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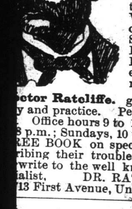

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Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated ly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, the whole story of the defendant Freeman lterally untrue, and he regretted to say had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY MAY 3 1897. VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 40.

GREEKS VICTORIOUS.

Turkish Troops Driven Back at Volostino and With Enormous Loss.

It Is Rumored, However, That the Hellenic Forces Are Retreating in Epirus.

VOLO, Thessaly, April 30.—A squadron of Greek warships has arrived here. There are 16,000 Greeks encamped at Velestino and 30,000 Greeks occupy positions at Pharsalos.

ATHENS, April 30.—It is announced that the Turks have been completely repulsed at Velastino. General Smolenski has asked the Crown Prince to congratulate the troops.

On the whole the new ministry is well received by the newspapers. The Udatiy observes that the cabinet has a formidable task, and hopes it will do its duty "without heeding the inconsiderate clamors of the street." The Acropolis expresses the opinion that King George ought to invoke the mediation of Europe in person. The more advanced newspapers term the ministry the "Royal defence cabinet." There is no news to-day from Arta, but it is rumored that the Greek forces, which have been operating in Epirus against the Turks, are retreating.

At a cabinet council held to-day it was decided that the minister of war, Col. Tosamados, and the minister of interior, M. Theotokis, should proceed to Pharsalos, in order to ascertain the state of the Greek forces there.

ATHENS, Midnight.—A telegram just received here says that a great battle has just been fought at Velastino between a Turkish force of 8,000 and General Smolenski's brigade. The dispatch states that the Turks were repulsed with enormous losses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—The Vali of Salonica telegraphs that a band of Greeks has been routed by the Turkish troops near Pravishte. Ten of the Greeks were captured.

PARIS, April 30.—The Temps urges the new Greek cabinet to lose no time in recalling Colonel Vassos from Crete, and so give Europe what she has been demanding so long in vain. This, the Temps adds, is the best way to prepare for the intervention of Europe and not give Turkey time to form dangerous ideas as to the rearrangement of the frontiers. The Temps also demands an immediate armistice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—In response to notes from the French, Russian and British ambassadors, the Turkish government have announced that the expulsion of Greek subjects from Turkish territory is postponed to a period of eight days from May 3. Meanwhile the French consulate is issuing certificates of protection, and by this act is causing general comment in official circles, as the Porte has not as yet recognized France as the protector of Greek Catholics in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—The Turkish government issued the following announcement to-day: "Edhem Pasha telegraphs that the first division occupied Trikkala on Wednesday. Two hundred convicts were released and armed on the previous day, and 20,000 rifles were distributed among the inhabitants by the Greeks, who also permitted the pillage of arms and ammunition. The Turkish commander ordered arms to be restored under severe penalties."

INFORMATION ABOUT GREECE.

It has a population of 2,187,208.

It is called "Hellas" by its people.

The mean temperature of Greece is 64 degrees Fahrenheit.

No part of Greece is forty miles from the sea or ten miles from the hills.

About one-half of the population are agriculturiste and shepherds.

It has an area of 24,977 square miles.

It is the only country in the world whose armies are provided with the Gras guns and paper-covered cartridges.

The Greek flag is a white cross on blue ground—the Bavarian colors and the Greek cross.

Greece is more thickly populated than any other country in Europe, with the exception of Sweden and Prussia.

It has few rivers and many hills. None of the former are navigable, and many of the latter are fortified.

Its present boundary limits were determined by an arrangement among Great Britain, France, Russia and Turkey, concluded at Constantinople on July 21, 1832.

Only about 70,000 of the inhabitants speak any other language than Greek, and only about 20,000 profess any religion other than the orthodox.

The chief characteristics of the average Greek are his inquisitiveness, fondness for excitement, love of discussion, desire for knowledge, an aptitude for learning and aggressive patriotism.

The climate has two striking peculiarities—the heat in summer and the cold in winter are far more intense than those of any other country in the world lying in the same latitude. Gell once remarked that in travelling through the Morea in March he found "summer in Messenia, spring in Laconia and winter in Arcadia, withous having moved beyond a radius of fifty miles."—New York Mail and Express.

KIRKPATRICK HOME.

TORONTO, April 30—(Special)—Lieut-Governor Kirkpatrick, who has been seriously ill in England, arrived from New York this morning in Sir Wm. Van Horne's private car "Saskatchewan."

A discolored, faded or gray beard does not appear tidy, but may be made so by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, which colors an even brown or black.

THE POOR WILL SHARE.

LONDON, April 30.—The Princess of Wales has written the Lord Mayor of London pointing out that in the schemes to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee in June, the poorest of the poor, the tenants of the London slums, have been overlooked. She says: "Might I plead that they also might share in the fetes of that blessed day, and so remember to the end of their lives that great and good Queen, whose reign, by the blessings of God has been prolonged for 60 years. Let us therefore provide these unfortunate ones, these beggars and outcasts with a dinner or some substantial meal during the week of jubilee commemoration. I have the pleasure to heading a subscription list for that purpose with £100.

ROSSLAND EXCITED.

Alien Amendment in the Mineral Bill Causes a Panicky Feeling There.

Mass Meetings Will Be Held To-day to Protest Against It Becoming Law.

ROSSLAND, April 30.—(Special)—It was only to-day that the people in Rossland began to realize what the alien amendment meant. It was supposed that its object was simply to prevent aliens from acquiring mineral claims by location. The fact that it is proposed to issue miners licenses only to British subjects or those declaring their intention is not generally known yet. Already there is a most panicky feeling prevailing among all classes. Americans are very uneasy but feel they can do nothing in the matter. There is consternation among the English and Canadians. They realize that such an amendment would shut off the stream of immigration with Kootenay from the south, the source of nearly all Kootenay's prosperity, drive thousands of people out of the country and close down for some time at least every mine in the district. Both real estate and mining properties would become at once unsalable as all the better class of Americans would begin to dispose of their holdings and leave the country. The whole incident has dazed the public here; they cannot be brought to believe there is any real danger of the amendment being adopted. Its mere suggestion has done an immensity of harm, as hundreds of Americans were contemplating taking out their papers who would never do so under duress. Mass meetings of British subjects to protest against the adoption of the alien amendment will be held tomorrow.

THE "NATION'S" IGNORANCE.

DUBLIN, April 30.—The historic newspaper the Nation, which has been revived, will to-morrow publish a warning address to the clergy and people of Ireland against what it characterizes as a nefarious scheme in Canada to induce Irish immigrants to settle in Manitoba. Two immigration commissioners, it says, have been sent to reside permanently in Dublin and Belfast. Both of these are Catholics, because being of that faith they will be more likely to facilitate the plan. The Nation declares that Manitoba is a kind of Siberia, and moreover says that the Protestant majority in the province tyrannize over the Catholics, who are deprived of schools and have only a few churches."

CRISIS IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 30.—A crisis is reported to have arisen between the administrator Sir Alex. Lacoste and the Flynn government. Chief Justice Lacoste, it is said, has declined to sign the order guaranteeing $3,000,000 on the Canada Atlantic and Lake Superior railway, on the ground that the government is about to appeal to the people, and has no right to commit the province to transact such a proposition. Sir Alexander is said to have consulted Sir Oliver Mowat, minister of justice, before taking this stand. Leading Conservatives are urging Chapleau to come back to his post in hopes he, as the lieutenant-governor proper, may take other action. Much excitement prevails in political circles.

MEXICAN BRIGANDS.

AMECA, Mexico, May 1.—The band of brigands who murdered and robber Edward Gallaghan and J. E. Kleinn here a few days ago have committed another daring robbery. A mule train, loaded with valuable merchandise, was on its way here from Guadelajara, when the band of outlaws made an attack on it. The muleteers small guard was securely bound and the bandits drove the mules into the mountains with the merchandise. The authorities are greatly aroused over these robberies and murders, and a large force of troops is scouring the country for the bandits. They will all be shot as soon as captured.

NEW CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

TORONTO, April 30.—(Special)—Customs decisions were received here to-day to the following effect: That no bituminous coal, slack or dust may be entered at 20 per cent. where there is a mixture of larger coal of more than 5 per cent.; no duty is to be collected on bags in which free corn is imported.

TARIFF DEBATE ENDS.

But Some Latitude Will Be Allowed in Discussing It in Committee.

Belgium Informed That She Is Not Entitled to the Preference Clause.

OTTAWA, April 30.—(Special)—The tariff debate ended to-night, but it is understood that there will be a little in committee. Replying to Mr. Monk, Mr. Patterson said he had notified the Belgian consul he is not satisfied that the customs tariff of Belgium is such as to entitle the country to the benefits of reciprocal tariff. The controller was advised that the treaty related to a condition of affairs which did not arise under the tariff resolutions now before the house.

Colonel Prior called attention to the smallpox outbreak on the Empress of China, and urged the strict enforcement of quarantine regulations.

Mr. Fisher said every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Senator Macdonald's bill to make May 24 a perpetual holiday unanimously passed its second reading in the Senate to-day.

To use up the present stock of Snider ammunition the militia department will issue it free to regimental and other rifle associations, sixty rounds for each man.

The Conservative caucus to-day decided to submit an amendment to the tariff in committee. Exception was taken that the dispatch in the London Times on the tariff did not fairly represent the views of the Conservative party.

ALAS! HELLAS!

Already She is Considered to Be Almost at the Last Gasp.

The Army Utterly Demoralized and Incapable of Withstanding Edhem Pasha.

LONDON, May 1.—The events of the past week have served further to alleviate sympathy for the Greeks. The story from Larissa of the fearful stampede to and from that city after the fighting at Tyrnavos, is the sensation of the day, and the fact that the Greek officers were equally affected by the panic is regarded as proof that the Greeks are utterly demoralized and incapable to withstand the steady advance of the Turks. The reports of the fighting at Vestavino come from the Greek side and are not thought to be as important as they are represented to be. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, is evidently preparing an extensive plan to attack Pharsalos, and the appearance of the Turkish cavalry in the direction of Domokes, about ten miles south of Pharsalos, indicates that it is the intention of Edhem Pasha to turn the Greek flank. It is suspected that the fighting at Vestavino was intended by the Turkish General to divert attention and occupy General Semolenski, the Greek commander in chief there, while overwhelming forces are thrown on Pharsalos. It is stated to-day that the German ambassador at Constantinople, Baron Saurma von Jeltach, on Wednesday last, was the bearer of a message to the Sultan, expressing Emperor William's appreciation of the manner in which Edhem Pasha has conducted the war against Greece. Gen. Gerumbkoff, the German officer who reorganized the Turkish artillery, has, however, in consequence of orders from General Von Hahnke, the chief of the Emperor's military cabinet, received instructions to return to Constantinople from Elassona, to which place General Grumbkoff was sent to inspect and report upon the Turkish artillery and ammunition.

The active part General Crumbkoff has taken in the campaign, especially in the occupation of Larissa, is much commented upon since he and a number of other German officers in the Ottoman service are still on the active list of the German army. At the present moment interest centres in Athens, rather than on the frontier. The position of the Greek royal family is evidently most critical. The change of ministry is an eloquent sign of the weakness of King George, especially his accepting M. Ralli as premier, for the Greek leader when summoned to confer with His Majesty, addressed him in an offensively blunt manner. The King replied with dignity, but he was forced to swallow his pride. It is the general impression that M. Ralli is aiming at something higher than the premiership, but his acceptance of that office is held to have placed him in an invidious position. A great victory might make him a popular idol, but a defeat, which is more probable, would cover him with odium, and he would be overturned as a false prophet.

The Greeks will await a decisive encounter at Pharsalos, and they are then expected to appeal to the powers.

The conditions of peace which Greece will have to accept are stated to be most probably as follows: The Greeks will be allowed to retain their present frontiers provided the island of Crete is immediately evacuated. Turkey will be permitted to impose a war indemnity upon Greece. The Turks will doubtless raise some difficulty when they are called upon to return to a purely status quo, but the pressure of the powers will induce Turkey to consent.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Plan for Giving Great Britain Advantage Over Other Nations in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Foster Gives His Reasons for Believing It Illegal and Impracticable.

Following are the remarks of Hon. Mr. Fielding, the present finance minister, and Hon. Mr. Foster, ex-finance minister, on the tariff concessions to Great Britain.

Sir Charles Tupper asked the following question: Would my hon. friend allow me to ask him a question, as the subject is a very important one. In granting the advantages which he has stated he proposes to grant to goods imported from the United Kingdom, how does he propose to get over the Belgian and German treaties, which actually prohibit Canada discriminating in favor of Great Britain against either Belgium or Germany, or any of the countries that have most favored nation treatment?

The Minister of Finance—I am obliged to the hon. gentleman. That is a subject which I had next on my notes, and I was about to speak upon it. This question of the favored nation clause under Imperial treaties has been more than once before this house. There are very many of these treaties, but I think, as respects the majority of them, no question need arise. It will, I believe, be admitted that in most cases the terms of these treaties will not interfere with our liberty of action. Any question that may arise must come as respects the Belgian treaty of 1862, or the treaty with the German zollverein of 1865. Both of these treaties do seem to provide that it shall not be the privilege of any colony to admit the products of Great Britain into their markets without extending similar privileges to all countries having the favored nation clause. How far we ought to acknowledge that as a principle that would be properly applied to a self-governing colony like Canada might well be a question for consideration. But, sir, I am not disposed to raise that question to-day. I wish to draw attention to the fact that there is an important distinction between the policy which seems to be forbidden by the Belgian and German treaties and the policy which I have the honor to submit to the house now. By the Belgian and German treaties any colony would be forbidden to make a preferential arrangement with Great Britain without offering the same arrangement to the most favored nations. We did not offer anything to Great Britain by our resolutions that is offered to Great Britain alone. We recognize the fact that Great Britain, by her liberal policy, is in a position to avail herself of this offer immediately, but we make our offer not to Great Britain only, but to every nation which is prepared to accept it. We make it to every country which is willing to establish fair and reasonable trade relations with Canada. Now I am not going to undertake to pass any judgment upon this very important question of the most favored nations clauses of these Imperial treaties. It is an international question, and it is well that we should reserve our final judgment upon it. We recognize that it is a question that we shall ultimately have to consult with Her Majesty's government, and I need not say that any view that may be taken by Her Majesty's government will be considered by the government of Canada with the respect that is due to any representation that might be made upon any subject, but above all on a question of an international character. I say that it does not seem fair and reasonable that we should be obliged, while we were offering certain terms, not to Great Britain only, but to all countries which will place themselves in the same position, it does not seem to be fair and reasonable that we should be obliged to extend the privileges of this schedule, which we call a reciprocal tariff, to nations which are not willing to do anything in return. I admit there may be difficulties in the way. It may be possible that the view we take of this matter is not the correct view, but we say it is only fair and reasonable in the interests of Canada, in the interests of fair trade between ourselves and Great Britain, that we should to-day take the position that the favored nations clause does not apply, and that this resolution which I put upon the table of the house will only extend to such countries as are prepared to give admission to our products under fair terms.

Sir Charles Tupper—I would draw Mr. Fielding's attention to the fact that the treaty is not made between Canada and other countries. The treaty is made between Great Britain, Belgium and Germany, and applies to all countries that have most favored nation treatment with England, and the express wording of one of those treaties at all events is that England will not permit any higher rate of duty to be charged upon the articles coming from those countries than is charged upon articles coming from Great Britain herself. If I am correct in my reading of the treaty the proposal of the hon. gentleman is entirely delusive and will have no effect whatever.

The Minister of Finance—I have to thank my hon. friend for the information that Canada has not made these treaties. I thought, of course, that we all understood that Canada does not make treaties directly, but only does so through Her Majesty's government, and, therefore, there is not very much information in what my hon. friend has said on that point. What I understand, subject to the ultimate judgment of men who know more than I do—I do not speak as an oracle—with regard to the Belgian and German treaties, is that Great Britain will not allow any colony to offer concessions to Great Britain without at the same time offering them to those countries.

Sir Charles Tupper—Nothing of the kind.

The Minister of Finance—Well, my hon. friend is willing to settle that question in that airy way which is so delightful.

Sir Charles Tupper—The treaty speaks for itself in express terms.

The Minister of Finance—Possibly it does, and even if it does, the world moves, and possibly the step we are taking to-night may have the effect, and that may be one of the advantages of it, of drawing the attention of Her Majesty's government and of the English public to the position of those treaties and opening up the question. Meanwhile, sir, recognizing the difficulties, recognizing the possibility that our judgment may be mistaken, recognizing the obligations we may owe as a part of the Empire, we intend for the present to take the view that inasmuch as we offer these conditions to other nations, if they do not see fit to accept them, the responsibility rests upon them and not upon Canada.—Toronto Globe.

MR. FOSTER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Foster said—I ask the Prime Minister to-night if he will tell this house before we are called upon to vote whether he considers that if this resolution passes and becomes law he is bound to give the same treatment to Belgium and Germany and other countries that have with Great Britain the most favored nation treaty clauses. It is of the utmost importance to the action of this house to know it. It is of the utmost moment that the country shall have a clear idea upon this subject. The Finance Minister last night did not give that clear idea. Is the Prime Minister willing to give it to-night before we are asked to come to a vote upon this? In all honesty he should do it. We should have the conditions fairly before us.

Mr. Laurier—If you want my answer how, I say decidedly that it does not apply either to Belgium or to Germany.

Mr. Foster—Then we are glad that we have now an authoritative statement. Article 15 of the Belgium treaty provides that articles the produce and manufacture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin, terminable one year after notice, but by article 25 the high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the treaty by common consent any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience. In the German Zollverein treaty, article 7 runs: "The stipulations of the preceding articles, 1 to 4, shall also be applied to the colonies and foreign possessions of her Britannic Majesty. In these colonies and possessions the produce of the states of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country of the kind, nor shall the exportations from those colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportations to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." In the British House of Commons, on July 30, 1894, Sir Edward Grey said, in reply to Sir Albert Rollit: "The general effect of these stipulations in regard to import duties is understood to be as follows: (1) They do not permit differential treatment by the United Kingdom in favor of British colonies; (2) they do not permit differential treatment by British colonies in favor of the United Kingdom; (3) they do not prevent differential treatment by British colonies in favor of each other." Mr. Foster continued: My hon. friend, if he wishes to inquire further into this, can read Lord Ripon's dispatch, which deals with this question exhaustively. I then put the case as to whether he is right in his assumption, or whether I am right that these two treaties carry with them the same rates to Germany and Belgium as are given to Great Britain, and that being an Imperial treaty it is a treaty that must be carried out. I think that takes in the countries that have most favored nation treaties, of which Canada forms a part, with Great Britain, and there are some eight or ten of those. But it goes wider than that. There is an act upon the statute book here called the French Treaty Act, and one of the articles of that act reads this way: "Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third power, especially in tariff matters, should be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria and the French colonies." And the Commercial Treaties Act, passed in 1895, declares that: "These advantages, granted by that treaty of 1894 to France, should extend to foreign powers with most favored nation treaties with Great Britain, including Canada and also Great Britain herself and British colonies." My contention is therefore that when Mr. Laurier makes his assertion that what he proposes to do is to make a treaty; no, not a treaty, but to give preferential treatment to Great Britain without its carrying the duty to make that same to Belgium and the Germany, France and the allied countries, so far as the most favored nation treaties are concerned, that my hon. friend's position in wrong; that what he must do is to be prepared to say that in this jubilee year he will signalize it by refusing, as an integral part of the empire, to be bound by an Imperial treaty.

These Imperial treaties are strong and binding; they were made by Britannia, the mother power, for herself and her colonies, and so long as they remain, there is not a loyal man who will refuse to be bound by them. My hon. friend has either got to repudiate these Imperial treaties or he has got to act in accordance with them. Which will he do? Repudiate them? With the light and jaunty air of the minister of finance, who said: Well, the world still moves, you know. I carry this no further, except simply to state this, that my hon. friend either has hung a pretence upon the pole of impossibility, and with it is carrying out the prolongation of that policy, which he has put before this country successfully for a number of years, of holding up promises to the eye which are not realized in performance. He is either doing that or he is prepared to repudiate in this jubilee year Great Britain and her Imperial power as a treaty-maker. I do not count loyalty on that score. It may be that this Dominion of Canada, if it could make preferential terms with Great Britain, and with her alone, would be willing to do it to an extent which might even press hard upon the industries of Canada itself. But whilst, from the warm blood of loyalty that courses in her veins, she would make that sacrifice for Britain, it is another thing when we are asked to place our industries at the competition and mercy of a horde of nations, some of them the largest manufacturing nations of the world, getting no benefits from them at all compared with the benefits which Great Britain gives us. Before Mr. Laurier launches on legislation of this impossible kind, he should have raised the principle, and settled the principle as to whether we can do that or not. Then this legislation would follow. Did I hear the Finance Minister say last night that when the offices here opened this morning British goods would come in at ⅛ per cent. reduction on the main tariff from British Columbia to Cape Breton? Has this been done?

Mr. Laurier—It has.

Mr. Foster—Then the hon. gentleman has done a thing which he has not the slightest power in the world to do.

Mr. Laurier (sarcastically)—Hear, hear.

Mr. Foster—When was it put to the vote? When did it pass? I say it has not passed. There is no authority to act under that resolution until it becomes law. It is indifferent from the agreement for convenience we have made with respect to items of the tariff for the purpose of protecting the revenue. This is the making of a preferential arrangement with Great Britain, and it demands the assent of this house before it can be put in operation.

But suppose he has the power and the resolution were passed, has Mr. Laurier issued the order to the customs house officers? If so, by what right has he done so? Has the Governor-General-in-Council, on the report of the Controller of Customs, submitted to council, set his sign manual to an order authorizing the issuing of a proclamation for this to be done? If he has not, the government have no power on earth to do it. Who is to decide? It is to be on the report of the Controller of Customs, submitted to the Governor-General-in-Council, endorsed and put in legal form, and not in a hole and corner notice given by the Controller of Customs, but by proclamation.

Mr. Davies—Not at all. This is the same as any other tariff resolution.

Mr. Foster—If I concede the point that under the agreement respecting changes in duties it may have the force of law, I press the second point, namely, that there is only one mode by which effect can be given to this proposed change, and that mode by Order-in-Council on the report of the collector of customs. I ask the Prime Minister if that has been done? In what respect to this matter has there been a report made by the controller of customs to the Governor-General-in-Council, and if it has been acted upon?

Mr. Laurier—The tariff has been applied as it always has been applied in these matters. The tariff comes into force now, and the hon. gentleman knows it as well as I do. I am surprised at hearing him speak in that way. This course has been taken time and again. The tariff resolutions are brought here, and they are put in force by executive action at once.

Mr. Foster—The hon. gentleman does not meet my second point at all. There is the rule laid down, action must be taken on the report made by the controller of customs, and assented to by the Governor-General in council. I ask if this has been done.

Mr. Laurier—I say the tariff was brought down and applied as all tariffs are. The hon. gentleman has done it himself, time and again.

Mr. Foster—The hon. gentleman knows he has not done it. He has confessed it, and, at all events, he has not denied it. If he has given orders through one of his officers for the custom house officers of this country to-day to let in British goods at one-eighth per cent. less than the regular tariff, he has made an order which he has no authority to give.—Mail and Empire.

WINNIPEG, April 30.—(Special)—James Fisher, M. P. P., has been notified that the government expedition to Hudson's Bay will sail about May 20th, and he is now making preparations for the trip. Mr. Fisher is to accompany the expedition as representative of the Manitoba government.

WINNIPEG, April 30.—(Special)—Sergeant Major Williams, Sergeant A. S. Brown and Sergeant Snider have been selected from A troop, Manitoba dragoons, Portage la Prairie, to represent the troop in the Jubilee regiment.

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New Trails Wanted—The Dalton Route Available for Horses—More Police Needed.

The report of Inspector Constantine, of the Northwest mounted police, is dated at Fort Constantine, Yukon river, November 29, 1896. It contains many matters of great interest, and a summary of its contents is herewith presented:

The ice broke up in the Yukon on May 17, last year, and the first small boat to go down the river reached the Fort with the last of the ice run, on May 23. On September 2 the river was full of running ice, and navigation was practically closed. This gave a little over fourteen weeks of navigation, which is less than the average season. The question of fuel for the post is described as one of great difficulty, that every year will be harder to solve. "I may say that there is no dry wood along the Yukon that can be obtained by hand for at least 75 miles from here," says the inspector. There is, however no scarcity of dry wood, but it is from one to three miles from the river. A large seam of very good soft coal, situated about ten miles from the post, was to have been opened during the winter by the N. A. T. & T. Co. There are about 200,000 tons of the coal in sight at the mine, and the inspector says "there is no doubt that this mine will prove the chief source of fuel for this country in the future."

THE MINES.

"The running of the boundary line last winter determined the fact that gold-bearing creeks which hitherto were supposed to be in American territory are wholly, or in part, in Canada. The two principal ones being Miller and Glacier. Notice was sent the miners that these, as well as certain other creeks specified in the notice, were in Canada and subject to her jurisdiction and laws. This was cheerfully accepted and mining regulations adhered to and all the necessary government fees paid. A few miners denied Canada's jurisdiction and right to collect fees, on the ground that there was no joint survey and a possibility of error in the work. However, I went up to Miller and Glacier creeks and all dues were paid without any trouble, except that of a hard trip, but as all trips in this country are of that nature, it was part of the bargain. On Glacier creek, a number of the miners undertook to run matters in accordance with their ideas of justice and set themselves up as the law of the land. The trouble ended, however, by the Canadian law being carried out. A special report of this case has been already made. As far as I can learn the amount of gold taken out this season is about $300,000 or 17,647 ounces, chiefly from Miller and Glacier creeks. This is a slight increase on last year. The average cost of refining and coining dust is $5 per $1,000 at the United States government mints at San Francisco and Helena. In August of this year a rich discovery of coarse gold was made by one George Carmack on Bonanza creek, a tributary to the Klondike or Trondec river which flows into the Yukon river about fifty miles from here, entering from the southeast. His prospect showed $3 to the pan. As usual such a prospect created a stampede for the new diggings. Men left their old claims, and with a blanket, axe and a few hardtack prospected on the new creek, staked, and registered their claims, which in all cases gave better prospects than any other heretofore. Many old miners state that this creek is fully as rich as any found in California in the early days. New creeks are being found daily, all prospecting well. Three hundred and thirty-eight claims have been registered to date, and there still remain about one hundred and fifty to be entered.

"The country between Hunker creek and McQuesten river which empties into the Stewart river, is full of small creeks and gulches which on being prospected have all given good results. It is probable that the gold belt will in time be found to extend from the Klondike to the Cassiar and that the whole of this to the Divide will prove to be rich in gold. Without doubt before long rich quartz will be found, but not worked until some means of transporting the necessary heavy machinery is provided and supplies can be got in at reasonable cost. The gold-bearing creeks in Canadian territory on the west side of the Yukon are as follows: Gold, Miller and Glacier creeks, all but one mile of the Bedrock, Moose and the first fork of Moose creek, one mile of the three heads of Smith creek, and of the several heads of Canyon creek, about one mile of the Poker and Davis branches of Walker creek, one and a half miles of Walker creek. On the east side of the Yukon are the following creeks: Bonanza, Boulder, Adams, Eldorado, Victoria, Carmack, Bear, Last Chance, Hunker, Gold Bottom and Baker creeks. These creeks are all of a fair size with a good supply of water for mining purposes and easy of access. Bonanza is a large creek and it is possible there may be too much water to be easily worked in the spring. A gold commissioner is urgently needed and should reside on the principal creek of the district. One man cannot do all the work there is to be done now, such as visiting the different creeks, settling disputes and keeping the office work up."

Speaking of transportation, Inspector Constantine says that steamers are much needed. He thinks the best sort of boat would be a screw propeller, 50 feet long and 10-12 feet beam. The current averages five miles an hour. Canoes have been tried in the river, but do not appear to be much liked. The common river boat built on the ground is said to give better satisfaction.

The need of the establishment of civil courts is dwelt upon, and for the increase of the police force to at least 75 men. He says he has spent $9,000 on trails, and has $12,000 on hand, received from mining fees, and asks permission to use it in opening trails.

The inspector recommends the erection of a new post at the mouth of the Klondyke river, which enters the Yukon from the east, about 53 miles south-east of Forty-Mile. Here will be probably the largest camp in the country. Nearly 350 claims had been registered up to the date of the report, and as each claim requires five men, this means nearly 2,000 people, besides the usual retinue of "camp followers." He also recommends a post at Pelly, 240 miles up the Yukon above Fort Constantine, and the opening of the Dalton trail to tide water. He says horses can be taken in over this route, and that it is only nine days' travel with horses, light, to the coast at Chilkat.

ROUTES.

"The route via St. Michael's is long, uncertain and fraught with many dangers by sea and river. In occasional seasons only can vessels go into Norton sound before July 1. St. Michael's has no safe harbor, only an open roadstead, and when a gale of wind comes up vessels have to put to sea or to the shelter of an island called Egg island. Last season eighteen or twenty days were lost by the river boats on account of bad weather and ice. In consequence only two river steamers made one through trip each. The river service at present extends only to this point, leaving the upper and richer part of the country entirely without supplies.

"In justice to the country a route should be opened up from the south, either by Teslin lake and the Hootalinka river or by a route known as Dalton's trail, which was traveled by a man of that name last season. Forty head of beef cattle were driven in over this trail from the coast to Pelly last summer. They arrived in good condition. The drovers report that they had only to kill four head on the way in, these were the heaviest animals, and had become footsore. Good bunch-grass was found along the trail for a distance of over 150 miles. The height of the pass is said to be 2,800 or 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The rise is very gradual, the country generally is rolling, with some tablelands, with good fishing along the route and plenty of large game. Horses can be brought as far as Pelly without difficulty and from there can be floated down the river on rafts or scows. The time with horses from Chilcat to Pelly is nine days light and twelve to fourteen with packs. Dalton has travelled along this trail for some time, but has said little about it on account of the large number of valuable furs that he was able to procure. Had the season not been so advanced when Dalton left here (September 10) on his return to the coast by this trail, I would have sent some one with him, so that a report could have been made as to its practicability as a route for our own purposes. The revenue derived from this part of the country justifies a route being opened up from the south, either by a wagon road or a railroad."

BETTER BE A SHOEMAKER.

The chief ambition of the writer's boyhood was to grow up and become the captain of a pirate ship; the most rakish and dangerous that ever swept the Spanish Main. Under compulsion of a merciless fate, I found myself willing to be a blacksmith, but under no circumstances a tailor or a shoemaker. On searching my mind for my latent objections to the latter two forms of industry, considered as fields for my own exertions, I seemed to fix on one fault common to both; they were stuffy, monotonous, and liable to give one a backache.

Alas for me! Later observation showed me that there was no public demand for any more pirates, and that my early deductions were right as to the calling of the tailor and shoemaker. Two things more mark the members of these useful trades—namely, all authors agree that they are, as a class, among the most thoughtful and intellectual of men, and apt to suffer from dyspepsia.

Whether the case of Mr. Charles Ingamells (who is a boot and shoemaker) bears out these theories or not, we can tell better after we have read what he has to say about himself.

"Up to November, 1892," he writes, "I was always strong and healthy. At that time I began to feel that something was wrong with me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and was heavy, languid, and tired, although I had been doing no more work than usual. My appetite was poor, and such food as I obliged myself to eat went against me. Immediately after eating I had a sense of dullness, torpor, and weight at the stomach, as if the process of digestion had been arrested, and the meal lay sluggish and unavailing within me. I had also that tormenting feeling I have often read of in the cases of others; I mean the sense of '*gnawing*,' as though a living animal were actually nibbling at the coats of the stomach. This I understood to be due to the inflammation of the parts, and the fermentation of the food, giving rise to acids which bite almost like teeth.

"I was much troubled with belching up—the result of this—a sour fluid which at times half choked me. I got no proper rest night or day, and was more thoroughly fagged and worn out of a morning than when I went to bed. As I sat at my work I suffered great pain, which, of course made what I had to do doubly difficult and exhausting.

"As time went on (nothing I had thus far used affording me any relief) I grew so weak and depressed that I had no mind or ambition for anything. In this way, with various ups and downs, I continued for two years, and with every prospect, so far as I could forecast, of remaining so for the rest of my days. 'When things are at their worst they are sure to mend,' says the proverb. I don't believe that altogether, but it came true in my case.

"In July, 1894, Mr. Pidd, the draper and grocer (and a good neighbor as well), told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. It cures indigestion and dyspepsia, he said, which at bottom was no doubt my trouble. After having used only one bottle I felt wonderfully benefitted. I could hardly understand it. My appetite came back, and my food gave me no pain. I felt lighter and brighter than I had done for nearly two years, and I gained strength. When I had taken four bottles I was as well as ever I was in my life. I am heartily thankful that I came to know of this great remedy, and am willing that you should publish this hasty statement of my case. I think my illness (chronic dyspepsia) was brought on by my sitting over my work. (Signed) Chas. Ingamells, New Leake, Boston, Lincs, May 16th, 1895."

Mr. Ingamells is right in part, if not wholly. Long continued sedentary occupations usually impair the action of the stomach, especially if much thinking or worry goes with the enforced lack of exercise. The only cure is Mother Seigel's Syrup, assisted by cheerfulness and hope. We trust our friend may make many a pair of excellent shoes before he takes a stitch otherwise than in comfort.

CONDUCTORS AS PASSENGERS.

TORONTO, April 29.—(Special)—A special car, with twenty-eight railroad conductors from various parts of the Ontario division of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, left this morning for Los Angeles, California, to attend the annual meeting of the conductors of that city. The trip out will be made over the C.P.R., and the return through the United States.

[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, April 30.]

SEALERS' GRIEVANCES.

A Return Presented to the Assembly Shows That the Government Is Alive to Them.

They Urge On the Dominion the Inadvisability of Agreeing to Further Restrictive Regulations.

Hon. Col. Baker has presented a return to the legislature relative to the grievances of the sealers. It consists of a certified copy of a report of a committee of the executive council, approved by the Lieut.-Governor on February 3, 1897. It runs: "On a memo. from the Attorney-General, dated January 18, 1897, referring to the uncertain conditions of the sealing industry, so far as relates to British Columbia, which are the result of restrictions imposed under the award of the Paris Commission of Arbitration; and calling attention to the danger which exists of further and more stringent regulations being adopted:

"The committee of council observe that such action as appears probable as the outcome of an agreement between the Dominion government, through the government of Her Majesty, and the government of the United States, would practically destroy the sealing industry in this province, and jeopardize the financial position of a large number of persons whose interests are involved.

"The committee call attention to the fact thatt the presen regulations have seriously affected the sealing industry, and that in consequence of the restrictions imposed thereunder, the catch of the season of 1896 was 55,677 skins, as compared with 73,614 in 1895, and 97,474 in 1894. This falling off, coupled with the low prices prevailing in the London markets, has resulted in great loss to the owners of sealing schooners and all concerned. The two best months to catch the seals on their way North, those of May and June, are closed by the law, and the month of July, which is one of the best in Behring sea, is also part of the closed season. These and other restrictions are ostensibly for the purpose of allowing the seals to breed, precautions, however, which, even if necessary in the interests of seal life, are useless so long as the present destructive methods are permitted at their breeding places on the islands.

"The committee point out that the present regulations are in many particulars arbitrary and excessively severe, and that, instead of increasing the restrictions, any negotiations on the part of Her Majesty's government should be, in the opinion of the committee, in the direction of their modification and for provision against the hardship and loss to the fleet arising out of the seizures on merely suspicious circumstances or for technical violations of the law."

The committee go on to give the example of the Aurora as a case of hardship, and submit that in cases of such technical violation the officers in charge of the British ship in Alaskan waters should be notified and a preliminary investigation take place, and instead of ordering the schooner to Victoria immediately order her to report at a date after the sealing season, thus obviating the serious losses to owners that occur under the present regulations.

The committee then give details of the number of schooners employed and the amount of money they represent to their owners in Victoria, and conclude as follows:

"The committee recommend that the inadvisability of agreeing to further restrictive regulations be strongly urged upon the Dominion government, and also that any further negotiations on behalf of Canada should be in the direction of their material modification, whereby the sealing industry of British Columbia may be placed upon a more secure basis. The committee recommend that a copy of this minute be, if approved, forwarded to the Secretary of State for Canada."

THE FLAGSHIP RETURNS.

After a seven-week absence from port, H.M.S. Imperieuse, the flagship of the Pacific coast fleet, with Rear-Admiral Pallisier aboard, returned to Esquimalt at noon yesterday, finding on her arrival a marked change in the climate to that which prevailed at the time of her departure. On leaving here the weather was cold, snow lay on the ground and the crew wore heavy underclothing; but in six days this all gave way to intense heat and the regulation "white duck." The warship brings news that H.M.S. Amphion, the speedy cruiser that was hourly being looked for from England, is not to be expected for six weeks yet. She had reached Acapulco on the 13th instant, after a good passage from the Old Country, but as the Imperieuse had not called at all the Southern stations the Amphion was left to complete the rounds before coming North. The flagship left her on route to Esquimalt on the 16th inst., and it was the intention then that the Amphion should sail for Panama in a few days. While in Acapulco the only death on the ship since leaving here occurred. From the result of an accident a bugler contracted paralysis of the brain, and died some time before the ship sailed North.

At San Jose de Guatemala the most interesting event of the flagship's cruise happened on the 29th of March. Here, or rather at the capital of the country, about seventy-five miles inland by rail, Admiral Pallisier and staff were the guests of President Barrios for nearly a week, having been grandly entertained at the latter's newly erected and costly palace. The week was spent in festive manner, and everything was done possible to make the time pleasant for the "guests of the nation," as their invitations read. Apart from this incident the flagship's cruise was very commonplace. She experienced a strong blow on the way north, but though the wind blew hard and the sea was turbulent, and the ship for a time was unable to make much progress, there was never a moment when the big vessel—as one of her crew yesterday remarked—could not bring her barbette guns into active service. Among the ports the ship called at when south were Santa Monica, Manzanilla and Corinto.

The Imperieuse will only be in port, it is said, for ten days, when she leaves for Vancouver. On Monday her crew will be given general leave.

THE CITY

MAJOR AND BREVET LT.-COL. EDWARD WHEELER, Royal Marine Artillery, who is registered at the Driard, served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882; was present at the actions of El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, both actions at Kassasin, battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and is in possession of the Egyptian medal, with clasp and bronze star.

THE Queen's hotel—the bijou hotel of Montreal—as well as the only fire-proof house in Canada, has just changed hands and is under entirely new management. Messrs. C. & N. Vallee, the present proprietors, have placed Mr. Geo. D. Fuchs in charge, and with a renovated house, a first-class chef, and everything put in first-class shape about this handsome house, it will doubtless command a large share of both pleasure and business travel.

THE following are the results of the recent quarterly examinations of the Law Society: Messrs. Edward Crowyn and Jas. A. Macdonald, of Rossland; Fletcher S. Andrews, of Slocan, and R. W. Hannington, of Vancouver, all barristers and solicitors of Eastern provinces, passed the required examination on the statute law of the province and the Supreme court rules. Messrs. Alec J. Kitto and H. G. S. Heisterman passed the intermediate examination.

IT was found that Louis Polousa was was too weak yesterday to undergo examination as a witness against Antonio Reda, the Italian who is accused of having stabbed Polousa and Baratto. Police Magistrate Macrae visited the Jubilee hospital, but as the doctors gave it as their opinion that Polousa was not yet out of danger the matter of his testimony was left over for the present. In the police court, Baratto, who was the third party in the cutting affray, was put on the stand and gave his version of the fracas, the details of which have already been published. At 1 o'clock an adjournment was taken until 10 this morning.

W. T. COOKSLEY, formerly city treasurer of New Westminster, and whose experience in the province well qualifies him to speak of the resources of British Columbia, leaves for the East on Monday next where he will deliver a course of lectures dealing exclusively with British Columbia, its gold fields and cities. The first of these will be given in Toronto, but before returning Mr. Cooksley will speak in all the principal cities of Ontario. His lectures will all be illustrated with the best stereoptican views and the profit to this province accruing from them should be very considerable. Mr. Cooksley has made a very successful lecturer here and will take well with Eastern people.

THE case of James McConnel, of this city, against Frank Richter, of Osoyoos, occupied the morning before Judge Walkem yesterday. The plaintiff during 1884 had occasion to visit California, and the defendant, being an old friend, was entrusted with the management of property in Osoyoos division of Yale district, which he held under lease. This lease was signed over to defendant for that purpose. The defendant claims that he advanced the money to pay the rent charged to plaintiff under the lease, and in consideration of these advances he was, by agreement with plaintiff, to hold the coal lands lease as to one-half interest as the beneficial owner thereof; and as to the other half in trust for the plaintiff. The trial was adjourned at 1 o'clock until this morning.

REMAINS IDENTIFIED.

From information supplied by Mr. S. W. Bodley, of this city, to the provincial police the latter have come to the conclusion that the remains found in the bush near Parson's bridge last week are those of Harry Chambers.

According to Mr. Bodley, Chambers and a man named Joe Saulter had worked together as roofers on various buildings erected about six years ago. This Joe Saulter is a brother of the Toronto firm, whose metal souvenir—"Saulter Bros., felt and gravel roofs; Tel. No. 1,056. 23 Adelaide St. E."—was found with the skeleton. This tag, together with the fact that the revolver found close by has been recognized as similar to one known to have been possessed by Chambers, leads to the conclusion that the identification is complete.

It is supposed that the rash act was committed during a fit of despondency caused by the refusal of her father to allow the young lady to whom Chambers was engaged to come to British Columbia, for shortly after receiving a letter conveying this information poor Chambers was missing. A second letter from the young lady, stating that she intended to come out to the Coast, was returned with the information that the young man had disappeared.

Chambers was a native of England, where, it is stated, his mother and sister still reside. In company with Saulter, whose acquaintance he had made in Toronto, he came to Victoria about 1891.

DISTRICT FRUIT GROWERS.

The quarterly meeting of the district Fruit Growers' Association was held at Cedar Hill on Tuesday evening, the attendance being thoroughly representative of the district. The acceptance of the offer of the corporation in regard to the stalls at the market hall, as reported by the executive committee, called forth lively expressions of satisfaction at the action of the council, particularly with respect to the prohibition of peddling before 11 a.m. daily. The matter of the appointment of a salesman was left in the hands of the committee, who reported having made advantageous arrangements for the supply of crates, etc., for the shipping and for the market supplies of the association. The committee will have full control of all business in connection with marketing fruit and supplying members with boxes, etc. The next meeting of the association will be held in two weeks, when some very important business will be dealt with.

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.

HAVANA, April 28.—The correspondent of the Associated Press declares as absolutely without foundation the story telegraphed from Havana to the New York Evening Sun giving alleged details of the total destruction, by a band of guerillas under Capt. Diaz, of a small village ten miles from Bancti Spiritus, and of the massacre of 150 inhabitants. There is no truth whatever in the story.

STEWART RIVER LEASE.

Terms Upon Which the Dominion Government Offer a Huge Monopoly.

Looks Like a Job, For the Time for Tendering Is Too Short.

In regard to the proposal of the Dominion government to lease the Stewart river, a tributary of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, to a company for the purpose of dredging for gold, the following has been announced as the terms and conditions under which it may be issued:

1. It will be necessary for the successful tenderer to furnish evidence within three months from the date upon which his tender is accepted, establishing to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior his financial ability to carry on the proposed undertaking.

2. The returns of the survey of the one hundred consecutive miles of the river selected shall be filed in the department of the interior within two years from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

3. The term of the lease shall be 20 years, and the royalty, 25 cents per ounce of gold on the gross production, shall be payable monthly during the season when the dredges are working.

4. A return under affidavit shall be made once in each year from the date of the lease, showing the progress made by the lessees in their undertaking.

5. If it is found that the lessees are not progressing with their work to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior, he may cancel the lease.

6. The lease shall be subject to the rights of all persons who have received or may receive entries for locations under the mining regulations; provided that no one shall obstruct the river so as to stop the dredge from working or from passing up and down the river, or build wing dams above or below any dredge within a distance of 1,000 feet; but the persons who have obtained entries in the manner described shall not be prevented from depositing tailings in the river.

7. The privilege to be granted shall not be allowed to interfere in any way with the general right of the public to use the Stewart river for navigation and other purposes; the free navigation of the river shall not be impeded by the deposit of tailings in such manner as to form bars or banks in the channel thereof; the current or stream shall not be obstructed in any material degree by the accumulation of such deposits; and upon being satisfied that these conditions or any of them are not being complied with by the lessees, the minister of the interior may cancel the lease.

8. The lease to be issued shall reserve all roads, ways, bridges, drains and all other public works and improvements now existing, or which may hereafter be made in, upon or under any part of the river, and the power to enter and construct the same. It shall also provide that the lessees shall not damage or obstruct any public ways, drains, bridges, works or improvements now or hereafter to be made upon, in, over, through or under the river, and that they will substantially bridge or cover and protect all the cuts, flumes, ditches and sluices, and all pits and dangerous places, at all points where they may be crossed by a public highway or frequented path or trail, to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior.

9. The lessees will also be granted the privilege of locating in sections of five miles or less in length and ten chains in breadth, ground in the bed of the river within the one hundred miles selected that is not submerged at high water, but which is low and formed by the changing of the bed; but before any dredging is done on any of these locations, entry therefor shall be obtained from the agent of Dominion lands or other officer acting under the authority of the minister of the interior in that behalf in the district in which the claim is situated; an entry shall not be given for any portion of a location from which entry has been granted as a placer claim under the mining regulations, or for any portion which will interfere with the operations of any person holding an entry for a placer claim; and it shall be optional with the minister of the interior whether one or more locations may be entered for by the lessees at the same time. The royalty to be paid on the gross production from claims of this class shall be 25 cents per ounce of gold.

10. An area of land not exceeding 160 acres will be granted to the lessees free of charge for the construction thereon of works necessary for the prosecution of their operations—the grant to consist of such parcels and to be situated at such points as may be determined upon by the agent of Dominion lands for the district or the officer acting under authority of the minister of the interior in that behalf; and such grant may be made upon application at any time after the agent or other officer has certified to the minister of the interior that not less than three dredges belonging to the lessees, properly equipped for mining operations, have arrived at Stewart river.

11. A permit will be issued to the lessees to cut whatever timber is required for the operation and maintenance of their work upon payment of the dues prescribed by the timber regulations.

CAPTAIN BLACK'S PARTY.

A letter from one of Captain Black's party, received a few days ago and written from Stewart's Lake, gives the information that, barring the three who fell out by the way through sickness, the party reached that point after two and a half weeks' hard work. The last day thirty miles were covered so as to escape getting snowed in. One of the party lay down on the ice through exhaustion, and it was only by hard work that they could get him started again.

The weather at the time of writing was warm and bright, but 34° below zero had been experienced along the trail. A start for Manson creek was to be made the next day, the distance being 150 miles, and it was expected that the next ten or twelve days would find them at their destination. It is supposed that a mail service to Manson creek will be started this year. The party was then in good health, and the writer, in substantiation of this as far as he was concerned, states that he had gained twelve pounds since leaving Victoria.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part IV., And Amending Acts.

"The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Seattle, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

1st. The mining, milling, smelting, or working ores by any process, or for any and all purposes:

2nd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge, and mortgage mining claims and mill-sites, whether patented or unpatented, granted or ungranted:

3rd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge and mortgage any other species of property, whether real or personal, not only for the purpose of mining, but for any other purpose whatever, and for the carrying out of any business for the acquisition of gain:

4th. To appropriate or locate waters in public streams, to dig canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, reservoirs, dykes, dams, and bridges, not only to facilitate mining, but for any other operation of business whatever, and to buy, sell, lease, own, and mortgage any of such property for any purpose whatever:

5th. To develop mining and other kinds of property, both upon the Company's own land and upon that of others, to build roads, trails, tunnels, drifts, shafts and cross-cuts:

6th. To build, buy, sell, lease, operate, pledge, or mortgage mills, furnaces, smelters and reduction works, and all kinds of machinery, either for mining operations or for any other kinds of business whatsoever:

7th. To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate steam and sailing boats and river crafts of all kinds, and steam or electric railways, with their rolling stock, telephone and telegraph lines, electric light lines; to erect machinery for the developing of electricity for the use of railway, telephone, telegraph and electric light lines, and for use in the mines, either for light or power, and to collect tolls or compensation for the use of same:

8th. To buy, sell, and traffic in merchandise of all kinds for all purposes; to build, buy, sell, lease and operate stores and merchandise:

9th. To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate and generally to act as brokers in and to deal in mining stocks and bonds, or any other kind of stocks or bonds for any and all purposes:

10th. To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage ores, bullion, concentrates, and sulphurets or any kind and all kinds and for all purposes:

11th. To operate in any and all of the aforesaid capacities in the Province of British Columbia, in so far as the laws of that Province may allow, and in conformity with the statutes respecting foreign corporations:

12th. To do any and all of the aforesaid acts and business either in the State of Washington or Province of British Columbia, or in any other State, Province, or country whatsoever:

The capital stock of the said Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of March, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
ap8 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts.

"The Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 2nd day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Buffalo, State of New York, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

For the purpose of prospecting, locating, procuring, holding, leasing, developing, selling and operating mineral claims, and of carrying on the business of mining and of the milling, smelting, reducing ores, and of obtaining from ores all that they may contain, and from river beds, bars and sands all of minerals, that they may contain by means of any process, and of purchasing ores for that purpose, and of prospecting, locating, procuring, holding, buying, leasing, selling, developing and operating mineral claims in river beds and bars and sands, and of mining river beds and bars and sands, and of engaging in quartz, placer and hydraulic mining, and of smelting, reducing, working, marketing and selling minerals obtained therefrom, and of acquiring, holding and leasing mineral lands by gift, purchase, lease, or as mortgagees, or otherwise as fully and freely as private individuals, and of selling, leasing, mortgaging and alienating the same.

The capital stock of the said Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 2nd day of April, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
ap10 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of pasture land in Lillooet District, commencing at a stake marked M L.M., thence N. 40 chains to south line of Lot 13, thence W. along sea line 40 chains; thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains to initial post.

MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Lessee Dog Creek.
March 17th, 1897. Lillooet District, B.C.
ap3

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, sixty days after date, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acree of land, situated on the eastern shore of Tofino Inlet, near the mouth of Kennedy River, Clayoquot District, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island; commencing at the northwest corner post of W. J. Sutton's, Lot No. 99; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the shore of Tofino Inlet; thence easterly along the shoreline to the place of beginning.

CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO.
March 2, 1897. mr18

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RTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

'Companies' Act," Part IV., And Amending Acts.

he Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Raven Copper d Gold Company" (Foreign), under the ompanies' Act," Part IV., "Registration Foreign Companies," and amending Acts. The head office of the said Company is uated at the City of Seattle, State of ashington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is ablished are:—

st. The mining, milling, smelting, or rking ores by any process, or for any d all purposes:

nd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, dge, and mortgage mining claims and ll-sites, whether patented or unpatented, nted or ungranted:

rd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, dge and mortgage any other species of perty, whether real or personal, not y for the purpose of mining, but for any er purpose whatever, and for the carry- out of any business for the acquisition gain:

th. To appropriate or locate waters in blic streams, to dig canals, ditches, mes, aqueducts, reservoirs, dykes, dams, bridges, not only to facilitate mining, for any other operation of business atever, and to buy, sell, lease, own, and rtgage any of such property for any pur- e whatever:

th. To develop mining and other kinds property, both upon the Company's own d and upon that of others, to build roads, ils, tunnels, drifts, shafts and cross-cuts:

th. To build, buy, sell, lease, operate, dge, or mortgage mills, furnaces, smelt- and reduction works, and all kinds of chinery, either for mining operations for any other kinds of business whatso- r:

th. To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate am and sailing boats and river crafts of all ds, and steam or electric railways, with ir rolling stock, telephone and telegraph es, electric light lines; to erect machin- for the developing of electricity for the of railway, telephone, telegraph and tric light lines, and for use in the nes, either for light or power, and to col- tolls or compensation for the use of he:

th. To buy, sell, and traffic in mer- ndise of all kinds for all purposes; to ld, buy, sell, lease and operate stores merchandise:

th. To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, pothecate and generally to act as brokers nd to deal in mining stocks and bonds, any other kind of stocks or bonds for and all purposes:

0th. To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage s, bullion, concentrates, and sulphurets any kind and all kinds and for all pur- es:

1th. To operate in any and all of the resaid capacities in the Province of tish Columbia, in so far as the laws of t Province may allow, and in conform- with the statutes respecting foreign porations:

2th. To do any and all of the aforesaid s and business either in the State of shington or Province of British Col- bia, or in any other State, Province, or ntry whatsoever:

The capital stock of the said Company is million dollars, divided into one lion shares of the value of one dollar h.

iven under my hand and seal of office Victoria, Province of British Columbia, 23rd day of March, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

RTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

mpanies' Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts.

he Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 2nd day of April, 1897.

HEBEBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign), der the "Companies' Act," Part IV., Registration of Foreign Companies," and ending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is uated at the City of Buffalo, State of w York, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is ablished are:—

For the purpose of prospecting, locating, ocuring, holding, leasing, developing, ling and operating mineral claims, and carrying on the business of mining and the milling, smelting, reducing ores, and obtaining from ores all that they may tain, and from river beds, bars and ds all of minerals, that they may con- n by means of any process, and of pur- sing ores for that purpose, and of pros- cting, locating, procuring, holding, buy- , leasing, selling, developing and opera- g mineral claims in river beds and bars sands, and of mining river beds and s and sands, and of engaging in quartz, cer and hydraulic mining, and of smelt- , reducing, working, marketing and sell- minerals obtained therefrom, and of uiring, holding and leasing mineral ds by gift, purchase, lease, or as rtgagees, or otherwise as fully and freely private individuals, and of selling, sing, mortgaging and alienating the ne.

The capital stock of the said Company is hundred thousand dollars, divided into hundred thousand shares of the par ue of one dollar each.

iven under my hand and seal of office Victoria, Province of British Columbia, 2nd day of April, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

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MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Leesser Dog Creek,
Lillooet District, B.C.
arch 17th, 1897. ap3

NOTICE.

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CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO.
arch 2, 1897. mr18

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C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria.
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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

THURSDAY, April 29, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Rev. D. Macrae.

The house immediately went into committee on the Mineral Amendment Act, Mr. Huff in the chair.

Mr. Williams noted that an amendment recommended by the mining committee had not been placed in the bill.

Mr. Smith said he did not bring in the bill as chairman of the mining committee, but as member for the mining district of Lillooet.

Mr. Semlin said that the Minis Mines ought to have introduced a bill embodying all the suggestions of the mining committee.

Hon. Col. Baker said because he had done that on previous occasions he was not bound to do it now. The hon. leader of the opposition could not show him, he thought, any rule obliging him to bring in the bill. When the suggestions of the mining committee were embodied in their report, and laid on the table, it was open to any member to place any of them in the form of a bill and bring it before the house. It was not necessarily the duty of the Minister of Mines to do that.

Dr. Walkem moved that the chairman leave the chair.

Mr. Smith said this bill was brought in in the interests of miners, and the committee should pause before they killed the bill.

Mr. Rogers thought there had been too much trifling and tampering with the mineral act already.

Mr. Smith said there were several ways in which the act had to be revised, and if this bill was killed another act would have to be brought in including those revisions.

Hon. Col. Baker said he would be very sorry to see the motion carried. What Mr. Smith had said was quite correct. There were a number of amendments in the bill which were very necessary in the interests of the mining industry, and that industry would suffer if the bill was killed.

Mr. Kennedy, as secretary of the committee, said there were amendments to the bill which the mining committee did not recommend and that committee should not be made to father those amendments. He would support the motion.

Mr. Williams said it seemed to him that Mr. Smith, by his action, had thrown discredit on the mining committee by introducing into his bill amendments thrown out by the committee. It would be better for the bill to be withdrawn and another brought in by the Minister of Mines including all the amendments suggested by the mining committee.

Hon. Col. Baker said any member of the mining committee was perfectly able to bring in any amendments he thought fit. The bill now before the house included all the amendments of the mining committee except one, and it would be ridiculous for this bill to be withdrawn and another brought in by himself.

Dr. Walkem asked permission to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Smith objected, and the motion was then formally put and lost.

The committee then proceeded with the bill, and [illegible]

Mr. Smith moved an amendment strengthening section 8 of the original act so as to show more clearly that the $5 tax should not apply to miners working for wages.

Mr. Braden moved that the section be struck out so that when the bill was passed he could introduce his section enacting that no one could work in the mines until he became or announced his intention of becoming a British subject.

The clause was struck out.

Clauses 3 to 11 were put through with a few amendments, and the committee then discussed clause 12, which reads as follows:

"When a lode is supposed to cross a valley or under an alluvial deposit, and where such lode is indicated by its appearance on the side of the mountain leading into such valley, any free miner upon making a sworn statement before the mining recorder or gold commissioner of the district that there is a lode which has indications of running through and under such alluvial deposit, shall be entitled to a permit for three months to search for such lode over the area of a mineral claim, with the privilege of having such permit extended, on his proving to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner that he has bona fide searched for such lode and has expended, either in cash or labor, or both, not less than one hundred dollars in such search. During the existence of such permit the ground covered by the same shall not be open to record by any other miner. The fee for such permit, and each renewal of the same, shall be the same as the fee for a record."

Hon. Col. Baker was not certain that the clause should pass as it stood, as it would result in the locking up of land.

Mr. Kellie said it seemed to him the ground would be locked up anyway. If the miners could not find minerals they could not record claims, so that the land would be locked up anyway. He thought it was a good section.

Hon. Col. Baker—"The ground is not locked up now."

Mr. Smith said the amendment was introduced at the earnest request of the hon. members for Cariboo.

Mr. Rogers said the object of the clause was to give miners time to find rock in place.

Mr. Adams said the clause gave protection to a miner who was hunting for rock in place in order to get a record.

Hon. Col. Baker did not see that they could give miners a monopoly over an extensive piece of land for three months and perhaps longer.

Mr. Cotton felt that the clause was going entirely against the spirit of the mineral act. They wanted to stand to the general act and not abandon it. The clause would certainly allow land to be locked up.

The clause was carried by 16 votes to 4.

A discussion arose on clause 13, which provides that no free miner shall be entitled to any interest in any mineral claim which has been located and recorded by any other free miner unless he has a written agreement signed by the parties to the agreement stating the particular interest he is entitled to in such mineral claim.

Mr. Adams moved to strike out the clause.

Hon. Mr. Pooley remarked that it often occurred that miners in the mountains had not pen and paper, and therefore could not draw up an agreement. He thought the principle of the clause a wrong one.

Mr. Kellie defended the clause.

Mr. Williams was in favor of some writing in these matters as so many legal disputes had arisen for want of agreements. He thought that there ought to be some writing signed by the parties specifying the interests of each.

The motion was defeated.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out all the words after unless and add "such interest is specified and set forth in some writing, signed by the parties so locating such claims."

The amendment was agreed to and the clause as amended was passed.

Much discussion arose on clause 15, which reads as follows: "In all cases where a mineral claim is located upon land granted to a railway company as a government subsidy the lawful owner of the mineral claim, after the same shall have been crown granted, shall be entitled to expropriate the entire surface rights and interest in fee simple of the company in and to the same in the manner prescribed for the expropriation of land in the 'Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897': Provided, however, that the amount awarded for such surface rights shall not be more than five dollars per acre. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the subsidy of any railway company where provision has heretofore been made as to the price for acquiring the surface rights to mineral claims."

Dr. Walkem did not think the clause would hold water. He did not think the legislature had the power to compel railways to whom land had been granted to sell that land at a certain price. It would be a great boon if the legislature could compel such companies as the Island Railway to sell their land at a certain figure, but it seemed to him that this clause was contrary to the common law of property.

Hon. Premier Turner agreed that the clause would not hold water. They might, however, make the clause apply to railway lands "hereafter granted."

Mr. Rogers moved to strike out the clause, but the motion was defeated.

Hon. D. M. Eberts moved an amendment making the clause apply to lands "hereafter granted." He submitted that though the proposition in the clause might be a good one the legislature having made contracts with certain railways, and having given them certain lands, it would be a breach of good faith to amend the law.

Dr. Walkem said the lands were not given to the companies to be locked up, but this was done with them because the companies refused to sell surface rights to miners unless they got exhorbitant prices. He wanted to see the matter settled.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said many of the mineral claims in the Alberni district had been sold to the miners at very reasonable rates by the E. & N. railway company, in some cases they had been given away. He did not think the house had any right to force the hands of the companies and fix the price at which the lands should be sold. The legislature should not set the example of repudiating contracts by a "side wind." This was not a matter of public interest, but it was a clause in favor of the individual against the company. He felt that the house should throw out the clause.

Mr. Williams agreed with the hon. President of the Council that he would not like to see any repudiation of contracts but he did not see that this was a question of repudiation. They wanted to see the companies sell the surface rights at a reasonable price and not charge any such royalties as 20 cents per ton. They ought to compel the companies to give the miners the benefit of the reservations in the act granting them lands.

Hon. Col. Baker pointed out to the hon. member that the railway companies were not allowed to charge anything they like. He did not refer to the E. & N. land; that was a Dominion matter. The acts of the railway companies provided that if the miners were dissatisfied with the charge for land they could go to arbitration.

Hon. Mr. Eberts' amendment was lost.

Mr. Sword moved an amendment, the effect of which was that owners of mineral claims may expropriate the entire surface right and interest in fee simple of the railway company only so long as the land was exempt from taxation and not used for railway purposes.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Kellie moved to strike out all the words after "1897," which would remove the provision as to the $5 an acre. This was agreed to and the clause as amended was passed.

Section 18 regarding the removal of posts was struck out.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return relative to the grievances of the sealers.

It being 6 o'clock recess was taken.

After Recess.

At 8:30 p.m. the house again went into committee on the Mineral Act Amendment bill.

Mr. Adams moved that section 19 be struck out. It reads as follows: "Any free miner may act as an agent to locate and record a mineral claim for another free miner, provided he is previously in that behalf authorized in writing by the party for whom he acts, and such authority is filed in the office of the mining recorder in the mining division in which the claim is situated previous to the date of the record of such claim."

The clause was struck out.

Mr. Cotton moved a new section providing that persons working for wages only in or about mines should not pay the $5 tax.

Mr. Adams claimed that the amendment was out of order as interfering with the revenue of the country. A large number of Chinamen as well as whites would be relieved of the tax.

Hon. Premier Turner said there was an inclination earlier in the session in the direction of taking off the $5 tax. However, so many representations had been made of late to the government from the mining district, from men interested in mines and from the miners themselves, stating that they did not want this tax removed, that the government felt inclined to let the matter stand over for a year.

Mr. Kellie said the people of Kootenay did not object to the tax. They said, however, that the government should tax the coal mines as well as the quartz mines. He thought they were quite right.

Chairman Huff ruled the amendment of Mr. Cotton out of order as it interfered with the revenue.

Dr. Walkem appealed from the decision of the chairman, and then withdrew, saying it was no use appealing to a Speaker who sat in committee.

Mr. Cotton thereupon appealed from the ruling, and he moved that the matter be referred to the Speaker.

The motion was carried and the house resumed.

A succession of points of order were taken, and then,

Mr. Speaker said the amendment was in perfect consonance with the bill, and he thought it was in order. It might be out of order as not being introduced as an instruction to the committee.

Hon. D. M. Eberts said the proposed amendment was to take the place of section 2, which was voted down this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker understood the crown objected to the amendment, and he ruled it out of order unless the assent of the government was obtained to it.

The house then again went into committee, and after some discussion,

Mr. Huff ruled the amendment out of order unless the consent of the government was obtained to introduce it.

Mr. Cotton asked the chairman to ask the government if they dissented from the introduction of the amendment.

Mr. Huff asked the government to express their view.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the government did assent to its introduction. The thing that surprised him was that hon. gentlemen opposite did not take that course at first. From the way those gentlemen were treating the matter, and it seemed to him that they did not want the amendment brought in. They had simply to ask the government to assent to its introduction, but instead of that they were beating about the bush, and it seemed as if they did not want to bring it in at all.

Mr. Williams challenged that statement, and ultimately leave was granted to introduce the amendment, and it was formally put.

Hon. Premier Turner said he had assented to this coming in, but now he would speak against it. He repeated that he had had many representations from miners strongly urging the advisability of keeping on the tax, and they so impressed the government that they thought the tax should go on another year.

Mr. Cotton, on ther hand, had had letters from Kootenay in which the hope was expressed that the tax would be taken off.

Mr. Kellie thought that all men working in mines—coal and quartz—should pay the $5 tax.

After some further discussion the amendment was lost.

Mr. Kellie moved an amendment, the effect of which was to extend the $5 tax to coal miners.

The amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Smith moved as a new section that nothing in the bill should affect pending litigation.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Graham moved to strike out the following words in clause 4: "A description of the land bounding the claim on all sides shall state whether it is vacant crown land or land occupied by mineral claims, with the name of the claims. A sketch plan shall be drawn by the applicant on the back of the declaration, showing as near as may be the position of No. 1 and No. 2 posts, and the adjoining mineral claims."

This was agreed to.

Mr Braden moved his new section making it compulsory upon free miners to become British subjects. The clause is slightly different from the one given yesterday, and reads: "2. Section 3 of the 'Mineral Act, 1896,' is hereby repealed, and the following is enacted in lieu thereof:

"3. Every person over eighteen years of age, and being a British subject, or being an alien, upon his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject before any person authorized to take affidavits or affirmations under the Oaths Act, 1892, or before the gold commissioner or mining recorder, which declaration shall be in the form U in the schedule of this act, and upon his filing the same with the mining recorder, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner, and shall be considered a free miner, upon taking out a free miner's certificate. A minor who shall become a free miner shall, as regards his mining property and liabilities contracted in connection therewith, be treated as of full age. A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company shall be issued in its corporate name. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable."

Mr. Smith objected to the clause as it would keep many people from coming to the province to locate claims.

Hon. Col. Baker placed himself on record as being strongly against the amendment. By the amendment they would exclude a large number of Americans.

Hon. Premier Turner agreed with the remarks of the last two speakers. He would not give ten cents for a man who became a British subject simply to record a claim, and he saw nothing in the argument that because the United States had adopted an alien labor law the province should do so also. He could not vote for the amendment.

Mr. Braden said he had brought the amendment forward to protect British subjects.

Mr. Graham moved as an amendment to strike out the words "no alien under this act can dispose of his claim until such alien has become, according to law, a naturalized subject," and insert in place "no person other than a British subject shall receive a crown grant for a mineral claim recorded after the passage of this act."

The amendment to the amendment was defeated, and Mr. Braden's amendment was then carried by 15 to 13.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The order for committal of the Placer Mining bill was discharged in order to admit of the bill being re-introduced in a different shape, and the house adjourned at 11:10 p.m.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

FRIDAY, April 30, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were read by Rev. D. Macrae.

Mr. Macpherson moved for a return giving:

1. The number of crown grants issued since April 17, 1896.
2. Statement of how many, and which of them contained the clause to bring such crown grants into accord with section 13 of the Land Act, 1896.
3. Wording of such clause.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Helmcken moved seconded by Dr. Walkem, "That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor requesting him to cause to be laid before this house copies of any further correspondence which has passed between his government and the government of the Dominion of Canada with reference to the question of the removal of the Indians from the Songhees Reserve since the return dated 17th March, 1897, was presented to this house.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Helmcken moved the following resolution: Whereas on the 30th June, 1896, the commander-in-chief of the British squadron on the Pacific station approached the government of the province of British Columbia on the subject of a residence for the admiral who commands the Pacific; and whereas the vicinity of Esquimalt harbor presents a suitable site and it is in the interest of the province that a site for such residence should be obtained; be it therefore resolved that the said communication should receive the respectful consideration of the government of the province of British Columbia.

Mr. Helmcken said a return recently brought down showed that the present admiral, through the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, made the first advance in this matter, and the government informed him that the matter was being considered. There had, it seemed, been no final communication from the government to the admiral. His resolution did not seek to bind the government in any way, but only asked them to give the matter consideration. As the request made by the admiral was a very reasonable one, he submitted that the government should sympathetically consider the admiral's request.

Mr. Booth considered it premature to express any opinion on the advisability of expending anything for such a purpose. He thought it better to leave it entirely in the hands of the government, and for that purpose he would move that the consideration of the resolution be postponed for three months.

Mr. Semlin asked the Speaker if the resolution was not out of order as calling for the expenditure of public money.

Hon. Premier Turner said the resolution only called for "respectful consideration," and did not ask the government to accede to the request, so he could not see that the hon. member's objection held good.

Mr. Speaker said he thought that the Premier had expressed the right view and the resolution he thought was in order.

Mr. Semlin proceeded to discuss the main resolution. He could not see that the province was called upon to give the admiral a residence. The pecuniary advantages to be derived from giving the admiral a residence at Esquimalt would be nil. The admiral was an Imperial officer, and if the Imperial authorities felt that their officers should have a residence in any part of the Empire they should themselves see that it was erected. Again, if the Dominion authorities felt that the residence should be erected they should see that it was built. He understood they had built the admiral at Halifax a residence, but that was their own business. If Victoria liked to meet the admiral's views there could not be the slightest objection, but he could not see that the province, as a province, should be requested to give the admiral a residence.

Mr. Booth's amendment was adopted by 17 votes to 11.

Mr. Speaker said he had received two telegrams from Rossland regarding Mr. Braden's alien clause in the Mineral Act Amendment bill. Two other honorable members had received telegrams, and, for the information of the whole House, he would ask the clerk to read them.

The clerk then read the following:

Speaker Higgins, House of Commons, Victoria:

Without alien enterprise Kootenay mining and prospecting will be a failure. We want aliens. (Signed) G. H. BAYNE.

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Bayne is a large claim holder.

The clerk next read:

Hon. D. W. Higgins, Victoria:

Passage of alien amendment will have most disastrous effect here. It is positively suicidal. (Signed) JOHN R. REAVIS.

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Reavis is editor of the Rossland Miner.

The clerk also read the following telegrams:

A. Williams, M.P.P., Victoria.

Surely that alien amendment will be dropped. Nothing but mischief can result. Kootenay wants progress, not retrograde legislation.

(Sd.) W. G. JOHNSON.

J. Fred. Hume, M.P.P., Victoria.

Kootenay Mining Protective Association ask you to do your utmost to defeat alien clause. It will seriously injure Kootenay if carried.

(Sd.) T. G. PROCTOR.

Mr. Kellie asked if the senders of the telegrams were British.

Mr. Speaker—I can vouch for Mr. Baynes, and Mr. Reavis has expressed his intention of becoming a British subject.

Mr. Williams vouched for Mr. Johnson being an Englishman.

Mr. Hume—I can say that Mr. Proctor is a British subject.

Dr. Walkem moved: "Whereas smallpox, cholera, plague and other infectious and contagious diseases have their home in the Orient; and whereas communication between this country and the Orient is at the present time by means of the lines of large steamers which bring weekly to our shores a large number of Chinese and Japanese immigrants with their baggage, direct from plague-stricken sections of these countries; and whereas an epidemic of smallpox occurred in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle in 1892, the source of infection being brought in by one of the Oriental steamers; and whereas during the present year smallpox has been brought by several of these vessels to William Head quarantine station; and whereas, the detention and disinfection at William Head of vessels such as the Empresses are serious matters to our country commercially, and particularly at the present initial stage of development of trade between this country and the Orient; and whereas the present secretary of the provincial board of health has paid a visit to China and Japan, and on his return stated to the city council of Victoria the dangers of infection which the country is constantly exposed to by communication with the East, and has recommended that the quarantining of Oriental immigrants and the disinfection of their baggage should be done before they are allowed to leave or embark at Oriental ports; therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this house the Dominion government should take such steps as will insure a proper detention in quarantine of intending Oriental immigrants and the disinfection of their baggage before embarking at the various Oriental ports, and that a humble address be presented to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him so communicate this resolution to the Dominion government."

Dr. Walkem, speaking to his motion, said that vessels that came in here were detained in quarantine at William Head, and when disease had broken out on the voyage this detention caused a good deal of trouble and inconvenience to the lines of steamers besides causing a good deal of danger to this province so far as the spread of disease was concerned. If the suggestion he made in the resolution was carried out—and which he might say was suggested to him by Dr. Montizambert—and steerage passengers on the other side were informed that they would have to undergo a period of probation, the present state of affairs which the detention of the Empress steamer emphasized might be prevented.

Mr. Helmcken in seconding the motion called attention to the letter in this morning's COLONIST from some one detained on the Empress. He felt sure that the province would sympathize with the passengers, but they had to take into consideration the health of the province. It seemed from a passage in the letter in the COLONIST that the passengers threatened to take up arms.

The resolution was agreed to.

Dr. Walkem moved that a humble address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to communicate with the Dominion government and urge upon them the necessity of having the naturalization laws so amended that, in the case of Chinese or Japanese, a residence of ten years shall be required before naturalization can be granted, and also that in their cases they shall appear in person before the judge of the court to complete the formalities.

Speaking to his motion, Dr. Walkem said the change he suggested was a very necessary one in the naturalization law. From the newspapers it appeared that a large number of Chinese had recently been naturalized, and many more had, it was stated, declared that they were going to settle here. He declared that some Chinese who had been examined recently, on asking for their papers, admitted that they really did not mean to stay here. It was well known that there was an unwritten law among Chinamen under which they all endeavored to return to their native land to die.

Mr. Macpherson asked the attorney-general:

1. What is the total cost of the draft revision?
2. How much has the government paid to the learned chief justice as sole commissioner for completing the said draft?
3. What arrangement (if any) as to compensation has been made by the government with the commissioners for the revision of the draft revision?
4. What is the total cost of the work to date?

Hon. D. M. Eberts in reply said—The total amount paid to the sub-commissioner is $13,500, out of which his payments for professional and clerical assistance are $4,665. The arrangements with the new commissioners for checking, amending and settling the draft is $2 a page, consisting of about 2,000 pages. The cost of binding has been $334. The cost of printing cannot be computed, as the work has been done by the staff during office hours. The total estimated cost of the work will be little more than half that of the revisions of either the Dominion or Ontario, whilst the work is as much as either, or more.

Dr. Walkem asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. What is the total expenditure in connection with the photo-topographical survey of Kootenay?
2. Has this survey been completed?
3. Have the results obtained been satisfactory to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner?
4. Why has the survey been discontinued?

Hon. Mr. Martin in reply said:

1. $25,602.28.
2. Yes, as far as undertaken.
3. Yes.
4. Because the cost was considered to be too great a tax upon the revenue.

The Revised Statutes bill was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on the Cassiar Railway Aid bill, Mr. Booth in the chair.

Mr. Sword said that when the house passed the company's act of incorporation they had no knowledge that this aid bill was going to be brought down, and they had, therefore, allowed the company three years to begin construction in. It was not right that the company should have three years to decide whether it was worth their while to accept this land.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that, in the meantime, the land would not be locked up.

Mr. Sword moved an amendment to the effect that the company shall commence within one year and construct its main line within two years after the passage of this act.

Hon. Mr. Turner said such an amendment would effectively kill the object of the bill.

Dr. Walkem held that the bill should be killed. The give-away was enormous. The government knew nothing about the value of Cassiar.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that there were 140,000,000 acres in Cassiar, and the company was going to get 750,000 under a lease. The bill was an admirable and cheap method of finding out what was in Cassiar.

Dr. Walkem said the miner would have to give the company half of what he found or work on those lands which the company considered were not good enough to take up.

Mr. Sword said that there was at present a good trail to navigable water, and it was scarcely a good bargain to give away so much for 70 miles of railway.

Mr. Cotton said that two years would be enough time to give any company to commence construction of 70 miles of railway.

Mr. Sword then amended his motion to make it read that the line shall be commenced in two years and finished in three years.

Hon. Mr. Higgins pointed out to Mr. Sword that the amendment would conflict with the company's act of incorporation. The bill was a great improvement on the one introduced the other day, and he did not wish to delay its passage in any way. He would, however, like to know whether, if he or any other free miner went into Cassiar and selected claims and the company afterwards came, would he or the other free miner be subject to the conditions of the company.

Hon. Col. Baker said that no lands were reserved now. A free miner could go anywhere in Cassiar until the company came forward and selected their land. If a claim was located by any free miner prior to the selection of land by the company, then such claim would certainly be exempted and the free miner would not be interfered with in any way whatever. Moreover, if the company did not feel inclined to develop a claim then the whole of it would go to the prospector. The company could only own a half share when they did the development work for the prospector. There was no give away in this act. On the contrary, the government would obtain increased taxes. Under this bill the government got a half per cent. more than the usual tax, namely, 1½ per cent. on the output instead of 1 per cent.; they also got $50 a year per claim so long as the company held its claims, and a further sum of $100 upon each transfer of a claim. He could not see in these circumstances how the government could be said to be giving away the people's rights. Far from doing that, they were going to derive more revenue from this portion of the province if the railway went in than they would from any other part of British Columbia in this matter.

Mr. Cotton asked if the company constructed a narrow guage road instead of a standard guage would they acquire the same privileges?

Hon. Mr. Turner—"Yes."

Mr. Sword's amendment was laid over with the sub-section.

Sub-sections (b) and (c) were passed as follows. They include the amendments made by the Premier:

(b.) The company shall within one year after the location of its lands open the surface thereof to pre-emption and sale upon similar terms, mutatis mutandis, as those mentioned in the Land Act, 1896, and the pre-emptor or purchaser, as the case may be, shall, upon complying with the regulations of the said Land Act, and upon payment of the amounts set forth in the said act to the company instead of the crown, be entitled to receive from the crown a grant of the surface of such land.

(c.) The company shall be entitled to reserve areas not exceeding 1,000 acres in extent in any of its blocks for the purposes of townsites, and upon filing a plan or plans thereof from time to time in the land registry office, and payment of the sum of $5 per acre to the crown, shall be entitled to a grant in fee of the lands so reserved, one-fourth of the lots so reserved shall, after selection by the crown and the company in manner prescribed by the Land Act, be conveyed by the company to the crown, and the purchase price of $5 per acre shall be refunded to the company; the lots held by the company after the conveyance to the crown as aforesaid, shall be entitled to taxation as other lands held in fee.

On sub-section (d) being reached,

Mr. Kellie asked if the company became bankrupt who would have to pay the $50 on the claim. If the free miner had to pay it he would be charged a tax which no miner in any other part of the country had to pay.

Hon. Col. Baker said the miner would not have to pay. The lease would then become void.

The sub-section (d) after amendment reads as follows:

(d.) No minerals shall be extracted, won, or got from said lands by the company until claims shall have been located and recorded, pursuant to the provisions of the mining laws in force at the time of the passing of this Act, which said claims shall be held subject to the said mining laws and to the charges hereinafter mentioned:

Payment to Her Majesty in the right of the province of British Columbia of a royalty, tax, or charge of—

1. One-half of one per cent. upon the assessed value of ore or mineral-bearing substances won or got therefrom, in addition to all other taxes imposed by the province thereon:
2. Fifty dollars per annum so long as the said claim shall be held.
3. One hundred dollars upon each transfer of a claim or fractional part thereof:
4. Such royalty on timber of any kind as is collectable from timber on crown lands at the time such timber is cut, used or carried away from said leased lands:

Sub-section (f), as altered by the Premier, was moved as follows:

(f.) The lands leased shall be selected by the company and designated in manner prescribed by order-in-council published in the British Columbia Gazette, in blocks of not less than four miles square, and not exceeding ten thousand two hundred and forty acres per mile for each mile of the main line of railway that may be constructed from the starting point on Stickeen river to Dease lake, not exceeding seven hundred thousand acres, and the selection shall be within a radius of fifty miles of any point of the railway.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Semlin urged the granting of the land in alternate sections.

Hon. Mr. Higgins desired to know if there were any conditions in the bill preserving the rights of free miners.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that rights of free miners were protected by the mining laws.

Hon. Premier Turner said the company could not select lands where there were mining claims.

Hon. Col. Baker said any free miner who went on to any of these lands before they were designated would have all the rights of a free miner. It was only a miner who went on to the company's land after it was designated who would be subject to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Adams moved to strike out all the words compelling the company to select its lands within a radius of 30 miles of any point on the railway, and insert in lieu, "and the selection shall be confined to the area between the 58th parallel of latitute and the northern line of the province and between 128° and 131°."

There was some opposition to this amendment.

Hon. Col. Baker, who supported the amendment, said it would reduce the area in which the company could chose its lands from 17,000 square miles to 15,000.

The amendment was carried.

An amendment was made to sub-section (g) compelling the lands to be surveyed within two years of the designa-

tion of the land. The lands are to be designated within five years from the passage of the act.

The committee then went back to subsection (a), which was altered to read as follows: "The company shall commence the construction of its main line before July 1, 1899, and complete the same according to the term of its act of incorporation."

On the motion that the whole clause with sub-sections should pass, Mr. Semlin moved an amendment making the lease to the company only for 25 years instead of 50 years.

The amendment was defeated by 15 votes to 13.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Hon. D. M. Eberts presented the report of the select committee to which was referred the Companies Bill. The report submitted the bill with amendments. The report was received and the new bill was read a first time. Recess was taken.

After Recess.

On reassembling after recess the house went into committee again on the bill to grant aid to the Cassiar Central Railway Co.

Clause 1 was amended to read as follows: It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to grant and demise by way of lease for the term of fifty years, from the date of the passage of this act, as an aid to the company, unoccupied lands in the electoral district of Cassiar, together with all minerals, precious and base, therein and thereunder, and also the right to extract same therefrom.

The clause and sub-sections were agreed to and clause 2 was taken up and passed. As amended by the Premier it reads: Notwithstanding the foregoing sections free miners shall be entitled to enter upon the said lands, prospect and explore for minerals, and locate and record claims therein according to the mining laws in force in the province for the time being.

The clause was passed.

Section 3, the "half interest clause," was discussed. After a short debate it was carried by 16 votes to 7, with but small amendments, as will be seen. It now reads: One equal undivided half share or interest in all claims recorded and held within the limits of such designated lands shall belong to the company, and the other moiety to the free miner so recording same, as tenants in common, subject to the observance of the terms and conditions of the mining laws of the province for the time being and of this act.

Clause 4 was enacted to read that within 180 days, instead of 90 days, of the record the free miner shall serve the company, at their principal office in Cassiar, with a notice in writing of the price he is willing to accept for a conveyance of his undivided one-half interest.

Clause 5 provides that the company must accept or refuse the offer in writing within 60 days.

Clause 6 was amended to read that the assessment work shall be done by the co-owners jointly. It also provides that if the company declines the miner's offer mentioned in section 4, the free miner shall, for a period of two years, have the right to sell the whole claim at the price of any bona fide offer made to him therefor, after having made to the company a give or take offer at such price.

Mr. Williams moved an amendment to clause 7, which provides that if after two years the company assumes control of the development or sale of any claim they must pay the free miner the value of the development work done by him.

The amendment was carried.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the following amendment: "The company shall state in writing to such free miner within six months whether it will proceed with the development of the claim at the end of two years, and if it declines to proceed with such development the location shall become the property of such free miner subject to the mining laws of the province."

This was agreed to and the clause was passed.

Mr. Semlin objected to clause 12, exempting the company's from taxation for ten years after completion of the railway.

Mr. Sword moved that the clause be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Higgins asked why the company should be afforded this great privilege.

Hon. Premier Turner said that as a matter of fact the company would have to pay greater taxes than other companies in the same situation. All railways were exempted from taxation for a certain time. He would be quite willing to make the time shorter.

Hon. Mr. Higgins thought the proper course would be to strike it out, and he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Huff moved to make the term five years instead of ten.

The motion to strike the section out was defeated, and Mr. Huff's amendment was carried. The section was then passed.

Mr. Sword moved to amend the coal royalty clause by moving that there is reserved to the use of Her Majesty such royalty on coal as may be reserved by the land laws in the province at the time.

This was carried.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved an amendment to the clause obliging the company to get its freight and passenger tariff approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to the effect that the tariff so approved should be permanent for five years, and thereafter shall be adjusted every five years, increase or decrease.

This was carried.

Hon. Premier Tucher moved a new section, the effect of which was that all blocks of land to be taken up by the company in persuance of the terms of the act shall be distant from each other no less than four miles.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Sword moved as a new clause: "Placer claims which have to be represented and continuously worked shall not be subject to any claims on the part of the company to any share in the proceeds of same, although such claims may be located within the limits of the lands leased under the provisions of this act."

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Williams moved to reconsider section 6. He introduced an amendment to the effect that if the company elected to sell a claim under the provisions of that clause the free miner should get out of the sale proceeds the value of his development work.

This was passed.

Hon. Col. Baker, to meet the suggestion as to placer mines, moved a new section to the effect that locations as placer claims in any of the lands designated shall not be subject to the continuous residence according to the Placer Mining Act, and when worked by the company, or a free miner in conjunction with the company, placer claims shall be subject to a yearly rent or charge of $50.

This was agreed to.

An amendment was inserted to the effect that the company's lots shall be four miles square.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The house rose shortly after 11 p.m.

From The Daily Colonist, May 1.]

THE CITY.

John M. Abbott was yesterday sworn in as a full-fledged constable and is now entitled to all the salutes and privileges appertaining unto that rank. Officer Abbott fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of officer Smith.

Mayor Redfern had an interview with Admiral Pallisier yesterday, when the latter expressed his willingness to assist in the proposed celebration on the 21st and 22nd of June, saying that he and his officers would do all in their power to make the affair a success.

The funeral of the late Frederick Ferguson took place from Hayward's undertaking rooms yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Wilson officiating. The pall-bearers were: G. Greenwell, J. Turnbull, R. Saunders, C. Hindze, S. Sheppard and C. Bloomswist.

At the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel Gregory, the Fifth Regiment band yesterday volunteered to serenade the captives at William Head, and the C. P. R. having chartered the Maude the musicians, together with those possessing the requisite sea legs, paid a flying visit to the neighborhood of the Empress and treated the tourists to a complimentary concert last night.

Since the first of the month the rates on postal money orders has been in some cases moved up a notch or two, while in others a reduction has been made. Under the old schedule orders up to $4 cost two cents each, and now three cents is charged on all sums up to $2.50. Orders for $10 now cost one cent less than they used to, while those for $20 are now issued at the rate of six cents, whereas ten cents was the regulation charge before the change. A reduction of ten cents has been effected on the $100 orders, that denomination now costing but forty cents. The Dominion Express Co. have also revised their rate card, and thirty cents is now charged per $100 on express money orders.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

Old John Ross is missing and his friends have every reason to suppose that he has made away with himself. Ross, who was variously called "uncle" and "the skipper," has for sometime past been a sort of supernumerary about Joe Levy's restaurant, the old man, who is about 70, being looked upon more as an old friend than as an assistant, and has had a room upstairs. He left the restaurant at 8 a. m. on Thursday and was seen by an employe of Porter & Sons on John street, Rock Bay, going towards point Ellice bridge the same morning. The missing man has been very despondent of late and has frequently made the remark that he would some day "make a hole in the water." It has been his habit of late to wander across the harbor very frequently, but he is not known to have any friend in the district at whose place he might be staying. No letters or any explanation of this absence were found in his room, and as he was always on hand punctually at 3:30 a. m. to relieve Mr. Levy, the latter suspects that it is a case of suicide.

Ross has been on the sound and in Victoria for the last thirty years, he having been steward on Capt. Starr's line of Puget sound steamers in the 70's, afterwards keeping bar at the Omineca. He was always looked upon as an honest, conscientious fellow and was not addicted to drink. The police have been notified, and a thorough search of the Arm, in the neighborhood of where he was last seen, will be made.

SOAP BOX FULL OF GOLD.

A strike in the Peshastin district will probably start miners toward that district. Thad Neuber and Pete Anderson, at a depth of 200 feet, shot out a lot of ore that excels in richness anything ever taken out in the camp. After the shot they carried out some in a handkerchief which netted them $75, and a common soap box full of the ore returned them $500. They pounded out a quantity in a hand mortar that averaged $10 a pound. They have been working this claim for years, and have had great difficulty in keeping themselves alive, but if their strike proves to be of any dimensions they certainly have a fortune in sight. They were offered $6,000 for their claim the day after the strike, but did not accept it.—Spokesman-Review.

VICTORY FOR EAST SIMCOE.

Of one Thing Mr. W. H. Bennett, the Conservative Standard Bearer in East Simcoe, is Sure,—He Suffered from Catarrhal Trouble and Found Speedy and Fixed Relief in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

In the coming bye-election it will not be settled until the votes are counted, whether Mr. W. H. Bennett, who has represented the constituency with ability for years, will again be the successful candidate. One thing Mr. Bennett is perfectly certain of, whatever turn the election may take: When attending to his duties in Ottawa two sessions ago he was taken down with catarrhal trouble in the head. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and over his own signature says that it worked like a charm, and quickly removed the trouble and made him fitted for his parliamentary duties.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

"I see there has been a machine patented which records every time a man moves," said Juniper. "Well, it would put the machine to a pretty good test if it was tried on some of my tenants," said Flatte, the landlord.—Yonkers Statesman.

CASSIAR RAILWAY BILL.

Some Facts Adduced By an Expert Which Deserve Full Consideration.

Miners Will Be Fully Protected Under This Bill and the Province Benefited.

In view of the discussion on the Cassiar Central Railway bill, the following information gleaned from an authoritative source is of unusual interest:

"It is interesting in a matter like this," said our informant, "to contrast the results to be obtained by the proposed bill with the results obtainable under the present system of alienation of mineral lands. By the Mineral Act a locator, after location of a claim, is compelled to perform assessment work to the value of $500 in order to obtain a grant. The $500 he may distribute into five annual payments of $100 each. After grant there is no further obligation upon him until ore is shipped, when a tax is made of one per cent. on the assessed value of the ore to be determined, in case of dispute, by smelter returns. As an incident to the ownership of the claim, an entire and exclusive surface right is guaranteed. No revenue is received by the province until ore is shipped. Many reasons may prevent development of the claim and render it entirely unproductive. The province loses revenue directly to a certain extent, and the trade suffers to a much greater extent. The burden falls upon the taxpayer, who is compelled to contribute to the cost of roads and trails, the maintenance of order and the general administration of the law.

"Under the proposed bill the company in addition to opening up the country by a railway and by this means creating a great Northern trade, is required to pay one-half of one per cent. on all ore mined in addition to the ordinary tax—$50 a year for each claim held, and a fee of $100 upon each transfer of a claim. By such a system the revenue producing power of the land is immeasurably increased. With a low estimate of 1,000 claims, the difference in favor of the province is very great. From the annual tax alone $50,000 more is produced than under the present system. To estimate the number of annual transfers is difficult, but if 10 per cent. of all claims be transferred once a year, a further increase of $10,000 is had, or a total of $60,000, without considering the extra tax of one-half of one per cent. on all ore mined, of itself amounting to half as much again as could be collected under the present system.

"Nor has the government overlooked the interests of prospectors, as a careful perusal of the bill will disclose. Within 90 days after location the prospector offers the claim to the company at his own figure. If the company declines to purchase, the prospector has the right for two years to sell the whole claim at any price he may obtain after giving the company a chance to purchase at the same figure. The prospector and the company have to bear the cost of assessment work equally, and the prospector is not compelled to pay either the $50 a year or the transfer fee of $100. At the end of two years the company may assume charge and proceed with the development of the claim. In case it does not do so its interest goes to the prospector. If it does it is not entitled to charge the prospector, or his interest in the claim, with a proportion of the cost of development, but is entitled to deduct the prospector's proportion of the expense from the proceeds of the ore only. Any loss arising the company bears entirely, while a profit is divided equally between the prospector and the company. I venture to think that to-day there are many owners of claims who would only too gladly give one-half of their claims and pay a good commission in addition in order to effect so favorable an arrangement.

"The volume of trade of the cities on the Coast will be greatly increased. The government will derive a greater revenue and the miner will be fully protected under this bill. Surely the most captious critic cannot find fault with the measure. I only hope the company may secure the capital to carry out its undertaking."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

This week's work in the way of organizing joint stock concerns results in a list of some nineteen new ventures, one of which. The Western Federation of Miners, Rossland branch, is a fraternal and benevolent society, and the capitalization runs all the way from $500 (with a proviso that $2,500,000 may be raised if necessary by the sale of additional shares) to $3,000,000. Three of the enterprises have their headquarters in this city.

Derby Mining Co., of Nelson	$1,000,000
Falls View Gold and Silver Mining Co, of Kaslo	300,000
Gold Bar Mining Co., of Victoria	100,000
Gold Fields of British Columbia, of England	£ 600,000
Harrison-Black Diamond Mining Co., of Vancouver	$ 50,000
Hope Mining and Milling Co., of Vancouver	500,000
John E. Redmond Mining Co., of Grand Forks	1,000,000
Keklonga Mining and Development Co., of Trail	1,000,000
Kimberley Mining and Milling Co., of Victoria	1,000,000
Lardeau-Trout Lake Mining Syndicate, of Victoria	500,000
Lodestar Gold Mining and Development Co., of Rossland	1,000,000
Menominee and Marinette Hydraulic Gold Mining Co., Menominee, Mich	600,000
North American Mining Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $500, with the privilege of increasing to	2,500,000
Shamrock and Thistle Mining Co., of Vancouver	100,000
Silver Hill Mining and Milling Co., of Spokane	1,000,000
Slocan Lake Prospecting and Development Co., of Rossland	150,000
Slocan-Lemon Creek Mining Co., of Rossland	1,000,000
Walla Walla Mining, Milling and Smelting Co., of Walla Walla, Wash	300,000
Western Federation of Mines, Rossland Branch Fraternal and Benevolent Society	

Dr. C. A. Elliott, of Chemainus, arrived down by last evening's train, and is registered at the Dominion.

MERCANTILE MATTERS.

The Council of the Board of Trade Transact Some Important Business.

Stewart River Lease Condemned and Members Asked to Oppose the Grant.

A meeting of the council of the B. C. Board of Trade was held on Friday afternoon, at which a variety of important business was discussed. The proposed Stewart river monopoly was the principal topic of debate, but the unsatisfactory telegraphic service also came in for a lengthy exchange of ideas amongst those present, and one and all condemned the present totally inadequate facilities which so often prove only a detriment to the transaction of business. Incidentally the smelter scheme, in the form of the report of the committee, and trade with the Yukon, occupied some attention at the hands of the gentlemen present.

The committee to whom the last smelter scheme was referred stated that the financial standing of the men who were to form the syndicate had been duly inquired into, and thanks were returned to Mr. Carlyle, the government mineralogist, for data as to the cost of smelters in general. The terms under which the company would start this industry in Victoria were recapitulated, and the committee thought that some additional safeguards in the interests of the community could with advantage be incorporated in any final arrangements which might be made. The site also would have to be selected previous to asking the corporation to grant a bonus to the enterprise. The committee recommended that the idea of establishing such an enterprise in our midst should be kept constantly in view, and a committee of the board to work in conjunction with a similar body from the city council should be appointed so that the matter might be kept alive. It was on motion resolved that the present committee be reappointed with a request that a further report be made to the board in the near future.

Mr. Kirk, the chairman of the committee appointed to look into the matter of trade routes to the Yukon, verbally reported that the committee had had an interview with Hon. J. H. Turner and Hon. Col. Baker, Mr. Calbreath, a gentleman who was well acquainted with that part of the country, being present by invitation. As a result the government surveyor had dispatched to Telegraph Creek to look out the most feasible route into the Yukon and who would report on the route over the Table mountain, and if his report was satisfactory $2,000 would be spent on the route. The Hootalinka river, on the Teslin Lake route, would be examined and a report made as to its navigability. The meeting expressed great satisfaction as the result of this interview.

A communication from the Naval League of Canada was read asking for the co-operation of the board in the matter of organizing a branch in this province. This matter was laid over.

R. E. Gosnell, provincial librarian, wrote thanking the board for their expression of appreciation of the labors of the bureau of statistics in the matter of inter-provincial trade, and stating that so far the returns have been coming in very satisfactorily, these having been received from nearly all the important firms of the province.

A resolution of the board recommending the project to the merchants of the province was asked; and in compliance a motion embodying this idea was passed.

The department of marine and fisheries advised the board that instructions had been issued to Inspector McNab at Westminster to issue this year a similar number of permits for trap fishing at Boundary Bay as was the case last season.

The secretary stated that in answer to wires he had received the particulars of the proposed lease of Stewart river, which have already appeared in print.

Mr. Edward Pearson said it was against the interests of the country not to have allowed more time. There must be something more than mining intended in the monopoly.

The president stated that although the river was outside of our province, it was not outside the scope of our influence.

Mr. Crease thought the lease was contrary to the spirit of the mining laws of British Columbia, in which free miners were first of all given the opportunity to take up claims.

All were agreed that the whole affair wore a most extraordinary aspect, and every endeavor should be made to have the granting of the lease held over for a time.

Mr. Futcher made a motion, the substance of which will be telegraphed to Ottawa, stating that the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade very earnestly object to the unfairness of granting the proposed lease for dredging in the Stewart river, there not having been sufficient time allowed residents of the Western provinces to look into the matter, and that its representatives at Ottawa be asked to oppose the granting of the lease.

The boards of trade at Vancouver and Westminster will also be asked to oppose the measure.

The matter of publishing maps of the country showing the exact locality of the rich finds on the Yukon was brought up by Mr. Ker. These maps would be circulated for general information and would form part of the annual report. The government would no doubt be prepared to share in the cost of publication, they having admitted that a good map of the country was badly needed. This matter will be taken up at a future meeting, when more particulars have been obtained as to cost, etc.

Just before adjournment Mr. Robertson, of Martin & Robertson, brought up the fruitful source of so much of the troubles of Victoria's merchants, viz., the telegraph service. He stated that he had yesterday filed a telegram at 9:30 for Vancouver and at 12 o'clock had received a query from that city for the exact information his wire had contained. On inquiring at the office he had been told that the telegram had not been sent out until 11:58, or more than two hours after he had handed it in. This might do for a backwoods village, but a city of the importance of Victoria should have better treatment. An agitation should be inaugurated for a better service, and Mr. Robertson expressed the opinion that the merchants of Victoria had a lever up their sleeves which would be most effective, if they would only use it. Several of those present also condemned the present service as most inefficient, but the meeting adjourned without arriving at any definite line of action.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver, April 30.—(Special)—J. A. Macfarlane has reported on the gold reefs claims of Lillooet. "The country rock is mostly slate similar to that of the Golden Cache, with several large and well-defined porphyry dykes running through it. Besides some smaller veins, there are certainly three strong, well-defined ledges on the property. The principal one, being the middle vein, being strong and better defined than the others, keeping up full size as it traverses the three claims. The veins consist mostly of very good-looking white ore and rusty quartz, with some slate running through it. The main vein is from 6 to 15 feet wide, the walls being fairly well defined. The ledge looks well and when work is done on it there will be every likelihood of pay ore being struck. The location is such that work can be done very economically."

C. F. Barker was married yesterday to Miss Grace Allah, the ceremony taking place at St. James' church, Rev. H. G. F. Clinton officiating. Mr. Barker is prominent in athletic circles, holding the amateur bicycle championship of British Columbia for one mile.

Vancouver, April 29.—(Special)—The American hotel, Water street, has been converted into a Salvation Army shelter in charge of Ensign Patterson, formerly of Victoria. Board and lodging will be provided for anyone willing to work, the wood will be afterwards sold. When the shelter is in full swing the public will be appealed to to run the shelter until it is made self-supporting. There are forty beds for the accommodation of guests, and the hotel is fitted up with reading room and all rational comforts for the involuntarily idle.

At a school board meeting last night all the tenders for the new East End school were opened. All were considered too high, and it was decided to replace stone as the material by brick and ask for fresh tenders. It was also decided to call for tenders for materials for the construction of the West End school.

WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, April 30.—(Special)—An amendment to the trades license by-law has been adopted requiring all insurance companies doing business in New Westminster to pay a tax of $25 towards the maintenance of the fire brigade.

At a meeting of the rifle association Judge Bole was re-elected president and H. A. Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

A boat was seen apparently empty in Boundary bay on Tuesday last and some fishermen rowed towards it. To their astonishment they found a man lying on the bottom of the boat insensible and stark naked. His body was covered with bruises and he had been exposed to the elements for some time. He was taken ashore and a medical man was summoned. He was restored to consciousness but was found to be quite demented. In the boat was a suit of clothes altogether too small for the occupant. A trunk in the boat also contained clothing, which by papers found in the trunk would appear to belong to John Burns Hamburk, a British subject and owner of land sections 95 and 96 near Victoria.

New Westminster, April 29.—(Special)—The Indian relief fund entertainment held at St. Leonard's hall was well attended, and a good sum was realized for the famine sufferers.

A boat in which Mrs. Patterson was rowing from her home at Silverdale to Mt. Lehman, was capsized yesterday. Mrs. Patterson was in the water ten minutes, and when rescued by fishermen it was thought she was dead. After restoratives were administered, however, she revived, and will not suffer serious affects from the accident.

John Johnston's hotel, Port Moody, has been burnt to the ground. The cause of the fire is said to have been sparks from a locomotive.

The returns for the months of April of the Victoria customs department is as follows:

IMPORTS.	
Free	$107,431 00
Dutiable	161,580 00
Total	$269,011 00
Duty collected	$ 62,881 89
Other revenues	10,276 61
Total	$ 73,158 50
EXPORTS.	
Produce of Canada	$ 32,821 00
Not produce of Canada	15,790 00
Total	$ 48,611 00

The Fountain of Life

Dimness of vision, spots before the eyes, loss of sleep, loss of vigor, restlessness, all give way to clear sight, to rest, to strength, when you use the

Circulars —OF— HUDYAN FREE.

GREAT HUDYAN

Hudyan stops the premature condition of the body, Hudyan cures certain cases of lost manhood, Hudyan cures nervous debility, nervousness, weakness.

FREE

Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

PRIVATE.

Doctor Ratcliffe.

MEDICAL AND Surgical Offices for the cure of all Special Diseases, Female Complaints, Men's Ailments, Nervous Debility, Acute Drains, Stricture, Blood Taints, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and other Organs; a life-long study and practice. Perfect cures guaranteed. Office hours 9 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m. only.

FREE BOOK on special diseases to all describing their troubles. If you cannot call, write to the well known and reliable specialist, DR. RATCLIFFE, 713 First Avenue, Union Block, Seattle.

VICTORIA • COLLEGE

BEACON HILL PARK.

Re-Opens Monday, January 11

For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A

ja5-d&w

THE STOLEN JEWELLRY.

Jack Black, who is supposed to have been the principal in the robbery of the Jewellry from Challoner, Mitchell & Spring's store, at Rossland, has been arrested in San Francisco, and Supt. Hussey is now on his way to bring the man back to British territory. The gripsack containing a part of the booty, which was captured in the Northern Pacific express office at Spokane a few days ago, was addressed to J. Green, 17 Grant avenue, San Francisco, and it was at the latter address that Black was captured. The man Jim Johnson, or "Cuckoo" Jim, who has been arrested in connection with another robbery has made a statement that he had no connection with the Rossland robbery, except that he was sent by Black to Northport to express the grip to the address given and was paid $100 for his work.

The grip, contains about $1,200 worth of jewelry out of $5,000 stolen, but not a single diamond, the various stones having been pried out of their settings.

Application has been made to Ottawa for extradition papers, which will arrive in due time.

Along the water front yesterday animation centered around the loading of the C. P. N. steamers Danube, Tees and Maude for Northern, West Coast and island points. All three steamers sailed in the evening, and conspicuous among the passengers of all were a great many miners and prospectors, a large number of whom are about to acquire their initial experience in the industry that should flourish in every corner of the province this year. The Tees will run as far North as Cape Scott this trip, carrying four new arrivals for the Danish colony located there, besides the mail and some little freight. She has small amounts of freight for points all along the coast, and her passengers include Capt. Wm. Cox, who is going to Clayoquot to settle up with the Indians he had engaged aboard the burned sealing schooner Sapphire, and the following: M. Church, J. Seeley, C. Peterson, Mr. Beno and family, A. Aaronson, D. Jones, H. H. Rhodes, Dr. Rhodes, D. W. McNeil, T. Tugwell, T. Tugwell, Jr., and Messrs. Holsen and Mortimer. Leaving on the Danube were: Miss Hunt, Mrs. W. Anderson, Miss Davis, Miss West, the Misses Lawrence (2), N. Gibbons, W. C. Lyall, Mr. Fleacy, O. A. Ragstad, Mrs. A. Manson and children, Mr. Wadhams, Mr. Brett, L. B. Hamlin, W. Noble, Mr. Steacy. The manager for the Green cannery, at Rivers inlet, and the manager for the Brunswick were also passengers on the steamer. The bulk of the vessel's freight is cannery supplies, and the cargo will be largely increased at Vancouver, where the ship calls as usual en route north. On the Maude, sailing for Texada and other island stations, there were two prominent mining men in the persons of W. J. K. Cowell and J. Kingham.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

Subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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Subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

(From The Daily Colonist, May 2)

IT WAS RILEY'S DAY.

The Racing Season Commences at the Driving Park With the Spring Meeting.

Hon. Mr. Eberts' Sorrel Carries Off the Honors of the Day.

The Victoria racing season opened yesterday at the Driving park. It cannot be said that the general public manifested much interest in the spring meeting, but the members' enclosure was well patronized, and despite the somewhat chilly weather, summer frocks made the scene look bright. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney took in the meeting, and the cabinet was represented by Hon. Messrs. Pooley and Eberts. There was nothing particularly startling in the racing itself. Messina was, as usual, sulky, and let the honors of the day go to Riley. But Æ. Irving was judge; W. T. Drake, starter; H. B. Rogers, clerk of the scales, while the stewards were: Rear Admiral St. L. Bury Palliser, C. E. Pooley, Jas. Dunsmuir, F. B. Pemberton, W. A. Ward, A. C. Flumerfelt, Major Dupont, A. E. McPhillips, and G. A. Kirk. The racing was timed to commence at 3 o'clock, but it was after half-past before the starter dropped his flag for the first race. Details follow:

PLATE $30—HALF MILE—POLO PONIES.

C. R. Pooley's b. m. Irish Maid (a). C. R. Pooley	1
J. Byrn's ch. g. Ormonde (a), J. Byrn	2
B. G. Perry's r. g. Don R. (a), Hartnagle	3

There was some delay at the post, Irish Maid being decidedly fresh and causing two false starts. The starter got them off at the third attempt and Byrn secured the inside berth which enabled Ormonde to lead round the first corner. Irish Maid quickly closed up and was leading at the second bend. This position the favorite kept, and though Byrn made a gallant attempt to close up in the stretch Irish Maid won by several lengths; Don R. a bad third.

LADIES PLATE $30—HALF MILE—ALL AGES.

Mrs. D. M. Eberts' ns. s. g. Riley (a), Byrn	1
Mrs. P. B. Pemberton's ns. ch. g. Sir Bevys (4), Burton	2
Mrs. P. Æ. Irving's s. f. Messina (3), Hartnagle	3
Miss Pooley's ns. ch. g. Confectioner (a), C. Pooley	0

The flag fell to a poor start, Messina being behind and never made up the ground lost. Riley and Sir Bevys hung together to the quarter mile, with Confectioner following close behind and Messina a long way in the rear. At the half distance Pooley lost his seat and narrowly escaped going under the hoofs of Messina. Riley and Sir Bevys raced neck and neck until they turned into the straight, when Riley went ahead and won easily; Messina a bad third.

PLATE $30—QUARTER MILE AND REPEAT—POLO PONIES.

C. R. Pooley's b. m. Irish Maid (a), C. R. Pooley	1
B. J. Perry's r. g. Don R. (a), Hartnagle	2

Don R. kept up with the bay for half the distance, but the effort was too much and Irish Maid won with ease. In the repeat Don R. made a better show, but was beaten at the grand stand.

MEMBERS' CHALLENGE CUP $100—THREE-QUARTER MILE—ALL AGES.

D. M. Eberts' s. g. Riley (a), 158 lbs, Byrn	1
A. E. Phillips' s. g. Cruiser (a), 158 lbs., Burton	2
J. D. Pemberton's ch. g. Sir Bevys (4), 158 lbs., owner	3
B. J. Perry's s. f. Messina (3), 145 lbs., Hartnagle	0
C. R. Pooley's ch. g. Confectioner (a), 158 lbs., owner	0

The field got away to an excellent start and Messina for once made the running. Riley and Cruiser soon joined her and came up the straight in a bunch. Opposite the judge Riley forged ahead and having once obtained the lead kept it all through the last half mile and cantered home an easy winner by a dozen lengths. Cruiser and Sir Bevys ran a close race for second place, and the chestnut beat the sorrel by half a length, Messina was fourth and Confectioner last.

CRICKET.

ALBION V. R. M. A.

The first match of the season took place on the grounds of the R. M. A. between the above clubs, when the Albion team made a successful attack on their opponents, and were victorious by a score of 176, with one wicket to fall, to 70. The R. M. A. went first to the bat and scored 70, of which Captain Barnes made 25, not out, by capital play. Gunner Sweet also played a good innings of 12. The Albions followed with 176 for 9 wickets. Goward, 34, not out; L. York, 32; Chittle, 30; H. J. Martin, 28; Schwengers, 16; and W. York, 13; batted well for their runs. Goward, with 5 wickets for 19, bowled well for the Albions, and Captain Barnes did likewise for the R. M. A. Appended is the score:

R. M. A. C. C.

Capt. Glover, b W York	6
Gunner Sweet, c Goward, b Martin	12
Gr. Frain, b Goward	8
Gr. Barraclough, b Martin	5
Capt. Barnes, not out	25
Br. Kelly, b Goward	3
Gr. Sawyer, b Goward	1
Lance-Corpl Chapman, b W York	0
Gr. Alland, b W. York	1
Gr. Bourner, b Goward	0
Bugler Rann, b Goward	0
Extras	9
Total	70

ALBION C. C.

C. Schwengers, run out	16
A. A. Green, l b w, b Barraclough	4
L. York, c Sawyer, b Barraclough	22
H. G. Martin, b Barnes	28
J. E. Martin, c Sweet, b Barraclough	3
W. Porter, c and b. Barnes	4
W. York, b Barraclough	13
A. Goward, not out	34
C. Little, st Glover, b Kelly	20
F. G. Fowkes, c Glover, b Kelly	4
W. S. Goodwin, not out	4
Extras	4
Total	176

THE CITY

In April only six matrimonial events were recorded. Twenty-two deaths and twenty-three births completed April's vital statistics.

Gunner W. Scott is the lucky individual who has been selected to represent the First Battalion at the jubilee celebration in London next June.

Officer McKenna, of the provincial police, left for Kamloops this morning where he, with three other constables, will take charge of 30 convicts who are to be brought down to New Westminster.

The collections of inland revenue for the month of April in this city totalled $11,051.49, made up as follows: Spirits, $5,159.86; malt, $2,197.09; manufactured tobacco, $3,164.64; foreign raw leaf tobacco, $61.60; cigars, $548.40; petroleum inspection, $9.91.

The 58th drawing of the Victoria Building Society was held at the Sir William Wallace hall last evening, the following members acting as a drawing committee: G. W. Anderson, J. Taylor and H. A. Munn. The drawing resulted in number 299 A, B, C and D, representing $4,000, and held by Mr. Benjamin Williams, being successful.

Three small fires with attendant losses of $25 represents last month's record of the local red brigade. Either by good luck or good guiding Victoria is very fortunate in the matter of the ravages of the devouring element, as since the first of the present year $4,161 only has gone up in smoke as a result of "incipient blazes" in eighteen different localities.

The Full court will be in session Monday, when the following list of appeals will be heard: Gray v. McCallum; Clarke v. Ebols; Cunningham v. Bank of British Columbia; Bowness v. Consolidated Railway Co.; Koksilah Quarry Co. v. the Queen; Madden v. Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway; Macdonald v. Methodist Church; Findlay, Durham & Brodie v. Croasdaile; Aldous v. Hall Mines; Langley v. Duffy; Pellent v. Almore; Pellent v. Harris; Victoria Lumber Co. v. the Queen; Patterson v. City of Victoria; Major v. McCraney; C.P.R. v. Parke, Painchaud Squire & Co. v Landsberg; Stevens v. South Vancouver; B. C. Auer Light Co. v. Vancouver Gas Co.; Cowan v. Macaulay; B. C. Auer Light Co. v. Nanaimo Gas Co.; and Gordon v. City of Victoria.

New members to the number of seventeen entered their names on the register at the public library during April—four ladies and thirteen gentlemen. One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three books were issued during the same period, of which number ladies borrowed 840 and gentlemen 953. Donations represent seven volumes—Mrs. Clausen presented "A Knight of the 19th Century," by E. P. Rae; Mrs. Warden, "Two on a Tower" by L. Hardy, and "In Colonial Days," by L. M. N.; Mrs. Dunderdale, "Macaria" and "Beulah," by Augusta Evans Wilson; Miss Wylde, "My Lady Botha," by Stanley Weyman; and Mr. Dodgson, "English System of Book-keeping," by Jones. An unknown donor has enriched the library by nine bound volumes of "Good Words," ranging from 1861 to 1880, and which forms a most useful and acceptable gift.

The following telegram received yesterday from T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal, shows the appreciation of the C. P.R. of the thoughtfulness of the officer commanding the Fifth Regiment in having the band serenade the Empress of China Friday night: "On behalf of the company I desire to thank you, the other officers of the regiment and the Fifth Regiment band for your courteous action in giving the passengers on the Empress of China a complimentary concert last evening. I feel sure that the music was heartily appreciated by the unwilling prisoners of a phenomenal quarantine office." Colonel Gregory also received letters of thanks from Capt. Archibald and from the passengers. As the last musical treat seems to have given such satisfaction, the band, together with the officers and their friends, will pay a visit to the vicinity of the white liner this afternoon, the steamer Rithet having been chartered for the occasion.

Skin Eruptions Cured for 35 Cents—Relief in a Day.

Eczema, tetter, salt rheum, barber's itch—all itching and burning skin diseases vanish where Dr. Agnew's Ointment is used. It relieves in a day and cures quickly. No case of piles which an application will not comfort in a few minutes. If you have used high-priced ointments without benefit, try Dr. Agnew's Ointment at 35 cents and be cured.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore
Which carried the story far and wide,
Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
That bubbled up from the tainted tide
Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name
And his sarsaparilla, that all now, know,
That was just beginning its fight of fame
With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

The Voice From the Quarantine Station Sounds a More Cheerful Note.

Passengers on the "China" Allowed to Take Their Bath Aboard the Ship.

To the Editor:—I am glad to say that things look brighter to-day for the passengers on board this ship than they did when I wrote yesterday. The first gleam of light came in the form of a telegram from the company's head office objecting to our being sent on shore, as well as to the landing of the ship's bedding and furniture in order to furnish out the quarantine buildings. Next, the health officer began to climb down and was graciously pleased to forgo that part of his demand, and also consented to allow a carbolic water bath on board ship to be substituted for his vile tank on shore. To-day the captain was able to inform the passengers that when once this bath was taken and the clothing and baggage which had been in actual use disinfected, along with the ship, he hoped the period of our enforced enjoyment of British Columbia hospitality (!) would be materially shortened—a piece of information which called forth three hearty cheers for Capt. Archibald. So matters stand at present. The health officer, however, in spite of having shifted his ground thus materially remains as impracticable as ever. He now says that even if the passengers can get away he will keep the ship for the full period originally laid down by him for us. First the passengers were to be kept and the ship might go; now, the ship must stay whether the passengers go or not, so says the health officer. He is frequently occupied sluicing about with a hose, and at first several took him to be the hoseman. I asked a quartermaster why they did not put a sailor on a job which seemed so infra dig for a medical officer. He answered: "Why, sir, he won't allow it; were one of us to touch his hose he would have to take it on shore to be disinfected!" This very letter which I am now writing must undergo an hour's disinfecting before he will pass it. This gentleman issued all his orders as to what should be done with the passengers and ship before he ever saw the two cases at all. Then, when urged to go and see them and have them removed, he made endless difficulties as to the method by which he would allow them to be brought on shore. Ultimately both patients walked on shore as soon as the hospital door was opened and they got the chance!

It is simply unendurable that power should be put in the hands of such a man to block one of the world's highways for an indefinite period, and to ruin, if he pleases, the most important enterprise in the whole Dominion of Canada, the C.P.R. to wit. That, however, is a question for Canada itself; what mainly concerns us and our friends is the fact that he arrogates to himself the right to deal with us exactly as he does with the Chinese coolies; which is to treat them worse than if they were so many convicts. There has been much indignation aroused on board over the way these have been treated in the hands of the health officer, and not a few are ashamed to think that the British flag flies here.

As to disinfecting: what the authorities believe in here as the best method is brimstone, and that, too, without treacle! They have a retort into which they place a large quantity of the article. Attached to this is an air pump driven by steam by means of which the fumes are forced into the hold or any other closed portion of the ship, where these fumes are allowed to remain for a matter of twelve or twenty-four hours. Having nothing else to do, I have been passing the time in ascertaining from the medical men on board—of whom we have a strong faculty—whether sulphur fumes will kill smallpox germs or not anyhow. They tell me that such has never been so proved, and that many authorities deny that it can. Asked again, what is the good of it all? they say the operation is chiefly valuable as a concession to public opinion, which demands that something must be done in these cases. But since sulphur fumes in quantity, as is being used here, is exceedingly destructive, why not use some less harmful means of satisfying the public? To silk, sulphur fumes is ruinous, and one wonders who will foot the bill should it get at the immensely valuable cargo of that commodity we have on board. Why not try the good old plan of a thorough cleansing with carbolic soap and water? That would do no harm, and a company of Chinese washermen would be a welcome sight down here just now, where the stock of clean linen is running short with some of us.

"Honesty is the best policy" they say, but we sometimes meet with things calculated to shake faith in the ancient dictum. Supposing our ship's doctor had originally diagnosed, not smallpox, but something else, it might not have been honest, but would it, or not, have been the best policy for this ship and company. A.

"Empress of China," Quarantine Station, April 29.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WILL BE RELEASED.

The "Empress" and Some of the Passengers Will Soon Be Released.

Sympathetic Victorians Send Gifts of Flowers to Console the Lady Passengers.

It was with a generous and kindly spirit that Victorians entertained the suggestion of the Colonist yesterday morning to cheer the lady passengers on board the steamship Empress of China, now detained in quarantine, by sending them gifts of flowers. The Colonist offered to see that these tokens of the good will and sympathy of residents of this city reached the ship, and accordingly the tender going out to quarantine last evening carried a very choice collection of great variety and rarity. The beauty of the hot house, the early bloomers of the wood and the pride of the flower garden were seen in the array. Among the contributors were Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Mrs. J. H. Lawson, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mrs. Trounce, Misses Redfern, Misses Lugrin and Miss Powell.

Dominion quarantine officer, Dr. A. T. Watt, was in the city for a short time yesterday and reported that several of the 119 saloon passengers who arrived on the China will be released in the course of a few days and that others will follow periodically, according to their fitness, from then on until all are liberated at the expiration of the full period of incubation at quarantine. The qualification for freedom is the vacine marks, and the passenger fortunate in having sufficient of these received in late years to establish their non-susceptibility to infection will stand good opportunity of not being delayed long. As it happened, on the China the ship's surgeons were supplied with the best lymph, and the passengers vaccinated eight days prior to their arrival could not have received better medical treatment in quarantine. In the case of the Chinese and Japanese passengers there can be no discrimination, and Dr. Watt sees no other course to pursue than to hold all in quarantine the full number of days. He is now examining the crew of the China, and says thus far he has found several who have already been vaccinated many times and whom he sees no necessity for detaining. He thinks that there will be a strong enough force of these to take the Empress on to Vancouver in a few days.

Dr. Watt claims to have been somewhat handicapped in handling so many people as the China through the inefficiency of the station's equipments, and it is to be hoped this will be speedily remedied.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

AN ILL-TIMED ACT.

We sincerely hope the provincial parliament will reconsider the vote by which it adopted the amendment to the Mineral Act debarring aliens from locating claims in the province. It is a suicidal act. Leaving out of account altogether its effect on West Kootenay, almost the only portion of the province which last year contributed any materially increases to the revenue, increases which were due very largely to the presence of thousands of alien miners, it will be a great blow to East Kootenay, into which section American miners are preparing to swarm this season. This immigration is just what the Dominion and the province needs. What folly, therefore, to throw any discouragement in the way of such a movement.—Rossland Miner.

THE TECK PROPOSITION.

The Canadian Yukon district is an enormous territory, and Canada would do well to administer it herself, particularly as it co-extends with Alaska, and any narrowmindedness or carelessness might complicate our relations with the United States. The reckless and licentious way in which the British power has been used to forward private cupidity in Rhodesia, and in which imperial interests have been imperilled in the Rand is a warning to create no such selfish and soulless despotisms.—Montreal Witness.

THOSE CONCESSIONS TO BRITAIN.

A story comes from Ottawa that the whole matter had been canvassed in advance between the Canadian and Imperial authorities. Mr. Dobell's latest visit to London was not in connection with the fast line as supposed, but to ascertain the mind of the Imperial government in respect to the proposed discrimination as it might affect or be affected by those treaties with Germany and Belgium. And the conclusion was, so it is said, that the arrangement might be made without prejudice to the letter or spirit of the treaties.—Manitoba Free Press.

DEATH'S COLD SWEAT.

Stood out in Great Beads Upon His Face—A Victim of Heart Disease Snatched from the Grave by the Prompt Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—Relief in all Cases in 35 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart positively gives relief within 30 minutes after the first dose is taken. James J. Whitney, of Williamsport Pa., says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face, and I indeed thought that my end had come. But relief was found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After using it for a short time I feel now that the trouble is altogether removed." Its effects are magical. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

"You said you would not be gone long," said she, reproachfully, as he came in from the "little game" at 2:30. "Well, said he, wearedly, "I came back short, anyway."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I hear," said Mr. Rafferty, "that the Turks hov more min than the Greeks." "They hov. But the question av rale importance ain't which hov the most whin they shtart the fight, but which hov the mosht whin they get through."—Washington Star.

Pat—Do ye moind, Moike, how the Grakes do be all goin' home to foight? Moike—I jue; an' I be thinkin's thot it's a gude thing for this country thet the Olrish ain't all Grakes, oor this kentry wud be depopelated of all its constabulary, be gob.—Philadelphia North American.

Mining Companies' office stationery a specialty at the Colonist office. x

NOTICES.

No. 466.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts.

"The Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited" (Foreign).

Registered the 9th day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited," (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated in England.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(1.) To prospect and explore for the purpose of obtaining information, and also to acquire and enter into treaties and contracts, and engagements of any description, and either absolute or conditional, with respect to mines, mining rights, minerals, lands, forests, harbours, water rights, rivers and property of every or any nature situate in any part of British Columbia or elsewhere; and to negotiate for and acquire concessions, privileges and rights, absolute or conditional, from any sovereign, powers, rulers, governments or states, or person or persons, or from any corporate or other body, and to enter into any arrangement with any government, ruler or authority, municipal or otherwise, for any purposes or to any effect, and from time to time to alter and vary the same accordingly:

(2.) To carry on mercantile, commercial, trading and financial business of any and every description, either as principals or agents, and to buy, sell and enter into contracts, either absolute or conditional, in respect of stocks, shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations, options and securities of every or any description in any part of the world:

(3.) To purchase, take on lease, or acquire by exchange, licence, hire or otherwise, lands, forests, buildings, harbours, mines, mining rights, patents or other rights or claims (whether absolute, exclusive, optional, conditional or limited) and any other kind of property in any part of British Columbia or elsewhere, and in particular to adopt and carry into effect an agreement dated the 29th day of December, 1893, and made between the Gold Exploration and Development Syndicate of British Columbia, Limited, of the one part, and Henry Alfred Wardley, on behalf of this Company, of the other part, with or without modification:

(4.) To work, win, quarry, convert, manufacture, use, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, refine, or otherwise treat and render marketable and sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal in metalliferous quartz and ore, and other mineral and metal substances and products and precious stones and produce of every description:

(5.) To carry on and transact the business of merchants, contractors, carriers by land and water, farmers, graziers, traders in and manufacturers of all kinds of merchandise, goods, provisions and articles, and to carry on the businesses of bankers, capitalists, ship-owners, managers of estates, farms, mines, railways or other properties; as financial agents and brokers in all their respective branches, and the businesses of engineers, builders, miners, and any other businesses directly or indirectly connected with, or capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with, any of the businesses for the time being or objects of the Company:

(6.) To erect, construct, establish, or acquire by purchase, hire or otherwise, and carry out, maintain, improve, develop, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, bridges, harbours, reservoirs, water-works, gas works, electrical works, farms, canals, tramways, railways, quays, wharves, furnaces, mills crushing and hydraulic works, factories, warehouses, ships, steamers, tugs, barges, machinery, locomotives, wagons, appliances, apparatus and other plant and works, and to contribute, to subsidize, and otherwise aid and take part in any such constructions, works or operations:

(7.) To cultivate lands and properties, whether belonging to the Company or not, and develop the resources thereof by building, reclaiming, clearing, draining, damming, ditching, farming, planting and otherwise, upon such terms or system as may be considered advisable, and to breed, grow and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep, horses and produce:

(8.) To improve, manage, develop, or otherwise turn to account, or deal with all or any of the property and rights of the Company:

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

(10.) To establish, form and subsidise, or otherwise assist in the establishment, promotion or formation of any other companies having for their objects, or some of them, any of the objects mentioned in this memorandum; or the prosecution of any other undertakings or enterprises of any description, having objects which may advance, directly or indirectly, the objects of this Company, and to secure by underwriting or otherwise the subscription of all or any part of the share or loan capital of any such Company, and to pay or receive any commissions, brokerage or other remuneration in connection therewith:

(11.) To contract with, or aid any sovereign or other power, government or state, or any municipal or other body, politic or corporate, or company or persons, for or in relation to capital, credit, means or resources for the prosecution of any works, undertakings, projects or enterprises; also to negotiate or contract for, and act as agents or otherwise in relation to loans or securities issued or proposed to be issued by any government or state, or municipal or other authority, or company, or corporation, or persons or person:

(12.) To lend or advance money on the security of any kind of property, rights, stocks, shares, securities, bonds, debenture stock, mortgages, debentures, obligations, bills, notes, or other instruments or securities, or on the undertaking of any company or any part thereof:

(13.) To advance money for, or otherwise assist in making explorations and surveys of every kind, and in promoting immigration into any country, colony or state:

(14.) To guarantee the performance of any contracts or engagement, and to become liable or responsible for money or for the fulfilment of contracts entered into by others:

(15.) To issue on commission, or receive brokerage, or other remuneration or consideration upon the issue or re-issue or for guaranteeing the issue of or the payment of interest on any stocks, shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations or other securities of any company or public or local authority:

(16.) To borrow or raise money, with or without security, and to secure the payment of money borrowed or raised, by the issue of debentures or debenture stock (perpetual or terminal), bonds, mortgages or any other security, upon such terms as to priority or discount or otherwise as shall be thought fit, and to secure the same if thought fit by mortgage or charge upon the undertaking of the Company and all or any of its real or personal property, present or future, and all or any of its uncalled capital, or in any other manner, and to purchase or redeem (at a premium if deemed expedient) any debentures, debenture stock or securities of the Company:

(17.) To sell, lease, charter, or otherwise dispose of absolutely or conditionally, or for any limited interest, the whole or any part of the undertaking, property, rights, concessions or privileges of the Company for such consideration in cash, shares or otherwise as the Company may think fit, and to abandon any part of the business for the time being of the Company, and to carry on any of the objects mentioned in this clause to the exclusion of the others:

(18.) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire the shares or stock, whether ordinary, preferred or deferred, or the debenture bonds or other securities of any company, and to accept the same in payment for any property sold, or business undertaken, or services rendered by this Company, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of the same:

(19.) To pay for any rights or property acquired by the Company, or any services rendered to the Company, in fully or partly paid shares or stock, debentures or other securities of the Company, and to make such payments or gifts by way of bonus or otherwise, and either in money or in any other value as may from time to time be deemed expedient for information or advice given, or for services of any kind rendered to the Company, or in connection with which the Company may directly or indirectly be interested, and generally to make any payments or agree to pay any commissions, with or without any consideration moving to the Company, if it is considered by the directors in the interests or directly or indirectly to the benefit of the Company so to do:

(20.) To promote any company for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the undertaking, property and liabilities of the Company, or for carrying on any business or doing any act or thing which may be deemed conducive to the prosperity of this Company; also, to acquire the whole or any part of the undertaking and liabilities of any now existing or future company, and to conduct, liquidate or wind up the business of any such company:

(21.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, co-operation, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company, and to remunerate any person or persons, joint stock or any other company, by fixed salary or specified remuneration, or by a share of profits present, past or future, or part one way and part the other:

(22.) To make and carry into effect or determine arrangements with British or foreign manufacturers, railway and shipping companies, proprietors or charterers of shipping, carriers, proprietors of steam or other mechanical power, and other persons or companies:

(23.) To obtain any provisional order or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the Company's interests:

(24.) To undertake and execute any trusts, the undertaking whereof may seem desirable, and either gratuitously or otherwise:

(25.) To pay any commission or brokerage for the purpose of securing the subscription of any part of the share or loan capital of this Company, or of any company promoted by this Company, or in which this Company is or intends to be interested, and generally to remunerate any persons for underwriting such capital, or for services rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, or for promoting or guaranteeing the raising of capital for any other company:

(26.) To procure this Company to be legalised, domiciled or recognised in any foreign country or colony, and to procure its incorporation in a like character, or as a societe anonyme in any foreign country, and to carry on the business of the Company, or any part thereof, in any foreign country or colony, or dependency of the United Kingdom, or in any part of the world, under any other style or name:

(27.) To draw, accept, make, indorse, discount and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, warrants and other negotiable instruments other than bank notes:

(28.) To increase among the members in specie, any property of the Company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the Company, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made, except with the sanction [if any] for the time being required by law:

(29.) To exercise the powers given by "The Companies Seals Act, 1884," and the "Companies [Colonial Registration] Act, 1883":

(30.) To do all such acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects:

(31.) It is expressly declared that the intention is that the objects set forth in each of the foregoing paragraphs of this clause shall be construed in the most liberal way, and shall be in nowise limited or restricted by reference to any other paragraphs, or by any inference drawn from the terms of any other paragraph:

(32.) The word "Company" in this clause, when not applied to this Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and whether now existing or hereafter to be formed.

The capital stock of the said Company is £600,000, divided into 600,000 shares of £1 each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 9th day of April, 1887.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

STOCK CERTIFICATES
STOCK LEDGERS, LITHOGRAPHED LETTER PRESS
STOCK JOURNALS
MINERS' PAY SHEETS,
MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS
MINING REPORTS,
MINING MAPS AND PLANS
SEALS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA

FOR CATARRH,

Colds, Sores and Burns.

Pure Eucalyptus Oil..... 35c. | Post Free.
Eucalyptus Salve..... 25c. | Stamps Taken.

FLITTON Prop., Vancouver, ja9

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1897.

THE CASE OF THE "EMPRESS OF CHINA."

Every one will sympathize with the passengers who came over on the Empress of China. They are certainly entitled to as much consideration as is consistent with their own welfare and that of the community. They are not the victims of any special regulations or exceptional administration. It unfortunately happens that they have to submit to regulations which are found excellent and not unreasonably rigorous in the great majority of cases. The best medical opinion seems to favor a fourteen days' quarantine in case of persons exposed to contagion from smallpox. Whether cabin passengers on a steamer like the Empress are in point of fact exposed to contagion where smallpox occurs among the steerage passengers is a question upon which there may be some difference of opinion, and must depend on the circumstances of each case to some extent.

Our correspondent dwells upon the fact that most of the cabin passengers are simply in transit and do not propose to stop in Canada any longer than they can possibly avoid. This is very true; but it must not be forgotten that the quarantine regulations are not for the protection of Canadians alone. By establishing a great steamship line to the Orient Canada has placed herself under an obligation to the rest of the world to maintain an efficient quarantine. We invite the world to use this highway of travel, and we must, in the interests of civilization, hedge it about with all the best known means of preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

Concerning the nature of the accommodations at William Head, they are apparently very inadequate, and in view of the fact that this is the most important quarantine station in the Dominion they ought to be greatly improved at once. We are inclined to think that our correspondent makes the case quite as bad as it really is. It is also quite true that the station is handling an exceptionally large number of people. At the same time it is of great importance that provision should be made for exceptional cases. If another large steamer should come in and be held for fourteen days, the situation would be extremely onerous for all concerned. We urge the Dominion government to make the necessary improvements in the station at once.

The quarantined passengers naturally look at the matter from their own standpoint only, but if they had gone through the experience of Victoria a few years ago, resulting from a visitation of smallpox, they would perhaps better understand the necessity for strictly quarantining against the disease. While we say this we do not wish to be understood as claiming that the quarantine regulations as enforced at William Head are perfect, and we feel safe in saying that if any means can be suggested whereby, without risk, less stringent rules can be adopted, the people of this city would be glad to see a change made. But until this has been shown there would be a general protest against treating the passengers of the Empress exceptionally, much as we all sympathize with their unfortunate circumstances.

THOSE ALLEGED CONCESSIONS.

The preferential feature in the new tariff is described by the Mail and Empire as proposing to reduce the duties one-eighth at once and one-quarter a year hence on goods, except intoxicants and tobacco, imported from Great Britain "and from any other country willing to put herself on the same terms as Great Britain and regarded by the government on the whole as coming within the terms of the resolution." In answer to a question from Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Finance said: "The question will be whether the terms are on the whole as favorable as we ourselves offer in our reciprocal tariff." The Globe's report of the Finance Minister's speech represents him as admitting the possibility of the "most favored nation" clause proving an obstacle to carrying out the plan, but he said the government were of the opinion that it would not, when the case was fully understood. The comments in the press, so far as they have come to hand, cast very little light on the subject. The Mail and Empire, on the morning following the budget speech, expressed no opinion on any feature of the tariff. The Toronto World confessed itself to be wholly in the dark as to how the arrangement would work. The Ottawa Citizen declared itself favorable to the idea of preferential trade with Great Britain, but was not sure that sufficient consideration had been paid to home manufacturers. The Montreal Gazette does not like the arrangement, but thinks it will do no harm. The Hamilton Spectator, which thinks Conservatives have good reason to be satisfied with the tariff, thinks "the experiment is an odd one, and its working will be watched with some curiosity." It believes the provision will be found impracticable, because there is no way, without great complication, by which a distinction can be made between goods imported directly from Great Britain and foreign goods purchased in that country.

The Liberal papers are, of course, very jubilant over this preferential feature, which the Montreal Witness says "will be regarded in England as the greatest colonial tribute to the jubilee year of Her Majesty the Queen." This reads very well, but the regulation of the customs schedule is not a matter of sentiment, and no amount of loyalty will make an impracticable scheme workable. The papers supporting the government have not yet attempted to argue the case from their point of view. It is true that the Globe regards this feature of the tariff as an assertion by Canada of her position as one of the self-governing nations of the continent; but this again, though pleasing to the fancy, does not appeal to the judgment with any very great force.

We incline to the belief that difficulties will arise in the application of the preferential schedule which may render it inoperative; but do not wish to be in too much haste to express an opinion upon a subject of so novel a nature. It will not be a matter of surprise if this feature of the tariff leads to a renewal of the agitation in the United States for a repeal of the bonding regulations.

THE STEWART RIVER LEASE.

We print the regulations under which the right for dredging on Stewart river, Yukon, is to be leased by tender on May 3. To most persons it will seem a startling performance that such a lease should be granted on such conditions; that it should be granted on such notice or even that it should be granted at all.

We do not like to say such things about any public department, but if this affair does not bear all the earmarks of a job, it would be difficult to suggest anything that does. Here is an important lease to be granted. No bidder could possibly put in a tender intelligently without seeing the conditions, yet the notice is so short that although on the appearance of the advertisement a telegram was sent to Ottawa asking for the terms, a reply was not received until yesterday, and it is of course impossible to get in a tender by May 3.

The conditions on which the lease is granted seem unreasonable, especially the 9th section, which looks like an attempt to create an enormous monopoly; but there is very little use in discussing the merits of the conditions, because it is simply impossible for any one to act upon the advertisement unless he knew it was going to appear. It seems an extraordinary thing that such a matter should have been sprung upon the public in the way it has been.

ALIEN MINERS.

It is to be hoped that the members of the legislature will heed the protests that are coming in against the passage of the alien clause in the mining law. While it does not go as far as some people think, it nevertheless is calculated to do great injury to the Province. One Kootenay dispatch says "it means that five thousand people will leave Kootenay, and the mines will be closed within a week from the passage of the Act."

The present system has worked well, and British Columbia has prospered exceedingly under it. We appreciate and to some extent sympathize with the motives of the promoters of this legislation, but are satisfied that they will make an error to press it through the house. It is a dangerous experiment to try. It will certainly retard the progress of the Province this year and for some years to come. In view of the strong opinion of so many persons well qualified to judge of the effect of the measure, its promoters would act wisely and patriotically in permitting it to drop for the present. Otherwise they will assume a great responsibility and may do this Province incalculable damage.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICY.

The Chilliwack Progress is not supporting either of the candidates in the election now pending in that riding, but has opened its columns to the friends of both parties. In its last issue the opposition view of the government's railway policy is stated by a correspondent.

Referring to the Coast-Kootenay subsidy, the correspondent says the first proposal was highly objectionable. What was that proposal? It was that the subsidy should be given to the road from the Coast to Chilliwack and from Penticton to Boundary at once, and that the subsidy for the mountain section should be withheld until another year, and a survey of the route be made in the meantime by the government to determine its feasibility. It is quite true that the promoters of the Vancouver-Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company represented that their plans would be furthered if the government would agree to provide the subsidy for the whole route now, and leave the matter of the subsidy to the company. There is no difference, so far as the Province is concerned, between the two propositions, except that the company's plan saves the government the expense of the survey. The company was willing to be at this expense for the sake of the advantage it would be in the money market to be able to say that the subsidy had been voted for the whole line, and the government agreed to the proposition. This was simply a matter of business, and the government and the promoters of the company and the representatives of the cities had no difficulty in arriving at an agreement that was mutually satisfactory, and this is what the Subsidy Act provides. If the correspondent were more familiar with the motives of railway subsidy acts he would know that this is not the first time, as it is by no means likely to be the last time, when the provisions of a subsidy bill have been varied after its introduction in order to facilitate the financing of the projects contemplated by it. The intention of the government was to provide a subsidy of $4,000 a mile for a good road from the Coast to Boundary, and the only question between the promoters of the line and the company was as to the best plan of doing so, and the plan finally agreed upon met the views of all concerned.

The correspondent goes on to say: "To be able to claim this grant the company was to provide car-ferry accommodation to Victoria and connections with Vancouver and New Westminster. The promoters of the existing charter look upon these conditions as practically prohibitory." The connection with the cities named is, of course, a part of the plan. No one ever asked anything else. It would be to no one's interest not to have such connections made. No company would undertake such a railway without such connections. The statement that the promoters of the railway regard these conditions as practically prohibitory is simply wholly untrue. It is a deliberate misstatement intended to mislead the voters in Chilliwack. As a matter of fact the promoters are hard at work and very sanguine of success.

The correspondent says it was proposed that the government should build the road itself without incurring any further liability than $4,000 a mile. Such a proposition was made in regard to the Penticton-Boundary road, but not as to the whole line. It looks well on paper; but it is wholly impracticable. No one knows what the whole line would cost, but we will put the amount at $10,000,000, which is several millions lower than the average estimate. In round numbers the $4,000 a mile would provide $1,000,000 of this. The utmost that any one hoped the Dominion would give was $8,000 a mile, or $2,000,000, keeping to round numbers for the sake of convenience. This would give $3,000,000, leaving $7,000,000 to be raised in some other way. But there is no prospect of getting Dominion aid to a railway to be owned by the Province. This is already settled. The Dominion will aid roads owned by private companies, but is not prepared to sanction the provincial ownership of railways. Supposing, however, the Dominion aid could be got, where would the government get the other $7,000,000 necessary? The correspondent says by bonds on the road; but the government could not raise $7,000,000 by bonds on the railway, without making itself liable for the principal and interest. There never was a case in the world where a government raised money without becoming responsible for its repayment. We state it as a proposition, which no man having the slightest knowledge of the financial world will deny, that the government of British Columbia could not raise one dollar of money on bonds issued on a railway without making itself responsible for the debt in some way. The government could not possibly build the Coast-Kootenay line without assuming the whole responsibility for its cost, and no one will pretend to assert the contrary. No government could live five minutes which would propose so indefensible a scheme.

The correspondent says that Mr. Heinze's company is the only one that will build the Penticton-Boundary road, and that the subsidy will be a bonus of $400,000 to that company, which is bound to build the line any way. This does not happen to be true. Mr. Heinze's company may build it, but if it does it will forfeit its land grant, for that portion of its line; the Canadian Pacific may build it; the Vancouver-Victoria & Eastern Company may build it; or anyone else may build it who gets in first with a proposition satisfactory to the government.

The correspondent has nothing good to say of the Coast-Cariboo line, that is, the line from the head of Bute Inlet to Quesnelle. Well, there is this to be said about that project. There are men behind it who are abundantly able to carry it through, and who will carry it through immediately if it receives recognition from the Dominion. When under construction it will furnish a market for an immense amount of produce from the lower Fraser. When completed it will give the farmers of the Coast access to a great market. It will lead to the immediate development of a vast section of this Province, which every explorer, from Sir Alexander Mackenzie down to the last Provincial land surveyor who reported on it, says is a magnificent region, full of splendid possibilities. If the government railway policy leads, as we expect it will, to the beginning of work on that railway this year, that one fact of itself will be sufficient justification for it.

The government has no reason to fear the verdict of any section of the Province upon its railway policy, when the facts regarding it have been fairly presented.

"I heard quite a compliment paid to my business abilities to-day," said Mr. Grabbs, rubbing his hands cheerfully. "What was it, dear?" asked his wife. "Wilson told Brown that I was the biggest hog he ever had any dealings with in a business way."—Indianapolis Journal.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

A Protest From a Quarantine Passenger of the "Empress of China.

International Complications May Arise If the Chinese Ambassador Is Fumigated.

To the Editor:—The R. M. S. Empress of China arrived here yesterday from China and Japan with a full complement of 140 cabin and 600 steerage passengers. Nine days before, when out from Yokohama, two cases of smallpox were discovered amongst the Chinese. The men were immediately placed in hospital, and, with their attendants, strictly isolated, and are now in a fair way to full recovery. Every person on board was promptly vaccinated in accordance with the regulations, and every care taken that there should be no communication between the Chinese and European passengers. Since then there has been no further outbreak. In former instances when such a thing happened, these steerage passengers were taken out of the ship at the quarantine station; they and their quarters were disinfected, and then the ship and saloon passengers allowed to proceed. Judge, then, what was first our incredulity and then horror, when it was known that the health officer had ordered every person on board—officers, crew, and passengers of every class—to be landed for a sixteen-day period of quarantine on shore, and that, as the first step, every one of us and our baggage should be put through the disinfecting process in vogue here.

We thus found ourselves face to face with this situation: We were to be taken out of our comfortable cabins in batches of a dozen or so at the time; stripped naked and subjected to a foul chemical bath; our clothes taken from us to be fumigated and baked, we sitting meanwhile in a shed, clad in an old blanket gown and pair of slippers, which had previously been used to cover the nakedness of no one knows how many Chinese. Neither ladies nor children, no matter how delicate, were to be excepted from this odious and revolting operation. Next, all our baggage was to be landed and exposed for a period to sulphur fumes, and then baked to a temperature of 200 degrees, a proceeding which is calculated to, and actually does, destroy nearly every article subjected to it. As to ourselves, we were next to be marched to the quarantine buildings, and invited to take up our stay there for the full period mentioned, and as much longer as the health officer meanwhile might think fit to inflict. In the building in question there was not accommodation for more than half of our number; neither was there bed, table, chair or any other article of furniture, only the bare roof and floor. To remedy this, it was proposed to land all the ship's bedding, etc., so that the ladies and children might have a measure of comfort, and all for whom there was no accommodation were to be placed under canvas. Adjacent to this place was the smallpox hospital, with a number of cases in it, so that every opportunity should be given us of contracting the disease who had escaped it hitherto.

Thus, at the instance of the Canadian authorities, we—passengers in transit not coming to reside in the country or to have any communications with it further than is unavoidable—are condemned to lose our time—a matter of vital importance to some of us—for an indefinite period. Condemned to sacrifice our health—for it cannot be otherwise than that health will be sacrificed, and probably life, too. Coming as we do from warm and tropical climates and compelled to go under canvas here, to sleep on the damp ground exposed to the inclemency of this climate, the strongest constitutions will be tried. The delicate and sickly will die and seeds of disease be sown in many which will never be got rid of. Condemned to lose our money, as the quarantine expenses to the amount of ten shillings a day will be levied on us, and many have not got the money. Condemned also to have our property destroyed. Time, health, money, property, and perhaps life itself, all lost for having had the misfortune to take passage by the C P. R. instead of by one of the many other routes open to us. Hard lines! Had we been prisoners of war duly captured by some foreign foe we could not have been treated worse.

Fortunately the passengers on board the Empress of China are not only more numerous than usual, but also have amongst them men of more than usual influence. There is the Chinese ambassador, H. E. Chang—one of the most influential dignitaries in China, next to H. I. M., the Emperor—and his staff en route to represent China at Her Majesty's approaching jubilee. There is a strong force of Her Majesty's civil, military and naval officers, directors and agents of the company, and men of influence of many nationalities.

As soon as the orders were posted all the passengers met under the chairmanship of Everett Fraser, Esq., to consider the situation. At this it was unanimously resolved to forward a protest, giving reasons, to the Canadian government, and requesting its interference. This was immediately done by telegraph; the Embassy at the same time wiring Lord Salisbury and the Peking government. Besides this, the officials of the company were straining every nerve to get the orders reconsidered. Next, it was unanimously resolved to resist by every means in our power these unprecedented, intolerable and entirely unnecessary orders of the health officer, so that if they are to be carried out in our persons it will only be done by sheer brute force. If force is attempted—and it is not impossible, as a guard of twenty-five men armed with Winchesters is already put on—we shall resist. Of course we may have no chance of successful resistance, but a thing will be done with which the whole civilized world will ring. It will surely be granted that we have something at stake worth fighting for; life and property are not readily surrendered by any body of men.

The Chinese embassy refuse to submit point blank, and force cannot be used on it without giving rise to grave international complications. His Excellency and staff are extra-territorial in British dominions, and whoever lays a finger on them breaks one of the most widely recognized and carefully cherished of international regulations. His Excellency is prepared to return to China and allow the jubilee to be celebrated without his presence; but not to submit to the indignities to which it is proposed to subject him at this port. Further, as representing the person of his august master, the Emperor, he would probably lose his head if he did.

No fault can be found with the C. P. R. Company nor with the officers of this ship, who have shown every possible consideration. The company is really in a serious fix. If this thing be pushed it means they will have to give up carrying Chinese in the steerage altogether or lose their European passengers. They can never be sure but smallpox or some other infectious disease will make its appearance amongst Asiatics; and as soon as it is known that such an eventuality entails the placing of all on board in the unfortunate position in which we find ourselves to-day, travellers will go by other routes. Further, they stand a chance of losing the Chinese also, who say that at no other port were they ever subjected to sixteen days' imprisonment before.

Our medical men on board unanimously declare that all this trouble is needless. Seven of them have signed a protest to this effect, and also declaring that the health officer's orders cannot be carried out except at the gravest risk to the health of the persons on board this ship. They further reflect severely on the way in which the health officer neglected to pay due attention to the actual cases, not even going to see them till long after. But apparently this is his method, as would appear from the case of the ship Alice A. Leigh, already published.

Not only is the health officer's action powerless for good—according to our authorities—and capable of causing infinite mischief, it is also highly absurd. This is shown by the fact that the ship and cargo will be allowed to proceed in the hands of a new crew, as soon as all her passengers and crew are landed. Now, if there is infection anywhere it would be found in the ship and cargo in the place where the cases were discovered, and not amongst the European passengers and their baggage, which never were in contact with these cases at all. But the ship and cargo can go on to be spread all over the country and remain there, while the harmless passengers merely in transit are detained and subjected to this treatment. Could the height of absurdity further grow?

At present, although the health officer reiterates his orders to come ashore and be bathed, no attention is being paid them pending the arrival of answers to telegrams sent yesterday. Meanwhile his hands are full of the steerage passengers, who are being driven into the bathing shed, where, after being parboiled, they make their appearance on the rocks behind to don the blanket coat. Their appearance is highly picturesque, and affords a fine subject for the cameras on board. It is also the cause of much indignation being expressed, as undoubtedly the rapid change from the heat to the cold air must be dangerous. A.

"Empress of China," Quarantine Station, April 28.

To the Editor:—Apropos of your editorial in Tuesday's issue of your paper in which you drew attention to the enormous drain on this city for dairy products, is it any wonder there are hard times in Victoria when so much money is sent away each day to outside sources for products that might easily be raised at our own door? If this $1,500 a day were kept at home, what opportunities might not be created out of it for our workingmen! But the question that concerns us most directly is: How are we to stop this drain? I hold, sir, that there is a remedy, and a very good remedy, and it should be the aim of the local legislature, now in session, to do something towards facilitating the application of it. Now, there is an abundance of seemingly wild, worthless land in the districts surrounding Victoria, which affords excellent pasturage for cattle. Within the past few days I have travelled over a considerable area of this seemingly worthless land in Esquimalt, Highland and Goldstream districts, and I was much struck with the abundance of fodder it afforded for cows. I met with large tracts covered with wild vetches, fully six inches high, and, growing amongst the salall undergrowth in many place, were small clumps or bunches of a very sweet and nutritious grass; then there were here and there small patches of swampy or bottom land, covered with willows, the young shoots of which afford excellent browsing for cattle in the winter and early spring months. Indeed, I was told by some settlers I met that the cattle in these districts come home rolling fat in the month of June, after running out all winter foraging for themselves. I noticed, too, that wherever fires had been run through the country and destroyed much useless forest, and thus admitted the sun and light, the grasses above mentioned appeared to grow in greater profusion. (So much for forest fires and the lesson to be drawn from them.) Now as to the remedy proposed to be applied. I estimate that in the area of the districts above referred to there is room for the pasturage of at least six or seven thousand head of cows, both winter and summer, and these averaging each six or seven pounds of butter per week, would seem to afford a clue to the solution of the problem. The next question would seem to be how to put settlers on this land with the necessary six or seven thousand head of cows? Much of the land is held by private owners who pay a wild land tax on it, while the land itself yields them nothing in return (I, myself, am one of these). Then the persons who would gladly embrace an opportunity to embark in the business of dairying have not the funds to purchase the necessary cows, and, besides, could not afford to pay rent for land. To meet these two difficulties I would suggest, in the first place, that the government forego the wild land tax and all other taxes to any owner who will place his land (rent free) at the disposal of any settler who might propose to accept the use of the said land for dairying purposes, or on such other terms as might be satisfactory to the settler. And all crown lands to be thrown open free, with the option of purchase within a given time. Then let the government offer a loan to say 700 settlers sufficient to purchase for each settler, say, ten cows, equivalent to, say, $600, or $42,000 in all. Make this loan repayable with interest at, say five per cent., in five years. (I am satisfied it could be paid off in a much shorter time.) Then with the establishment of a local dairy, where there would be the certainty of a market at a fixed price at all times, the inducements thus afforded to settlers of the right class would be immediately availed of, as would also the private owner be glad to avail himself of the proposed exemption from the wild land tax. And there would be a sufficient margin left in the sum paid for interest by the settlers to recoup the government for the loss in revenue equal to such amount of wild land tax remitted to the private owners, besides paying the interest on the loan. Having thus far outlined a scheme that I believe is capable of producing the results desired, I will leave the discussion of it to those who may, perhaps, possess a greater conception of the details on which it might seem to rest.

Victorian.

In advanced stages of Consumption, Scott's Emulsion soothes the cough, checks the night sweats and prevents extreme emaciation. In this way it prolongs life and makes more comfortable the last days. In every case of consumption—from its first appearance to its most advanced stages—no remedy promises a greater hope for recovery or brings comfort and relief equal to Scott's Emulsion. Book on the subject free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

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CALVERT'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or
Carbolic Tooth Paste
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots,
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums.
Each is prepared with Calvert's purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.
Avoid Imitations which are Numerous and Unreliable.
From Newton Crane, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester: "Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is *the best I ever used.* In my opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."
The Largest Sale of Any Dentifrices.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.
Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
AGENTS:
Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C

Gold is King
Plant your home claim with
Steele, Briggs
"High Grade" Seeds, sold by leading dealers.
Ask for them. Safe investment.
GOLDEN RETURNS
CATALOGUES FREE
The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
TORONTO, ONT.

No. 467.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT," PART IV, AND AMENDING ACTS.

"Menominee and Marinette Hydraulic Gold Mining Company"
(Foreign.)

Registered on the 22nd day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day registered the "Menominee & Marinette Hydraulic Gold Mining Company (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending acts.

The head office of said company is situated at the City of Menominee, in the State of Michigan, U.S.A.

The objects for which the company is established are:

To take and hold by purchase, lease or otherwise, mining properties at any place within the U.S.A. or Dominion of Canada, especially gold placer properties: and to equip such properties with the necessary facilities for carrying on mining, and to mine and remove gold, silver and any other mineral or metal that may be found therein, and to dispose of the products thereof. The primary and especial object at the date of this organization is mining gold by the hydraulic system of mining, from claims located on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, and the procuring of claims on which said mining is to be carried on, the construction of ditches, and procuring of water rights for mining and other purposes, and leasing the same, equipping such properties with plants and machinery, and operating the same by contract or otherwise.

The capital stock of said company is Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into twenty-four thousand shares of Twenty-five Dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of April, 1897.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
[Seal.] ap26

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD. LY.

Will be pleased to forward their new Catalogue to those interested upon application. aj 12

To Farmers, Market Gardeners, Etc.

The Victoria Chemical Co. Ltd., offer fertilizers at the following prices, in ton lots:

Muriatic of Potash.....2¾c. per lb.
Sulphate of Potash.....2⅞c. "
Kainite.....1¼c. "
Nitre (Nitrate of Soda).....2¼c. "
Bone Superphosphate.....1½c. "

☞ Smaller quantities at slight advance.

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Dead and Dying Strew
—People Killed by
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F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.
Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
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Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C

Gold is King
Plant your home claim with
Steele, Briggs
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(Foreign.)

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The objects for which the company is established are:

To take and hold by purchase, lease or otherwise, mining properties at any place within the U.S.A. or Dominion of Canada, specially gold placer properties: and to mine such properties with the necessary facilities for carrying on mining, and to mine and remove gold, silver and any other mineral or metal that may be found therein, and to dispose of the products thereof. The primary and especial object at the date of this organization is mining gold by the hydraulic system of mining, from claims located on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, and the procuring of claims on which said mining is to be carried on, the construction of ditches, and procuring of water rights for mining and other purposes, and leasing the same, equipping such properties with plants and machinery, and operating the same by contract or otherwise.

The capital stock of said company is Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into Twenty-four thousand shares of Twenty-five Dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of April, 1897.

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Nitrate.....1¼c. "
Ore (Nitrate of Soda).....2¼c. "
Ore Superphosphate.....1½c. "
Smaller quantities at slight advance.

LARISSA RETREAT.

Graphic Description by a War Correspondent of the Flight From the City.

Dead and Dying Strewed the Roads—People Killed by Stampeding Fugitives.

ATHENS, April 28.—Describing the Greek retreat from Larissa the correspondent of the Associated Press says:

"The road was strewn over with dead and dying animals, men, women, and with ammunition boxes, broken carts, and furniture, the bedding of soldiers, blankets and tin pannicans. The latter rattled under the horses feet, blankets became entangled in them, and the animals, frantic with alarm, galloped about among the flying crowds, many of them riderless and deserted. Guns and ammunition waggons and carts added to obstruction. Their traces were cut in order to enable the riders to mount the horses attached to them and seek safety in flight. There were many struggles between the fugitives for the possession of horses, and in this manner the frightened crowd struggled on for several miles, presenting a most vivid picture of disaster and fear. Some of the Greek officers, it is true, did their duty. They ordered the bugles and trumpeters to sound "cease firing," and rode about calling upon the fleeing soldiers to halt; but others of the Greek officers lost their heads and fled onward as terror stricken as the soldiers. One brave officer tried to bring his men to their senses by presenting a revolver at them and shouting "Stop!" but he might as well have called upon a whirlwind to stop.

"General Mavromichaelis, who had evidently reached Larissa some time before, rode back some distance in order to arrest the stampede. Two miles from the Larissa road is situated an embankment, where the general succeeded in inducing a company of footsore infantry to fall in. But thousands continued the pell mell rush for Larissa. There was a block at the bridge across the Salambria river at the entrance of Larissa. Another terrific scene was there presented. Guns, men and horses struggling in a fearful mass.

"In the streets of Larissa was indescribable confusion. Troops of all arms were mixed together and threw themselves down in utter exhaustion, heedless of the calls of trumpets and bugles summoning them to fall in. The inhabitants, rushing about the streets, intensified the confusion. Mere mention of Turks was sufficient to create a frenzied rush. Some estimates of the number of deaths which occurred during the stampede and indiscriminate firing say that from 500 to 600 persons were killed. But your correspondent thinks these figures are exaggerated, though people declare they have seen many wagons bearing dead to Larissa.

"The first hours of daylight were spent by the Greek officers in assembling their scattered troops and sending them to Pharsalos. The troops commenced the march without any refreshment, and it is alleged that many of them had not tasted food since Friday morning. When it became known that Larissa was to be abandoned there was another panic. The women, and even the children, went about drawing their hands across their throats, showing what they expected of the Turks, and in an incredibly short time the roads leading to Pharsalos and Volo were crowded with people, vehicles and animals, the latter bearing all kinds of household effects. A special train of trucks took to Volo about 4,000 people of every degree, the passengers hanging to the roofs and platforms like a swarm of bees. But the majority trudged along on foot and many of the refugees threw anxious looks behind at Larissa fearing every moment a rush from the Circassian cavalry. By 1:30 p.m. Larissa was emptied. Instead of following the troops to Pharsalos the correspondent, in order to get off his dispatches, pushed on to Volo, where there was a panic almost equalling the one at Larissa. Fugitives were arriving at Volo every few minutes and they spread the rumors that the Turks would enter the place in a few hours. In the absence of steamers there was a general rush for caiques, on board of which the well-to-do classes went to Euboea or other islands. Your correspondent hired a caique and went on board of it with another newspaper companion, Mr. Holdhall. In a minute there was a great commotion, crowds of people shouting to us to come out of the boat. Then a number of men made a rush on board of her, threw Mr. Holdhall out and pushed your correspondent ashore. It seems that the lower classes, panic stricken, determined that if they could not escape from Volo no one else should do so, and they cried, "We must all die together." To such an extent did this feeling of panic spread that a government steamer, which was embarking soldiers for the Piræus, was obliged to leave Volo harbor, owing to the fact that the frantic population threatened to make a rush on board the steamship, which would probably have resulted in great loss of life. As it was, the wounded soldiers were taken on board the steamer in small boats and the vessel sailed for the Piræus in a hurry, leaving two English nurses and six wounded Greek soldiers on the quay. The nurses and wounded men were taken to the British consulate. The excitement continued all day, but I secured a caique on the following day and proceeded to the island of Euboea, whence, by caiqueing and driving, your correspondent reached Athens to-day, having been five days without removing shoes or clothing."

A TRUE PATRIOT.

PARIS, April 28.—A newspaper of this city says it learns that M. C. Averoff, the Greek millionaire, who was instrumental in reviving the Olympian games, subscribing one million drachmas toward the expense of restoration of the station, and who offered the Greek government at the outbreak of the trouble with Turkey to provide the Greek army with 40,000 uniforms, has subscribed a total of 30,000,000 francs ($6,000,000) to the war fund.

LAURIER WILL RETIRE.

TORONTO, April 29.—(Special)—The World's Montreal special says: "Laurier will step down from the premiership and let Fielding lead rather than allow the school question to destroy the Liberal party," was the remark made today by a gentleman well up in ministerial circles, who had just returned from Ottawa and was discussing the situation with his party friends. He states that the ministers feel that Rome will condemn the school question as far as the Catholics are concerned, and that Quebec will slip away from Laurier. This, however, would not be fatal to Laurier, and Tarte's idea of dissolution might be carried out if it were supposed that the Roman Catholic bishops of the English speaking provinces would cast in their lot with their confreres in French Canada. But the government does not count on an anti-Catholic current against them, and consequently this gentleman contends that if the papal decision is against them Wilfred Laurier will retire and Fielding will take command of the ministerial forces."

BRITISH BUDGET.

Large Balance to the Good, Besides a Decrease in National Debt.

Trade Increased Five Per Cent. During the Past Fiscal Year—Harcourt's Criticism.

LONDON, April 29.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read the budget in the House of Commons to-day. The balance of account for 1896-7 shows the expenditures £101,477,000, leaving a surplus of £2,478,000. The chancellor of the exchequer, who was heartily cheered, added that the national debt had been reduced £7,584,000 during the year, and that the total value of British trade during the last financial year was £738,000,000, an increase of 5 per cent. He dwelt upon the increased prosperity shown by this more than by the beer drunk and the tobacco consumed.

Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, referring to the £200,000 set apart in the budget estimates for strengthening the British garrison in South Africa, said this sum was for a war policy in South Africa which the opposition was determined to resist. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, denounced the Liberal leader's remarks as being "pernicious, dangerous and unpatriotic."

Sir William Harcourt accused Mr. Chamberlain of trying to arouse a war feeling and of using in all his recent statements "exasperating language calculated to excite feelings of radical hatred in South Africa, which, however," he added, "thank God, have failed."

Sir William Harcourt's remarks met with cries of "Oh." Continuing, he said the policy of the secretary of state for the colonies, intending to create a racial war, was defeated by the good sense and feeling of the people of Cape Colony, and he pointed to the adoption of the recent conciliatory motion in the parliament of Cape Colony as being a condemnation of this war policy, adding that he was happy to say the peaceful policy was supported by the government of Cape Colony. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, here entered the house, and, amid cheers, Sir William Harcourt remarked: "In the presence of Mr. Chamberlain, I repeat that it was a defeat of an utterly unjustifiable sample to excite ill-feeling.

AGAINST THE KING.

ATHENS, April 28 (noon).—Again today there was no meeting of the legislative assembly for want of a quorum, therefore the extraordinary session of that body was further postponed.

There is now quiet. The British minister here, Mr. E. H. Gratton, paid a long visit to the King yesterday, and the newspapers connect the incident with the possible intervention of Great Britain in the war between Turkey and Greece. The report that the King was compelled to sign a decree recalling Prince Constantine from the frontier is unfounded. The Crown Prince will remain at the head of the army.

LONDON, April 28.—A special dispatch from Athens this morning says that a general engagement between the Greeks and the Turks is expected to-morrow at Velistino, where the Turks have just been defeated.

LONDON, April 28.—A special despatch from Patrasa on the Gulf of Patras, west coast of Greece, attributes the reverse of the Greeks in Epirus to deficient transport arrangements. When the Turks hastily retreated from before Arta, it appears the Greeks had a magnificent opportunity, which they threw away.

The Patras dispatch further says: "A melancholy incident occurred yesterday. A countryman brought news that the Turks were approaching while the Greeks were retreating from Phillipiada towards Arta. Colonel Bottzaris sent two companies to the top of a hill to reconnoitre. The soldiers of another division approaching from the rear saw the companies on the hill and thinking they were Turks, commenced firing upon them and wounded many.

Special dispatches from Rome say that news has been received there from Athens announcing that the popular ferment against King George and his government has become graver. As a result, the Italian government has ordered Admiral Canevaro, the Italian commander in Cretan waters, to send the Italian ironclads Sardegna and Umberto and the Italian cruiser Nontello to the Piraeus in order to protect Italian subjects in event of trouble.

ATHENS, April 28.—The Greek troops in Epirus have been losing ground and have been obliged to retire to Lures.

CAN PLAY GOLF.

EDINBURGH, April 28.—A. W. Smith, of Toronto, won from Paterson in the amateur golf championship of Great Britain.

IN THE COMMONS.

Col. Prior Brings Up Many Questions of Importance to British Columbia.

Special Officer Appointed to Investigate Poaching by United States Fishermen.

OTTAWA, April 28.—(Special)—Senator Power to-day wanted it to be made a criminal offence for people divorced in the States remarrying again and taking up residence in Canada.

The British Empire trade league had a most successful meeting to-day. Resolutions urging government to ask Chamberlain to call a conference to discuss preferential trade and endorsing the fast Atlantic steamship project were unanimously passed. Col. Denison, Toronto, was elected president and Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, vice-president for British Columbia. Messrs. Prior, Bostock and C. P. Wolley are members of the council.

Sir McKenzie Bowell points out that if the Imperial government disallows the present tariff it will leave the old Conservative tariff in force. The tariff debate was continued in the commons but there were no speeches of interest.

In the government caucus there is great diversity of opinion over the tariff, Sir Richard Cartwright having hard work to get the members into line.

Col. Prior had a number of questions on the order paper to-day. Mr. Laurier told him the government intended to cause surveys to be made to discover the best route to the Yukon. The government are considering the best way to stop smuggling into that country. Mr. Davies informed Col. Prior that a special officer had been detailed to investigate the American poaching in Hecate straits.

A light is to be placed on Brotchie ledge this year, though legislation may be necessary before work can be commenced.

Mr. Davies says the government would allow fish traps in Canadian waters in the same manner as last year. He has declined to allow additional fish traps in Boundary bay.

A number of British Columbia bills were introduced to-day, including one to incorporate the Kaslo and Lardo Railway Co., and Landerkin's bill respecting the British Columbia Southern.

The British Yukon Chartered Company is seeking enormous powers by a bill now before the house. Besides authorizing the construction of railways, to run steamers and to carry on mining, etc., it seeks to do postal and police service for the Dominion government, compensation therefor to be paid by royalty in precious metals mined in Yukon territory. The capital of the company is to be a million pounds in shares of a pound each, of which 750,000 will be preference shares. These preference shares are to rank first for dividends up to 5 per cent. If the profits do not reach that figure, the 250,000 ordinary shares receive no dividend. The company also seeks power to issue bonds to the amount of £10,000 to the mile on its railway as previously stated. The company wants a guarantee from the government on a million and a quarter dollars at 3 per cent.

OTTAWA, April 29.—(Special)—The officials of the customs department were busy to-day sending out instructions to collectors in connection with importing goods from Britain. Sworn declarations will be required with each entry that goods are the growth, product, or manufacture of Britain or Ireland. It is necessary for shippers of British goods to Canada to attach such declaration to invoices. On shipments en route to Canada, the department will be disposed to allow collectors some discretion and will put a liberal interpretation upon the regulation, but when this requirement is fully known the rule will have to be strictly enforced.

Another Conservative caucus will be held to-morrow, at which it is expected Mr. Foster will introduce a resolution bearing on the tariff.

Mr. Fielding announced to the house to-day that the preferential clause only applied to the United Kingdom, not to British colonies. The tariff debate, by arrangement, will conclude to-morrow.

Acting Governor La Coste, of Quebec, declines to approve of the order-in-council guaranteeing the bonds of the Atlantic Lake Superior railway.

Representatives of the Jencks Manufacturing Co., of Sherbroke, large manufacturers of mining machinery, are here to protest against their products being put on the free list. They say the tariff will ruin them. They have contracts with Rossland district amounting to three-quarters of a million.

Mr. Laurier leaves for England on June 3.

WANT SUNDAY STREET CARS.

TORONTO, April 28.—(Special)—An immense meeting of those favorable to Sunday street cars was held to-night, many leading men being present. W. R. Brock, president, and speakers were Messrs. Walker, McLean, Crosby, Dwight, Boswell and Parkin. It will be a hot fight as the church people are organizing.

BUTLER AT SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., April 28.—Frank Butler, who was arrested on the ship Swanhilda on February 2 upon the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco on the charge of having murdered several men in Australia, was arraigned before a magistrate yesterday and was committed for trial.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

HALIFAX, April 29.—(Special)—The opposition in Nova Scotia is now reduced to three members. The re-count held in Lunenburg to-day resulted in Church, commissioner of works, being declared elected by three votes.

DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, April 29.—According to a dispatch to the Times from Capetown, the British Cape squadron will remain in Delagoa Bay until the middle of June.

"MAYFLOWER" LOG.

Bayard Carries It Across the Sea, a Token of Good Will to the United States.

It is Presented By the British Nation to Their American Cousins.

LONDON, April 29.—The log of the Mayflower was handed over to-day to Mr. Bayard, the retiring United States ambassador. Chancellor Tristram, after the citing of the application of Mr. Bayard and the decision of the court to hand him the log for personal conveyance to Boston, said that on April 10, Mr. Henry White, the secretary of the United States embassy, made an application that the log be delivered to Col. John Hay, the new ambassador to the court of St. James, for delivery to the President of the United States, who would forward it to the proper quarter, as on his return from the continent Mr. Bayard would no longer be the U. S. ambassador. Mr. White, however, was informed that in order to do this a formal application must be made to the court. To this Mr. White replied that he would leave the affair in the chancellor's hands to be dealt with as he deemed right. Continuing, the chancellor said: "The matter was duly considered, but it was concluded that it would not be in accordance with practice to alter the decree."

The chancellor concluded by saying in reference to Mr. White's application that the court had not the power to act on the order of the sovereign of a foreign state, and his, the chancellor's duty, therefore, was to adhere to the original decree.

The clerk then read the decree, which is inscribed on the front of the log, giving the conditions of the transfer. At the conclusion of the formalities, the Bishop of London rose and said: "Mr. Bayard, it affords me singular pleasure to hand this to you for transmission to the United States. It is of great importance that such a document should be in the hands of citizens of the United States, and I am very glad it is returning to the country to which it originally belonged. I am sure all the rights of the Englishmen concerned will be rigorously observed."

Mr. Bayard took the collection of manuscripts, generally known as the "Log of the Mayflower," and remarked: "I could not have a more impressive and agreeable duty than to receive this record of the original settlement of the country of which I am a citizen and the proof of the original share we had in the civil and religious liberties of both countries. I am impressed with the strongest feeling of respect for the spirit of this transaction, and I will transmit the documents faithfully complying with the decree, and shall place them in the hands of the governor of Massachusetts to be disposed of according to the decree."

WAS SLOWLY DYING.

THE RESULT OF AN ATTACK OF LA GRIPPE AND PNEUMONIA.

The Strange Case of Mr. James Owen, of Johnville—Doctors Told Him His Lungs Were Affected and He Could Not Recover—Now in Good Health.

(From the Sherbrooke Gazette.)

When a man faces what medical authorities tell him is certain death, and regains health and strength, he is naturally grateful to the medicine that has restored him. Such a man is Mr. James Owen, one of the best known farmers in the vicinity of Johnville, Que. Mr. Owen tells his story of shattered health and renewed strength as follows: "On the 17th of December, 1894, I was attacked with la grippe. A week later the trouble developed into pneumonia in its worst form, and I did not leave my bed until the 1st of March, 1895, and then I was so weak that I was unable to walk alone. All winter my life hung in the balance. Summer came, and I was still weak and feeble, though with the warm weather I gained a little strength. I had, however, but very little power in my legs, and I

could not ride a mile in a buggy owing to the pain they caused me. My lungs also troubled me and I raised a great deal of matter. I then consulted the best doctor we have in this section of province. He told me candidly that I was past medical help. He said that my left lung was in a state of collapse, and that my right lung was also affected. This was in July 1895. For the next three months, every day seemed to draw me nearer and nearer the end. I was so pressed for breath at times that I could not walk any distance without stopping to regain it. In the month of November I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was certainly a forlorn hope and I admit I did not expect much benefit from them, but took them rather to please a friend who urged me to do so. I believe I was surprised when I found they were helping me, for I thought I was beyond the aid of medicine, but help me they did, and I gladly continued their use. The result is they have made a well man of me. I have not a pain about me, my breath comes as freely as it ever did, and I am strong and vigorous. My case can be briefly summed up in a few words. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given me a new lease of life and I am glad to let everybody know it."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the fact that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

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Nature Keeps Books.

A YOUNG MAN DOES NOT REACH THE age of physical perfection before 25; hence no man is able to stand severe taxation of his vital functions before that age without danger to his future and final development. Whether it is physical, mental or other excess, he is sure to feel it later on in the form of severe nervous troubles, physical or functional weakness. Nature keeps books, and if you draw too heavily on your vital forces when you are young you have to pay it back—maybe not till you have reached your prime, but you have to pay it, and with heavy interest. If you over-draw your account in the bank you can balance the account by paying in more money. In the same way you can balance with nature by paying back the vital force that you have drawn. If you pay it back before nature calls for it your body is saved the necessity of delivering it up. Now, vital force is animal magnetism—electricity. With Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt you can pay your debt, a little every day, until in three months your account is balanced—nature is satisfied, the evil of your early excesses is removed, and you can face the world again with a clean page—no blot, no blur on your physical or mental force—and you can feel yourself as you are, a perfect specimen of manhood, afraid of nothing, and a credit to yourself and your friends.

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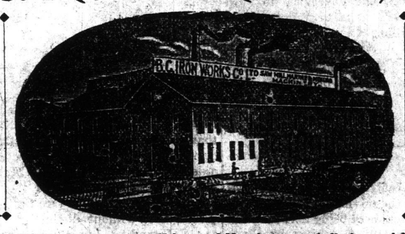

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OFF TO OTTAWA.

WINNIPEG, April 20.—(Special)—Hon. Clifford Sifton and Dr. Rutherford, M.'s P.-elect, arrived in the city this morning. They will proceed to Ottawa on Saturday, accompanied by ex-Mayor Jameson, M.P.-elect, for Winnipeg.

ADMIRAL WATSON DEAD.

HALIFAX, April 29. — (Special) — A cablegram was received here to-day announcing the death of Sir George Wills Watson, formerly commander of the British North American fleet. He was 70 years of age.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1897.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. BARGISON, Secretary.

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AN OPPOSITION CRITICISM.

The Columbian deals at some length and in fairly good temper with the COLONIST's review of the record of the local government during the past twelve months, but avoids as usual the actual facts of the case. A few of the assertions call for reply. It says of water rights in the Kootenay: "The laws on the statute book have been deliberately overruled to allow favored applicants a preference." We give this statement an emphatic denial, and challenge the Columbian to make good its charge.

Our contemporary questions the correctness of the COLONIST's statement that not a single act of that administration has been brought home to the government, and refers at length to the Ruckles case. The Ruckles case has been fully threshed out in the house, and it was expressly stated by the leading speakers on the opposition side that no fault lay with the department of lands. The most that was claimed was that the Messrs. Ruckles have some equities in the matter which ought to be considered. It was distinctly not a case of maladministration. It also refers to alleged violations of law in the granting of leases of fishing stations. We must remind our contemporary that the assertions made to this effect on the floor of the house were completely disproved. If it knows of any other cases, let it submit them with the proof.

The extension of time to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard to complete their survey, cited by our contemporary as an act of maladministration, was a legislative act approved of by the house on good cause being shown. The grant of 1,200 inches of water to Mr. Heinze was made under the law as it exists, and subject to such new legislation as may be enacted at this session.

Our contemporary has only contemptuous allusions to the great mass of useful public legislation submitted to the house. It would be a waste of time to discuss those measures with a paper, which shows so poor a conception of statute law as this; but it is worth remarking that its great complaint in regard to the new bills is that they are founded on similar measures in other provinces, or in the reports of experts. Until we saw this objection made in the columns of our contemporary, we were under the impression that these characteristics of legislation were usually regarded as recommendations, not as objections. We can assure our contemporary that the British Columbia government does not evolve laws from its inner consciousness, but endeavors to avail itself of the experience of other countries and the opinions of experts.

The other observations of our contemporary do not call for any notice. They are simply a repetition of the time-worn twaddle with which the opposition has vexed the legislative atmosphere ever since the session began.

THE CASSIAR PLAN.

The Cassiar Railway subsidy bill has passed, and the promoters of the project are very sanguine of being able to build the road. It will be a very excellent thing for the Province if it is built. If it is not built the subsidy act will be as if it never passed. We hope and believe it will be built. It is not a very long road, but it will give access to a wide extent of country, which may prove on examination to be very richly mineralized. Our reason for thinking that it may be found to be so mineralized is that good placers have been found there, and all the streams carry gold. Gold is found in the Yukon valley, in Cariboo, Omenica, and the Skeena valley. The Peace river and the Liard, that flow [illegible] out of Cassiar, also carry gold. [illegible] Such casual prospecting as [illegible] has been made bears out [illegible] the geological inference that much [illegible] auriferous quartz will be found when [illegible] facilities are provided so that the co[illegible]try can be prospected without unrea[illegible]able expense. The region is a v[illegible]one. It is a province by itself. [illegible] be de[illegible]t It is not a district that can be de[illegible]eloped without the aid of capital. Th[illegible] expectation is that the subsidy granted will secure this capital.

The terms on which the subsidy is given are reasonable. The company gets the land in blocks four miles square, but these blocks must be four miles apart. If a diagram be made it will be seen that if the company takes its blocks as closely together as possible they will be scattered over an area of 2,500,000 acres, 750,000 of which will be under lease to the company and the remainder be open to the free miner. That is to say, for every three square miles of leased land which the railway will open, it will open ten square miles not leased to the company. This is about as far removed from a monopoly as it can well be, and our surprise is that the company has been willing to accept such a condition.

The contributions which the company will make to the revenue are large and the provisions in regard to prospectors who may go on the land leased to the company are very liberal. On the whole the measure is an excellent business arrangement, which, if carried out, will open a section of country that will be directly tributary to the trade of Victoria. This has not prevented the Times of this city from opposing the measure or quoting without disapproval the demand of the Revelstoke Herald that the Dominion government shall disallow the act. But the Times is opposed to everything. It is sufficient to incur the ineffectual opposition of our contemporary to any project to have it known that the provincial government favors it.

APPLES OF GOLD.

An editor in the State of Washington, who was reproved by a contemporary for not giving credit for an extract, replied that he was not doing a credit business. There is a good deal of this sort of notion abroad. There used to be an idea that it was unwise policy to praise the work of another and that no stimulus was equal to the feeling that one had not yet reached such a degree of excellence in any line of work as to command approval. Children were rarely praised for fear that they should be made conceited or grow to think that they could be successful without effort. Employers rarely spoke to their employes in words of approbation for fear that they would get too high a sense of the value of their services. The Cheerybie Brothers, whose friendliness to their clerks is not the least striking feature in Nicholas Nickelby, attracted the attention of readers as much because of the novelty of the type portrayed as for any other reason. Yet we have the authority of a wise man, who lived many years ago and whose pen has been long esteemed as guided by divine inspiration, for saying that "praise is comely." It is well to do a credit business sometimes, in the sense of the term as used by the Washington editor.

A young singer, who bids fair to make a name for herself, said to a gentleman who congratulated her upon her rendition of a song, "I want to tell you that I owe so much to your wife." The gentleman expressed his surprise, and the young lady explained herself by saying: "It was the first time I ever sang in public, and when I came down from the platform I felt that I had failed; but your wife came up to me and told me I had a lovely voice and would make a singer. That was just what I hoped was true, and it helped me more than I can tell you to have a perfect stranger tell me so." We are often told how the jeers of the House of Commons stimulated Disraeli to renewed effort, but no one preserves the memory of the disappointed hopes, the blasted ambitions and, in some cases, the broken hearts due to the lack of kindly words of encouragement. The world loses the benefit of some of its best material because it is so stingy of its approbation.

The comeliness of praise is recognized by the establishment of orders of merit and the conferring of titles. Lord Melbourne used to say that he loved the Order of the Garter "for there was no —— merit about it," but most orders imply merit, and it is significant of the Victorian era and perhaps not entirely without its effect upon its great record of progress towards higher social and national conditions, that all the sovereigns of Great Britain combined never instituted as many orders of merit as Her Gracious Majesty. It may not be the secret of the high patriotism of the British race that merit is recognized without distinction of sex or social standing, but the influence of the fact is enormous. Just here a little anecdote may be told which illustrates the British sailor's appreciation of a word spoken at the right moment. At the great Columbian naval display in New York harbor a child fell into the water from one of the pleasure boats. Fortunately the accident happened near a British ship, and a sailor promptly sprang into the water and rescued the little one. The circumstances were such that it was a very plucky act. The gallant fellow was interviewed by a newspaper man, who suggested that a purse should be raised for him, but the sailor repudiated the idea. "I just did my duty, sir," he said. "And didn't the captain meet me as I came aboard, clap me on the shoulder and tell me before them all that I was a brave lad, and should have an extra glass of grog?" A brave sailor and a tactful commander were two men well met. Napoleon's men would follow him anywhere, because he knew the value of praise fittingly bestowed. It is not the intrinsic value of the little cross of gun metal with the words "For Valor" on it that makes the wearer prize it above every other decoration, but because the Victoria Cross is to all the world an emblem that its wearer has displayed the highest type of courage.

Praise rightly bestowed has a cash value. There is no doubt whatever that a man who knows that his work is appreciated will do the better work for it, in nine cases out of ten. Most men like to live up to their reputation. Reputation for merit carries with it a sense of responsibility. The old saying, "Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him at once," is the crystalline of years of experience. The workman who believes his employer distrusts him and is ungrateful for faithful and intelligent service will not feel that same sense of responsibility which animates the man who knows that his efforts are appreciated. The man in public or private life, who never gets credit for meritorious efforts, but is constantly suspected of sinister motives, is apt to conclude that he "may as well have the game as the name," and his employer or the public, as the case may be, suffers accordingly.

And so we plead for the recognition of merit freely, yet not ostentatiously. The naval captain's "You're a brave lad. Tell them I said you are to have an extra glass of grog," illustrates how praise may be timely. It is the right word spoken at the right time that is like an apple of gold in a pitcher of silver.

WE are glad to have reason to think that the anti-alien section in the mining bill will not become law. Some of the members of the legislature who voted for it have very wisely concluded that it would be inadvisable to do anything calculated to interfere with the progress of mining development. They very properly claim that much may be said in favor of the position which they have taken and that the conditions as to citizenship which the section sought to impose are not as onerous as those to which aliens are subjected in some of the states of the American Union, but they realize that the section may act the part of a pebble in a stream, and, while nothing very much of itself, may divert the tide of development. There is really no substantial reason why men who engage in gold and silver mining should be treated at all differently from those who are engaged in selling groceries or making horseshoes. We do not require a man to become a British subject before starting a smelter or a cannery, or a sawmill. It is true that we require a man to declare his intention to become a British subject before we allow him to pre-empt land; but the wisdom of such a provision remains to be proved. Moreover, there is very grave doubt as to the value of the declaration proposed to be insisted upon. A man may declare his intention of becoming a British subject because of such a requirement being insisted on in a provincial statute, but what the value of such a declaration would be, in view of the fact that naturalization is a purely federal question, has yet to be demonstrated.

WE give elsewhere the remarks made by the finance minister in his budget speech relative to the proposed tariff concessions to Great Britain and the reply of his predecessor. This is certainly the most interesting question now before the people of Canada. It will be observed that there is no difference of opinion between the parties as to the desirability of promoting commerce with the Mother Country, but that a wide difference of opinion exists as to whether or not the plan proposed will stand the test of examination from an international point of view. The speeches quoted fully bear out the position taken by the COLONIST, namely, that the question rises out of the arena of mere partisan politics and becomes one of imperial concern. It will be observed that Mr. Fielding admits that the final solution may not be in accordance with his views. Read carefully, Mr. Foster's speech shows that he also is in doubt on the question. The very positive declarations at the close of his remarks apply only to the right of the government to bring the preferential clause into effect by order in council pending the passage of the tariff.

Is Consumption Contagious?

The question of isolation for those afflicted with consumption is being widely discussed by the health boards of the great cities. Many leading scientists believe this method of checking the disease impracticable and that the pharmacopœia must furnish the means of eradication. The discovery of Dr. Stevens of "Cannabis Sativa" the East Indian Consumption Cure, is the greatest step of medical science towards conquering this dread disease. Thousands of cases, pronounced hopeless, have been entirely cured, and there is no longer any question of the remarkable efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing all diseases of the lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and nervous diseases. To any one suffering from any of these diseases, who will enclose a stamp and mention this paper, the recipe will be mailed free. Address W. A. Noyes, Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

COMPANIES ACT.

Principal Additions Made to the Bill by the Legislature's Select Committee.

Well-Considered Measure for Formation and Management of Joint-Stock Concerns.

It will be remembered that at the commencement of the present session of the legislature, the Attorney-General introduced Bill No. 3, "An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and Trading Corporations." The bill was a copy of the "Companies' Act," which is embodied in the second volume of the Draft of the Revised Statutes, presented to the house at the opening of the session. When the order for the second reading of the bill came up, the Attorney-General, in consequence of the importance of the subject dealt with in the bill, and of its highly technical character, moved that the order for the second reading should be discharged and the bill be referred for consideration and report to a select committee consisting of himself, and Messrs. Helmcken, Rithet, Cotton and Sword. This was done, and on Friday last the Attorney-General presented the report of the committee to the house, enclosing an amended bill, which was read the first time.

The bill now before the house aims, as its preamble sets forth, to amend and consolidate the various laws now upon the statute book dealing with the subject, and enacts "an exclusive and comprehensive law governing the formation and incorporation of joint stock companies and trading corporations." Should the bill become law, without any material alterations, within its pages will be found all that is requisite for guidance and direction in the organization and incorporation, the management and administration of every class of joint stock companies, while the provisions and powers contained in the Acts now on the statute book—and which it is proposed to repeal—have been so varied, amended and extended as to bring the law into closer touch with commercial requirements, and especially to meet the necessities of the new conditions which have arisen from the great extension of the joint stock principle to organizations formed for the prosecution of mining and other legitimate branches of industrial activity. A perusal of the bill will show that it includes the most recent features of the law enacted in England on the subject, while the committee has also examined the amendments to the "Companies Act," which were passed at the recent session of the Ontario legislature, with a view of adopting any provision therefrom which might be usefully embodied in the bill. As Lord Davey said in the House of Lords on the debate on Lord Dudley's "Companies Act," the difficulties of legislation of this sort are very great. It is difficult to know how to do enough without doing too much." This remark applies with peculiar force to the circumstances at prevailing in British Columbia in connection with the extraordinary activity which has been displayed in the incorporation of mining companies. On what lines legislation should proceed so as not to hamper legitimate enterprise, whilst affording protection to investors and the public from fraud, was a problem which the committee had to face, and the bill appears to show that it has solved the question in a way that will meet with general approval, as dealing fairly and boldly with the matter and bringing into harmony interests which, at first sight, might appear to be opposite and antagonistic.

The act is divided into ten parts, relating to the following subject matters: 1. The constitution and incorporation of companies and associations. 2. The distribution of the capital and the liability of members of companies and associations. 3. The extraordinary powers of companies under the act. 4. The management and administration of companies. 5. The borrowing powers of companies. 6. The licensing and registration of extra-provincial companies. 7. Procedure in actions against unregistered extra-provincial companies. 8. The voluntary winding up of companies. 9. The protection of purchasers of stock from losses by forged transfers and the prevention of fraudulent and negligent practices. 10. Repeal of former enactments.

While, of course, it is impossible within the limits available to mention in details all the changes, amendments or additions which the bill proposes to make in the existing law, it may be both useful and interesting to refer briefly to some material changes which it makes in the various laws at present in force or in the draft of the revision as presented by the commissioners. The first which may be mentioned is that which permits five persons to associate together to form an incorporated company. The law in England requires seven persons to sign the memorandum of association, while hitherto in this province the law has permitted three persons to organize a company. The committee has taken a middle course and considers that while it is desirable to check the formation of "bogus" companies by increasing the number of persons necessary for the purpose from three to five, the object desired may be attained without requiring as large a number as in England, where the circumstances are different and the average capitalization of companies much larger than here. The matter is, of course, one which is open to discussion and on which it would be foolish to pretend that one figure or another represents an arbitrary or absolutely certain safety line.

The committee has struck out section 20 of the act in the revision, which required that before any company could commence business "ten per cent. of its capital shall be paid up in cash, exclusive of any amount payable otherwise than in cash." This provision was taken from Lord Dudley's "Companies Act," which is now before the Imperial parliament. Even in England there is much difference of opinion on the wisdom, or its efficacy to accomplish what is aimed at, of such a restriction, and the expression of public opinion appears to be adverse to it. In practice it may be nominally complied with, while actually evaded or disregarded. At the same time, by putting it in the act it would unquestionably often be an obstacle in the way of the organization of bona fide and legitimate companies, and the committee has, therefore, omitted it in the bill now before the legislature.

Another matter dealt with by the committee, and one which will probably attract more attention than any other detail in the bill, is the question as to whether mining companies shall be permitted to dispose of their shares for less than the par or nominal value. The committee has decided it in the affirmative. At the same time, it inserts certain provisions in the bill with the object of compelling any company which does so to let that fact be known. In section 56 it is provided that any company incorporated for mining purposes may insert in its memorandum of association a provision that "no liability beyond the amount actually paid upon "its shares or stock shall attach to the holders thereof, and the certificate of incorporation must state that such company is specially limited under section 56." All certificates of shares or stock issued by such companies must bear upon their face the words "Issued under section 56 respecting mining companies of the 'Companies Act, 1897.'" All notices, agreements or other documents issued by such a company must also have upon them the words "Non-Personal Liability." By section 61 it is provided that companies which have heretofore issued shares as fully paid at a discount or in payment for a mine, may come under the provisions of section 56, as regards any future liability on such shares but not as regards any debts contracted by the company issuing them prior to the passage of the new act. This will remove any uncertainty in regard to the status of shares which have been issued at a discount previous to the present time, while at the same time there is no interference with the rights of creditors for debts already incurred which they will still have, the same as though the new act had not been passed. These provisions will doubtless be approved by the holders of mining shares, and the removal of any doubt as to the liability which attaches to shares issued at a discount will give increased value to the large amount of capital which has been invested in such securities.

Another interesting feature of the bill is found in Part VI, which refers to the licensing and registration of "extra-provincial companies." Unless otherwise provided by any provincial act, no extra-provincial company may in the future carry on business in the province until it shall have been licensed or registered under the new act. Extra-provincial companies carrying on business here at the date of the passage of the act will have until January 1, 1898, to comply with its provisions. Extra-provincial companies incorporated under the laws of Great Britain or Ireland, of Canada or of any of the provinces of Canada, may obtain a license authorizing them to carry on business within the province. The laws of these different countries or places referring to the incorporation of joint stock companies are very similar to that in this province, and as occasions arise other colonies of the Empire may be added to the list. Extra-provincial companies incorporated under the laws of other places or of foreign countries may be registered to carry on business within the province.

Extra-provincial companies already incorporated and doing business here may come under the provisions of the act, and the fees already paid on the original registration will be credited towards the amount of the new fees. Mining companies, already incorporated, can come under the provisions of section 56, making their shares non-assessable, by registering under the new act.

Better and more stringent regulations are provided in regard to foreign companies doing business here, as respects their office and agent or attorney in the province. In section 140 a new provision has been introduced requiring extra-provincial companies to empower their agents or attorneys to issue and transfer shares in the province, and to keep at their principal place of business in the province "a register of all stock issued at such head office or chief place of business and of all transfers of shares in the company made within this province and presented for record at such head office or chief place of business." This will facilitate the transfer of shares, and tend to put an end to some abuses which have occurred in connection with dealings in this province in the stock of companies, the shares in which could only be transferred in some town outside of the province.

The table of fees for registration of companies is as follows:

Capital not exceeding	$10,000	$ 25 00
" "	$25,000	40 00
" "	$100,000	77 50
" "	$500,000	277 50
" "	$1,000,000	402 50

Where Did You Get That Tile?

Bought it on tick . . . . . .
That's the way long credit serves you . .
Can't cover expense . . . . . .
See our CASH Prices. They are popular. .

Arbuckle's Roast Coffee.... 20c.
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Potatoes, a sack, only..... 1.25
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Will make your chickens lay, and good for young chicks. A book all about chickens.

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FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

N. V. C. CO.'S SHIPPING.

	Tons.
3—Str City of Everett, San Francisco	3,375
16—Str Peter Jebsen, San Diego	4,744
22—Str Pioneer, Port Townsend	34
22—Str Sea Lion, Port Townsend	31
23—Bark Carrolton, San Francisco	2,379
24—Str City of Everett, San Francisco	3,900
27—Bark General Fairchild, 'Frisco	2,339
Total	17,362

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

2—Str Umatilla, Seattle	1,100
5—Str Pioneer, Port Townsend	27
6—Str Al-Ki, Mary Island	200
6—Str Florida, San Francisco	5,400
7—Str Mexico, Victoria	300
8—Str Santa Cruz, Mary Island	550
9—Str Wellington, San Francisco	2,600
14—Ship Oriental, San Francisco	2,699
15—Str Wanderer, Port Townsend	25
16—Ship Occidental, San Francisco	2,414
16—Str Magic, Port Townsend	12
16—Str Umatilla, Seattle	1,200
20—Ship Columbia, San Francisco	2,700
20—Str Florida, San Francisco	5,350
21—Str Mexico, Whatcom	200
21—Str Jeanie, San Francisco	500
22—Str Santa Cruz, Port Townsend	60
29—Sch Weatherwax, Ounalaska	730
29—Str Sea Lion, Port Angeles	75
30—Str Bristol, San Francisco	1,330
30—Ship J. C. Potter, San Francisco	1,950
Total	29,403

UNION SHIPPING.

2—Str San Mateo, San Francisco	4,050
2—Str Queen, Seattle	780
2—Ship C. F. Sargent, Dutch Harbor	2,600
2—Str Wanderer, Port Townsend	35
12—Ship Glory of the Seas, 'Frisco	2,850
12—Str Monmouthshire, Japan	778
17—Str San Mateo, Port Los Angeles	4,200
24—Str Albion, Sitka	95
Total	15,397

New Vancouver Coal Co	17,362
Wellington	29,403
Union	15,397
Total tons	62,162

—Nanaimo Free Press.

ORIENTAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

A summary of the news contained in Japanese exchanges, dating up till April 15, is a follows:

During the month of April the Chinese in Formosa had to definitely decide whether they would remain in the island as Japanese subjects, or clear out, bag and baggage.

The British government is inquiring as to the particulars of the case of brutal treatment by the Japanese police (in which a man was half beaten to death with clubs, and when brought before a judge was discharged), which lately occurred at Nomichi, Hiroshima prefecture.

According to Shanghai papers the British jurors in the Model Settlement are threatened with the awful ordeal of having to listen to some 300 separate law suits brought by the sisters and the cousins and the aunts of the unfortunate passengers and crew of the steamer Onwo, sunk in collision.

The Yorodzu states that the German military officers who have been lent to China to train troops are to be recalled shortly. The reason that has led to their recall before the expiry of the term of their engagement, is said to be that the German Emperor has heard that they have very often been treated badly by the Chinese soldiers.

Priscilla [just arrived]—Are there any men here? Phyills—Oh, there are a few apologies for men. Priscilla—Well, if an apology is offered to me I shall accept it. —London Tit-Bits.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers in hot climates they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, ENGLAND.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate at Harrison Lake, New Westminster District:—

1. Commencing at a post on lake shore, north side of Black Creek; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake shore.

2. Commencing at a post on lake shore, about half a mile from Black Creek; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains, thence north to shore of lake and along shore to place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post on the lake shore, about one mile down from what is known as the Narrows; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north to lake shore and following the shore to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post on the lake shore one and one-half miles south of Six-Mile Creek; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north to lake shore and following shore to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post on the shore at the northeast corner of the lake; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake; thence south along shore to place of commencement.

JAMES & ARTHUR TRETHEWAY.

ap15-sw