & Son Rope Company, St. Louis, October 27th, \$3,380.75. The firms were not asked to send in tenders until after the 15th of November. They had to communicate in many instances with the old country. He opened the tenders as soon as he got them. After making a schedule of them he sent them into the Chief Commissioner. He took the schedule into Col. Prior, who was acting Chief Commissioner. Col. Prior asked him why E. G. Prior & Co. could not send in a tender. "I said I did not think that the firm would tender."

"Why did you not send a letter to E. G. Prior & Co. to tender in the first place?" asked Mr. Curtis. "Because in the first place I did not think that they represented a firm which made a wire rope which would suit us," replied Mr. Gamble. "Was it because you thought that Col. Prior, being a member of the firm, it would not wish to tender?" asked Mr. Curtis. "Yes, I thought so," said Mr. Gamble. He submitted the tenders to Col. Prior on November 15th, 1902. "Were you given to understand from Col. Prior that his firm wished to put in a tender and that this matter should stand in abeyance until it was done?" asked Mr. Curtis. "Yes," replied the witness. "Was a letter sent to the Prior firm to send in a tender?" asked Mr. Curtis. "No," replied Mr. Gamble. Col. Prior said that his firm wished to put in a tender. "When did the tender come in from the Prior Company?" queried Mr. Curtis. On 9th December, replied Mr. Gamble, for \$3,210.39, which was \$170.36 less than the next lowest tender. "How did Col. Prior's firm get the particulars as to make that tender?" was asked by Mr. Curtis. "I can only say that Col. Prior saw this schedule," replied Chief Engineer Gamble. He believed Mr. Schwengers came to the office and saw the blueprints. When he telephoned to Mr. Gamble he asked for the papers. He did so because Mr. Schwengers said he wanted some more information as to the size of the ropes. Mr. Schwengers had called at Mr. Gamble's office, but he was not there.

When witness got the envelope with the papers he took out the specifications. When Mr. Schwengers came over he showed him the specifications. He did not know that Mr. Schwengers or any of the members of the firm, or any figures from the department. He had not given any information to any of them. He had revealed none of the figures to any one. He regarded that they were calling for quotations, and not as ordinary tenders. There was no time limit, and he considered that his firm, advantage to a person making a later tender. Mr. Gamble thought they would undoubtedly be an advantage. He did not know why Col. Prior sent for this schedule again. In reply to Mr. Hayward, witness said they regarded these letters submitted as a tender. They asked only reputable firms. Had they called for tenders they would have had tenders from firms which would supply inferior material. Leschen & Co. and Roebeling were recommended to him as firms making suitable material. When he went to Col. Prior he went there for a decision. He considered that all the tenders were in.

He treated these letters exactly as a tender in answer to an advertisement. He kept them all back until he submitted them to his chief. He did not know that a clerk from E. G. Prior & Co. saw the tenders before submitting prices. He did not know what wire firm E. G. Prior & Co. represented. The acceptance of E. G. Prior & Co. as the tenderer in the case happened that a member of the opposition had an account in that way a saw-off was affected. His firm was then organized as a limited liability company in order to avoid all trouble in this respect. Mr. Gamble had considered that it was not a wise course for him to take such a contract. He deferred from Mr. Gamble, and considered it perfectly right to accept any tender. Mr. Gamble asked leave to explain to the committee, and said that he offered this advice purely in his private capacity and not in his official capacity. Premier Prior said he did not see that there was any harm in it. He was not taking a cent from the firm as manager. He took no business interest in the affairs of that concern. He was not consulted once in a hundred times in matters of importance connected with the tender. Mr. Curtis hoped that the firm was so deeply interested in a business whether public or private that witness would give more attention to it than he stated he did in this company's affairs. "Thank you," returned Mr. Prior. The Premier said that up to tonight he had never heard what figures his firm submitted. He did not tell the firm after seeing the schedule that a tender would be accepted from it. He supposed Mr. Gamble did it. He did not wish to tell Mr. Gamble that he had submitted a tender. He did not wish to be put in a position where he would have to explain to the committee why he did not submit a tender. It was his private opinion that Col. Prior would not submit a tender on that account. In his public capacity he did not ask E. G. Prior & Co. because he did not know that they represented any wire rope company. Before he left for Bella Coola he gave instructions to Mr. Cookson, a clerk of the office, that an employee of E. G. Prior & Co. should have access to the schedule prepared by himself and Mr. Cookson in connection with these tenders. The firm of which he was a member should be asked to hold the tenders open, or did he say that his firm was going to submit a tender? asked Mr. Helmecken. Witness said that Col. Prior was acting as chief of that department. He intimated that he should hold the tenders open. He could not distinctly recollect what was said. He could not remember the exact words. He understood that E. G. Prior was to tender. He did not go to that firm and ask it to tender. He got a telephone message from the company to forward the necessary papers. Col. Prior never urged that his tender should be accepted, nor did he ask him to recommend to Mr. Wells that this tender should be accepted. In reply to Capt. Tatlow, witness said that the specifications took the diameters of the ropes, and E. G. Prior & Co. told the size of ropes from his department. The wire rope had not yet been received. Col. Prior over the phone asked him to allow the schedule to be seen by him. Witness thereupon wrote a note to Mr. Cookson asking him to take over to Col. Prior the tenders or the bids. The figures were sent to Col. Prior by Mr. Cookson by the instructions at Col. Prior's request. This included the figures, the specifications and all connected with it. Premier Prior being called said, "During the absence of Mr. Wells, while I was acting Chief Commissioner, Mr. Gamble came into me and said he wanted some cable for the Chimney Creek bridge. He said he had received tenders and laid the schedule before me. I noticed that no tender was included from E. G. Prior & Co., and asked if he knew all the firms which were asked to tender. He said that that firm was not there. He said he did not know that we handled any cable of that kind. I said that we represented some good firms and could supply this, and thought we could tender. He said something about my being a member of the government, and that the firm would not ask to tender. I explained that the E. G. Prior Co. was a limited liability company, and that as such it could tender for this. I told him that the practice at Ottawa, and that the company had a perfect right to submit a tender. He said something about it not being a good thing. I said that I thought that the firm should be allowed to tender."

He had never given a figure to any member of the firm. He had never had one word with any of them about this matter. He saw the tenders, but did not use them in any way in giving information to any member of the firm he belonged to. When he telephoned to Mr. Gamble he asked for the papers. He did so because Mr. Schwengers said he wanted some more information as to the size of the ropes. Mr. Schwengers had called at Mr. Gamble's office, but he was not there. When witness got the envelope with the papers he took out the specifications. When Mr. Schwengers came over he showed him the specifications. He did not know that Mr. Schwengers or any of the members of the firm, or any figures from the department. He had not given any information to any of them. He had revealed none of the figures to any one. He regarded that they were calling for quotations, and not as ordinary tenders. There was no time limit, and he considered that his firm,

if it could supply the material, had a right to tender. "What percentage of the paid-up capital of the E. G. Prior & Co. is held by you?" asked Mr. Curtis. Col. Prior said that he held a controlling interest—over 50 per cent. in the firm. Members of the committee objected that this had nothing to do with the investigation. Witness remembered that he used the argument that Col. Prior was a large shareholder in the Albion Iron Works, was Premier that the firm was allowed to furnish supplies to the government. Mr. Curtis asked for an explanation of the statement that he had formed the company into a limited liability company in order to be able to take advantage of the chance to tender for contracts while in the government service. Witness explained that his firm was not a limited liability company when he entered the Dominion House. It had furnished the government with a small amount, and exception was taken to it by the opposition. It happened that a member of the opposition had an account in that way a saw-off was affected. His firm was then organized as a limited liability company in order to avoid all trouble in this respect.

Mr. Gamble had considered that it was not a wise course for him to take such a contract. He deferred from Mr. Gamble, and considered it perfectly right to accept any tender. Mr. Gamble asked leave to explain to the committee, and said that he offered this advice purely in his private capacity and not in his official capacity. Premier Prior said he did not see that there was any harm in it. He was not taking a cent from the firm as manager. He took no business interest in the affairs of that concern. He was not consulted once in a hundred times in matters of importance connected with the tender. Mr. Curtis hoped that the firm was so deeply interested in a business whether public or private that witness would give more attention to it than he stated he did in this company's affairs. "Thank you," returned Mr. Prior. The Premier said that up to tonight he had never heard what figures his firm submitted. He did not tell the firm after seeing the schedule that a tender would be accepted from it. He supposed Mr. Gamble did it. He did not wish to tell Mr. Gamble that he had submitted a tender. He did not wish to be put in a position where he would have to explain to the committee why he did not submit a tender. It was his private opinion that Col. Prior would not submit a tender on that account. In his public capacity he did not ask E. G. Prior & Co. because he did not know that they represented any wire rope company. Before he left for Bella Coola he gave instructions to Mr. Cookson, a clerk of the office, that an employee of E. G. Prior & Co. should have access to the schedule prepared by himself and Mr. Cookson in connection with these tenders. The firm of which he was a member should be asked to hold the tenders open, or did he say that his firm was going to submit a tender? asked Mr. Helmecken. Witness said that Col. Prior was acting as chief of that department. He intimated that he should hold the tenders open. He could not distinctly recollect what was said. He could not remember the exact words. He understood that E. G. Prior was to tender. He did not go to that firm and ask it to tender. He got a telephone message from the company to forward the necessary papers. Col. Prior never urged that his tender should be accepted, nor did he ask him to recommend to Mr. Wells that this tender should be accepted. In reply to Capt. Tatlow, witness said that the specifications took the diameters of the ropes, and E. G. Prior & Co. told the size of ropes from his department. The wire rope had not yet been received. Col. Prior over the phone asked him to allow the schedule to be seen by him. Witness thereupon wrote a note to Mr. Cookson asking him to take over to Col. Prior the tenders or the bids. The figures were sent to Col. Prior by Mr. Cookson by the instructions at Col. Prior's request. This included the figures, the specifications and all connected with it. Premier Prior being called said, "During the absence of Mr. Wells, while I was acting Chief Commissioner, Mr. Gamble came into me and said he wanted some cable for the Chimney Creek bridge. He said he had received tenders and laid the schedule before me. I noticed that no tender was included from E. G. Prior & Co., and asked if he knew all the firms which were asked to tender. He said that that firm was not there. He said he did not know that we handled any cable of that kind. I said that we represented some good firms and could supply this, and thought we could tender. He said something about my being a member of the government, and that the firm would not ask to tender. I explained that the E. G. Prior Co. was a limited liability company, and that as such it could tender for this. I told him that the practice at Ottawa, and that the company had a perfect right to submit a tender. He said something about it not being a good thing. I said that I thought that the firm should be allowed to tender."

He had never given a figure to any member of the firm. He had never had one word with any of them about this matter. He saw the tenders, but did not use them in any way in giving information to any member of the firm he belonged to. When he telephoned to Mr. Gamble he asked for the papers. He did so because Mr. Schwengers said he wanted some more information as to the size of the ropes. Mr. Schwengers had called at Mr. Gamble's office, but he was not there. When witness got the envelope with the papers he took out the specifications. When Mr. Schwengers came over he showed him the specifications. He did not know that Mr. Schwengers or any of the members of the firm, or any figures from the department. He had not given any information to any of them. He had revealed none of the figures to any one. He regarded that they were calling for quotations, and not as ordinary tenders. There was no time limit, and he considered that his firm,

if it could supply the material, had a right to tender. "What percentage of the paid-up capital of the E. G. Prior & Co. is held by you?" asked Mr. Curtis. Col. Prior said that he held a controlling interest—over 50 per cent. in the firm. Members of the committee objected that this had nothing to do with the investigation. Witness remembered that he used the argument that Col. Prior was a large shareholder in the Albion Iron Works, was Premier that the firm was allowed to furnish supplies to the government. Mr. Curtis asked for an explanation of the statement that he had formed the company into a limited liability company in order to be able to take advantage of the chance to tender for contracts while in the government service. Witness explained that his firm was not a limited liability company when he entered the Dominion House. It had furnished the government with a small amount, and exception was taken to it by the opposition. It happened that a member of the opposition had an account in that way a saw-off was affected. His firm was then organized as a limited liability company in order to avoid all trouble in this respect.

Mr. Gamble had considered that it was not a wise course for him to take such a contract. He deferred from Mr. Gamble, and considered it perfectly right to accept any tender. Mr. Gamble asked leave to explain to the committee, and said that he offered this advice purely in his private capacity and not in his official capacity. Premier Prior said he did not see that there was any harm in it. He was not taking a cent from the firm as manager. He took no business interest in the affairs of that concern. He was not consulted once in a hundred times in matters of importance connected with the tender. Mr. Curtis hoped that the firm was so deeply interested in a business whether public or private that witness would give more attention to it than he stated he did in this company's affairs. "Thank you," returned Mr. Prior. The Premier said that up to tonight he had never heard what figures his firm submitted. He did not tell the firm after seeing the schedule that a tender would be accepted from it. He supposed Mr. Gamble did it. He did not wish to tell Mr. Gamble that he had submitted a tender. He did not wish to be put in a position where he would have to explain to the committee why he did not submit a tender. It was his private opinion that Col. Prior would not submit a tender on that account. In his public capacity he did not ask E. G. Prior & Co. because he did not know that they represented any wire rope company. Before he left for Bella Coola he gave instructions to Mr. Cookson, a clerk of the office, that an employee of E. G. Prior & Co. should have access to the schedule prepared by himself and Mr. Cookson in connection with these tenders. The firm of which he was a member should be asked to hold the tenders open, or did he say that his firm was going to submit a tender? asked Mr. Helmecken. Witness said that Col. Prior was acting as chief of that department. He intimated that he should hold the tenders open. He could not distinctly recollect what was said. He could not remember the exact words. He understood that E. G. Prior was to tender. He did not go to that firm and ask it to tender. He got a telephone message from the company to forward the necessary papers. Col. Prior never urged that his tender should be accepted, nor did he ask him to recommend to Mr. Wells that this tender should be accepted. In reply to Capt. Tatlow, witness said that the specifications took the diameters of the ropes, and E. G. Prior & Co. told the size of ropes from his department. The wire rope had not yet been received. Col. Prior over the phone asked him to allow the schedule to be seen by him. Witness thereupon wrote a note to Mr. Cookson asking him to take over to Col. Prior the tenders or the bids. The figures were sent to Col. Prior by Mr. Cookson by the instructions at Col. Prior's request. This included the figures, the specifications and all connected with it. Premier Prior being called said, "During the absence of Mr. Wells, while I was acting Chief Commissioner, Mr. Gamble came into me and said he wanted some cable for the Chimney Creek bridge. He said he had received tenders and laid the schedule before me. I noticed that no tender was included from E. G. Prior & Co., and asked if he knew all the firms which were asked to tender. He said that that firm was not there. He said he did not know that we handled any cable of that kind. I said that we represented some good firms and could supply this, and thought we could tender. He said something about my being a member of the government, and that the firm would not ask to tender. I explained that the E. G. Prior Co. was a limited liability company, and that as such it could tender for this. I told him that the practice at Ottawa, and that the company had a perfect right to submit a tender. He said something about it not being a good thing. I said that I thought that the firm should be allowed to tender."

then if he wanted it kept. Mr. Gamble said he did not and the letter was torn up. Letters to Mr. Gamble were during that official's absence often left on his desk until his return. Mr. Helmecken expressed surprise that public documents should be dealt with so carelessly. Being shown a letter, he said that it was an extract from the specifications prepared by Waddell, which witness had made out, and which contained sufficient information on which the tender could be made by E. G. Prior & Co. Witness showed a copy of the schedule of prices, witness in answer to Mr. Helmecken said that it was in his handwriting. He made an exact copy of it in ink. Mr. Wynne, managing director of E. G. Prior & Co., sworn, said that he knew little about the matter, Mr. Schwengers having nearly everything to do with it. Mr. Gamble came into the office. Col. Prior could not say whether Mr. Gamble handed in the extracts from the specifications referred to at that time. As well as witness could recollect, Mr. Gamble came in with Col. Prior and asked them to tender. It was taken charge of by Mr. Schwengers. He thought he helped to fix the tender and had nothing to do with getting the specifications, however.

Witness said they had a little trouble in getting the right price. Mr. Schwengers worked out the price and submitted it to him. Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

Witness said they had a little trouble in getting the right price. Mr. Schwengers worked out the price and submitted it to him. Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

Witness said they had a little trouble in getting the right price. Mr. Schwengers worked out the price and submitted it to him. Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

Witness said they had a little trouble in getting the right price. Mr. Schwengers worked out the price and submitted it to him. Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

Witness said they had a little trouble in getting the right price. Mr. Schwengers worked out the price and submitted it to him. Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

then if he wanted it kept. Mr. Gamble said he did not and the letter was torn up. Letters to Mr. Gamble were during that official's absence often left on his desk until his return. Mr. Helmecken expressed surprise that public documents should be dealt with so carelessly. Being shown a letter, he said that it was an extract from the specifications prepared by Waddell, which witness had made out, and which contained sufficient information on which the tender could be made by E. G. Prior & Co. Witness showed a copy of the schedule of prices, witness in answer to Mr. Helmecken said that it was in his handwriting. He made an exact copy of it in ink. Mr. Wynne, managing director of E. G. Prior & Co., sworn, said that he knew little about the matter, Mr. Schwengers having nearly everything to do with it. Mr. Gamble came into the office. Col. Prior could not say whether Mr. Gamble handed in the extracts from the specifications referred to at that time. As well as witness could recollect, Mr. Gamble came in with Col. Prior and asked them to tender. It was taken charge of by Mr. Schwengers. He thought he helped to fix the tender and had nothing to do with getting the specifications, however.

Witness said they had a little trouble in getting the right price. Mr. Schwengers worked out the price and submitted it to him. Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

Witness said they had a little trouble in getting the right price. Mr. Schwengers worked out the price and submitted it to him. Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

Witness said they had a little trouble in getting the right price. Mr. Schwengers worked out the price and submitted it to him. Part of the wire was on the wharf and part was in the store. All was here but the 2 1/2 inch cable. That was now on the way. It should be here very soon. The firm never managed to get the cable there before the roads broke up. The delay was due to the manufacturers not having the necessary wire on hand. They had to have it specially drawn. Col. Prior to his knowledge had nothing to do in the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price. In reply to Mr. Curtis, witness said that the firm's experts were of the opinion that the firm's tender was not so nervous that he was a day in touching upon that point. Col. Prior was in the office with witness when he was with the Premier. Mr. Prentice had nothing to do with the matter. He was positive Col. Prior had nothing to do with fixing the price.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

## THE PREMIER FAILS TO GET DISSOLUTION

### Governor Meets Him with a Reference to the Charges Against the First Minister.

(From Friday's Daily.)

nted it kept. Mr. Gamble and the letter was torn.

fr. Gamble were during absence often left on his return.

en expressed surprise that nts should be dealt with

a letter, he said that it t from the specifications adell, which witness had which contained sufficient on which the tender could G. Prior & Co.

y of the schedule of in answer to Mr. Helme- was in his handwriting.

ed copy of it in ink,

managing director of E. s, sworn, said that he vout the matter, Mr. iving nearly everything to r. Gamble came into the d not say whether Mr. in the extract from the eferred to at that time, ess could recollect, Mr. n with Col. Prior and ask- ter. It was taken charge wengers. He thought he e price. He had nothing the specifications, how-

they had a little trouble ght price. Mr. Schwen- the price and submitted

wire was on the wharf at the store. All was here cable. That was now h here very soon, e promised to get the re the roads broke up. The to the manufacturers not sary wire on hand. The s, especially drawn.

his knowledge had noth- matter. He was posit- had nothing to do with

Mr. Curtis, witness said experience was that it get supplies from Ameri- from English companies. Helmecken; he said that nothing whatever to do sion.

to guarantee when they cable. It was impos- as they could not tell the supplies would ar-

vice-president of E. G. bra, said that he knew Col. Prior had nothing out it. When the tender was asked if it was all id it was satisfactory.

remember who told the nder would be received. en Col. Prior.

ent. Tatlow, Mr. Cook- rting out a call for r asked to have the efore the end of Janu- r.

Mr. Hayward, Mr. Mat- the knew Col. Prior had settling the price.

asked if he knew eber of the firm had of the prices submitted

ght this a useless ques- ed that Mr. Curtis had just as indirect as that

said he knew of no this.

alled, said that with hareholders were men- ement it was not un- o take contracts from e insinuated some

n Works during the unsuimur, who was a was Premier, had

apt. John Irving, an- and sat in the House, venanted contracts be- lonist, owned largely took contracts for gov- while that gentleman

ch was believed to be together by Senator using, though Senator member of the minis- usual practice with had a limited liability. in stating that the ated as a joint stock o obtain contracts out, he meant to say order that the firm red from taking con- not be fair to his part- on contracts simply be- public life.

called, said that when mbles' letters the let- in a tray. It was put private office. They p in the safe.

ing again called, said most assuredly sent e prices and also the fished the schedule of positive Mr. Schwen- He saw the speci- en took into consider- eparatory to making presentation to the n.

EL RATES.

chedule Drawn Up by er-Streets, Bridges e Committee.

report on the Victoria ystem was submitted and sewers commit- Thursday night. This e it is impossible to until it comes before sh will likely be next

matters referred to deal with.

ter commissioner re- tates. The schedule ed the council on considered and approv- to install the meters t of the city to be left to the discretion asion.

of sailing vessels are h, and spread from feet of canvas.

which a deliberate attempt was made to get these rich lands in Southeast Kootenay.

Thanks to the investigation brought about by Mr. Oliver this and had passed beyond the grasp of the railroad company. They found the Attorney-General and Mr. Martin falling over one another in their advocacy of this bill. These members vied with each other in serving the C. P. R. It was well known that the Attorney-General and Mr. Martin had been most active in getting this land for the C. P. R. Mr. Martin, as attorney-general in the Semlin government, knew well the situation of affairs. It was noticeable that Mr. Martin's support of the government was coincident with the attempt of the C. P. R. to get these lands.

The cabinet of the Premier had been broken up as a result of their railway transactions. The Premier was a member of the ministry when bill 87 was introduced, and it was only lately that he had heard that he was opposed to the bill. He would like to place on record the members implicated in this attempt to give the company the land. It was not sure that those some of these members would not afterwards endeavor to reinstate the company if they got the opportunity. They had had a spectacle of that kind before. They had found Mr. Martin against giving a land subsidy to the Columbia & Western. A little later he went back on that vote of 1900 and endeavored to pass bill 87 to give lands for section four, which the company had not earned.

Mr. Martin said he had no objection to the resolution provided there was added to it "in view of the statements made by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. The statements of Sir Thomas had put an entirely different complexion on the matter. Before that time he was of the same opinion as the Attorney-General, that the company was entitled to the land.

Mr. Curtis had gone round to the newspapers in the province asking them to publish an interview with him against the speaker in this matter. The papers had had too much respect for themselves to publish the charges.

Mr. Curtis said that was absolutely untrue.

Mr. Martin said it was true. He had never known that the railway company had intended to take these lands. He thought that bill 87 simply gave them their subsidy to section 4.

He could not recollect Mr. Curtis pointing out the objectionable feature in it last session.

He did not listen to Mr. Curtis. He would leave listen to a crazy man in New Westminster as listen to the vapors of the member for Rossland. It gave him a pain in the neck to listen to him, and he usually went out. The gentleman had a reputation to dig down into the dirt to endeavor to find something to stick to honorable members of the House.

"Hear, hear" from Premier Prior and Mr. Prentice.

Continuing, Mr. Martin said that Mr. Curtis had brought charges against Mr. Dunsmuir as Premier. There was not a decent man in the country who believed that Mr. Dunsmuir had acted dishonorably in that matter.

He did not know what party Mr. Curtis was in. He had tried to get into the Progressive Party and the Labor party. A general election would relegate to him a gentleman to the profession to which he belonged to boosting bogus mining companies.

Mr. Curtis said that the remarks of Mr. Martin showed that there was a dig into him. He was endeavoring to find the dirt, thrower.

Mr. Martin, thoroughly affected by the attack of Mr. Curtis, described that member as "the champion mad singer for Rossland."

Mr. Eberts said that he was not just prepared to speak to the resolution. He was going to recapitulate what he knew of this matter, just as he had always done in the past, no sympathy with it and as he believed it existed.

In 1896 it was proposed by the government to introduce a strong railway policy as in the best interests of the province. By this means it was thought that the potentialities of the province could be developed. In 1897 it was proposed to build a Coast-Kootenay line. The Turner government offered a subsidy of \$4,000 a mile. Mr. Mann, a practical railway contractor, offered to build from the Coast to the Columbia river. In 1898 Mr. Mann came before the government and wanted to build from the Coast to Midway. The government asked if any persons would not build to Midway. An agreement was entered into for the building of the line. In 1900 Mr. Semlin prepared to carry out the contract, but the government would not build to Midway. An agreement was entered into for the building of the line. In 1900 Mr. Semlin prepared to carry out the contract, but the government would not build to Midway. An agreement was entered into for the building of the line.

With the report of the special committee, which will be tabled this afternoon, the last obstacle to the carrying out of the Government's promise, which the Premier claims to have will be removed. That report, while not emphatically adverse, will be of such a character as to shake the faith of the people of this country in Col. Prior, and to wreck all chance of his return to office. The verdict of the public as expressed about the streets to-day by Conservative and Liberal alike was almost unanimously adverse. His action was deemed none other than a gross mistake, and open to the gravest suspicion, but what is quite as bad from a politician's standpoint, of having committed an egregious blunder.

The course of the Governor in the event of his resigning is still being kept in the members busy speculating.

Several members are mentioned as likely to be sent for by the Governor. He may recognize Mr. McBride, the leader of the opposition; Mr. McInnes, whom it is expected will be given a following in the House; Mr. Martin, who, while almost without supporters in the legislature, thinks the country would endorse him; Mr. Oliver, the man whose relentless pursuit of the minister has precipitated the present crisis; or Mr. Helmecken, whom, it is said, the Premier will nominate as his successor.

In the meantime the departments of the Attorney-General and of the Chief

"wined-and-dined" the members and got the subsidy act of 1896 passed.

Later, in order to prevent Mr. Corbin from building into the Boundary country, it was necessary for the C. P. R. to give the Dominion government assurances that it would build to Midway.

The railway policy involving the building of the line from the Coast to the Kootenay was one of political expediency. That was arranged with Mackenzie and Mann in order that the government might carry the elections of 1898.

An agreement was made by which the Columbia & Western was to be given a cash subsidy from Hobson and Midway. The ex-attorney-general said that the company gave up its right to build the line from Midway to Pentiction. The company did not give up that right. In that agreement, on the contrary, it was specifically stated that the company did not give up its right to build the line. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy upheld that opinion when giving evidence before the committee.

While he did not object to the substitution of a cash for a land subsidy, yet in the change the province had lost by being omitted that the company had the right to build sections five and six. This was disadvantageous to the province. The government had gone outside the subsidy act in this. If the province was to be held to the strict letter of the contract it was right to hold the company to the letter.

He would not deprive the company of the subsidy for this section so much as a penalty as he would regard it as an inducement for the building of the fifth and sixth sections.

Mr. Martin asked why it was mentioned in the subsidy for section four in 1900 during the Semlin government that the subsidy should be given?

Mr. Oliver wanted to know if the government entered into a contract outside of the act how could the speaker from the House make that right?

Mr. Martin intimated that he thought that the company was entitled to the subsidy until Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's statement.

Mr. Oliver said it was plainly evident that there were men in the House who were willing to give to the C. P. R. what the company would not ask itself.

He could not see what the statements of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had to do with this being right or wrong. What had that to do with it? The amendment that Mr. Martin introduced was ridiculous.

The member for Vancouver in 1900 held that the company was not entitled to the subsidy for section four, but was not entitled to any subsidy.

"This is consistent in my mind," said Mr. Martin.

"There are many things which are consistent in the mind of the gentleman, which are not consistent in the minds of other gentlemen," replied Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Martin explained that while he opposed a subsidy for any part, that was not the case. Because the company had gone outside the jurisdiction of the House was his reason for opposing it. Having given a subsidy for part of the line it should not be substituted for section four.

Mr. Oliver contended that if the objection to a subsidy because the railway was outside the jurisdiction of the province it was still less reasonable that they should get it when it was proposed outside of the jurisdiction.

Mr. Martin agreed that this was good reasoning.

Mr. Oliver objected that valuable lands should be given away worth millions of dollars upon the sole ground that the Attorney-General had not recollected what took place some years ago. The Attorney-General's memory had been proved to be defective. Lands worth millions of dollars were to be given away on nothing but the recollection of what had taken place years before.

Mr. Martin interjected "Worth millions—worth nothing."

Mr. Oliver was surprised at such ground being taken.

Mr. Martin held that the Southeast Kootenay lands were not proposed to be given now.

Mr. Oliver recited the events in connection with the introduction of bill 87 by which the amount of money to be given for section four of the railway. The members who were most active in denying that they knew the force of that bill were the most active in opposing this resolution.

Mr. Martin, continued Mr. Oliver, said he did not know the force of that bill introduced on May 22nd, yet on 8th June Mr. Martin rose and spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Martin said he did not see this objectionable feature about the bill when he spoke on it.

Mr. Oliver closed by reminding Mr. Martin that as leader of the Liberal party he should be more careful in perusing bills in future.

Mr. McBride moved the adjournment of the debate.

Premier Prior moved the adjournment of the House until 2 o'clock to-day, which carried.

Commissioner are being administered by the deputy heads.

In the House.

At the opening of the House this afternoon.

Mr. Rogers presented a number of petitions from mining men with respect to the proposed changes in the mining laws.

Mr. Oliver, on a question of privilege, pointed out that he had been informed that a large amount of money had been paid out irregularly in connection with the Pt. Ellice bridge.

The Speaker ruled that this was not a question of privilege.

Mr. Oliver, therefore, asked permission to ask the Finance Minister if any moneys had been paid out to the city of Victoria for any persons in connection with the construction of Pt. Ellice bridge.

Mr. Prentice said that \$30,000 had been paid, but it had been voted by the House.

Mr. Oliver asked for the production of the voucher.

Mr. Prentice said he would gladly produce it to-morrow.

Mr. Oliver said he understood no voucher was in existence.

Mr. Prentice said that an application for payment to the city of Victoria was made about one month before it was authorized to be paid. It was done because the government had been urged to do so by the Mayor of the city. Mr. Prentice said that it was a case of great importance to have that voucher. The Chief Commissioner had refused to sign the voucher until the proper time.

Mr. Wells explained that that was the position of affairs.

Richard Hall reported for the committee inquiring into the Chimney Creek cable matter.

The report recited the main facts. This was that Col. Prior had acted as Chief Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Wells. Offers to supply the cable were received from time to time, and not being marked tenders were opened as received. A schedule was prepared for the four firms tendering. This was laid before Col. Prior, when he proposed that E. G. Prior & Co. should have the chance to tender. This was done and the tender received. It being over that the others, this was accepted. Col. Prior was one of the principal members of E. G. Prior & Co.

There was a conflict of evidence as to whether Mr. Cookson sent all the papers, including the specifications, to Col. Prior. The latter held that this was done.

It recited that Col. Prior stated that he gave no information to any of the members of the firm of which he was an employee of the figures submitted.

On motion of Capt. Tatlow the report was considered.

Mr. Oliver thought they should place themselves on record in regard to such matters as this. He pointed out the glaring features of this matter. It was brought out that the chief engineer called attention to the impropriety of the tender being received from the firm of

which his own firm was connected. They should take a stand against this.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Continuing the debate on the report of the committee inquiring into the Chimney Creek bridge contract, Smith Curtis recited the features of the case. He brought prominently forward that the Premier in the capacity of acting Chief Commissioner saw the other tenders before his firm tendered. Knowing this he wanted to know if it was not a most unwise thing for him to propose that his firm should tender. Apart from all personal wrong the Premier was censurable. It was a principle which was a dangerous one, and was capable of all kinds of abuses.

He referred to the peculiarity of the Premier having ordered the papers sent to the Premier's office in order that a subordinate of the firm, Mr. Schwenger, might get some additional information. Mr. Cookson, an employee of the department, swore that he did not send the specifications to the Premier's office. What object had that official in misrepresenting this. The Premier, however, and Mr. Schwenger swore that they prepared the specifications, and that the other papers were not shown to Mr. Schwenger. He was sorry that there was this divergence. It was most unfortunate.

He was sorry—sincerely sorry and he was sure that the Premier was much more sorry—that the tender of the Premier's firm was \$170 less than the next lowest. Had it been higher it would have removed this suspicion.

There was a phase which he could not pass over, because that great moralist, Mr. Martin, had brought attention to it. This was that it had become a principle in public life that a man could turn all the grist possible from the treasury to the firm with which he was connected.

The Premier boasted that he had only honor to get from the position, that he did not hold his position for the emolument of the office. He should see that honor was returned by honor, and that he should not besmirch the high office he filled. The Premier had not come out of this with credit. He was in this transaction buyer and seller. If the Premier wanted to be a beneficiary of the province he must give up public life. A public man should "avoid every appearance of evil."

In the speaker's own experience he had carried this principle out. He referred to his name having been connected with a location in Southeast Kootenay, though without his permission. He had his name withdrawn so that no suspicion could be put on his action.

Proceeding, he was subjected to laughter from the government side.

Mr. Curtis said the members laughed because they thought that no one but a fool or a man would not take advantage of his position as representative to make gain. They were beyond redemption, and he did not address himself to these men who had farmed the resources of the province. A man's public duty should

# THE TRIUMPHS OF PE-RU-NA INCREASE.

Thousands of Chronic Ailments of Women Cured Every Month—Disguised Internal Catarrh the Enemy of Women—Pe-ru-na the Only Internal Systemic Catarrh Remedy Yet Devised—Prominent Cases in Illustration.

**Nervous Depression.**  
Summer months are peculiarly the months of nervous diseases, especially nervous prostration and other depressed states of the nervous system. People who are not at all inclined to be nervous or suffer from weak nerves find this peculiar medicine trying. Slight heat and electrical disturbances of the atmosphere are probably the cause of this.

Invalids need to be particularly careful to fortify the nervous system by the use of Peru-na.

**Miss Helen Rolof, Kankana, Wis.**  
Several times during the past two years or more my system has been greatly in need of a tonic. My health has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and securing restful sleep. I feel that a great number of women who are using it for the troubles peculiar to their sex, and with the best results.  
—Helen Rolof.

**Miss Louise Bertsel, 1917 Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**  
I write to say that my health was excellent until about six months ago, when I began to have a collapse from overdoing my work. I was suffering from a general change of scene and climate. As this was an absolute impossibility at the time, I had to try and regain my health in another way and was induced by a friend, who gave Peru-na such a good recommendation to try Peru-na. I can not tell you the condition of my nerves when I began to use it. The least noise irritated me, and I felt that life was not worth living. But Peru-na soon changed me into a content woman, and now I do not know I have nerves.—Louise Bertsel.

A newspaper contributor was lately admitted into the extensive world of offices which constitute the headquarters of Dr. Hartman, who treats catarrh of the bladder, and of assistant doctors, stenographers and bookkeepers. Dr. Hartman stopped long enough to say a few words.

"A large number of female patients visit me every year, but the number who are entered on my books as regular patients is not very large. The percentage is very much larger. Hundreds of letters are received and answered free every day. It is not possible for me to take my catarrh remedy, Peru-na, and are cured of whom I never hear. Some of the latter class write me years after their cure."

"I never allow a name published except by the written consent of the patient. We make no charge at any

time. The medicine only is obtained by each patient at her own drug store. Those desiring to become regular patients have only to send address, duration of disease and treatment previously received, and directions for the first month's treatment will be sent at once."

Over half the women have catarrh in some form or another. And yet, probably not a tenth of the women know that their disease is catarrh. To distinguish catarrh of various organs is has been named very differently.

One woman has dyspepsia, another bronchitis, another diabetes, another liver complaint, another consumption, another female complaint. These women would be very much surprised to hear that they were suffering with chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless.

Each one of these troubles and a great many more are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining of which organs is affected. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other. Peru-na is a general catarrh remedy. It becomes so justly famous in the cure of female diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peru-na does not palliate—it cures.

"Health and Beauty" sent free by The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

**MISS HELEN ROLOF.**

**MISS JENNIE FINLEY.**

**MISS LUCY M. RILEY.**

THE TRIUMPHS OF PE-RU-NA INCREASE.

have the next place to that of his duty to his family, or even if that went beyond that and take first place.

Amidst applause Mr. Curtis resumed his seat. R. Hall did not think there had been anything wrong in this matter. It was done above board. It might have been done through a commission merchant had the Premier wished so. The province had not lost a cent by this, but on the contrary had gained.

Proceeding to give facts brought out in the evidence, Mr. McPhillips said the member should be called to order. Mr. Hall thereupon directed his attention to proving that it was an unusual thing for ministers to consent to firms with which they were connected getting government patronage. He alluded to Mr. Carter-Cotton whose ministerial crown having allowed the News-Advertiser to take government advertising.

Mr. McPhillips thought that perhaps he had no interest in the News-Advertiser, and at all events he did not award the contracts.

Mr. Hall held that members of the opposition did not need to condemn the Premier. There were members of that party who were not spotless with respect to public affairs.

Cries of "names" from the opposition. "Mr. Hall said that the minute he found the member for Rossland calling for the cancellation of the grants to the C. P. R. for these block grants suspicion was aroused that that member was perhaps interested in it. It all went to show that it was easy "to see the beam in our neighbor's eye and not see the mote in our own." (Loud laughter).

Premier Prior said that he had courted the fullest investigation. He was in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor when he took him that report. He was glad that the members had all given him credit for not being personally dishonest. He might have made a mistake, but dishonest he was not. He never by letter, word or sign gave any employee of his company any information as to the figures submitted by other firms.

If he had been wrong he would have to suffer. He thought that when he made a statement especially under oath that he would be believed by the people of the province. It was peculiar if he gave information that he should prove a figure \$170 less than the next lowest; \$20 or \$10 though was awarded the contract.

Hon. Mr. Prentice thought as yesterday that this was too trivial to consider. What was brought out, that the Premier had saved the country \$170.

C. W. Munro said that he would not have spoken for the remarks of the Minister of Finance that this was a matter too trivial for consideration. It was a serious matter to have men who would look upon such a matter as trivial to hold the reins of power. The feature of the matter was not that the firm to which the Premier was a member had been assigned the contract, but that it was after the Premier had seen the other tenders. It would be found that the \$170 gained in bringing up this particular bill was far below the direct loss to the country through it.

If it became known that tenders were not to be called in the regular order, but that quotations were to be treated as they one had been, that it would not be long before reputable firms would not tender.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite objected to speaking to the galleries. He was glad that the inquiry characteristic of these succeeding governments was to be put a stop to. He hoped that the House would take the steps to make it impossible for ministers of the government to further their own pecuniary interest.

Chief Justice said that this was not a trivial matter. It was a matter which was a dishonorable act, was nevertheless not in the public interest, and was intensely indignant. He believed they could exonerate the Premier from personal dishonesty, but it was injurious to the interests of the country. In future how were they going to meet firms which made tenders. If this action was made a precedent the public would not be in a position to get from tenders the same consideration as private individuals would receive.

H. D. Helmcken made an explanation that Mr. Waddell recommended only their firm to be asked for tenders. He did not know how Mr. McLennan came to get his tender in.

The resolution that the report be adopted carried unanimously. Mr. McPhillips wanted a statement from the Premier before they proceeded further with business. He wished to extract from the First Minister a full and detailed statement of his position. He wanted to know if the House was to proceed as it had for the past few days or were they to proceed constitutionally. The position of the First Minister was untenable. He wanted to know the exact position of affairs.

Premier Prior said that he thought that it was not wise to proceed with any further business until he was able to make any further statement. He thought it would be wise to lay this evidence before His Honor, and let him take what course he wished. He accordingly moved an adjournment until he should take that course.

The Speaker pointed out that it would be a breach of privilege to present that evidence before His Honor until after it had been laid before the House.

Capt. Tatlow, for the committee, said that this evidence would be ready in a very short time.

J. P. Garden, John Oliver, R. F. Green and C. W. Munro wanted some bills passed before the session closed. Premier Prior pressed for an adjournment.

Mr. Martin objected. He said he wished to endeavor to see if something could not be done to grant necessary supply. Mr. McPhillips objected to this attempt to reopen a matter already disposed of, namely, that of granting supply.

The Speaker thought this was an extreme view of the situation by Mr. McPhillips. Mr. Martin continuing, said that if His Honor granted the Premier dissolution then he would come down and dissolve the House, and supply could not be voted. If the Premier had not the confidence of the House neither had any other member. He preferred that the necessary estimates should be passed by the present government rather than by a government outside of the House, which would be the case were any one

else called upon to form a government. There was no advantage to be gained by this.

Mr. McPhillips held that on a motion to adjourn it was not possible for an hon. member to debate a subject already disposed of.

Mr. Martin objected to Mr. McPhillips taking exception to his statement, as the Speaker had ruled him out of order.

Mr. McPhillips said Mr. Martin held that he was the censor of the House. He could tell that gentleman that he need not pose as the leader of the Liberal party in this province. He had been defeated before, and would again.

Mr. Martin asked if he referred to his defeat in Winnipeg or rather Victoria.

Mr. McPhillips said he defeated him there by majority, while he was the leader of the government, and had all that patronage at his back. That government had not reflected to the credit of the member for Vancouver.

He held that the Premier should go at once to His Honor and tell the decision of the Lieut.-Governor. He should do that instead of following the erroneous advice of Mr. Martin.

Mr. McBride said that Mr. Martin seemed to be very much excited over votes which had been taken in the last few days. When he (McBride) took the vote on Wednesday it was in order to show to the country that the opposition party, of which he was a leader, was a composite party. That was shown very unmistakably, and it was made clear that that party was one which had a very considerable following in the House.

Other than in that way that vote was not regarded as of any importance. Mr. Martin was agitated apparently by something outside of the proceedings of the House. It was possible that it was that the party which he professed to lead in the province was not in a settled condition as to leadership. He favored going on with several of the bills upon which no contention would be forthcoming.

Premier Prior thought it was a pity that some of these bills should not be proceeded with. He thought that under the circumstances he should take this evidence to His Honor. He asked that the House waive its right to have this evidence laid before it before it was taken to His Honor.

Mr. Martin wanted them to meet tomorrow.

Mr. Curtis said he had a solution of the matter. He suggested that that resignation which the Premier had handed to Mr. Ker some time ago should be obtained from Mr. Ker and should be taken along with this evidence to the Lieut.-Governor.

Premier Prior said he always fell in with the suggestions of the member for Rossland, and would take this into his serious consideration.

Mr. McPhillips objected to this presentation of the evidence to His Honor being regarded as the sole reason for the Premier seeking the Lieut.-Governor. The House had distinctly expressed its want of confidence in this government, and the Premier should at once resign in view of the situation.

Mr. Oliver supported this view. The government had been tried, and found guilty. It had been found so guilty that two ministers were dismissed, and a third one resigned rather than remain associated with it. Serious charges had been made against the First Minister. Then they had these two ministers charged with paying out \$90,000 after it had been refused by another minister. It would be unwise to vote money to such a government as this. The member for Vancouver objected that no one could form a government in the House. He was surprised at that stand by Mr. Martin in view of the situation.

Mr. Curtis said that gentleman was called upon to form a government. That gentleman had just as strong a following today as he had then. Mr. Martin then also voted confidence in his government in opposition to the remainder of the House. He thought that he should give to any other member the same rights as were accorded himself at that time.

He saw no reason why Premier Prior should refuse to resign. A government could be formed, and it would mean only the suspension of business for two weeks while the new ministers sought re-election.

Mr. Houston wanted them to wait until the judge decided before passing judgment upon the Premier. He alluded to the attacks by members of the opposition upon J. Martin, who was now described by them as the arch scoundrel and the arch enemy of his country. Where were the saints of the present time a few years ago. They were supporting Mr. Martin as the journals of the House showed. He read a division list to prove this.

Opposition cries of "Read the motion," "Who moved the motion," and "It did not support him."

Mr. Houston continuing said that if Mr. Martin was a sinner now he was a sinner then. He referred contemptuously to the "purists" in the House.

On motion of the Premier it was decided to suspend the rules so that the evidence of the special committee might be submitted to the Lieut.-Governor after it had been examined by the committee and before coming before the House.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday.

# MINERAL WEALTH OF THE PROVINCE

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MINISTER OF MINES

### A Very Gratifying Increase is Shown in the Production Over Previous Years.

The last report of the Ministry of Mines for 1901, which was presented to the House last week, is a gratifying one. In introducing the report the provincial mineralogist, W. F. Robertson, has the following encouraging statement:

"The mining industry has, during 1901, still maintained the rapid growth which has characterized it since the inception of lode mining some ten years ago. It is all the more gratifying to be able to make this announcement again this year, inasmuch as reports to the Ministry have been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders. Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

in Canada, the remainder going to the United States. It has been a constant struggle for these mines to meet the demands made on them for fuel, and every endeavor is being made to increase the output. There have been many complaints that the local demand for fuel was being neglected to supply the export market. This is a mistake, as the mineralogist has pointed out, as the local demand for fuel was being neglected to supply the export market.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

Statistics are the best refutation of this impression, and it is with much gratification that attention is drawn to the preceding statistical tables. These show that the value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon, which has been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders.

tion to go into here—which has temporarily rendered it unprofitable to mine large deposits of galena very low in silver. Reference is here made particularly to the lead ores of East Kootenay. The Slocan district has not been so seriously affected by the low price obtainable for lead ores, as the ores of this section carry much higher silver values, which has enabled them to be mined and marketed at a profit. As a matter of fact, the Slocan has this year just held its own as regards tonnage of ore mined and values produced.

Each year seems to present some particular features of interest, and this year it is the greatly increased copper production of the province. The copper production for the year has been 27,637,746 lbs. of 'fine copper,' valued at \$4,446,963, an increase of 17,006,006 lbs., and \$2,831,674 over that of the previous year, or about 175 per cent. increase in value. It may be noted that the recent 'break' in the copper market did not occur until the last month of the year, and as, in estimating the values as above, the average price for the year is employed, the value of the production has not been seriously affected.

This copper has been derived as follows: Boundary district, 14,511,787 lbs.; Trail (Rossland) district, 8,333,446 lbs.; Coast district, 3,155,872 lbs.; Nelson district, 1,599,440 lbs.; other districts, 43,192 lbs.; total, 27,637,746.

The great increase has been due to the working of the exceedingly large and notoriously low grade copper ores of the 'Boundary,' which has been rendered possible by the material reduction made in the actual costs of smelting, which are authorizedly stated as having been reduced as low as \$1.35 to \$1.50 per ton of ore. This low possible cost, in the first smelting, now proven, has a wide effect on the future of the district and province, as it brings within the limit of profitable ore many known deposits of great extent which it has been previously regarded as impossible to profitably treat.

It has to be recorded that, as yet, very little iron ore, such as has been mined in the province. There have been a few experimental shipments made and a considerable amount of development work carried on, but from the very nature of things iron ore to be handled at all necessitates an iron blast-furnace to treat it, which is, as yet, not an accomplished fact in British Columbia, and will not be until a sufficient development has been done to fully establish both the quantity and quality of ore supply to justify its erection. The statistics show that 5,746 tons of ore were shipped, which, as before stated, were used for experimental purposes, or as a flux in smelting other ores.

There has been a small quantity of platinum produced this year, about \$457 worth, from the Similkameen district. This small output is occasioned by the fact that comparatively little placer gold mining has been going on in this district of late, and as the platinum is recovered with the placer gold, little has been produced. This metal has been again mined in the neighborhood of Dease lake on the Thompson river in the placer workings, but no record has been obtainable of any quantity having been saved.

No reliable returns are available as to the production of the various building materials, including lime, brick, fire clay, building stone, cement and tile pipes, and the amount credited to these materials in the statistics has been estimated on the basis of the quantity of lime and brick are produced locally in almost every district for home consumption, while on the coast an excellent lime, which has considerable sale abroad, is made from a marble. On the coast, too, a cement of very good quality is made, and supplies much of the local market. On Kootenay lake a coarsely crystalline marble quarry is being worked for building purposes. There are, on the coast, several first-class granite and sandstone quarries opened and doing a local trade. These quarries are so admirably situated as regards water transportation that there is a fair prospect of their becoming an important export industry. Fire-brick, drain pipes and tile are manufactured on Vancouver Island for home consumption.

On the coast certain deposits of black sand have been worked to a profit, but have not made the output expected. "Dredging for gold, although it continues to receive much attention and large amounts have been invested in the carrying out of the work, very few returns in the form of gold are reported. The gold exists in the beds of many of the rivers in considerable quantities, but has been conclusively proved many times, but has not yet been saved.

Placer mining is, of necessity, dependent on the weather, and is as variable in this province as that commodity, but in lode gold mining, as the mines developed, there has been a very regular output as the output of a manufacturing business, and it is lode mining that the province is indebted for its ever-increasing gold production. In 1901 the lode gold production of the province produced \$4,848,903 in value of gold, an increase over the previous year of \$895,222, or 26 per cent. When it is remembered that this increase follows an increase in 1900 of 21 per cent., a fair idea may be formed of the development and growth of the industry. This great increase is due first and chiefly to the development of the Boundary district, and secondly to the work of the Rossland and Nelson districts, which has also had its effect. Approximately this gold has been derived from: smelting of copper-lead ores, 83,747,385 lbs. combined, amalgamated and concentrated, \$278,805; total, \$4,348,903. It may be said that no absolutely 'free milling' gold property is working in the province; they all carry sufficient values in sulphides to necessitate the saving of such.

The total amount of silver produced in 1901 was 5,151,333 ounces, valued at \$2,888,745. This is an increase over the previous year of \$75,945 in value. The silver production of British Columbia this past year has been affected in two ways and requires some explanation. Silver, as before stated, is produced from copper ores carrying silver, with a small percentage of 'dry' silver ores. In 1900, approximately 90 per cent. of the silver produced was derived from silver-lead ores, and a consequent diminution of the silver production, which has, however, been more than offset by the greatly increased tonnage of the copper-ores. As near as can be ascertained, the copper-ores of this year produced 304 per cent. of the silver output. The production from 'dry' ores, although proportionately small, has greatly increased, but it would be difficult to state just how much of this increase is due to the increase in the percentage of silver in the ores, and how much is due to the increase in the quantity of silver-bearing ores.

The production of lead was this year 118,900 tons, valued at \$2,736,736. This shows a decrease in value of \$688,154, or about 25 per cent., as compared with the production of 1900, but in fairness the comparison must not stop here; it must be remembered that in 1900 there was a phenomenal increase over 1899 of 86 per cent., and over 1898 of 128 per cent., and is still 25 per cent. higher than the highest production of any year prior to 1900. The cause of the decrease in value is, of course, due to the fact that the price of lead has fallen since itself, but to the credit of the market for lead ores—too large a ques-

# GAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL



For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining

We Manufacture Rails, Shoes and Dies CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND MACHIN, Can. Agent, Yates St., Victoria, B. C. Sold by Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., W. S. Fraser & Co., Nicholles & Renouf.

## Something to Please

You will find in our stock of Wines and Liquors that which will please you. The rare quality of all the goods we sell, the care to provide you with the very best, is what insures your satisfaction. The absolute purity of these goods recommends them for medicinal or social purposes. CATAWBA WINE 50c. bottle CALIFORNIA CLARET 50c. bottle FRENCH CLARET 50c. bottle LABATT'S ALE, pints 50c. bottle LABATT'S ALE, quarts \$1.25 dozen \$2.00 dozen

Dixie H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

## OBJECTS OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION

TO PROTECT, PRESERVE AND INCREASE SPORT Worthily Motivated by the Local Sportsmen—Investigating Obstructions in Shawignigan Stream. (From Saturday's Daily).

A committee of the Vancouver Island Game and Fish Protection Association is at Shawignigan today investigating the obstructions in the stream and the practicability of having them removed. They will likely report at a meeting of the association to be held next week. A special invitation is extended to all sportsmen to join this association, and all those desirous of doing so can contribute their subscriptions to Gus Hartnagel, P. O. MacGregor, T. E. Fox, or at the Tourist Association rooms.

Following are the objects of the association: a. To effect a combination of the resident sportsmen; the general resident body and the authorities sit to work together in protecting, preserving and increasing sport and the means and opportunity of enjoying it. b. To advocate and promote the principle of game and fish protection and preservation, and to agitate and work for legislation to effectuate this object. c. To encourage game fish culture and the increase of game fish in local waters by assisting in the construction of fish ladders and other contrivances, and the clearing of obstructions from streams to permit of fish ascending to their spawning grounds. d. To advocate the protection of game and game fish, the prevention of excessive killing of game, the prevention of over-hunting, and the unprofitable taking of immature fish and to assist in enforcing the laws against killing of game or game fish out of season, and the killing of game or game fish by illegal methods. e. To promote public meetings for the discussion of topics of general interest to members. f. To assist in attracting the attention of sportsmen of other countries to the opportunities of sport in the locality and to assist visiting sportsmen. g. To grant membership badges and to impose as a condition of membership the observance of sportsmanlike conduct. h. To promote competitions and award prizes for descriptive narrative and information of literary merit of actual and truthful sporting incidents and observations. i. To procure advantageous transportation arrangements for sportsmen. j. To collect data and statistics relating to the objects of the association.

## CRISIS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 29.—The crisis in British Columbia is the subject of discussion in parliamentary circles today. It is not thought possible that Premier Prior will be granted dissolution, as he was a member of the government which brought about the existing state of affairs, and as Premier was equally, if not more so, responsible with Messrs. Eberts and Wells.

## WELL EARNED POPULARITY

J. J. BURNS SAYS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS SAVED HIS LIFE. Could Scarcely Sit, Sleep or Walk When He Started to Use Them—His Trouble Gone For Good. Darnley, P. E. I., May 29.—(Special).—The popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in Prince Edward Island has been earned by cures complete and permanent. John J. Burns, Lot 18, Darnley, is one who can bear witness for my condition and an example of the work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing. "For over eight years," says Mr. Burns, "I suffered from what the doctors pronounced Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys. In the year 1898 I got so bad that I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did a wonderful work for me. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life and though years have elapsed since my cure I have had no trouble since I used them." I belong to the I. O. F. and my member can vouch for my condition and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure any form of Kidney Disease, once and for all. The eyes of the birds that fly by night are generally about double the size of those of day birds.

MEMBERSHIP. Persons subscribing to the funds of the association annually not less than one dollar shall be termed members. Honorary

STEEL

For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining

and Dies WORKS.

St., Victoria, B. C.

er & Co., Nicholles &

Please

as that which will sell, the care to your satisfaction.

50c. bottle 25c. bottle 30c. bottle \$1.25 dozen \$2.00 dozen

Cash Grocers

GENERAL ACT.

NOTICE

Fractional Mineral Victoria Mining Division District, located on...

that I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

WANTED

enjoy the abundance of the codfish and salmon fresh at wholesale prices.

city can make good money selling our well-known and reliable stock.

be nominated by any member of the board of management.

shall be entitled to the membership.

shall be payable on the first of each year.

Meetings.

at least one general meeting of March in each year.

meetings may be convened by the committee of management.

shall be advertised at least five days before any general meeting.

of procedure in force in any assembly shall govern the meetings.

REVISED. Boston—'I understand New million odd inhabitants.' (Melbourne)—'Odds! You mean 10'?

10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's little troubles arising from the system. The Pills are little, easy to take, results, no pain.

ARRIED. BLING—At Rosland, on May 27th, Miss Julia Darling.

ED. Head, on May 26th, Mrs. Rev. Van Sickle, Emili Miss Julia Darling.

ISLAND'S OUTPUT BY FERRY STEAMER

FOUR HUNDRED CARS SHIPPED PER MONTH

Rapid Growth in Business Consequent on All-Rail Connections—News of Waterfront.

Four hundred loaded cars a month shipped from Vancouver Island to various points on the Mainland might seem to many Victorians as a most extravagant estimate of the volume of business now being done by the two car ferries...

The New Slope, Cumberland No. 7, is situated about five miles northwest from the town of Cumberland, right on the bank of the Courtney river.

The fire department has had a very busy month, although fortunately the losses were out of proportion to the number of alarms.

Large Number of Fire Alarms, But the Losses Small—In Police Circles—Customs Returns.

The fire department has had a very busy month, although fortunately the losses were out of proportion to the number of alarms.

In addition it might be mentioned that a new mill has been established at Ladysmith, which will start to ship next week.

That I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

that I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

WANTED

enjoy the abundance of the codfish and salmon fresh at wholesale prices.

city can make good money selling our well-known and reliable stock.

be nominated by any member of the board of management.

shall be entitled to the membership.

shall be payable on the first of each year.

Meetings.

at least one general meeting of March in each year.

meetings may be convened by the committee of management.

shall be advertised at least five days before any general meeting.

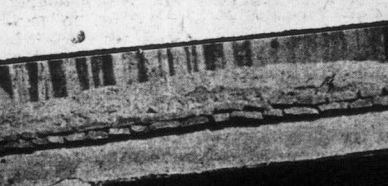
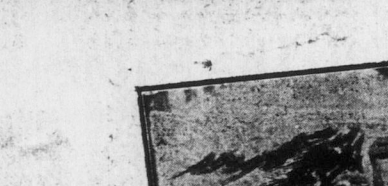
of procedure in force in any assembly shall govern the meetings.

REVISED. Boston—'I understand New million odd inhabitants.' (Melbourne)—'Odds! You mean 10'?

10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's little troubles arising from the system. The Pills are little, easy to take, results, no pain.

ARRIED. BLING—At Rosland, on May 27th, Miss Julia Darling.

ED. Head, on May 26th, Mrs. Rev. Van Sickle, Emili Miss Julia Darling.



NO. 7 TUNNEL, CUMBERLAND MINES.

STATISTICS FOR MONTH OF MAY

Large Number of Fire Alarms, But the Losses Small—In Police Circles—Customs Returns.

The fire department has had a very busy month, although fortunately the losses were out of proportion to the number of alarms.

In addition it might be mentioned that a new mill has been established at Ladysmith, which will start to ship next week.

That I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

that I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

WANTED

enjoy the abundance of the codfish and salmon fresh at wholesale prices.

city can make good money selling our well-known and reliable stock.

be nominated by any member of the board of management.

shall be entitled to the membership.

shall be payable on the first of each year.

Meetings.

at least one general meeting of March in each year.

meetings may be convened by the committee of management.

shall be advertised at least five days before any general meeting.

of procedure in force in any assembly shall govern the meetings.

REVISED. Boston—'I understand New million odd inhabitants.' (Melbourne)—'Odds! You mean 10'?

10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's little troubles arising from the system. The Pills are little, easy to take, results, no pain.

ARRIED. BLING—At Rosland, on May 27th, Miss Julia Darling.

ED. Head, on May 26th, Mrs. Rev. Van Sickle, Emili Miss Julia Darling.

IMPROVEMENTS TO JAIL

Plans Have Been Prepared and Work Will Be Commenced Shortly.

Plans for additions and improvements to the police station on Cornorant street have been prepared in the city engineer's office.

The second floor there will be one large cell to be used for unfortunate requiring medical attention.

The accompanying cut represents the Burrard sanitarium, the newly-founded and thoroughly equipped institution in Vancouver.

There are three kitchens, one above the other, connected by a dumb waiter. The laundry is equipped with patent dry kilns and wash tubs specially enameled.

SEALERS HOME

Six From City of San Diego Arrived on Bosowitz Saturday Afternoon.

Tanned from a three-day exposure at sea which they experienced after losing their schooner off Queen Charlotte Islands.

Major Leckie Leads an Armed Force to Open Mines in Somaliland.

A letter has been received by W. F. Robertson, provincial minister, from Major R. G. Leckie, who is engaged in a mining venture in East Africa.

The major was interested in an option of 3,700 square miles of mining country in Somaliland.

Major Leckie is well known in this province. He was identified with several mining companies in the Kootenays before leaving with the Strathcona Horse for South Africa.

Major Leckie is well known in this province. He was identified with several mining companies in the Kootenays before leaving with the Strathcona Horse for South Africa.

Major Leckie is well known in this province. He was identified with several mining companies in the Kootenays before leaving with the Strathcona Horse for South Africa.

Major Leckie is well known in this province. He was identified with several mining companies in the Kootenays before leaving with the Strathcona Horse for South Africa.

Major Leckie is well known in this province. He was identified with several mining companies in the Kootenays before leaving with the Strathcona Horse for South Africa.

Major Leckie is well known in this province. He was identified with several mining companies in the Kootenays before leaving with the Strathcona Horse for South Africa.

Major Leckie is well known in this province. He was identified with several mining companies in the Kootenays before leaving with the Strathcona Horse for South Africa.

STATISTICS FOR MONTH OF MAY

Large Number of Fire Alarms, But the Losses Small—In Police Circles—Customs Returns.

The fire department has had a very busy month, although fortunately the losses were out of proportion to the number of alarms.

In addition it might be mentioned that a new mill has been established at Ladysmith, which will start to ship next week.

That I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

that I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

WANTED

enjoy the abundance of the codfish and salmon fresh at wholesale prices.

city can make good money selling our well-known and reliable stock.

be nominated by any member of the board of management.

shall be entitled to the membership.

shall be payable on the first of each year.

Meetings.

at least one general meeting of March in each year.

meetings may be convened by the committee of management.

shall be advertised at least five days before any general meeting.

of procedure in force in any assembly shall govern the meetings.

REVISED. Boston—'I understand New million odd inhabitants.' (Melbourne)—'Odds! You mean 10'?

10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's little troubles arising from the system. The Pills are little, easy to take, results, no pain.

ARRIED. BLING—At Rosland, on May 27th, Miss Julia Darling.

ED. Head, on May 26th, Mrs. Rev. Van Sickle, Emili Miss Julia Darling.

STATISTICS FOR MONTH OF MAY

Large Number of Fire Alarms, But the Losses Small—In Police Circles—Customs Returns.

The fire department has had a very busy month, although fortunately the losses were out of proportion to the number of alarms.

In addition it might be mentioned that a new mill has been established at Ladysmith, which will start to ship next week.

That I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

that I, George R. Elliott, Free Miner's Certificate, intend, sixty days from...

WANTED

enjoy the abundance of the codfish and salmon fresh at wholesale prices.

city can make good money selling our well-known and reliable stock.

be nominated by any member of the board of management.

shall be entitled to the membership.

shall be payable on the first of each year.

Meetings.

at least one general meeting of March in each year.

meetings may be convened by the committee of management.

shall be advertised at least five days before any general meeting.

of procedure in force in any assembly shall govern the meetings.

REVISED. Boston—'I understand New million odd inhabitants.' (Melbourne)—'Odds! You mean 10'?

10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's little troubles arising from the system. The Pills are little, easy to take, results, no pain.

ARRIED. BLING—At Rosland, on May 27th, Miss Julia Darling.

ED. Head, on May 26th, Mrs. Rev. Van Sickle, Emili Miss Julia Darling.

MAYOR McCANDLESS OFFERED SERVICES

In Regard to Carpenters' Strike—Accepted by One Side and Declined by the Other.

A few days ago Mayor McCandless offered his services towards bringing about a settlement of the carpenters' strike.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

WANTED

enjoy the abundance of the codfish and salmon fresh at wholesale prices.

city can make good money selling our well-known and reliable stock.

be nominated by any member of the board of management.

shall be entitled to the membership.

shall be payable on the first of each year.

Meetings.

at least one general meeting of March in each year.

meetings may be convened by the committee of management.

shall be advertised at least five days before any general meeting.

of procedure in force in any assembly shall govern the meetings.

REVISED. Boston—'I understand New million odd inhabitants.' (Melbourne)—'Odds! You mean 10'?

10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's little troubles arising from the system. The Pills are little, easy to take, results, no pain.

ARRIED. BLING—At Rosland, on May 27th, Miss Julia Darling.

ED. Head, on May 26th, Mrs. Rev. Van Sickle, Emili Miss Julia Darling.

ON LOOK-OUT FOR A CHINESE LEPER

SANITARY OFFICER WILSON IS WATCHING

The Quarterly Visit of City Officials to Darcy Island—The Unfortunates There Located.

Is there another leper in Chinatown? Sanitary Officer Wilson believes that there is one in hiding, and he has been on the still hunt for some time.

To-day there are but two on the island, and it does not seem possible how they can long hold out against the ravages of their loathsome malady.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of carpenters held this afternoon I was instructed to forward you a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

WANTED

enjoy the abundance of the codfish and salmon fresh at wholesale prices.

city can make good money selling our well-known and reliable stock.

be nominated by any member of the board of management.

shall be entitled to the membership.

shall be payable on the first of each year.

Meetings.

at least one general meeting of March in each year.

meetings may be convened by the committee of management.

shall be advertised at least five days before any general meeting.

of procedure in force in any assembly shall govern the meetings.

REVISED. Boston—'I understand New million odd inhabitants.' (Melbourne)—'Odds! You mean 10'?

10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's little troubles arising from the system. The Pills are little, easy to take, results, no pain.

ARRIED. BLING—At Rosland, on May 27th, Miss Julia Darling.

ED. Head, on May 26th, Mrs. Rev. Van Sickle, Emili Miss Julia Darling.

ON LOOK-OUT FOR A CHINESE LEPER

SANITARY OFFICER WILSON IS WATCHING

The Quarterly Visit of City Officials to Darcy Island—The Unfortunates There Located.

Is there another leper in Chinatown? Sanitary Officer Wilson believes that there is one in hiding, and he has been on the still hunt for some time.

To-day there are but two on the island, and it does not seem possible how they can long hold out against the ravages of their loathsome malady.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of carpenters held this afternoon I was instructed to forward you a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

Resolved: That we accept the proffered services of the Mayor with thanks.

WANTED

enjoy the abundance of the codfish and salmon fresh at wholesale prices.

city can make good money selling our well-known and reliable stock.

be nominated by any member of the board of management.

shall be entitled to the membership.

shall be payable on the first of each year.

Meetings.

at least one general meeting of March in each year.

meetings may be convened by the committee of management.

shall be advertised at least five days before any general meeting.

of procedure in force in any assembly shall govern the meetings.

REVISED. Boston—'I understand New million odd inhabitants.' (Melbourne)—'Odds! You mean 10'?

10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's little troubles arising from the system. The Pills are little, easy to take, results, no pain.

ARRIED. BLING—At Rosland, on May 27th, Miss Julia Darling.

ED. Head, on May 26th, Mrs. Rev. Van Sickle, Emili Miss Julia Darling.

**IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
**OPINIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF PROVINCE**

**Some of Information on Which Report of Chamber of Commerce Committee Is Based.**

In the compilation of a comprehensive report of the transportation facilities and rates from all parts of British Columbia and the Northwest to a committee of the chamber of commerce necessary for the transportation committee to send circulars to all distributing points of any importance asking for information. In almost every case replies were received and the question asked answered. On this information was based the report on transportation which was submitted to the chamber two weeks ago.

As can be seen by some of the answers which are appended, in almost every case there is either a complaint against excessive freight rates or poor service. The farmers of the lower Mainland district think that the Coast-Kootenay railway would be of great value in competition with the C. P. R. and to lowering the rates and giving the people of that section a quicker service to the coast. Merchants of Calgary say that Victoria cannot hope to compete with Winnipeg in not only the coast but in the freight rates to the coast are so much in excess of those East. Residents of the West Coast complain of the poor steamer service, and so on. However, the report is now under consideration by the chamber of commerce, and some concerted action that will be beneficial not only to Victoria, but to the province as a whole, is anticipated.

In the following answers are given only to three questions asked by the circular. These are: (a) State chief exports from your locality. (b) Have you any suggestions for an improved service between your point and Victoria? (c) Have you any additional information?

Raymond, Alberta.—(a) Wheat, oats, barley, beef, mutton and wool. (b) We would spend much more money with you and ship you goods if you had a better freight schedule. (c) Your current freight rate is about 50 cents higher than that from here to Winnipeg, and just 20 cents lower than from here to Hamilton or Toronto.

Silverton, B. C.—(a) Ores. (b) No. (c) Yes, we have a great many high grade silver prospects lying idle for lack of capital to work them. If you can help to interest capital in this direction you will be benefiting the province. (d) Greenwood, B. C.—(a) Gold, silver and copper ores. (b) Yes, a direct line of railway from Midway to the coast would divert a lot of business which now goes to Spokane in your direction.

Alberni, B. C.—(a) Iron, copper, gold and farm produce. (b) The charges of the C. P. N. Company are so high that it hardly pays people to ship out produce and lumber. (c) If there was a direct line between here and Victoria, or some opposition, people here could ship out an amount of produce, lumber, etc., at a profit.

Port Essington.—(a) Canned salmon and lumber. (b) An Island railway would probably be a great inducement for traders to Victoria if steamers ran in connection. (c) C. P. N. Skagway steamers which pass about five miles from the mouth of Skeena could drop letter mail to be brought in by a carrier appointed by the government.

Pender Island.—(a) Lumber, fruit, cattle, sheep, wool, etc. (b) Yes, if we had a better service and quicker runs more business could be done in six months than is now done in a year.

Shirley, Outer Point.—(a) Farm produce. (c) A railway is the only salvation of the country. Trade is at a standstill. Mining men have spent large sums to develop the mines, but freight being so high it kills many small companies, and the properties have to be more than rich to yield a profit after the expenses are paid. Experts have said we are sitting on a coal bed and also on a coal oil lake.

Trail, B. C.—(a) Lead, bullion, copper matte, refined lead, white lead, etc. (b) The completion of the V. V. & E. C. way, which, with a cusuper haul, would bring cheaper rates and better-detailed relations. (c) The proximity of Spokane says trade and diverts it into American channels.

Sandwich, Comox District.—(a) Farm produce. (b) The E. & N. railway should give Victoria the preference as against Vancouver. Freight and passenger rates are as high now as 15 years ago, while business has quadrupled.

Hornby Island, B. C.—(a) Stock and farm produce. (b) A fast seaworthy steamer to ply between Salmon river and Victoria, calling at all way ports, The return trip should be made once a week.

Cheam, B. C.—(a) Farm produce. (b) Coast-Kootenay railway and ferry to Victoria. (c) I think if we had a more stable provincial government it would be better for both Chilliwack and Victoria.

Okanagan Falls, B. C.—(a) Gold, silver, copper and asbestos. (b) Redisturbance in freight, free lands to settlers, better government, no more land subsidies would be beneficial.

Gibson's Landing.—(a) Farm produce, stock and lumber. (b) I do not think that a direct steamer service to Victoria would pay.

Sooke, Melpark, B. C.—(a) Farm produce, including fruit and stock. (b) Our trade relation with Victoria could be greatly improved by running a steamer of 20 or 25 tons tonnage, stated days, twice a month, with small subsidy from the government.

Elzer, B. C.—(a) Farm produce (exports about 1,000 tons oats and about 1,200 tons of). (b) The present Great Northern railway is going to be of great benefit to this locality, and if rates are reasonable we will be able to trade with Victoria.

Aldergrove, B. C.—(a) Live stock and farm produce. (b) When we get the rail-road built, now being surveyed, it will

make a big difference and put us in a nice position.

Surrey Centre.—(a) Farm produce. (b) It is suggested that a Victoria firm start a store at Cloverdale and buy anything farmers have to sell.

Valdez Island.—(a) General farm produce. (b) A bi-weekly boat to carry mail and serve this community and logging camps, and the regular calling of C. F. N. steamer at this port both ways, so that people could depend on them, would be of great advantage.

Clayton, B. C.—(a) Seal skins, dry fur and mineral. (b) Yes. A boat with berths, not swivel boats, in opposition to the P. N. Co. (this will cover everything).

Countee, B. C.—(a) Live stock chiefly and almost only. (b) An all rail route via Hope Mountain or via Princeton, and thence to Hope and the coast by the left bank of the Fraser would give us a competitive line to the C. P. R. and a quicker service. (c) All inducement to develop mineral resources or to raise more farm produce than can be used in the vicinity is stifled by freight rates.

Vesuvius Bay, S.S.I.—(a) Farm produce. (b) —. (c) The great trouble with us is that we generally have to sell our produce to the middlemen, who as a rule get more profit than just, making it costly to the consumer, whereas we get a very small price when it is considered what the consumer has to pay.

Beaver Point, B. C.—(a) Farm produce and fruit, etc. (b) Lower freight rates, say \$1.50 per ton for both boats. (c) There should be more regularity in the service. Very often no freight boat calls for days. (The above includes Beaver Point and Fulford harbor wharves).

**EASY VICTORY.**

**Gans Defeated Fitzgerald in Fight at San Francisco.**

San Francisco, May 30.—The Gans-Fitzgerald fight at the Mechanics pavilion last night was an easy victory for the Baltimore man. It ended suddenly in the 10th round, when the negro put in a terrific blow in the jaw, dazing Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was ready and willing to mix it up at every stage of the game, and really did some good work against the Baltimore man, but the negro far out-classed him in cleverness and landed upon him almost at will.

**Hope For Consumptives**

**HOW THE RAVAGES OF THIS SCOURGE MAY BE STAYED.**

Statistics Prove That More Deaths Occur From Consumption Than From All Other Contagious Diseases Combined—How Best to Combat the Disease.

The ravages of consumption throughout Canada is something appalling. In the province of Ontario, where statistics of deaths from all diseases are carefully kept, it is shown that 2,286 of the deaths occurring during the year 1901 were due to consumption, or about 40 per cent, more than the number of deaths occurring from all other contagious diseases combined. These figures are startling and show the urgent necessity for taking every available means for combatting a disease that yearly claims so many victims. The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctors have given up hope. Taken in its early stages, consumption is curable. Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs and at the earliest symptom of lung trouble steps should be taken to arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the best measure of safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop they build up, strengthen and invigorate the patient to a point where disease disappears. In proof of this take the case of Hedge St. George, of the V. V. & E. C. way, who says: "About a year ago I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me, and I became very weak. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. The doctor ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. I then decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using several bottles my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

These pills are also certain cures for the after effects of the grippe and pneumonia, which frequently develops into consumption. Through their blood-purifying, strengthening qualities they also cure anæmia, heart troubles, kidney and liver ailments and the functional weaknesses that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. There are many imitations of this medicine on the market. Beware and protect yourself by seeing that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**CANCELLATION OF THE PULP RESERVE**

**NOTICE APPEARS IN LAST WEEK'S GAZETTE**

**Government Concluded That the Island Power Company Were Getting Too Much—Lands in Question.**

A modest looking notice appears in Thursday's Gazette, the dimensions of which however, represent the extent of its importance. It was expected to appear in last week's Official Gazette, and the announcement in the current issue therefore does not come in the form of a surprise. Here it is:

Notice is hereby given that the reservation of sundry areas of land to enable the Island Power Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th May, 1903, is cancelled.

**W. S. GORE,**  
**Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.**  
Lands and Works Department,  
Victoria, B. C., 28th May, 1903.

It was just two weeks ago when the announcement appeared in the Gazette that certain areas daily defined were reserved from sale or other disposition except by pre-emption for two years to enable the Island Power Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 9th of May.

It was soon discovered that the land defined amounted to something like 700 sections, about a howl went up from various quarters. "The government were bombarded with protests, Messrs. Garden and Tatlow being particularly active, and the lands and works department investigating and found that the area was about 600 square miles more than it was intended to reserve. The ministers explained that they were under a misapprehension as to the extent of the reserve, and would cancel it. This was the case. The lands in regard to which a "misapprehension" existed are as follows:

**Area No. 1.**—All the lands lying between Ninkish River and Robson Belt, extending in a southwesterly direction a distance of three miles, more or less, from the salt water.

**Area No. 2.**—All of Cracroft Island, excepting those portions already reserved as timber lands.

**Area No. 3.**—All the land situated at Port Neville lying west of the 120th meridian, between Sunderland Channel and Port Neville.

**Area No. 4.**—That portion of Thurlow Island extending six miles eastward from the westerly end.

**Area No. 5.**—Commencing at a point three miles west of Chatham Point; thence westerly along the westerly shore of Johnstone Strait two miles and a half; thence south three miles; thence east two miles and a half; thence north a distance of beginning.

**Area No. 6.**—Beginning at Beaver Inlet and extending northerly along the westerly shore of Loughborough Inlet a distance of three miles; thence in a northerly direction a distance of three miles; thence southerly three miles; thence easterly three miles to point of commencement.

**Area No. 7.**—All the lands situated on McBride's Bay, at the head of Loughborough Inlet, and being three miles wide and extending north a distance of three miles.

**Area No. 8.**—All the lands lying at the head of Phillips Arm and being two miles wide and extending in a northerly direction a distance of four miles.

**Area No. 9.**—All the lands lying west of timber limit No. 110 and north of the fiftieth parallel, beginning at upper Campbell Lake and extending in a westerly direction along the said parallel a distance of six miles; thence in a northerly direction a distance of six miles; thence in a southerly direction six miles to the place of beginning.

**Area No. 10.**—All the lands lying at the head waters of Campbell River and around Buttle's Lake and outside of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway land grant, beginning at the Upper Campbell River and extending along the E. & N. railway land grant a distance of thirty miles; thence in a southerly direction a distance of eighteen miles; thence in a westerly direction three miles; thence in a northerly direction a distance of eighteen miles to point of commencement.

**IN WAIT FOR EMBREZZLER.**

The Errand of Deputy Marshal Stringer, of Seattle, to this City—His Man on Tartar.

When the steamer Tartar arrived at the ocean dock on Friday from the Orient Deputy Marshal Stringer, of Seattle, was on the lookout for one of her passengers. This great steamer until recently employed in a bank at Manila, who, it is charged, embezzled a large sum of money and skipped out. The amount and name of the fugitive could not be learned, but news of his arrest may be expected in the course of a few days.

Deputy Marshal Stringer received instructions from Washington to proceed to this city for the purpose of watching for the man who had been arrested in Hongkong, where he was known to have boarded the Tartar. He was believed to have run away from Seattle to San Francisco, but it is now understood that his ticket will carry him direct to New York. At any rate he proceeded to Vancouver on the Tartar. The deputy marshal is also a passenger on the line to the Territory, City. He will doubtless terminate the man across the continent, and as soon as he puts foot on American soil will nab him. The fugitive is said to be about 25 years of age, about six feet in height, of fine appearance and pleasant address.

**TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.**

Schedule of Subjects and the Time Allotted to Them—Special Attention to Reading.

As has already been announced the annual teachers' examinations will be held on July 4th. The schedule of subjects and the time allotted to them is as follows:

July 4th, Saturday—British History, 9 to 11; English Grammar, 1 to 3.

July 6th, Monday—Arithmetic, 9 to 11:30; Trigonometry, 9 to 12; Composition, 1 to 3; Composition and Rhetoric, 1 to 3.

July 7th, Tuesday—Algebra, 9 to 12; Canadian History, 1 to 3.

July 8th, Wednesday—Geometry, 9 to 12; Geography, 1 to 3; Roman History, 3 to 4; Greek History, 3 to 4.

July 9th, Thursday—English Literature, 9 to 12; English Literature (Sr. Academic), 9 to 12:30; Bookkeeping, 1 to 2:30; Greek or French or German, 1 to 4; Greek or French or German (Sr. Academic), 1:30 to 4:30.

July 10th, Friday—Latin, 9 to 12; Physiology, 1 to 3; Botany, 1 to 3; Chemistry, 1 to 3.

July 11th, Saturday—Physical Science, 9 to 11; Reading, 1 to 4.

The examiners will give special attention to reading. Candidates will not be required to pass a formal examination in spelling, but lack of proficiency in this subject will affect the percentage awarded in each subject of examination.

**BORING FOR COAL**

Has Been Commenced by the Comox Coal Company—A Big Outlook.

"Boring for coal has been commenced by the Comox Coal Company in the neighborhood of Comox and Courtenay," says the Vancouver Ledger. "The services of the Diamond Drill Co., of Seattle, have been secured for the work. The opinion of many is that under the arrangements now made for the paper manufacturing industry, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 9th of May."

A short time ago an agent of the company paid a visit to the city to look over the ground and make arrangements, obtain title to lands that were required to carry out their objects, and superintend the commencement of operations. The lands of the company lie along the shore of

**Old Maids and Young Mothers.**

The funny paragrapher frequently finds a mark for his jest in the old maid, who lavishes her affection upon cat and parrot. But the jest is unbecomingly true. The affectionate nature of woman must find some outlet, and possibly dumb animals are sometimes more appreciative of affection than that very voluble animal—man. If marriage always brought happiness, one might pity the lonely woman who never knew the touch of baby fingers. But how often marriage brings misery, and the young mother listens to the wail of her baby almost indifferent to its cry because of her weakness and pain. How many a weak and miserable mother, with hardly strength to care for her family, envies

the existence of motherhood due to the existence of weakening womanly disease, which undermines the health. When these diseases are cured, motherhood is robbed of its terrors and its pain. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases which make women sick and weak. It establishes regularity, drives unhealthy discharges, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Hundreds of Thousands of Women who were weak and sick bear testimony to the fact that they have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Why should it not cure you if you are sick?

"I can never thank you too much for what your wonderful 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me," writes Mrs. Joseph H. J. Hasson, of 1,322 So. Carlisle street, Philadelphia, Pa. "I was suffering from what our family physician called uterine trouble. Had bearing down pains and neuralgia. A friend of mine recommended to me Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, but, on account of my husband as well as myself being opposed to the medicine, we did not get your pills until as a last resort we concluded to try a bottle. The first bottle gave me the greatest relief and I used five bottles. Have had no bad feelings since. When my baby was born he weighed ten and a half pounds, and no one would believe I was the mother of the child. He is nearly two years of age and strong and healthy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription made my child's birth medicine. When Dr. Pierce's medicine on hand ever since. I cannot recommend it too highly for suffering women."



the robust health of her maiden neighbor, and asks herself if the cost of marriage and motherhood is not too great a price to pay, even at the best of love. What is the reason that so many women suffer as a result of maternity? In general, because they do not realize the need of preparation for maternity, and meet the crisis with depleted strength.

**How to Avoid Suffering.**

There are a great many women who have found that the sufferings commonly experienced as a result of maternity are practically unnecessary. They have found out how to be strong and well in the months of waiting, and how to make the baby's advent practically painless.

"If mothers who dread the baby's coming would take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they would find it a great help and benefit," writes Mrs. L. E. Henderson, (President Milwaukee Women's Literary Club), of 923 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. "After the birth of my first child I did not regain my health, so began to take your medicine and in two weeks I felt stronger and able to do about, so kept taking it for two months and found at the end of that time I had completely regained my usual health. I also found that it was of benefit to take a few months prior to baby's advent; in fact, it is of great benefit in all forms of female weakness."

There is no preparative for maternity which can equal Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in its prompt and permanent results. It prevents or cures the nausea which affects so many mothers. It soothes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. It gives great muscular strength and elasticity and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

It is doubtless true that each of the

Comox harbor, several miles in extent, and including the villages of Comox and Courtenay. This territory is composed of lands that were crown granted long ago, and therefore the coal output from it will be exempt from paying royalty.

"It is also reported that a large American manufacturing concern is interested in the venture, which assures a ready preference market for their output. All experienced in coal mining who have inspected the place are convinced that large coal areas lie below the surface of the stretch of country surrounding Comox harbor, and it is with promising assurances of success that the company has commenced operations."

**THE BODY FOUND.**

Mystery of Indian Charlie Phillips's Disappearance Solved at Last.

The body of Charlie Phillips, the Indian who has been missing from the Indian reserve for ten days, was found on Friday in the water just at the end of Turner street, Rock Bay. The body was first seen by a little child about ten o'clock, and the police were immediately notified. Chief Langley and Constable Northcott went to the scene and the body was at once conveyed to the morgue. When found it was standing upright with just the top of the head above the water. The feet were firmly held in the mud.

As far as known, the last time Charlie was seen alive was on the night of Monday the 15th, when, in company with another Indian, he was out on an convivial time. It was about 10:30 o'clock when Charlie started back to the reserve, but, finding the bridge open, proceeded around by the Rock Bay way. It is evident that he got mired in his bearings at the end of Turner street, and waded off the landing into the water.

He was a West Coast Indian and about twenty years of age. He was in the city awaiting the opening of the canneries. An inquest will be held.

**SHOT DEAD.**

Johannesburg, Transvaal, May 30.—Captain Sir Edward Henry Hulse, who was press censor during the latter part of the South African war, was found shot dead in the bedroom of his residence here this morning.

**The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.**  
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)  
**Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.**  
We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large show-rooms. Footwear Specialty. Order promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

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

**Masterful Commercial Power**

Such an exertion each day in this store in behalf of its patrons, does not come by chance. It is the result of concentrated action, based upon the splendid principles that high quality and absolute truth should count first in dealing with the people.

**MANITOBA CREAMERY BUTTER, 1 lb. blocks** ..... 25c.  
**HONEY, in glass, each** ..... 15c.  
**STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM, in glass** ..... 25c.  
**PURE NATIVE PORT, per bottle** ..... 25c.

**The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.**  
Phone 28. 39-41 Johnson Street.

**J. Piercy & Co.,**  
**Wholesale Dry Goods,**  
**Manufacturers of Clothing, Top Hats and Underwear.**  
**VICTORIA, B. C.**

**Tyee Copper Co.**  
**SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH**

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

**CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.**

**Spruce Bark Moth Proof Bags**

35c., 50c., 65c., 70c., 90c., \$1.00 each.

**Protect Your Furs**

And the clothing against moths and dust.

**CYRUS H. BOWES,**  
CHEMIST,  
98 Government St., Near Yates St.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situated at the head of Seymour Inlet; commencing at a stake planted about one mile from the mouth of Wewatite River on the east side, thence north one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence east forty (40) chains, thence south one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence west forty (40) chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1903.  
F. A. HOVELAQUE,  
W. E. NORRIS.

Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: Bogan Creek, Gordon River.

Take notice that H. E. Newton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 272,438, intend 89 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Intent for the purpose of obtaining a lease of the above land.

And further take notice that action under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Intent.

H. E. NEWTON,  
Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 25th day of April, A. D., 1903.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situated on the end of Prescott Island, British Columbia: (a) Commencing at a post marked F. R. S. E. corner, thence forty chains north, thence forty chains west, thence forty chains south, thence forty chains east to place of commencement, and containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

A. D., 1903.

AGENTS wanting first-class permanent position, which will bring them a good yearly income, should write us. We are the largest growers of nursery stock in Canada. Stoe & Wellington, Toronto.