

THAT RAILWAY POLICY.

row money to assist railway enterprises, as introduced by the government, the more one considers the matters made public by Mr. Williams, the more one is forced to the conclusion that the short title "The Loan Bill, 1897," is a misnomer. If the government were anxious to declare their real intentions they would have styled the bill "An act to place in the pockets of Auguste Heineze, the Lieut.-Governor and their associates in the Columbia & Western Railway company, the sum of \$400,000." We do not for one moment believe that any one seriously considers the assistance to other railways outlined in the bill. We can scarcely believe that Mr. Ribbet, who last year secured that \$240,000 a year for 25 years was a proper basis for negotiating with the government with respect to monetary assistance to the British Pacific, considers \$322,000 as adequate assistance for his pet scheme. The other grant for a railway from the coast to Chilliwack is so ridiculously absurd that it is unworthy of a moment's consideration.

There can only be one conclusion, and that is that the Columbia & Western railway company will secure the only portion of the loan that will be utilized for railway aid purposes. The process by which the government became victims of the hypnotic influences of the shrewd and enterprising American was as systematic as it is unparalleled in the history of railway legislation. Mr. Heineze first came to the legislature as an owner of a smelter at Trail, as a gentleman who was anxious to build a railway that would enable him to bring the ores from the rich Boundary creek and Kettle river districts to his smelter, as one who asked no assistance, who only asked permission to build the road. That permission was readily granted, and the legislature was congratulating the people of the province upon having in their midst a gentleman who would set others an example in railway enterprise. They believed that Mr. Heineze was a man who would invest his money in building a railway without asking the province to subsidize to the cost in the shape of cash subsidies and land grants. Their dream was rudely shattered, for Mr. Heineze again visited Victoria before the house was prorogued. He feasted the Lieut.-Governor and the members of the government, and soon there was introduced a bill giving Mr. Heineze's company a substantial land grant of 20,000 acres per mile of railway. The bill became law after strenuous opposition from those who believed that the interests of the people were of greater moment than the quality of the wines in the Dried Cellars, and to-day there is laid up for the purpose of presentation to Mr. Heineze's company 3,450,000 acres of the public domain. But the government are not yet satisfied. Mr. Heineze must be granted further assistance. This enterprising American must not think that the people of this province are so ungrateful that they will not satisfactorily reward his commendable willingness to build a railway without any assistance. In the meantime, however, the Lieut.-Governor of the province becomes associated with Mr. Heineze. Does it matter that he has to give his assent to bills granting the company assistance? Does it matter that he and his advisers have discretionary power placed in their hands by the Columbia & Western Subsidy Act? No, certainly not. The people of this province are told by an organ that exists and fattens on misrule to mind their own business. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney became a director of the Columbia & Western Company only "after it had obtained all it had to ask from the legislature and the government." Are we to understand that the government in granting \$400,000 to the Columbia & Western Railway company without the company asking for it, or that if the company is asking the legislature and the government for such aid the Lieut.-Governor has no right to be a director of the company? The Colonist will probably explain by trotting out the maxim that "the governor can do no wrong."

After the Lieut.-Governor became a director of the company a meeting of the directors was held on January 27 at Trail Landing, and at that meeting it was announced that the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act passed by the legislature, and which could be amended only by the legislature, had been disregarded and "that the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council had extended for six months the time mentioned in section 3 of the act," or in other words, "the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council had extended the time which was granted to the company to deposit with the provincial government good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, in the sum of \$50,000. We find that the extract from the minutes of the meeting states that the Lieut.-Governor was there in person, the attorney-general to the contrary notwithstanding, and, if corroborative evidence were received of the fact, by turning to the Colonist, February 2, in the personal column will be found the following: "His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has returned from a visit to the Kootenay country." Since the Lieut.-Governor was present at the meeting of the company he must assume responsibility for the minutes, which state that an order-in-council had been passed extending the time. If that order-in-council was not passed, then the Lieut.-Governor is to blame for knowingly allowing a false statement to be inserted in the minutes of the meeting of the Columbia & Western directors. If that order-in-council was passed then the government

and the governor stand convicted of trampling the acts of the legislature under their feet in order that Mr. Heineze and his associates might illegally be granted privileges. "Loan Bill, 1897," is the next chapter in the British Columbia history of Mr. Auguste Heineze. If the government's courage had been equal to their capacity for assisting Mr. Heineze and the Lieut.-Governor, they would have brought down a bill to grant the Columbia & Western Railway company \$4,000,000 a mile for 100 miles, but as they feared public opinion, as they are well aware that the people of the province do not share their eagerness to assist Mr. Heineze, they clumsily attempted to hide their real intentions by a paltry appropriation to the British Pacific and a still more paltry appropriation for a road to Chilliwack. They hope thus to deceive the people of Vancouver Island and those of the lower Mainland. If successful, the balance of the loan, after Mr. Heineze and the Lieut.-Governor and their associates get their share, will probably be utilized, ostensibly in other public works, but actually for the purpose of getting the people of the province in the proper frame of mind for the approaching general elections.

The electors of Victoria demand an explanation from Mr. Ribbet. He owes his election to his connection with the British Pacific. That railway enterprise has been used as a stalking horse in three or four elections, much to the disgust of the honest electors. Mr. Ribbet, even, has allowed his pet scheme to be used for the purpose of bolstering up the cause of politicians whose policy and whose party had fallen into disrepute. It is to be hoped that he has not allowed the Turner government the use of the project so that they can carry out their plan of granting aid to the Columbia & Western Railway company. The people of Victoria want to know from Mr. Ribbet if he considers the grant of \$4,000 a mile for 200 miles from Bute Inlet to Quemesque such a grant as will enable him to give what he promised to his constituents—a transcontinental railway through the Yellow Head Pass. Does Mr. Ribbet believe this grant an honest effort of the Turner government to assist the British Pacific, or has this strong, influential representative Victorian joined forces with the Turner government for the purpose of blinding the electorate in order that Mr. Heineze and his associates may get their hands into the treasury of the province?

It is unfortunate that at this crisis in the history of the province, when the rights of the people are being endangered, when the government of the day are assisting in the attempt to build underground passages to the treasury of the province from that head office at Trail, B. C., and from Carey Castle, that a newspaper can be found so indifferent to the rights of the people that it strives by virulent personal attacks to deter members of the legislature from pursuing a course calculated to force the government to retire steps that have been in the direction of enriching individuals at the expense of the taxpayers.

A POOR EXCUSE.

In his speech in the house Attorney-General Eberts excused his delay in introducing the water clauses bill on the plea that he did not know so many private bills were to be asked for covering water privileges. The excuse is a rather strange one, and if it is true in fact it argues that the attorney-general was ignorant of the knowledge of every body else. Time and again the need of a general bill to guard the public rights in the matter of water privileges has been urged. Special point was given to this, urging yeas: before the session opened by the number of applications posted in the Gazette and advertised freely in various ways. A fact which attracted public attention particularly was that a large number of these private bills were entrusted to the guidance of the attorney-general's nephew. The latter has generally been looked upon by the public as practically representing the attorney-general's firm in connection with these bills, but the public may have been mistaken in that regard. If so it will be easy for Mr. Eberts to correct the wrong impression, but it will be rather harder for him to remove the impression that he should have known, if he did not, something about the show-er of application for private bills covering water concessions, and therefore about the need of a general measure to regulate such matters. Nor will he be able to convince the people that he shows anxiety to guard their rights in other respects as the chief law officer of the crown should do.

WHERE IS THE SITE?

Assuming that everything can be satisfactorily arranged between the council and the smelter promoters—and there are a good many material differences yet to be adjusted—and also assuming that the ratepayers will vote the large bonus asked, which is at least doubtful, a most important question to determine before final action is taken is, where is the site? A smelter is a most desirable acquisition to any city. Successfully sited it would add fully one thousand souls to our population. But it is not desirable that it should be located in the heart of a city, especially a city like Victoria, as the smoke and fumes are offensive and destructive of vegetation. It must be situated on the harbor, where ships can load ore, and convenient to the railway, with which connection must

be made. These conditions limit the available sites in Victoria to the water frontage on the Indian reserve and in Victoria West and around Esquimalt harbor. Placed on the Indian reserve or in Victoria West the prevailing winds would carry the fumes to the north-east and over the very centre of the city. This is the only objection to this site. In Esquimalt harbor there is plenty of room, excellent sites, deep water, and there the smoke would do no injury. There our citizens should insist upon its being placed. But Esquimalt is not in the city limits, and the corporation cannot bonus an outside industry. As for the benefits that would accrue to Victoria from its location at Esquimalt would be as great as though it were within the city boundaries, there ought to be no more objection to assisting the enterprise if established there than there would be if it were placed offensively close to our business and residential quarters. Of course power would have to be obtained from the legislature, but if a bonus is going to be granted—and such gifts may sometimes be justified in very exceptional cases—it most certainly ought to be one of the conditions that the site should be approved by the mayor and council. We are at a loss not to discuss the propriety of a bonus; that question will be in order when the matter is passed upon by the city council and is before the ratepayers. But, bonus or no bonus, care ought to be taken that a nuisance such as we wish to guard against is not permitted, more especially when a better site can be obtained a mile or two farther away.

TESTING PUBLIC CREDULITY.

The government organ comes forward with these remarkable assertions: "We will say that the assumption that Mr. Heineze's company will build the line from Penticton to Boundary Creek is perfectly gratuitous. We are at a loss to know why Mr. Heineze should be singled out for attack, but as he is abundantly able to take care of himself we will not take up space by defending him. As a matter of fact the intention of the government in introducing the bill was not to provide a subsidy for the Columbia & Western, but to furnish the construction of this very important piece of road, which aid will be given to the first company applying for it and showing itself in a position to construct the line."

The Colonist seems to be in the habit of assuming that its readers are totally lacking in intelligence, but in this case it has surely beaten its record. "Mr. Heineze's company has already been given a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile for the building of a road over this same route, and now the public is asked to believe that some other company will step in and build the road so as to earn the cash bonus of \$4,000 per mile. Perhaps it will be discovered in time that Mr. Heineze is not the man to whom the government handed over the 1,200 inches of water from Beaver Creek when all other applicants were refused a similar privilege. We shall likely be told also that the government was not acting in the interests of Mr. Heineze's company when it kept coal lands away from applicants in order that they might be reserved for the company. Further, the government, according to Mr. Turner's statement, intentionally omitted pastoral lands from Clause 11 of the Columbia & Western land grant act, thus locking up such lands from the time of the passage of the act. This, of course, was not done in the interest of Mr. Heineze and his company, but purely in the interest of the public."

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.

To those who take the trouble to examine matters a curious spectacle is presented in British Columbia to-day. Possessed of a province immensely rich in natural resources, a land upon which the eyes of a multitude in the outside world are now centered, a field wherein it is certain that large industries will spring up, a quarter to which a large flood of immigration is now setting in, it would be thought that the future could hold nothing but what might be expected to confer great happiness, good fortune and comfort upon the people of British Columbia. But, unfortunately, there is another side to the picture. In consequence of the long period during which the public affairs of this province have been grossly mismanaged by the local government, it is certain that the people will, instead of reaping the full benefits which should properly be theirs in consequence of the wonderful resources and capabilities of the country, be seriously hampered by the actions of those who have for so long been engaged in the work of dispensing the heritage of the people to favored cliques. In no other province in Canada—in few other countries in the world—can such a condition of affairs be found to prevail. Time and time again have the advocates of the rights of the people laid bare the evils of the present regime. It seems that the government have passed the stage when they might reasonably be expected to call a halt in the great grab game and institute reforms, for the only noticeable result of the agitation for good government has been the exhibition of an indolent alacrity on the part of the government to complete the work of spoliation. It is a sad and lamentable state of affairs, and one that is being perpetuated by the people of this province in the conduct of public affairs that they permit for a single day the continuance of this shameful policy. Many contend that the present opposition are too weak; that its members are not the class of men fit to govern the country. But they are working for the overthrow of a corrupt administration; they are a force moving in the right direction, and should, therefore,

receive the hearty support of every man who loves fair play against scheming and trickery, who stands for the liberties of the people against the oppression of soulless monopolists. The people have the remedy in their own hands. Will they apply it?

We sincerely trust that those who read the following paragraph will restrain the mirth which its perusal is calculated to engender: "We are sure that if there is one member of the executive who more than any other, has had weighty responsibilities resting upon him and has discharged them with rare impartiality, fidelity and strict regard to the law, it is the Hon. George B. Martin."

Catarah of Long Standing Relieved in a Few Hours.

It is not alone the people of our own country, and prominent citizens like Urban Lippe, M.P., of Joliette, Que., and other members of parliament, who have used Dr. Agnew's Catarah Powder, pronounce it the most effective remedy they have ever known, but people everywhere are expressing their gratitude to the discoverer of this medicine. C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarah for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose days at a time. After four months of suffering I was told by a friend to try Dr. Agnew's Catarah Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

SPANISH BUTCHERS.

Philippine Island Rebels Shot by Spanish Soldiers in a Prison. The Japanese schooner Minatogawa Maru, which arrived at Yokohama harbor a few days before the departure of the Emperor of Japan, brought news of gruesome happenings in the island of Guam. It appears that towards the end of December last a vessel brought from the Philippines a cargo of rebels as prisoners—some 400 in number—of whom half were put on shore at Guam, the rest being taken off to another island. Food, however, was scarce and the chief official at Guam had only a few swords at his disposal. He was, however, astounded also by the hope of seizing the Japanese schooner, then lying in the harbor, the prisoners tried to break out of the prison. The Spaniards were warned in time, however, and it is stated by the Japanese that during three nights the armed men outside continued firing into the place of confinement, probably to discourage attempts at an escape. An average of 40 to 50 represented each night's butchery, the survivors only escaping by hiding behind the bodies of their companions, and when at last the massacre ceased two-thirds of the wretched rebels were dead.

LA ROCHELLE INQUEST.

George Lasher, a Partner of the Deceased, and Others Give Evidence. The inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of Frank La Rochelle was continued to-day. McDonald and Lasher, the latter a partner of the deceased, gave evidence as to being in the Delmonico with La Rochelle the evening before he was missed. According to Lasher, La Rochelle left the Delmonico with Walter Houston, formerly of Lillooet, in time, however, and it is stated by the deceased going to the Fritchard house. La Rochelle left alone, Houston going to bed. Lasher said since La Rochelle was missing he had heard that papers had been drawn up transferring a claim in which he and La Rochelle were partners, but which was in the latter's name, to Mr. McKnight. A special messenger had been sent to Lillooet to record the transfer, but the recorder had refused to receive it until he heard from Lasher. The witness could not see the necessity for sending a special messenger to record the transfer, as they all had intended to go to Lillooet in a few days, and they had fifteen days in which to record it. He did not think La Rochelle would have done him out of his share in the claim, but it did seem very strange that the papers should be drawn up without his knowledge. In answer to a question as to whether he thought La Rochelle had been induced to leave the papers drawn up while he was under the influence of liquor, Lasher said he would rather not answer that question. He intimated that the courts would probably be called upon to say whether he was "in on it." They had been in the habit of staking off claims and recording them in one name only, dividing the money equally when sold. There are a number of witnesses to be examined yet.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. They undermine health and shatter the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla does not, perhaps come so quickly, but it comes more surely and more permanently through nature's great restorative and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution for the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, or by mail, cure liverills, easy to take, Hood's Pills easy to operate. 25 cents.

TRANSVAAL RAID

Sir John Willoughby Causes Sensation by Refusing to Answer Questions.

The Ocar Will Visit Paris—To Protect British Produce From Fraud.

London, April 7.—The parliamentary committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid were again in session yesterday. A private discussion resulted in the reading of confidential correspondence between Sir John Willoughby, the military leader of the raid, and Sir Redvers Buller, the adjutant-general of the forces, the former having declared that he acted under orders as Matabele administrator in the bona fide belief that he had imperial authority to do so. Sir William Harcourt cross-examined Sir John Willoughby with the view of eliciting his reasons for believing he had imperial authority for the raid. The witness, however, declined to say anything beyond admitting he had private talks with Dr. Jameson on the subject, the substance of which he refused to divulge. This caused Sir William Harcourt to exclaim: "Then I must clear the room and settle this question once for all." After the room had been cleared the committee entered into a private discussion. An hour later the doors were re-opened, and the chairman informed Sir John Willoughby that he must answer the questions, but he need not repeat Dr. Jameson's exact words. Sir John Willoughby, however, still declined to answer the questions referred to, alleging public grounds as the reason for his refusal, and declared that he was prepared to take the consequences for so doing. Throughout the rather exciting scene the witness was agitated and deadly pale, but he showed no signs of yielding, either to Sir William Harcourt's persuasion or to the kindly but stern admonitions of Mr. William L. Jackson, the chairman of the committee. The committee finally adjourned until Friday next, when Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby will be re-examined.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the reports that the Ocar will visit France and that M. Faure will visit St. Petersburg are still kept up, despite definite official denials in both capitals. It is said that the Ocar will spend a fortnight in Paris incognito, staying at Versailles, Fontainebleau or Compiegne. The Czarina insists on this visit because it was expressly promised when their majesties were last in Paris, although her present condition of health is not such as to allow her to go herself. President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg will be made, it is said, about the end of July, after the other rulers, the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William have left. M. Faure will be received with the same ceremonial, but as his stay will be longer the court etiquette will be somewhat less strictly observed while he is there. The president of the board of agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, in the house of commons to-day, said there was marvellous unanimity in favor of the principle of Mr. Wingfield-Digby's bill, the object of which was solely to protect British produce from fraud and not for protection against imports. Mr. Long further remarked that the government was prepared to support the bill on a select committee. Mr. Wingfield-Digby moved the closure of the debate, which was carried without a division, and the agricultural marks bill passed its second reading by a vote of 169 to 90. The measure was then referred to a select committee.

UNTOLD AGONY

Distracted by Excruciating Rheumatic Pains—Seven Years' Untold Misery—No Remedy to Help—No Physician to Thwart the Onslaught, but South American Rheumatic Cure Charms Away the Pains in 12 Hours and the Suffering Slave is Emancipated.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to my bed for months at a time, and unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many of the best physicians without benefit. I had no faith in cure I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure. At that time I was suffering agonizing pains, but inside of twelve hours after I had taken the first bottle the pains left me. Three bottles completely cured me, and I rejoice in having the opportunity of telling what a great cure it has wrought in me. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co."

AN APPALLING SITUATION

Most Alarming Reports Come From the Flooded Districts. Fargo, N. D., April 7.—The flood situation is appalling. While the river only rose three inches last night, the big come, water eight feet in season, apart and went up 14 inches, flooding the entire west side of the town and driving hundreds of people from their homes. The water reaches down Eight street from Fourth street and as far south as the Northern Pacific tracks. This is the result of four days of rain. Lacrosse, Wis., April 7.—The condition of the river is very threatening. The basement of the wholesale house along the front streets are flooded, and the water is still rapidly rising. The tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway companies are under water.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 900,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. S. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels." For sale by all druggists. Laughey & Henderson Wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SPLENDID MUSIC.

The Victoria Choral Union Gives a First Class Concert Yesterday Evening.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Filled With a Very Large Audience.

The Victoria Choral Union gave their first concert yesterday evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. A large audience was present, the large edifice being comfortably filled. The large chorus, who were seated on the platform, were grouped in such a manner that they presented a most artistic appearance. The opening number of the programme was the "Old Hundred," which was given most pleasingly. The first stanza was sung in parts, while the second was sung in unison. The pause which marked the old time rendering of this number occurred at the end of each line and after the other it was being completely lost and the chorus sang more after the manner of modern music. Mozart's "Gloria," from the Twelfth Mass, was the next number given by the choir. This was very well rendered, although in several of the other choruses the bass at times seemed somewhat heavy. A recitative and solo, "The Creation," by Haydn followed. The soloists, who sang very acceptably, were Miss Hutchison, Miss Nicholson, Mr. H. Firth, A. T. Goward, J. G. Brown and George Jay, Jr. Mr. Goward singing the recitative, which he gave full justice to, singing splendidly with a clear, sweet tone throughout. A very good chorus, Rossini's prayer for "Moses in Egypt," was then given by the choir, after which Mr. Rowlands contributed a solo, "He Was Despised," by Handel. Both this solo and Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord," which Mrs. Rowlands also sang, were rendered in the usual good style of that lady, which is so well known to all. Comment is unnecessary. The sixth number, a recitative and chorus from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," was given by Mr. H. Kent and Miss S. McNiffe. Miss McNiffe took the role of the youth while Mr. Kent sang the part of Elijah. This was very effectively rendered. Mr. Kent singing very sweetly, as also did Miss McNiffe, but her voice is hardly powerful enough for oratorio music. Mr. J. G. Burnett's organ solo, "Andantino," without doubt the event of the evening. Very well played splendidly, the latter if there was any choice, being the better of the two. The next number, a chorus by Gounod, "By Babylon's River," was without doubt the event of the evening and Mr. Greig could not help but feel proud as he saw how successful was the result of the many practices of his superintendent. A great many present were disappointed, as Miss McNiffe was billed to sing the solo in the next number, was suffering from some trouble with his throat which rendered him incapable of taking part. The solo, which is a very pretty one, had been looked forward to by many. Sullivan's "Evening Hymn," from "The Golden Legend," was the eleventh number. In this as well as in the following "The Hallelujahs," Handel's "Messiah," the choir sang very well. The applause, although at times good, was in a measure lacking, very many of the people pressing the fact that they were in a church, and refraining, although it must have cost them an effort—from applauding. The church is also a bad place for a concert, there being scarcely any seats, and the sound fell in consequence very heavily. The members of the union who participated yesterday evening were: Mrs. Rowlands, Miss Deane, Miss Spence, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Mess, Miss Heathcote, Miss Hutchison, Mrs. Bamford, Miss Luney, Miss Saunders, Miss Nicholson, Miss Franklin, Miss Munroe, Miss Agnes Russell, Miss Fraser, Miss Bewick, Mrs. McGraw, Miss E. Cutler, Mrs. Gosnell, Miss Anderson, Miss McCulloch, Mrs. Giffen.

Also—Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Lombard, Mrs. Wilkes, Miss Brown, Miss McLachlan, Miss Stewart, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Kingham, Mrs. Rickaby, Miss White, Miss M. Stephen, Miss E. Carr, Mrs. Cutler, Miss Miss, Mrs. D. S. Russell, Miss Alex. Russell, Miss Astin, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Cusack, Miss E. Noble, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Worlock, Miss L. Baker, Miss Deane, D. D. Muir, H. J. Cave, P. J. Hibben, G. F. Watson, James Parfitt, H. Firth, J. Kingham, A. J. Thomas, W. G. Blackie, A. T. Williams, H. F. Goward, H. H. Fraser, L. H. Fullager, A. T. Goward, P. A. Fraser, H. Wilders, F. H. Worlock, J. Barsman.

There was intense excitement day at Larussa, island of Cyprus the Greek independence day was celebrated by the Greeks and on the evening there was a torchlight procession to the Greek consulate in favor of a union of the island of Crete and Cyprus with Greece. The Turks are greatly irritated by the Greek demonstration, and between the processionists and the Turks was with difficulty averted. The Macedonia Turkish head-quarters. The greatest excitement during the morning, but this gradually wore off as the hours without any aggressive movement on the part of the Greeks. Both continuing war preparations, etc. and other defense strengthening the position in such other territory.

London, April 7.—The Times correspondent at Larissa says that the declaration of the war of independence, in 1821, began with a salute of 21 guns. Crown Prince Nicholas and suite, wearing Greek and decorations, drove through the streets at 10 to attract the crowds. The edifice was crowded and the ceremony of a impressive character.

The officiating bishop presented the Prince to kiss, and services closed, each member being in a royal family, with prayer for the success of the emperor of the gold mine was reached, by a band of standard bill without discussion.

GREEKS WERE IN HIGH G

Anniversary of the Declaration of the War for Independence in 1821.

Great Enthusiasm—Cheers for King and War—City Brightly Illuminated.

A Final Note From the Presented to King George To-day.

Athens, April 7, 1 a.m.—The yesterday evening the palace of George and Crown Prince Constantine were aglow with pleasing lights, city generally was a mass of illumination in celebration of the anniversary of the Greek declaration of independence in 1821. The display of fireworks and in all parts of the city were patriotic assemblages, warlike songs were delivered, and the streets were filled with cheers for the King.

During the evening there was a military tattoo, in which all the military of the city at their full strength participated. People thronged the cheering everybody and every thing, and at this hour cry still parading, singing patriotic songs and cheering for war with the Turks. But in spite of this probably a riotous demonstration of loyalty and patriotism there is no disturbance noticed. The utmost good humor prevailed. During the day nine or ten and two policemen were injured and arising from the crushes continued all day. General Cousser retired military man and an agitator, led the biggest crowd marched to the King's palace and it was evident from the excitement which prevailed that the people were on war at any cost, unless all demands of Greece are acceded to powers.

The cabinet ministers assembled yesterday evening and were engaged in a late hour discussing the ideas which each representative of the landed yesterday to M. Skourz Greek minister for foreign affairs, as called to the Associates last night, were as follows: "The undersigned, in accordance with instructions from his government the honor to announce to M. Skourz minister for foreign affairs of the government, that in case of a conflict on the Greek-Turkish all responsibility rests with the Greeks. He is also instructed to see whatever results may arise from conflict the powers are firmly resolved to maintain the general peace, and will not allow the aggressor to keep the benefit which arise from the conflict."

It is believed that M. Skourz deliver the reply of Greece to the representatives of the powers to-day the meanwhile it is rumored that Russia in addition has made a proposal to the effect that if Greece consent to withdraw her troops from Crete Russia will grant a withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete as well as the Greek evacuation is complete Russia further will promise that Greece of Greece shall be sent a prince to organize the Cretan administration. Greece has still, according to report, promptly rejected these proposals.

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Andrew's Presbyterian Church Filled With a Very Large Audience.

The Victoria Choral Union gave their concert yesterday evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. A large audience was present, the large edifice comfortably filled.

The opening number of the programme was the "Old Hundred," which was given most pleasingly. The first stanza was sung in a solo, while the second was sung in chorus.

The solo was sung by Miss M. J. Russell, who sang it with a clear, sweet voice. The chorus was sung by the choir, who sang it with a clear, sweet voice.

The choir sang "The Golden Legend," which was a beautiful setting of the story of the birth of Christ. The solo was sung by Miss M. J. Russell.

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GREEKS WERE IN HIGH GLEE.

Anniversary of the Declaration of the War for Independence in 1821.

Great Enthusiasm—Cheers for the King and War—City Brightly Illuminated.

A Final Note From the Powers Presented to King George To-Day.

At 7 o'clock, April 7, 1 a.m.—Throughout the city there was a great display of fireworks in celebration of the anniversary of the Greek declaration of independence in 1821.

The display of fireworks was grand and in all parts of Athens were patriotic assemblages, warlike orations were delivered and the speakers greeted with cheers for the King and war.

During the evening there was a grand military tattoo, in which all the bands of the city at their full strength took part. People thronged the streets, cheering everybody and everything with enthusiasm.

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at the door, which first accompanied the chant of the priests, and then played a military hymn while the artillery outside fired. The whole ended in cheers from the congregation.

After the service they drove to pay a visit to the mayor, and then returned to headquarters. The whole day passed quietly with music by the bands, fireworks and general illumination.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says today that as a result of the Turkish cabinet council a circular has been despatched to the powers pointing out that the conditions caused by the attitude of Greece and the interminable prolongation of the Cretan crisis are unendurable.

The demand made by Admiral Canvaro, the Italian officer in command of the international fleet in Cretan waters, to be relieved of his command, is said here to be due to his opposition to the blockade. It is believed that some decided change in policy must take place before long.

The Hudson Bay Expedition to Leave in May—Maxwell Presents Anti-Chinese Petition.

Ottawa, April 7.—Captain Yates, returning the Oregon and Asiatic Steamship Company, put before the Toronto board of trade yesterday afternoon a plan to open new channels of trade for the Dominion of Canada by placing a line of boats between British Columbia ports and the ports of Mexico and Central America on the Pacific coast.

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BETWEEN B. C. AND MEXICO.

Project to Place a Line of Steamers From B. C. to Mexico and Central America.

Parliamentary Committee to Enquire Into the Development of the Yukon District.

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NATIVES IN OPEN REVOLT.

Blacks in Gazaland, on the Borders of the Transvaal, Rise in Rebellion.

Troops Leaving for Delagoa Bay—The Portuguese Forces Reported To Be Mobilizing.

Several Cape Volunteers Killed in an Engagement Which Occurred in Bechuanaland.

London, April 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Cape Town says advice received there from Delagoa Bay announce that the country bordering on and across Limpopo river, forming for many miles the northwestern and northern limit of the Transvaal, is in open revolt. It is added that the position is serious, as troops are leaving for Delagoa Bay by the steamer Carnarvon.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Members of City and Provincial New Councils Form.

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There is a possibility that Charles Adair, who has been in the embezzlement committed in Australia, will return to Sydney on the Warrimoo, which sails to-morrow. A responsible party, who is going down on the steamer, has agreed to look after the prisoner. It is not out of the question that he will go, otherwise he will have to await the arrival of the necessary papers from Brisbane.

A bottle was picked up on Monday last at Hospital Point with a message dated January 11, 1896, inside. The message states that the bottle was cast aboard on that date from the steam yacht "Starlight" in 50° 30' N., 174° 30' W. which is situated somewhat to the south of the Aleutian Islands on the Asiatic side, between 2,500 and 3,000 miles from here. The message asks the finder to inform the New York Yacht club of his find.

William Gerstle, of the Alaska Commercial Company, who has been in the city making his annual purchases for the company's stores in the Yukon country, left yesterday for his home in San Francisco. He placed a large order with Simon Leiser & Co. Mr. Gerstle is a son of the president of the Alaska Commercial Company and is himself one of the wealthiest in the world, and practically monopolizes the trading and transportation business of the Yukon.

A joint committee of the Sons of England and Sons of George has been formed to make arrangements for an appropriate celebration to commemorate Her Majesty's diamond jubilee. The mayor was waited on yesterday by a deputation asking him to call a meeting for the consideration of the matter on Thursday evening next. It is the intention of the societies to hold a mass thanksgiving service on Sunday, June 20th. The mayor has promised to attend, and it is thought that the benefit of H. M. S. Imperieuse and of the Fifth Regiment will also attend.

Another meeting of the committee to see that the best of the party representatives of all sister societies have been invited for the consideration of a scheme to erect in commemoration of the event a statue to Her Majesty.

From Thursday's Daily.

One of the pieces of ore from the Francis claim on Texada Island, containing free gold, was assayed by W

GLADSTONE SAYS GREECE WILL WIN

If She Continues Discreet and the Cretans Maintain Their Firm Attitude.

More Details as to the Spirited Engagement Which Occurred at Akrotiri.

Harcourt and Balfour Have an Interesting Tilt in the House of Commons.

New York, April 6.—The Journal this morning prints the following: Athens, April 4.—M. Zaimis, president of the Boule, the single Greek legislative body sent to Mr. Gladstone a message of gratitude for the stand he has taken in behalf of Greece and the Cretan Christians. In his message Zaimis said:

"All your glorious life has been full of combats for justice and liberty. Now the Hellenic nation has risen to fight in blood, you come to uphold the rights of an oppressed race. Mr. Gladstone has replied as follows: 'Harcourt, April 4.—To the president of the Greek parliament: My tract was not written to confer a favor upon Greece, but to discharge a solemn duty contributing to redeem my country from any risk of dishonor which would have been incurred by placing ourselves in antagonism to the high interests of justice and freedom. My opinion is that if the Greeks continue discreet and the Cretans firm their reasonable self-restraint will carry the day, and the powers, if they should be so unwise as to take a hostile part, be both discredited and defeated.'

THE FIGHT AT AKROTIRI. New York, April 6.—An special to the Journal from Crete, says: In the engagement at Akrotiri seven Christian insurgents were killed and 18 wounded. The Moslem irregulars cut up the Christian dead in a horrible manner. They are now exhibiting human ears and noses, and all this was allowed to go on while the admirals, spy glasses in hand, watched the progress of events. On the Moslem side there were 60 killed and wounded.

Among these were many of the Moslems from Kandano who were rescued from the insurgents by the admirals, who promised that they would not be allowed to bear arms against the Christians again. During the engagement not a shell was fired against the Moslem irregulars, although they were attacking the Christians in direct opposition to the orders of the admirals. Insurgents under similar circumstances have been shelled by the allied fleets. The admirals say that they had loaded cannon and were ready to fire on the Moslems when they were stopped by the Moslem irregulars trying to stop them and that they were consequently afraid to fire.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that these armed Moslems were allowed to go out of the town followed by 2,000 unarmed men loaded with baskets in which to bring back plunder.

The village just outside the gate of Crete was surrounded by the British troops this morning. Not a native was allowed to leave the place. Then a band of bandy Montenegris passed into the village to collect all the arms hidden in the houses by the Moslems. It looked as if there would be a fight in the streets. The Moslems of the village, mostly blacks and bad characters, refused to give up their rifles. The Montenegris were preparing with fixed bayonets to clear the streets and search the houses when the leader of the Bashi-Bazouks arrived on the scene and persuaded the villagers to comply with the request. One by one the arms were then given up. About a hundred were gathered in by nightfall. Seven hundred rifles given by the government, to private individuals still remain in Crete. The government has agreed to have these given up by to-morrow night.

London, April 6.—The Canea correspondent of the Daily News, describing the fight, says: The Moslems advanced to within 200 yards of the Christians at Akrotiri and began to parley with the leaders. Then suddenly, along both the Moslem and Christian lines, an almost simultaneous discharge occurred. The range was very short and the rattle of the musketry developed into a regular roar.

At first the insurgents had the advantage, driving the Moslems down the hill, but the latter rallied and after a fierce charge drove the Christians backward from their most advanced points, where they planted a Turkish flag, which is still hoisting.

The fighting was stopped by a heavy rainfall. When the Moslems returned to Canea the order had been given to disarm them. At first they resisted, but soon those who were disarmed, warned their comrades outside, so that many of them hid their arms. Several hundred rifles still remain to be collected.

The disarming of the Moslem irregulars ought to have been done long ago for the Moslems were beginning to think that Europe had sent the European force simply to support them against the Christians. The only regrettable thing is that the men of war did not shell the Moslems when they attacked the Christians, just as they have been shelling the insurgents.

All Saturday night Canea resounded with the lamentations of Moslem women. Nineteen bodies were buried during the day. On Sunday 40 who were among the wounded succumbed. The Christian dead will have their noses and ears clipped by the Moslems. Fighting continues daily in the outskirts of Candia.

HARCOURT AND BALFOUR. London, April 6.—Referring to the proposed blockade of the Gulf of Athens,

Mr. Balfour said that if such a step is found necessary in order to maintain the peace the government will not hesitate to join with the other powers in blockading Greece. In the meanwhile, continued Mr. Balfour, the powers were making a general declaration at Athens and at Constantinople, whereby the maintenance of peace, he trusted, would be obtained. This declaration, Mr. Balfour explained, was in effect that in case of a fight at the frontier the aggressor would be held responsible for all the consequences of the disturbance of the general peace, to which the powers attached the greatest importance.

Sir William Harcourt said the house was anxious for a full statement from the government of the policy it intended to pursue, and as the government leader (Mr. Balfour) was not prepared to make a statement on the subject, he desired to give a notice of motion which would secure a discussion of the situation for the formation of the house and country. He would therefore move for an address to Her Majesty, praying that the forces of the crown be not employed against Greece or the people of Crete.

Mr. Balfour thereupon remarked that he desired to be sure whether Sir William Harcourt meant to raise a definite vote of censure against the government in regard to its policy in the East, for if he did do so the government was prepared to give Thursday next for a discussion, which he hoped would be confined to the limits of a single night. If, after what had been said, Sir William Harcourt desired to raise the issue involved and move a vote of censure, the government would give him Thursday, but not otherwise.

Sir William said that at present he was in possession of information as to whether the government intended to employ crown forces against Greece and the people of Crete, therefore his motion was not a vote of censure. It was simply intended to learn the intention of the government and obtain the opinion of the house as to whether it would be a wise and proper policy to pursue. The opposition, he continued, was of the opinion that the coercion was improper and it was prepared and anxious to take the opinion of the house on the subject; but the real object of the motion was to obtain a full statement of the government policy. If Mr. Balfour had answered the statement he made on the subject, Sir William would not have given notice of his motion. It was impossible for him to say whether this was a vote of censure or not (Conservative laughter), but the question was of most supreme importance and ought to be discussed by the house before it departed for the Easter recess.

To this Mr. Balfour replied that it was impossible for any debate to extract further information from the government than had already been given. He had explained in the clearest manner the intentions of the government, both in regard to Crete and Greece, and if the honorable gentleman merely meant to ask for a repetition of the statements made, public business should not be interrupted, and the time of the house wasted in pointless debates. However, if Sir William Harcourt put the motion on the paper it would be further considered.

Sir Wm. Harcourt retorted that he would not put the motion on the paper before the government leader, but he would do so before the government leader, whether or not he would take the responsibility of bringing the motion up for discussion. The motion was then dropped amid cheers from the Conservatives and counter cheers from the Liberals.

The declaration to be made by representatives of the powers at Athens and Constantinople, mentioned by Mr. Balfour, was suggested by Count Muravieff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and has already been dispatched to Athens and Constantinople.

THE RIVAL ARMIES. London, April 6.—All the foreign correspondents concur in praising the splendor, discipline and position of the Turkish troops on the Great border. Their only weak position is opposite Trea. The Greek army is exceptionally enthusiastic, but deficient in discipline. The Montenegris are much weaker than the Turks. The correspondent of the Morning Post thinks the Turks ought to take Larissa in two days. The Times correspondent had an interview with the Turkish minister at Plassowitz, who made a strong impression upon him as a military tactician. His conclusion is that if he breaks out it will be in consequence of the raids of irregular bands of Turkish brigades in Thessaly. The Turkish army is ready to act according to orders and circumstances. From what the Times correspondent saw he thinks a rising in Macedonia very probable. The Russians are quiet and busy with the transportation of their Turkish troops. Greece is evidently relying upon the rapid movements of her field artillery. All the Greek infantry is weak and inefficient.

According to a dispatch from Athens to the Daily News the Athenian trades unions have decided to donate their funds, amounting to a million drachmas, to the war fund in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. In spite of the vigilance of the government it is reported that insurgent bands have entered Macedonia.

AN INDESCRIBABLE SENSATION.

To be easily described a thing must have clear outline and unmixed colors. In other words, it must be simple. A rent in one's clothing, a bulge on one's body, a tumble while walking, the shape of a box, etc., are easily set forth in words. On the contrary the complex and comprehensive things puzzle the mind and take the meaning from language.

It was for this reason that Miss Sabin Mitchell, alluding to an experience of illness, says: "As I have had the idea of the nature of that feeling, I hope I shall never have it again. The illness which led to it began in the spring of 1892. My health appeared to give way all at once. I found myself tired, heavy and feeble. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had much distress at the stomach and pain at the chest and sides. My strength gradually declined and I became very low, weak and nervous; and it was when in this condition that I felt the indescribable sensation I have spoken of."

"I soon became so depressed in body and mind that it was with great labor

and strain that I attended to my business. I was extremely downhearted and feeble, and none of the many medicines I tried did me any real good. In December, 1892, Mother Seigel's Syrup commended to me, and I began using it with, I confess, small confidence. But after having taken it for a few days I felt wonderful relief. My appetite improved and eating no longer gave me pain. A short time afterwards the Syrup proved its value in the matter of my disordered nerves. The nervousness disappeared with my increasing strength. Nowadays whenever I need any medicine, a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup quickly set me right. Having had so convincing an experience of what it can do, I recommend it to all my friends and customers. You can make such use as you like of this letter. (Signed) Miss Sabina Mitchell, Marchant-le-Fen, Boston, Janes, May 17, 1896."

"In March, 1892," writes another lady, "my health began to give way. I had lost my energy, and was languid and heavy in feeling. I had a sense of faintness and dizziness that was almost constant, and occasional spells of sinking. I could not describe the feeling, but it flushed me over me, my mouth tasted badly, and after eating I had a feeling at the chest like the pressure of an actual load upon it. I never seemed rested, and awoke in the morning worse tired than when I went to bed. I was also much troubled with wind or gas from the stomach, and raised a sour, burning fluid."

"In this manner I continued to suffer for nearly two years, no medicine that I took giving me any relief. In January, 1894, I got a small book and read in it of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I immediately procured the medicine from Boots' drug store, and after taking it about ten days felt much better. I could eat something nourishing without any pain, and the loss of consciousness, which had been so common, had ceased. My health once more. You have my permission to make this statement public. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Shaw, 174 Barmston Road, Pittsmoor, Sheffield, March 8th, 1895."

"Touching the 'indescribable sensation' alluded to by both ladies, an eminent medical author says: 'It is syncope without the loss of consciousness. The sufferer has a feeling of faintness, the bitterness of dissolution. I have seen stalwart men unperceived and shaken like aspen leaves. The cause is an acid poison in the blood produced by indigestion or dyspepsia. The remedy is to purify the blood with Mother Seigel's Syrup, and to tone the stomach in the same way. Use the Syrup for three hours at a time, the earliest signs of weakness.'

A FAMOUS MAN!

What His Researches Have Done for the World.

All successful and distinguished men have imitators, and the well-known author of Chase's Recipe Book has no exception. He has many pretended rivals, but no equals.

Dr. Chase. Long scientific researches proved Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Chase's Ointment the first and certain cure for all kidney, liver, stomach, bladder and rheumatic troubles, the latter an absolute specific for chronic and offensive skin diseases. Among his other discoveries were Chase's Catarrh Cure and Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for colds and bronchitis. During 1895 the Canadian manufacturers, Edmondson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto, made up 500,000 samples of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and 100,000 samples of Chase's Ointment. The return they brought proved how much they were appreciated. The first shipment of Chase's Ointment was continued during 1897. These at a distance should enclose a 5 cent stamp and also receive a sheet of the latest music in return.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. J., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the results as follows: "I have tried many goods, but unknown in this section; I have Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in a household word. It is the same in hundreds of households. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Prominent Russian En Route West.—E. E. Finances.

Winnipeg, April 6.—Nicholas Krukoff, inspector of agriculture of the Amoor region, Russia, is here. He is en route to Vancouver and Victoria, thence to Japan and from there to Harbarok, on the Pacific coast of Siberia, where his headquarters are. Mr. Krukoff is followed by several advisers of the Governor-General of Siberia and is inspector of agriculture in Russian-Asia.

Charlottetown, April 6.—The public accounts of the province, brought down yesterday, show a surplus of receipts over ordinary expenditure of \$300,000.

Ottawa, April 6.—The total mileage of the Canadian railways last year was 16,387.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over."—G. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IN TIME OF WAR

Britain's Food Supply in the Event of War Discussed in the House.

Mr. Seton-Karr is Somewhat Alarmed, but Mr. Balfour is Confident.

London, April 7.—Attention was called in the house of commons yesterday by Mr. Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative member for St. Helena, to the totally inadequate production of food supplies in the United Kingdom in relation to the large and increasing population.

Mr. Seton-Karr then moved that independence of the United Kingdom upon foreign imports for the necessities of life, and the securities which might arise therefrom in the event of war demanded the serious attention of the government.

Continuing, Mr. Seton-Karr expressed the belief that the reserve of breadstuffs never exceeds three weeks' supply and frequently sank below a week's supply. France, he pointed out, was self-supporting, and the speaker said that Russia and the United States, which might at some time be hostile to Great Britain, were not self-supporting but were able to make large exports. The drawback, he continued, was practically self-supporting, and Great Britain alone lived from the produce of the soil. The principal supplies of wheat from Russia and the United States, which might at some time be hostile to Great Britain, were not self-supporting but were able to make large exports. The drawback, he continued, was practically self-supporting, and Great Britain alone lived from the produce of the soil. The principal supplies of wheat from Russia and the United States, which might at some time be hostile to Great Britain, were not self-supporting but were able to make large exports. 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Paine's Celery Compound

Saves Sleepless, Nervous and Despondent People From Insanity.

THE GREAT MEDICINE HAS NO EQUAL.

Medicated men of the highest standing, and a host of others competent to judge, declare that Paine's Celery Compound is the only effective medicine for the treatment of all troubles that lead to sleeplessness and insanity. Do not allow your run-down nervous system to lead you to the very brink of the grave in spring time.

Putting off will only complicate your troubles, and deeper misery will be yours. Use Paine's Celery Compound and you are assured of perfect action of the heart, stomach, kidneys and liver, and sweet sleep will be your life blessing.

Get "Paine's" the kind that cures. Remember that there are miserable imitations—celery preparations that are worthless and dangerous as well. Ask your dealer for "Paine's" and take no other, if you seek for life and health.

BUDGET DEBATE

Messrs. Semlin, Cotton, Kennedy and Hume Make Strong Attacks on Government.

Hon. Mr. Pooley Undertakes a Defence—Charges of Government Favoritism.

Mr. Hume Is Again Shown Special Favors—A Vote of Want of Confidence.

Tuesday, April 6, 1897.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. J. B. Haslam.

PETITIONS REFUSED.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from the miners on Lemon creek asking for a mill.

Mr. Beaden presented a petition from the women at Victoria, New Westminster and Vernon asking for the introduction of manual training into the schools.

Mr. Hume moved the following resolution: "That a respectful address be presented to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in relation to the proposed extension of the water works in West Kootenay, together with particulars of conditions upon which any such extension should be made, and the extent of the same." (b) An address to the general assembly for record of water in West Kootenay, together with particulars of conditions upon which any such extension should be made, and the extent of the same.

WATER RECORDS.

Mr. Hume moved the following resolution: "That a respectful address be presented to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in relation to the proposed extension of the water works in West Kootenay, together with particulars of conditions upon which any such extension should be made, and the extent of the same." (b) An address to the general assembly for record of water in West Kootenay, together with particulars of conditions upon which any such extension should be made, and the extent of the same.

RUCKLE BROS.' CLAIMS.

Mr. Graham moved and Mr. Semlin seconded that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the claims of Ruckle Bros. for the purpose of enquiring into the subject matter of the return presented to this house last evening with certain claims by Miss Davey, of Vancouver, and claimed by Ruckle Bros. as a portion of their pre-emption, with reference to persons, books and papers in connection therewith, and to be reported to this house from time to time."

Mr. Graham said the return brought down showed that there was an injustice in the matter. The resolution then passed.

BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Smith resumed the budget debate. He pointed out the government's need for more adequate communication lines to the Lillooet mines. Lillooet always contributed a large amount to the treasury. He hoped the government would give this matter their serious consideration as soon as possible.

MR. KENNEDY.

Mr. Kennedy said the premier took issue because the salaries had not been increased. The business of the country should be conducted in the most economical way as a successful private business. Mr. Kennedy could not see how the printing office could help but lose money, when the patronage it received was necessary for the government. He said that the mortgage tax was a very good thing for the farmers. He said that the mortgage tax was a very good thing for the farmers. He said that the mortgage tax was a very good thing for the farmers.

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system in that city could be carefully studied before introducing the system elsewhere.

Mr. Cotton called attention to the serious loss to the province by the conversion of the loans. The total loss so far was over \$120,000, which could have been saved to the province. The government cannot deny the conversion of the old loans has been a failure.

Hon. Mr. Turner—it has been a perfect success.

Mr. Cotton pointed out that the value of money is steadily decreasing and when it could be borrowed more cheaply in a few years. Although the expenditure is increasing, it was found that many farmers who had taken up lands years ago were still without roads. The far more practical way of helping the farmers is to open up the country, to give them roads rather than cheap money. The government had shown misdirected zeal in assisting farmers' settlements at Bella Coola and Cape Scott, but showed a great tardiness in carrying out the road system. The man who does not look after his own family is worse than a heathen.

Col. Baker—Where will that text be found?

Mr. Cotton—the provincial secretary with his biblical knowledge ought to be able to find it. (Laughter.) When the farmers of the province have all the roads and all the improvements necessary to make them prosperous, will then be time enough to assist starving people from Minnesota and elsewhere to come here.

Mr. Cotton held that the primary objective of the government was not to put into operation the log scaling act after the committee of the house had worked to perfect that act. The government should undertake to protect the loggers against the mill owners in the matter of scaling logs. The act to prevent forest fires was then criticized. It was a most ridiculous act as framed by the revisers of the statutes, but had been amended by the house. The government, however, neglected to put the act into operation. The government had shown their incompetence in dealing with the protection of the forests. The government also showed their incompetence in dealing with the parliament buildings. Previous to the election it was told that the whole cost would be within \$600,000, but when everything is completed the cost will be at least \$1,250,000. He also referred to the employment of Mr. Ridgeway Wilson, of Victoria, as architect for the improvements at the asylum. A local man who was required to put the asylum could easily have been secured. Ministers seldom visited the country unless private business of their own was tucked to public business at the same time. He also held that Mr. Williams, as chairman of the parliament buildings committee, had only done what was his duty in eliciting information and was not deserving of the attorney-general's criticisms.

Mr. Kennedy agreed with Dr. Walkem that Mr. Hume did not come here for his health, and he saw no good reason why the government should fail down and worship him and place the province at his mercy. The public men of the country should be more careful as to what companies they associate themselves with. They should not become entangled in the affairs of companies asking favors from the government. He advocated the payment of grand jurors, and strongly urged the government to act for the better care of explosives. Mr. Kennedy wished to defend the position from criticisms made by the other side. He considered that it was not the only duty of the government to give the chance to defeat the government. It was the duty of the opposition to assist the government, and they had materially assisted the government by forcing them to eliminate bad features from their bills. Mr. Kennedy instanced many cases where the opposition had forced the government to drop objectionable measures. It is because of the papers of the province to speak of the opposition as they do. The opposition was few in number and could not defeat the government whenever they took it into their heads to do so. The government, however, must know that they are incapable of carrying on the business of the country and should vacate their seats for more competent men.

MR. KELLIE.

Mr. Kellie urged that the government should insert a vote in the supplementary estimates to furnish money for the work of building a breakwater at Revelstoke, so that the whole townsite should not be washed away by the Columbia river. He ventured the opinion that Revelstoke would yet be the largest city in southwest British Columbia, if not the largest in the province. Mr. Kellie also begged that provision should be made in the supplementary estimates for additional repairs for Kootenay.

MR. COTTON.

Mr. Cotton asked for Mr. Pooley when he compared with a reserve engine in a fire department. When matters were going along smoothly Mr. Pooley sat comfortably in his seat, but when the government got into trouble Mr. Pooley was called out to relieve the pressure. In Mr. Cotton's opinion, however, the president of the council convinced more members against the government than he did in its favor. (Laughter.) Although the premier had presented a glowing picture of the prosperity of the province there was no explanation for the fact that in spite of increasing taxation deficits still existed. Mr. Cotton pointed out that Mr. Pooley practically abused people for paying the mortgage tax. He held that they contracted themselves into paying the tax. The government did not dare to call it a mortgage tax, because it knew that the people would revolt against such an iniquitous tax if it were called by its proper name. The government, instead of coming to any decision in this matter, kept postponing the consideration of the resolution urging the removal of the tax. The poorer a man is, the more he is in debt, the more taxes the government collects from him. It is in the interests of the treasury under present conditions that the people should be in debt. Mr. Cotton then supported the Torrens system of registering titles and urged its adoption. After careful inquiry he found that the introduction of the Torrens system in other countries entailed no loss upon the government. The only reason he could find for the government's disinclination to introduce the system was that at present they enjoyed a large revenue from the system of registration. He urged that Vancouver at least be allowed to introduce the Torrens system and the effects of the

himself went back to their constituents they would again secure a renewal of their confidence.

MR. SEMLIN.

Mr. Semlin, after complimenting the members of the opposition on the strength of their attacks upon the government, stated that Hon. Mr. Pooley said it was unfair to attack the departments of the government. Mr. Semlin dissented from this view, the country's interests demanded that any dereliction of duty should be pointed out. He was surprised at the premier's remarks about the farmers. The premier had stated that the farmers' farms amounted to \$12,000,000, and in the next breath said it would afford the farmers but little relief to give them cheap money to pay off these mortgages. If the government often advanced money at three per cent, less than the bank companies, the annual saving to the farmers would be \$800,000 a year. Would the premier say that this was a substantial relief? He regretted to hear the government treat the farmers' difficulties so lightly. The government would not even remove the mortgage tax, but they would introduce the farmers' institutes. (Laughter.) Even Mr. Ribbet suggested that the farmers' institutes that they should club together and buy stump extractors. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Semlin believed that the agriculturists of the province would laugh at the absurdity of the merchants of Victoria telling them what they should do to bring back prosperity. (Hear, hear.)

The opposition had been laboring under difficulties in their efforts to obtain information regarding the government's misconduct. Returns brought down to the house were often incomplete, and in some instances the government neglected to bring down the returns asked for. They did not hope to discover all of the government's misdeeds, but under the circumstances they congratulated the opposition members on the strength of their attack.

Mr. Semlin was amused at Mr. Ribbet's references to Mr. Sword's and Mr. Kidd's speeches. Mr. Semlin would reply that the opposition regretted that the same old story had to be told every year. The same deficit asserted itself each year. True, Mr. Curran has won a silver lining in that cloud. Years ago the finance minister had said that in 1896 the period of deficits would come to an end, but 1896 had passed and the deficits are still with us. Mr. Semlin was not asking for marble palaces for civil servants to dwell in, nor for railways particularly, but year after year they did ask for ordinary roads and bridges. Reasonable requests in this direction were constantly being refused. The only progress shown by the government was in their ability to increase taxation. In so far as the farmers are concerned as a class, they have very grave faults to find with the government. The government were probably doing the best they knew how, but they were wholly incapable of carrying on the business of the country. Mr. Pooley must be ignorant of how his colleagues carry on the business, or he would have ventured the assertion that the business of the province was being carried on as would a successful private business. Reference was made to the travelling expenses of the ministers. He would again desire that the attorney-general's trip to Clinton, which cost the province \$387. Mr. Eberts went there ostensibly to take charge of the assizes, but really to take part in an election campaign. Mr. Semlin went there for the same purpose, but frankly acknowledged that he went purposely to Clinton in order to assist the opposition candidate in the bye-election. If the attorney-general were equally frank, he would acknowledge that he had gone to Clinton to assist Mr. Stoddart in his campaign. Mr. Eberts had stated that he (Mr. Semlin) was not "in it" to the extent of \$387. If he had been, the result of the election might have been different. As it was, the majority for the government candidate was only 11, while 18 of the electors were subsidized voters of the government. The idea of ministers visiting the different sections of the province was a good one, but the present ministers always turned their visits so that they could take a hand in elections or transact private business. Mr. Semlin referred to the Ruckle Bros. claim, which cost the province \$387. The return put down in connection therewith did not bear out the contentions of the chief commissioner. A land speculator of the city of Victoria having found out that there was a technical objection to the title of a certain portion of the Ruckle Bros' land, at once went to work to secure the land for a townsite. The provincial land surveyor who made the survey of the land said distinctly that the land belonged to the Ruckle Bros, but in the face of this the chief commissioner gave the land to the Victoria speculator.

Mr. Semlin then referred to the increase in the salaries of civil servants. The government had repeatedly raised the salaries. If the list of those whose salaries were increased was examined it would be found that this increase, with one or two exceptions, benefited only the government employees in Victoria. The government claimed they were borrowing money for the development of the country, and a study of the estimates would show that the greater portion of the revenue was utilized for the payment of salaries. The government had been extravagant in their payment of officials and pensions in the expenditure of money on public works. Mr. Semlin pointed out that the government were guilty of favoritism in many instances. He referred to the payment of \$400 to Mr. T. F. Bell, a member of the opposition, for the payment of \$2,700 for advertising in the Vancouver World without calling for tenders, when he was credited by the government with the work of advertising. He also pointed out that a resident doctor at Ashcroft had his annual allowance cut down from \$600 to \$300, but the resident doctor at Clinton was still granted an annual allowance of \$1,000. The one at Ashcroft attended to his practice and did not interfere in politics, while the physician at Clinton was a very active politician in the government interests. Other cases were cited where the government had shown undue consideration because men had

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BELLA MURPHY'S WILL.

Her Smullen Refuses to Accept His Bequest.

April 7.—The Westminster Gazette has arisen from the will of the late Isabella San Francisco, who died recently, her fortune estimated to amount to the Rev. Father Smullen, a miserably settled, miserably smitten, the Westminster Gazette refused to accept the fortune bequeathed to him, and has requested that will which divided the money between the deceased, with her servants and churches, be accepted.

Eczema and Scald Head, and young children are subject to this terrible disease if not promptly arrested it usually becomes chronic. Dr. Hume's special study of Eczema of the skin, and we can say Dr. Chase's Ointment to forms of Eczema. The first spots the irritation and puts sufferer to rest.

OPHICAL CRUSADEERS.

On April 6, The Theosophical reached this city on Sunday for a tour of 40,000 miles. They made their headquarters at the Masonic hall, but at the same time Theosophical headquarters were held at a meeting in Cheltenham. The meeting was held at the Masonic hall for the purpose of receiving the Theosophical Ointment of Mrs. Tingling's branch. The meeting was held at the Masonic hall for the purpose of receiving the Theosophical Ointment of Mrs. Tingling's branch.

Physicians, but received no relief. Then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Fetched a complete cure. This held at her request, as she had been similarly afflicted to know her. For sale by all drug stores, and by Messrs. Langley & Henderson, Vancouver, B.C., Victoria and Vancouver.

The reason why Scott's Emulsion cures weak throats, lungs, makes rich and strengthens purify delicate children is because all its parts are mixed in a scientific manner that enables the best digestion can with it. This experience only come by doing for nearly 25 years. It means, purest ingredients, most evenly and elegantly mixed, best adapted for use whose strength has or whose digestion repel an uneven process.

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Reliable and celebrated Detroit is still treating with the greatest skill and success nervous and chronic diseases. Who are weak, nervous, broken men who suffer from the effects of over work, worry, from the loss of youth or the excess of manly who have failed to find a cure. DO NOT DESPAIR, DO NOT GIVE UP.

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DR. BOBERTZ

report of the bureau of statistics with reference to the municipalities of British Columbia for the year 1896. Mr. B. Gosnell, the secretary of the bureau, states that experience in compiling the returns suggests that in some instances a more comprehensive system of book-keeping might be adopted. He refers to the testimony of the general officers of the statistics it appears that the assessed value of real estate actually tax'd in Victoria is \$10,001,340; in Vancouver, \$13,000,800; in New Westminster, \$2,638,405; South Vancouver, \$1,892,539; North Vancouver, \$1,862,014; Nanaimo, \$1,369,203; Richmond, \$1,149,782; Surrey, \$1,002,967; Burnaby, \$779,555; Chilliwack, \$812,070; Delta, \$1,163,164; Matsqui \$888,693; the total value in all the municipalities is \$37,937,736. The total assessed value of improvements is \$8,975,422; the total value of exemptions is \$4,171,512.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented a return giving sheriff fees and emoluments during 1896.

ADMIRALTY HOUSE.

In a return of all correspondence relating to the establishment of a residence for the admiral commanding the Pacific station, the following letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works appears:

"Imperial, at Esquimaux,

"30th June, 1896.

"Sir: I have been desirous of approaching His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of a residence for the commander-in-chief of the British squadron, but I learn that he will be absent for some time. He has been advised to address myself to you with a view of saving time and obtaining a decision in the matter at an early date.

"Briefly stated, my desire is to obtain suitable site of land and a residence in the vicinity of Constance Cove for the admiral who commands the Pacific. Such a site admirably presents itself on the Hudson Bay Company's property, near Maple Bank, which is also a house which would suit, with slight alterations, such as an extra wing and out-look and stables, rebuilt, at a cost of about \$2,000.

"Besides it being desirable to live on shore while the ship is refitting, etc., it is often absolutely necessary for the commander-in-chief, in the absence of his ship, to do so, and on these occasions there is nothing nearer than an hotel in Victoria, which is very undesirable for carrying on the duties.

"I should like to point out that an official residence has been provided for the commanders-in-chief on nearly all other stations in the world. The Colonies of New South Wales, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Nova Scotia have been, especially, most liberal in the matter, and when I add that the service, done, and all appertaining to it, spend on an average \$20,000 a year in the Colony (for which the Colony pays nothing), I hope this request will not be considered unreasonable.

"I have, etc.

"REAR ADMIRAL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF."

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Forster—For a return showing the amount of money received from the government and the services rendered for such amounts by Mr. Rattenbury, architect.

By Mr. Williams—For all papers, letters and writings, etc., etc., and security required to be deposited by the Columbia & Western Railway Company under section 3 of the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896, and all orders-in-council relating thereto.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

By Mr. Forster—Is Mr. Rattenbury the purchasing agent for supplying the furniture, interior decoration, etc., etc., for the new government buildings? Have the government supplied specifications and asked for tenders for all such necessary fixtures and materials? If so, who were the tenders?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Forster asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works if any since the date of April 16, 1896, of the return dealing with the matter presented to the house last session in respect to the application of Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway Company for a grant of \$8,246 acres of land lying between the mouth of the Courtney River (Comox district) and Seymour Narrows? If so, what?

Ton. Mr. Martin replied yes. The application was refused on the ground that the Dominion government was not entitled to select lands in the manner applied for.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. J. B. Haslam.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Booth presented a report from the municipal committee recommending that the committee be enlarged from five to seven. The report was adopted and Messrs. Rickett and Kennedy were added to the committee.

BUDGET DEBATE.

Hon. Mr. Turner asked that the budget debate be continued, as the important vote of want of confidence was before the house.

Mr. Helmecken pointed out that it was private members' day. It was decided, however, that the debate should continue.

MR. STODDART.

Mr. Stoddart could not see why Hon. Mr. Martin had been singled out for censure in the motion of want of confidence unless it was because the chief commissioner was more affable, more genial than the other members of the government and he would be therefore easier to resign his seat for some one on the opposition side. (Laughter.) Mr. Stoddart referred to the bye-election in Lillooet. He repudiated the insinuation of corruption made by Mr. Semlin. It came with very bad news from the opposition to talk about corruption, especially his opponent travelled throughout the district with a cheque book in his pocket and bought \$10,000 worth of cattle. Mr. Stoddart referred to the redistribution and said that Mr. Hume should be the last person to speak of redistribution, since only a few years ago Kootenay was full of votes, was represented in the house. It was common saying that all a candidate had to do was to kill a steer to secure his election. (Laughter.) He did not think that Kootenay suffered from lack of representation. Mr. Stoddart defended Mr. Eberts' connection with the assizes at Clinton. He pointed out that his

remarks regarding the revision of the statutes at the opening of the house had been criticized by Mr. Semlin and Dr. Walkem. He would say that he believed that if the gentleman who was formerly attorney-general and now adorned the supreme court bench had been appointed sole reviser, the statutes would not have been revised any more efficiently. Dr. Walkem's criticism evidently arose from the fact that blood was thicker than water. Mr. Semlin had changed him (Mr. Stoddart) with reading the statutes line by line. He denied that. (Laughter.) He had not read the statutes. What he had said was that he believed the year of revision had been inefficiently done. That assertion had not been successfully contradicted. Mr. Stoddart was surprised at Mr. Kennedy saying he did not know the Lieutenant-Governor did not sit with the executive. Did Mr. Kennedy believe that Premier Greenway would allow the Lieutenant-Governor to sit with the cabinet while the school question was being considered, or that Sir Oliver Mowat, while Premier of Ontario, would allow the Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Dominion to sit with his cabinet?

COL. BAKER.

Hon. Col. Baker undertook to defend the government against all the attacks made by the opposition. He defended the conversion of the loan and the Columbia & Western railway company. It was most ridiculous to bring such a charge against the government. It was very, very funny, Col. Baker did not wish to discuss any important things and would therefore not consider the remarks of Dr. Walkem, whom he called the missing link. Col. Baker defended the investment of \$300,000 for slides at Port Odlum. He did not know where those slides were. Prof. Odlum would probably be able to throw some light upon the subject. He did not think Mr. Odlum had said 75 feet of rain fell in Vancouver during one year. In answer to Mr. Cotton he would say that neither the mortgage tax nor the Torrens system had anything to do with the success of the farmers. The district was condemned as expensive and impracticable. The bonus was offered to build a smelter at Trail to prevent a smelter being erected at Northport. He would not say any one could say that he was dealing in charges. He was proud indeed to have his name connected with the British Columbia Southern railway. The greater interest in the railway had been held by some of the eastern and London capitalists. He had not received a cent from the sale of the B. C. Southern charter, a sale which was not brought about by him but by the eastern capitalists. The articles in the Toronto World and other papers were inspired by spite. There was no monopoly connected with the B. C. Southern. The water bill would cost more than \$550,000. It was the cheapest and most substantial building in America. He also defended the educational system. Mr. Kennedy's and Mr. Cotton's attacks.

The granting of 1,200 inches of water to Mr. Heinze was then defended. When the water bill came before the house, Col. Baker said that he had sent telegrams to all god commissioners, instructing them to issue no more writs without the consent of the executive of the province. Mr. Heinze applied for a writ of habeas corpus twelve months ago. Recently when Mr. Heinze's agent approached the government, Col. Baker asked him why he did not wait until the water bill became law. The reply was that they had the machinery ready to generate power there and to wait for the water bill would be to delay them two or three months. Col. Baker then said Mr. Heinze's agent said that they would grant them 1,200 inches of water only on condition that they would come under the water act when it became law. Mr. Heinze was sure to the province. Mr. Heinze would be controlled by the water act which will control all other citizens applying for water privileges.

Col. Baker then discussed the finances of the province, and he believed the province was in a fair financial condition and that there was no danger of bankruptcy, as was charged by some of the opposition. He held that it was not a business proposition for the government to borrow money to give cheap money to farmers.

There were those who were lusting for the spoils of office to such an extent that they did not refrain from defaming the character of honorable men. He believed, however, that the verdict of the people would be that the government had done its duty.

MR. FORSTER.

Mr. Forster stated that the estimates submitted by the minister of finance were framed with the object of deceiving the public. During the last election campaign Mr. Turner went around New Westminster district telling the people that at the end of that current year there would be a surplus of \$90,000. Mr. Forster had then ventured the assertion that instead of a surplus there would be a deficit of \$400,000, and what was the fact? When Mr. Turner had expected a surplus of \$90,000, there was a deficit of \$525,000. This year Mr. Turner says there will be \$282,000 on hand at the end of June, but by comparing the receipts of the last half year, by making the allowance for everything, it could easily be seen that instead of there being \$282,000 on hand the government would have a deficit of another \$200,000.

He would seriously ask when the difference between the receipts and the expenditure was being removed, the government to-day did not receive as much through the mining tax as they would by taxing one working mine at the same rate as real property. The government had not been borrowing money for the purpose of borrowing money that was borrowed. The opposition had been in favor of public improvements.

Mr. Forster then referred to the timber dues. There were certain peculiarities which the commissioner's report had with respect to timber dues which required investigation. Mill owners, according to these reports, exported all the

timber out on public lands and sold locally by other cuts private lands. There were at least eight companies who arranged their sales in exactly the same way. The government was being defrauded. It was useless to claim whether conclusion. Mr. Forster pointed out that Mr. Pooley had referred to the Log Scalers' act to show that the scalers of private mills were sworn.

Mr. Forster criticized the education department for introducing a weighty and exhaustive work on agriculture as a text book in the schools. Surely a less complicated work on agriculture could be found.

Col. Baker here rose to explain that the text book was introduced tentatively, and a less complicated text book was under preparation. Mr. Forster held that the grand jurors of this province did wish to be paid. The whole idea of doing something for serious crime was, in his opinion, away from his business to attend sitting of the grand juries. In connection with the government's railway policy he did not wish to speak at length as he believed the government was to be before the house. He would say, however, that this new policy of the government did not meet the necessities of the present time. The railway policy of the present railway bill, he was pleased to see a clause to regulate the freight rates, but was sorry to see the power of regulation placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. He was glad to see who had the interests of the country at heart could safely have such power entrusted to them, but such power should not be given to the present government. The railway policy of the present government should be left with the legislature. The government had no definite line of policy on any subject. They withdrew the city council's action in their own name. They had no definite line of policy on any subject. They withdrew the city council's action in their own name. They had no definite line of policy on any subject. They withdrew the city council's action in their own name.

MR. BOOTH.

Mr. Booth defended the government for its change of railway policy. Conditions in the province had changed and policies must change with them. He had no hesitation in saying that the best policy of the government was not to own railways but rather have control over railways built and operated by private companies. It was impossible for the province to assist all roads demanding government aid. The government should pay more than they do at present to assist in constructing those railways. Mines should be taxed more in proportion than any other property, as those who own mines are not doing anything behind them when the mines were worked out. He praised the government for their water bill. He defended the West Kootenay power & Light company's bill, which was a monopoly, but he said the passage of the water bill. Unless the province is going to remain where it is, money must be borrowed. He would vote to sustain the government.

CAPTAIN IRVING.

Captain Irving said the executive was not infallible, but he believed the members of the government were trying to do their duty. He would always give credit to the opposition for keeping the government on its feet. He had not required a good school master to make a good pupil. He never came before the house for any favors. He described the wealth of Cassiar district. He did not mean to say that the government was a scheme. He noticed by the return that Col. Baker received a petition from Norwegian colonists. The names on the petition included a Mr. Finlayson of Victoria. In fact, the names of the Scotchmen who were putting themselves up for Norwegians. (Laughter.)

MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams was pleased to hear Captain Irving give the opposition credit for something. Unless the members of the opposition kept the government in check it would be difficult to say what length they would go. It was because of the opposition that the finance minister previous to borrowing the last year had not been allowed to borrow for three years. Such a condition was also imposed by the money lenders, who felt that the province was spending money needlessly. He said that the government had not been borrowing until the three years period had expired. Mr. Williams was glad to see the government had been charged with being grossly impertinent because he had dared to refer to the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor. When he was afraid to call attention to the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor, he would never be afraid to do so. He would never exalt the personage to whom he was forced to refer. The attorney-general evidently believed as he did, for he had expressed regret that the Lieutenant-Governor had been connected with the Columbia & Western company. Mr. Williams had not heard another voice on the other side of the house except the usual regrets. He did not condemn the government for the conduct of a constitutional principle, he would be unworthy of occupying a seat in the legislature. He had no desire to injure the Lieutenant-Governor, but he would never be afraid to do so. He would never exalt the personage to whom he was forced to refer. The attorney-general evidently believed as he did, for he had expressed regret that the Lieutenant-Governor had been connected with the Columbia & Western company. Mr. Williams had not heard another voice on the other side of the house except the usual regrets. He did not condemn the government for the conduct of a constitutional principle, he would be unworthy of occupying a seat in the legislature. 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ORD OF THE BYE-ELECTIONS

Broken Series of Defeats for the Rivalries Except in East Simcoe and Champlain.

The Majority Cut Down Very Seriously in Yesterday's Bye-Election.

Generals Are Likely to Win in Winnipeg, McDonald and West France.

April 8.—The bye-election in Ontario yesterday resulted in a total of 100 seats.

April 8.—The Liberals are much annoyed or surprised at the defeat of Trudel in Champlain.

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British Columbia

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Miner.

The Fairview, at a depth of 60 feet in tunnel No. 2, struck a body of ore two feet wide, and a shaft will now be sunk to a depth of 100 feet in.

The ore body in the west drift of the Fairview is widening all the time and is a solid as ever. It is now over 200 feet wide. The ore in the shaft continues to be about the same width.

The tunnel continues to be in solid ore. Progress is slow owing to the difficulty of breaking the ore down with ordinary tools. The ore is very tough and the blast has a tendency to blow out.

The ore in the Fairview is a good quality. It was made in a short crosscut north of the main shaft. The ore is a fine quality and is being run to the mill.

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Efficient of improvements for this claim. The consideration named in the agreement of sale is \$25,000.

James C. Ryan, manager of the Antoinette in the Slocan mining division, and representative in this district for several years of the Messrs. Green, of East Slocan, Mich., has bought from Edward Jessenm, a three-quarter interest in the Great Northern, located on the east side of White Grouse mountain.

Mr. Edmans, acting for Andrew Jardine, of this city, has sold to Ben Herman, of Spokane, the Queen, one of the Northern Belle group, which has been taken over by the Jackson Mines, and which has the Hon. H. Turner, Attorney-General, George Alexander and Robert Jackson amongst others, on its directors.

J. Couch Flinders, of Portland, Ore., has purchased from J. W. Lewis and A. L. Lemon the two mineral claims Lotus and Duxbury, owned by them on the north fork of Woodbury creek, three miles from Alnsworth and a mile from the shore of Kootenay lake. He pays \$3,000 for each claim, or \$6,000 in all.

C. P. Caldwell has an exhibition at his office some fine specimens of high-grade ore, which he brought down from the Carbonate on Wednesday afternoon. It comes from the vein which is being sunk on the vein from the tunnel. It looks very rich, and its value will be tested by an assay.

Plumper Pass, April 5.—On Thursday, April 5, a sailing match took place at Plumper Pass, three substantial sums of money being offered as prizes, by a committee organized under the name of the "Plumper Pass Sailing Club." Fifteen boats entered the contest, which was over a two mile course, and resulted as follows: First, J. Bennett; second, S. Colson; third, W. Gillespie. The majority of the competing boats have been built and fitted in the neighborhood during the past winter months, and reflect great credit on their designers. The next race will take place on May 1st.

Mr. W. W. Williams, of Gossip Island, has been appointed justice of the peace for the island district.

Divine service was held on Sunday, April 4th, in the church house on Mayne Island, by Rev. Canon Paddon. There was a very good congregation. After the service a meeting of the church building committee took place, when plans of a church were submitted and approved. It is intended to construct the main body of the building with the local stone, and to erect a tower on the site of the old church. The committee is as follows: Canon Paddon, chairman; R. B. Grey, secretary-treasurer; Samuel Island, Messrs. W. B. Maynesley, A. Leguis, O. D. Worgan, Mayne Island; Stephen H. Hoskins, Galliano Island; W. Gummer, Pender Island, and W. W. Williams, Gossip Island.

Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans, the local representatives of the English company owning the Cornith group of claims in the Slocan, received a telegram yesterday that a snowslide had occurred and three men were killed. The head of the aerial tramway at the mine has also been carried away by the slide. All work has been stopped at the mine until after the funeral of the men killed.

A farmers' meeting was held at Mission City on Saturday, the 27th, with J. H. Catherwood in the chair, and Mr. J. A. Skinner secretary. After considerable discussion on various matters of interest to farmers several resolutions were passed. It was first resolved that this meeting form itself into a Farmers' Alliance. It was also resolved that in the opinion of the meeting the so-called mortgage tax should be repealed. The two following resolutions were also passed after some discussion: "That in the opinion of this meeting it would be folly to spend large sums of money for the purpose of inducing immigrants of the agricultural class to come to British Columbia when there are hundreds of farmers already here who have been compelled to abandon their farms owing to the many difficulties and hardships with which they have to contend." "That in the opinion of this meeting it would be greatly to the advantage of the farmers to have 'Agriculture' included in section 4 of the Farmers' Institute bill.

During the week ending Saturday last there were 85 free miners' licenses issued by the local mining recorder. During the same period there were 67 mineral claims and three transfers of claims recorded. Most of the claims were located near Stave river on Nicomen Island.

A large number of gentlemen, both from Victoria and Vancouver, have just returned from prospecting in the vicinity of Stave river. As a result a good many claims have been staked out, and the people interested have secured some promising properties.

On Friday last Sergeant Langley and Provincial Constable W. H. Bullock-Webster brought down eight prisoners from Kamloops to be placed in the Westminister prison owing to the overcrowded state of the former jail. Amongst them is Manson, who was charged with murder at Rossland; Win. Etams, charged with murder in East Kootenay; Reddy, charged with attempted murder near Vernon, and four men charged with highway robbery at Rossland. These men will be tried at the next assizes. One man brought down is undergoing a sentence of six months for an assault at Rossland.

Notwithstanding the favorable report received Friday from Agassiz to the effect that John R. Brown, of Harrison Hot Springs, previously reported missing, had been heard from, there appears too much reason to believe that the report was not well founded, and that Mr. Brown and two others with which he had met with a fatal mishap. Mr.

Thomas Birmie, of this city, who has arrived from Agassiz, says that, up to Saturday night all the parties at Agassiz about the matter was that a party of five men, including Mr. Brown, left the Springs for the head of Harrison lake, to stake out some mining claims. Somehow two of the party got separated from the other three and returned. When they found the others had not returned they went back and found their tracks, which they followed up to the edge of a snow slide, which obliterated all further traces.

ASHCROFT. B. C. Mining Journal.

The Beatty dredge, built by Eastern Canadian capitalists, west of North Bend, is now completed, and will commence shortly to work on the Fraser in the vicinity of Boston Bar. It is a dipper dredge.

A mining deal reported in our Lillooet correspondence on Seaton lake was a group of twelve claims, being bought by Mr. D. Todd Lees for his company. Twelve thousand dollars was paid for the claims. The deal was made by Mr. Richardson, well known here, each had a claim in the group.

Along the banks of the Fraser river, west of North Bend, some gold has been discovered. The Fraser is very low this year and they have a good chance to work the bars. Some of these claims are being worked by Chinamen, and are making good gold. The Fraser is very low this year and they have a good chance to work the bars.

The reports from Chilcoten seem to agree that there will be a loss of 50 per cent. of the gold in the bars. In the vicinity of the 150-Mile House many cattle are dying daily, even farmers that were well supplied with feed, owing to the extreme length and severity of the winter. Snow is now from two to three feet deep, but has, for the past few days, been going very fast and cannot last very much longer.

Mr. J. H. Francis and D. F. Creighton of Lytton, in connection with some of their friends, seem to have some good mining locations, eight or ten in number, situated about ten miles south of Lytton, towards the Nicola country. The ledges are reported as being from four to ten feet in thickness and in places solid iron and evidently carries some copper. Assays show it to be gold bearing. It should be highly valuable.

Not less than three hydraulic plants will be opened up within a few days in North Bend this year. Captain Garland has already commenced. Captain Garland has about 25 men at work on the Yankee Flat and on the gravel located by Mr. Lyon some years ago near the mouth of the village of Hazelton. The success of the Ottawa company for the amount of work done last season was something phenomenal, about 20 cents per yard being secured. The gold is being lost, as no quicksilver or ground sluices were used.

REVELSTOKE Kootenay Home.

On Tuesday the Home-Payne company made the Home-Payne claim, which is located on the Broadway at Trout Lake, and \$10,000, the final payment on the Old Sonoma and Phillipsburg. The Broadway was owned by Charles E. Herbert, Peter Walker and James Dixon. The Home-Payne Company for \$20,000, the whole of which has now been paid. The Old Sonoma averages 145 ounces silver per cent. copper and 20 per cent. lead. The new mine, owned by Tom Edwards, Bob Elson, W. Caldwell and H. Hogwood. Chas. Molson has the Phillipsburg. The balance of \$10,000 on the Great Northern is forthcoming. The new mine is being worked by the Home-Payne Company. This is 125 feet from the surface. General Manager Kelly is having samples of the ore tested. He expects results that will show place the Exchequer on a shipping basis.

The Blackrock claim on Wild Horse creek, six miles from the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway, is turning out to be a valuable property. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and the value of the pay streak continues to increase. The last assays made from samples taken from the bottom of the shaft give \$81 in gold, 12 ounces silver and 145 per cent. lead. There are now about twelve inches of this ore and about two feet of second-class ore adjoining. Assays of surface rock gave \$60.40 in gold, silver and copper.

The Robin, Humming Bird and Wild Swan, three mineral claims in White-water basin, have been sold, it is reported, to Vancouver parties, but the terms have not been announced. The claims were transferred to the British Canadian Gold Fields Exploration and Development company, of which he is the western manager, the mineral claim Voyageur, situated in the North Fork of the Peace, one mile from Kootenay lake. J. Clinch Flinders, of Portland, Oregon, was the purchaser, and the consideration was \$3,000 for each claim. They are said to be of considerable promise and the sale an advantageous one for the parties interested.

The Liberal mineral claim, which is situated in Jackson basin and next to the Northern Belle group, formerly owned by Robert Jackson, has been sold by Andrew Jardine, of this city, to Ben Norman, of Spokane. The claim is well situated and said to be promising. The Horse district was made a few days ago in the Tennessee. This mine was located last June by Bob Turnbull, and sold in January to J. McCreath for a very low price. Mr. McCreath is a man that knows a good thing when he sees it, and as soon as he came into possession he commenced driving a tunnel, and now a solid wall of ore six feet thick is being raised, carrying gold, silver and copper.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from three to six nights. One application brings complete relief. For blind and bleeding piles it is painless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barbers' Itch and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

Golden Era.

A rather extensive rock slide occurred in the Kicking Horse about three miles east of Golden on Sunday last. Several tons of rock and snow came down and completely covered the track for some distance, broke down the telegraph wires. A large force of men went to work and had the track cleared in a few hours.

Several prospecting parties have left Golden during the past few days, having been encouraged to do so by the recent thaw. The whole of East Kootenay will receive such a thorough prospecting this season as never before. There are hundreds of good properties that have never been staked and there are others that have been staked some years ago and are allowed to lapse owing to the inability of the owners to keep up the necessary assessment work. The local prospectors know where the good things are and they are making ready to secure them before the rush of new men sets in.

SLOCAN CITY. (Nelson Miner).

It is generally understood here that the C. P. R. company's new boat will be launched some time next week. In the meantime the steamer Hunter is reaping a golden harvest.

Mr. R. C. Crabb and John P. Driscoll recently sold their mineral claim Mastodons, situated just back of the Brandon townsite, to W. C. Campbell, of Rossland. The consideration was nominal, but it is understood that the deal was a fair price was realized.

J. H. Woolery and Dan Sutherland made a strike last Saturday on the west side of Slocan lake within a mile of Slocan City, which has caused considerable excitement in town. They have discovered a vein of mineral carrying a large quantity of free gold. The specimens taken from the ledge are certainly the richest ever seen in this camp. Numerous claims are now being staked in the vicinity of the find.

NELSON. Nelson Miner.

Over twenty car loads of War Eagle ore have been received and treated during the last eight or ten days by the Hall Mines smelter and from fifteen to twenty tons are being received daily. Superintendent Johnson states that it is a very easy smelting ore and works very nicely with the Silver King product.

A strike has been made on the White mine, one of the Poorman group, on Eagle creek. A seam from one-half to one foot thick of an inch in thickness was found this week and is, according to a specimen exhibited at the store of J. A. Turner, half gold.

A strike is reported on the Goldenlake mine on the west side of the Slocan. Frank Horse was in the city last Wednesday and showed an assay certificate of recent date to a representative of the Miner which stated that the results obtained on two assays were respectively \$21.10 and \$28.33 in gold and silver alone, no assay having been made for the copper.

Word was received this morning from the Exchequer mine on Road Mountain that the vein was taken by the shaft at work last night in the crosscut tunnel. At a distance of 173 feet the result of blasting showed 18 inches of fairly good balance of galena, copper and silver. The strike was made at a depth of 125 feet from the surface. General Manager Kelly is having samples of the ore tested. He expects results that will show place the Exchequer on a shipping basis.

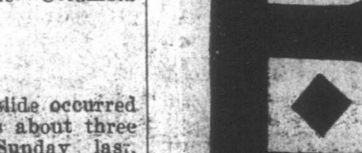
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Stands for BLACKS, of this there's no doubt, The black on these faces will never wash out; For wool, silk and cotton, Black Diamond Dyes Are used without fear by the prudent and wise.



The above is taken from "Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book, Illustrated." Each letter of the Alphabet is 24 inches long; no two letters of the same color. Just the Book for the little ones. Sent for 3-cent stamp to any address.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal.

COWICHAN ROADS.

How the People's Money Is Squandered Through Stupidity and Favoritism.

Four Scientific Surveys Set Aside by the Members and the Government Agent.

Reporter—Well, Driver, I do think there is confusion and lack of common sense and waste of the public money to draw the eyes of the whole province. Is there a responsible government or road boss, or who is who, or is the Major everything and everybody in these cases?

Reporter—But let us drive back to the station and I will tell you the whole of an old man and his two sons and their ass. They journeyed along the road and the two boys rode the ass, but the passers by the way began to say: "Two boys riding and the old man walking? That is all wrong. Why don't they walk and let the old man ride upon the ass? These two boys may resemble the Major and the government agent. They, only got the two boys to walk and he himself got upon the ass to ride, but again the people began to look as he passed along and soon many said: 'That man ought to get off the ass and let the boys ride. He must be a very lazy man. Has he got any mind of his own?' Well, the old gentleman wanted to please everybody and so a new idea struck him. I think we might picture the old gentleman as the government now on the ass. However, the old man got his two boys to get upon the ass along with himself. But the people and passers by began to look still more astonished and to talk very loud about what a shame as the ass seemed unable to carry such a burden. They should rather carry him. As the talk and shout of shame and laziness reached the old man's ears, another idea occurred to him to do just what the crowd said. So he put his boys off the ass and got off himself and just as they were getting on the bridge and got the ass upon his own shoulders to carry it, but before he got well started with his unwieldy burden he stumbled and the ass fell over into the ditch, and the old man was left on the ground. He was very much pleased nobody and lost his ass. The ass represents the government treasury box. It couldn't stand the strain of such foolish expenditure for such silly work as we see in this district.

MORE ANON.

MUST BE DISSOLVED. Kidney Disease Can Only Be Cured by a Remedy Which is in Liquid Form—Common Sense of Science.

For a disordered stomach or sick head-ache, pills and powders are not without effect, but when these remedies are used to cure kidney disease, the common sense of science rebukes the claim. This insidious and growing disease will not be driven from the system unless a medicine is given that will dissolve the hard substances—uric acid and oxalic acid—that give rise to the distress and pain that is common to all who suffer from kidney complaint. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney specific. It dissolves these hard substances, and while it dissolves it also heals.

Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The official administrator, Wm. Monteith, has commenced an action against Mrs. White, of the Brunswick hotel, for the recovery of certain documents, a post-mortem report, and a letter, all of which were formerly owned by the late Frederick Kaye, who died last month at the Jubilee hospital, and on the same day that a judicial inquiry was going on as to his sanity. Mrs. White now holds the papers, and she has given to her as a "donatio mortis causa." It seems that in September last Kaye took a room at the Brunswick, and after his physical condition became so bad that he had to go to the hospital, he confided in Mrs. White that he was possessed of considerable property, and feeling grateful to her for attention and kindness during his illness he gave her the key of his portfolio, saying that he gave her the property to take to his death, and that he had no relatives or friends except some distant cousins, and he didn't know where they were. The gift was subsequently confirmed by a memorandum in writing. It now transpires that on the afternoon of the trial Mr. Cassidy, acting for Mrs. White, had a petition prepared and was going to present it to the court, for liberty to appear at the proceedings, but as Kaye died before the court sat nothing was done. If the case goes to trial, and there is every indication that it will, its progress will be watched with interest, as it seems the courts here have not yet had to deal with a "donatio mortis causa" case.

THE TREATY RATIFIED. New York, April 7.—The World publishes the following copyrighted dispatch from Caracas: The congress of Venezuela has unanimously and enthusiastically ratified the Guiana boundary arbitration treaty with Great Britain, which was negotiated by the United States. The measure was first read in the house of representatives by Senator Armstrong, who spoke enthusiastically in its favor. The second reading was without incident. The treaty was then read by the President (Monagas), and after a speech by Senator Arzobispo, the house voted for the treaty unanimously, and with great enthusiasm. The treaty was also unanimously ratified by the senate last night. President Ortega signed it last night.

NE HONEST MAN.

From your readers that if written to correspond to a sealed envelope the price which I was permanently retained to supply strength after years of suffering from a chronic ailment, I have been cured through my Free Advice.

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RAILWAY MATTERS

Ald. Stewart and Ald. Partridge Each Want a Railway From Point Roberts to Chilliwack.

Aldermen Leave While Ald. Stewart's Motion is Under Consideration—No Bicycle Racks.

Railways were the bone of contention at the regular weekly meeting of the city council held yesterday evening. Two motions, one by Ald. Partridge and one by Ald. Stewart, both in reference to the proposed railway from Point Roberts to Chilliwack, were proposed. After a lengthy discussion Ald. Partridge's motion was carried, while the meeting broke up in disorder during the discussion of Ald. Stewart's motion. The members of the board expressed their opinion on the subject. Henry Pittere's proposition re bicycle racks was also a subject for discussion, permission being finally refused.

The opening business of the evening was the communications, of which there were many. Beaumont Hogg wrote enclosing the statement of receipts and expenditure in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration last year. The receipts amounted to \$2,598.85, and there was a balance of \$90 now on hand. This letter was received and filed.

Mayor Redfern then called the attention of the aldermen to his proposition in regard to a celebration to take place on June 21 and 22, and a public meeting will be called on Tuesday evening, April 13th, to consider the matter.

J. G. Thiars wrote accepting on behalf of some clients the council's proposition to carry the Stanley street drain to Cadboro Bay road. This was also received and filed.

Water Commissioner L. Raymur again reported, his last report being referred back to him at the last meeting of the council on the cutting off of the water from Montolio's cabins on Store street. He did not give Messrs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. notice, he said, when the water was turned off, as he was not obliged to do so under the by-law, and as the pipe was in a rotten state, and no water getting to the cabins, the sewers were in consequence blocked.

Ald. McGregor did not think that the water commissioner had reported as fully on the matter as was necessary. Ald. McCandless then moved, seconded by Ald. Partridge, that the report be received and filed and Messrs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. informed that the city disclaims any responsibility in the matter and a copy of the report sent to Messrs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.

J. E. Painter called attention to the bad condition of a drain on Pine street and said an unpleasant effluvia was arising from it. Referred to the streets committee with power to act.

A. O. Roy wrote enclosing bill for use of tools on Point Ellice bridge, for which he asked the sum of \$23, which was \$2 per day. This bill was referred to the committee of agreement between him and City Engineer Wilnot, which agreement, the writer said, the city engineer had since repudiated. This was received and referred to the streets committee.

W. Hutchison, superintendent of the electric light works, reported in regard to the communication received at the last meeting of the council from W. Walker complaining of the dangerous condition of the mast on Fort street. Mr. Hutchison said that during the storm of March 26th the windward guys of the masts at the fort were blown away, but they had been replaced at once and no fear need now be entertained as to their safety. The superintendent did not think it would be a prudent course to remove the masts. The report was adopted.

E. C. Johnston, market superintendent, submitted the following monthly statement: Famine and cardemum, \$63.55; weighing fees, \$3.45, making a total of \$72. This report was received and filed.

The Old Men's Home committee reported recommending the admission of William Spence to the home. The report was adopted.

The streets lighting committee reported that three tenders were received for oil, viz., Spratt & Gray, machine oil, 35c. per gallon, cylinder oil, 50c. per gallon; Imperial Oil Company, dynamo oil, 38c. per gallon, cylinder oil, 50c. per gallon; Patton & Son, dynamo oil, 35c. per gallon, cylinder oil, 50c. per gallon. The two latter prices being subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash, which reduces the price to 31 1/2c. per gallon for dynamo oil and 55 1/2c. per gallon for cylinder oil. Messrs. Patton & Son were awarded the contract. For the supply of globes and carbons three tenders were received, the tender of the Canada General Electric company being the lowest. They were awarded the contract.

Chief Denny reported on the fire loss during the past month. There were five fires with a total loss of \$5,436. He also reported that leave of absence had been granted to Driver F. Leroy, whose place was being filled by Hoseman McDonald. Callman W. J. Denny will fill McDonald's place temporarily. On account of the rule requiring callmen to sleep in the halls Jas. J. Hay had ten-

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. J. C. WILSON'S COMPOUND CREAM. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

dered his resignation. To fill the vacancies now existing in the department Chief Denny recommended Messrs. P. Sehl and George Shade. The report further stated that the following question had arisen owing to the rule calling for callmen to sleep within certain prescribed limits. Two of the callmen own their residences, where they and their families reside on Cadboro Bay road and Oak Bay avenue, respectively. They were not prepared to move, and wanted to know if working within the city and sleeping at the fire hall rightly covered the rule. One of the permanent men who was in the same position had moved his family within the city limits. The report was received and referred to the fire wardens for report.

The streets committee reported recommending among other matters that the request of Henry Pittere, who asked permission to place bicycle racks on the sidewalks, be not granted, as it would be inconsistent with clause 18 of by-law No. 31, a by-law to regulate streets and sidewalks and the traffic thereon.

Ald. McCandless was of the opinion that the majority of the citizens wanted bicycle racks, and therefore should grant the request. He had spoken to several people on the subject, and believed that fully nine-tenths of the city mechanics for every one who rode a bicycle would have the "gall" to say that it was a convenience.

The mayor said that the sidewalks were for pedestrians and they must consider that for every one who rode a bicycle there were fifteen or twenty who didn't. The report was finally adopted and permission refused.

Several of the aldermen seemed to be a trifle muddled as to whether they were voting to grant permission or not when the mayor asked if the report was to be carried. Ald. Harrison offered to bet one of the aldermen \$5 that they were voting for it. The report being read again, however, enlightened them and they saw where they were.

The finance committee reported recommending the appropriation of \$5,942.45 for the payment of outstanding bills. Ald. Vigilius' motion asking the appointment of the regular polling booths for taking the vote on the school law and library by-laws was carried, and on a vote being taken Messrs. Falconer, Sprague and Dear-

retaining officers. The two motions dealing with railway matters were then read and Ald. Partridge's motion was put. It reads: "Whereas it is desirable that Victoria should have a rapid and direct communication with the Mainland the council at present, and whereas in the bill for the proposed new loan for aid of railways there is no provision made where Victoria is to be assisted to obtain the same; therefore be it resolved that this council impress upon the government the desirability of some modification in the terms of the bill so that the Chilliwack and Coast railway may become a public utility, and that the Victoria & Sidney railway, and further, that the council urge upon the government the advisability of commencing the coast line at Point Roberts, which would give Victoria an opportunity of connecting with the same by means of the Victoria & Sidney railway and would thus form a very important link in the direct coast line to Kootenay."

Ald. Partridge, speaking to his motion, said that he did not wish the credit for the resolution; it had emanated from the same brain as he believed the resolution of Ald. Stewart had, both, Ald. Partridge said, coming from an ex-alderman. He wished the attention of the government drawn to the benefits to be derived from the proposed line of railway from Chilliwack to Point Roberts.

Ald. Stewart said he did not think Ald. Partridge's resolution covered all he ground. It was a good motion, but he was not a believer in "ambiguities," and wanted something more definite. Ald. Wilson spoke of the lack of unanimity in the city council. Ald. Stewart had brought up his resolution in good faith, but Ald. Wilson thought Ald. Partridge's motion had been considered before. Ald. Stewart presented his resolution, and the two resolutions could no doubt have been made one. If they were to send two resolutions dealing with the same matter to the government, they would say that the council was divided and really did not know what it did want. He did not know if it would have any weight in any case, as he was sorry to say the government ignored this island hoodwinked the public and looked after the interests of the mainland. Ald. Wilson said he was strongly in favor of railway communication and would like to see better communication with the mainland. He hoped every effort would be made to forward that end. Ald. McCandless was of opinion that the two resolutions could have been formulated into one which would cover the ground had the two aldermen come together. He favored Point Roberts, not at or near there, as the resolution put it, as the connecting point.

Ald. Harrison was "in favor of those things" that the city railway was to be kept up. He thought that a boat might be built, however, which would run from Point Roberts into the inner harbor.

Ald. Stewart having been granted leave to speak to his own motion, although that of Ald. Partridge was still before the meeting, said that he was sorry he had made the oversight of not having mentioned Ald. Partridge in regard to his motion. Competent engineers, Ald. Stewart said, had informed him that Point Roberts was the only place at or near here for the terminus of the line, a ferry being run between that point and Sidney, from where the Victoria & Sidney railway could be

utilized. The officials of the Sidney railway, the speaker said, would have an interview with the city council and the views of the aldermen could be placed before them. The government also might be asked to delay the passage of the railway bill until the subject was placed before them. He did not object to Ald. Partridge's resolution. Ald. Stewart said his motion was Ald. Partridge's amended. If that alderman would accept it and that, his motion would be but one resolution before the meeting, but if he would not, well—

The mayor said he thought Ald. Partridge's resolution could be so amended as to amalgamate the two resolutions. Ald. Partridge's resolution was then put and carried, and a copy will be sent to the premier.

Some of the aldermen then arose and asked why Ald. Stewart was amending his motion several tenders for supplies were referred to the fire wardens.

Ald. Stewart's motion as amended was as follows: "Therefore be it resolved that this mayor be asked to invite the principals of the Sidney railway to a joint conference with the council so as to devise the best means of inducing the government to so amend its motion as to give the \$4,000 per mile proposed to be given to a coast road under the 1897 loan act may be diverted so as to become an aid to the extension of the Sidney road to Point Roberts by ferry, and that the council, in Chilliwack, and thereby giving Victoria in all over one hundred miles of route towards the Kootenay country; and whereas the time is now so short, and so work being the opportunity of doing good work this year, that the government be asked to postpone the final passing of the bill until the council have had an opportunity of considering the best means of trying to make the proposed expenditure by the government prove an aid towards lowering the present burden in the way of interest paid jointly by Victoria city and the government towards the Sidney railway."

It was read and put before the meeting when Ald. Kinman moved that the council adjourn. Ald. McGregor objected, as he had some business he wished to bring before the meeting. He wished the mayor to call a special meeting concerning several matters relating to work done at the water works by Messrs. Walker, King & Casey. The mayor explained that this procedure was out of order.

The members now began to go one by one, and Ald. Stewart rose, saying that he thought the motion to adjourn to be out of place. He wished to consider, with to consider such an important resolution, that in his opinion, had not much thought for the city's benefit. Ald. McGregor said he did not wish to stay all night (it was then 10:30 o'clock) on the school law, and he jumped to his feet, and as he was pulling on his top-coat he said he did not wish to stay to be insulted. Ald. Stewart said that he considered that he was the one insulted. He had a resolution before the meeting and here he was left standing alone, and all the members of the board were leaving with the motion still before the meeting. The meeting then broke up in disorder, very few of the aldermen being left in the council chamber.

A STORMY PASSAGE

Norwegian Bark Prince Robert Buffeted by a Typhoon in the Japan Sea.

Captain Hansen and His Brother, the Mate, Both Receive Injuries.

The Norwegian four-masted bark Prince Robert, Captain Hansen, arrived in the Royal Roads last evening after a 33 days' voyage from Yokohama. The trip across was an eventful one, the big vessel having to combat a succession of gales. The danger to the vessel was increased by the fact that Capt. Hansen and the first mate were seriously injured in the typhoon which was encountered three days after leaving Yokohama. Captain Hansen reports that in all his experience he never met anything so terrible as a typhoon in the Japan sea. The wind sounded as if huge cannon were being shot from the deck, topsails were carried away, and sails were torn into shreds. Huge seas washed the deck of the vessel. One of these struck the first mate, and he was thrown against the bulwark. His whole body was a mass of lacerations from the pounding he received from the waves. His most serious trouble, however, is a blood-poisoned hand. This had been badly jammed when he was thrown against the bulwark, and blood-poisoning is at present a serious ailment. Captain Hansen's will be compelled to remain in the hospital for some time. Captain Hansen was treated almost as severely as his brother. While the typhoon was on, a large piece of wood was picked up from the deck by the waves which came over the vessel. It struck the captain's leg, and since then he has been moving around only by the assistance of a walking stick. The typhoon lasted for several days. The typhoon lasted from the 9th to the 9th. Had the Prince Robert not been a strongly built ship she would never have remained above water in such a sea. The weather after the 9th was anything but pleasant. A gale after the typhoon was experienced, and the wounded captain and mate were compelled to exert themselves to save the vessel. Happily, the wind was often favorable, and the Prince Robert often went before the wind. The weather continued to be westerly until yesterday morning, when the vessel was taken in tow by the Lorne. The Prince Robert is one of the largest sailing vessels that has been in the Victoria harbor. She is 265 feet long, 32 feet wide, and has a tonnage of 2,654 tons. She has been chartered to load lumber at Port Blakeley for Port Pirie. Previous to loading she will be placed in drydock for cleaning and a general overhauling, but Captain Hansen has not decided whether to utilize the Esquimaux dock or go to Tacoma.

The C. P. R. Steamship Company's steamer Empress of Japan arrived at Victoria on Monday evening. She is a very fast ship, and is carrying 400 passengers, 12 intermediate and 789 Chinese, of whom 62 are for this port. In the steamer among the Chinese passengers is a contingent of 100 Chinese, who are bound for the United States, as they put it, "dragon exhibitors," en route to Nashville, Tennessee, where they will exhibit the proposed Chinese, and the authorities conducting the Japanese civil service, and five coming to the United States to play in all the larger cities before returning to the Orient. Of the saloon passengers but two, Miss Ramsay and Miss McCallister, will remain in Victoria. The remainder will go to Vancouver by the Empress when she leaves the quarantine station. The greater number of the saloon passengers, including a party of eleven Japanese, came to Victoria by the Maude which went out as a tender at an early hour this morning, and they spent a portion of the day in taking in the various sights. The Japanese are a party of six officers of the Japanese civil service, and five marine and life insurance men. They are on their way west, some going to Washington, some to New York, and some as far as Berlin, Germany. One of the passengers coming west here was also Rev. J. M. Francis, of the American Episcopal church, who is on his way to England, touring the United States en route, and Mr. J. Campbell Thompson, an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who is circling the globe. He started from London, Eng., on December 26 by P. & O. steamer for Bombay, and after spending a short time in that plague-stricken city, during which he saw the most heart-rending scenes, he went by way of Singapore, Hongkong, then after a short stay at several of the Chinese coast cities he spent three weeks in Japan. He will go directly across the continent without staying for any length of time at any of the American cities, and he will endeavor to catch the Teutonic and sail homeward by her on her next trip. He proposes to make the same trip next year, travelling in the reverse direction.

When the Maude left the quarantine station the luggage of the Chinese passengers was being disinfected and they were all being given a sulphur bath by Dr. Watt. The Maude returned to the steamer with the saloon passengers and will bring back mail, the Chinese passengers for this city, and their luggage.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently cleanse the bowels, and do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Ask your grocer for Winsor's Salt For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

ACCIDENT AT FIRE DRILL

Callman Palmer's Arm Shattered—An Operation Performed.

A drill was held by the fire department yesterday evening which came to a most abrupt conclusion owing to a lamentable accident with the aerial ladder. As a result of the accident Callman Palmer is now lying in the hospital with his left arm badly shattered. The aerial ladder, which when extended is 70 ft. high, was extended, and it was when it was being lowered that the accident occurred. Palmer was standing on the ladder while two or three firemen were at the handles lowering the truck rapidly. Suddenly one of the men loosened his hold from the handle bar and the ladder came down rapidly, swinging the handle bars around so that the others could not hold on, and they let the ladder come down. Palmer was still standing on the turntable and he put his arm before his face. As he did so one of the flying bars struck him on the elbow, shattering his arm. When the ladder struck the bottom it wrenched off the handle bars, breaking one of them, which in flying off struck Thierman Hodge on the hip. He was not seriously injured, however, and is at his post as usual to-day.

As soon as the accident happened Dr. R. L. Fraser was summoned, and he at once took the injured man to his office, where he had a number of pieces of the shattered bone. Palmer was afterwards taken to the Jubilee Hospital, where he was attended by Drs. R. L. Fraser, F. Hall and Richardson. Testor in the evening they performed an operation, taking several more pieces of the shattered bone from the arm. He is resting to-day as well as might be expected, and it is thought that his arm will be saved, although it is a question if it will ever be of any use to him.

The fire wardens will hold an investigation into the matter. It may save you time and money to be informed that, when you need a blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard, and, as such, the only blood-purifier admitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

WOOD'S CHARGES.

Further Testimony Given as to Their Worthlessness.

The following letter, received by Mr. Morris from Mr. Tondall, of New Westminster, speaks for itself: "Dear Sir:—A short time ago a letter appeared in the London Globe over the signature of C. Wood, making grave charges against the methods employed by the Fraser river canner in putting up their pack of canned salmon. The utterly false and outrageous statements with which this epistle reeks would fall harmless if only the British public knew the motives which prompted them and the wanton and unprincipled character of the man."

I am in a position to speak on all sides of the question and I consider I would be false to the cause of right and truth should I not make myself heard at this time and in this connection. I was for twenty years engaged in the Newfoundland cod fisheries and for five seasons during that time on the coast of Labrador in the midst of the great cod fisheries, in which between twenty and thirty thousand men were engaged, and for the past ten years have been a resident of British Columbia and have gone through all the stages here from fisherman to being manager of a cannery, and during all my experience of thirty years in the business I can truthfully say that nowhere have I seen such scrupulous care as to cleanliness in handling as in the British Columbia salmon pack. I am not now in the business and have no other motive in writing you than to say what I know to be facts.

Mr. C. Wood, the author above referred to, is well known to me, as I was the unfortunate one who embarked with him in a salmon venture to the old country in the winter of 1895-96. As you are about to make the results, I prefer to draw the veil. I must say, however, that in all my business experience, I never met any man so vindictive and unprincipled.

You are at liberty to use this letter when and wherever you wish. I am, yours truly, H. YOUNG, New Westminster, April 3rd, 1897.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

Tug Wanderer and Her Crew Awarded Salvage on the Sinking Puella.

Judge Hanford, of Seattle, has given judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company vs. the steamer City of Puebla. In March, 1894, the Puebla, while on her way from Victoria to San Francisco, was disabled, and the tug Wanderer went out and towed her into the straits, where the tug and tow were met by the tug Tacoma, which assisted in taking the steamer to Port Townsend. In concluding his judgment Judge Hanford said: "The tug Wanderer, in fact, saved the steamer, and she is entitled to a share in the salvage."

"But I must regard the situation of a large passenger steamer, so disabled as to have no use of her propelling machinery, and without motive power, so near a rocky coast, and the attempt of another vessel, she would have drifted upon the rocks, and become a total wreck before daylight the next morning. It is true that the Wanderer and the Tacoma were built and equipped for towing large vessels in and out of the straits of Sa Juan de Fuca, and their business is to perform such services under contract; nevertheless, the rescue of the disabled steamer, and the towing of her to a safe harbor, were not ordinary dangers were braved by her officers and crew, which, in my judgment, entitles them to a share in the compensation to be awarded."

The time from the commencement of the service until the disabled ship was towed to Port Townsend was about thirty hours; the value of the Wanderer at that time was \$65,000, and she lost a new hawser worth \$550; the value of the City of Puebla was at that time \$275,000, and the value of her cargo and freight was about \$69,000. Taking into account all the circumstances showing merit on the part of the salvors and benefit to the claimant, I consider the following sum to be just and reasonable compensation: "To the libelant, for all services rendered by its tug boats and losses sustained, \$12,500."

To Charles W. Minter, mate, and E. W. Deickhoff, chief engineer, each \$500. To R. H. Ellis, assistant engineer, \$400. To the cabin boy, \$50. And to each of the other eight employees on board the Wanderer, \$100. Let there be a decree directing payment of the above sums, with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the date of filing the libel and costs."

It is the best. Dandruff eradicated, the hair kept clean and sweet, and the hair and scalp arranged by Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Soap. Renewer.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE SMELTER QUESTION.

Resolution Adopted for Submission to the Council.

The joint committee of the city council and board of trade met this morning with a view of bringing the question before the city council and the public for discussion and action adopted the following resolution: Moved by B. W. Pearce, seconded by Ald. McGregor: "That the proposition of the Selover syndicate for the erection and equipment of a smelter to cost \$450,000 and be capable of treating 400 tons of ore per day of 24 hours, be adopted for submission to the council on the following terms, i. e., \$50,000 within 30 days of completion of works and demonstration of the capacity of same as specified, a further sum of \$50,000 to be paid within 12 months from date of the first payment, and the balance of \$300,000 to be paid within two years from said date of first payment."

The promoters, before accepting or rejecting the new conditions of payment with the members of the company they represent, and would give an answer when they hear from them.

WOODS' CHARGES.

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81.500 Bicycles AND Watches GIVEN FREE FOR Sunlight Soap Wrappers. 1 Stearns Bicycle each month. 1 Gold Watch each month. Total value of \$1,800 GIVEN FREE during 1897.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and full particulars, see Saturday issue of this paper, or apply by post and to C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap.

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The following letter, received by Mr. Morris from Mr. Tondall, of New Westminster, speaks for itself: "Dear Sir:—A short time ago a letter appeared in the London Globe over the signature of C. Wood, making grave charges against the methods employed by the Fraser river canner in putting up their pack of canned salmon. The utterly false and outrageous statements with which this epistle reeks would fall harmless if only the British public knew the motives which prompted them and the wanton and unprincipled character of the man."

I am in a position to speak on all sides of the question and I consider I would be false to the cause of right and truth should I not make myself heard at this time and in this connection. I was for twenty years engaged in the Newfoundland cod fisheries and for five seasons during that time on the coast of Labrador in the midst of the great cod fisheries, in which between twenty and thirty thousand men were engaged, and for the past ten years have been a resident of British Columbia and have gone through all the stages here from fisherman to being manager of a cannery, and during all my experience of thirty years in the business I can truthfully say that nowhere have I seen such scrupulous care as to cleanliness in handling as in the British Columbia salmon pack. I am not now in the business and have no other motive in writing you than to say what I know to be facts.

Mr. C. Wood, the author above referred to, is well known to me, as I was the unfortunate one who embarked with him in a salmon venture to the old country in the winter of 1895-96. As you are about to make the results, I prefer to draw the veil. I must say, however, that in all my business experience, I never met any man so vindictive and unprincipled.

You are at liberty to use this letter when and wherever you wish. I am, yours truly, H. YOUNG, New Westminster, April 3rd, 1897.

ADMIRALTY DECISION. Tug Wanderer and Her Crew Awarded Salvage on the Sinking Puella.

Judge Hanford, of Seattle, has given judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company vs. the steamer City of Puebla. In March, 1894, the Puebla, while on her way from Victoria to San Francisco, was disabled, and the tug Wanderer went out and towed her into the straits, where the tug and tow were met by the tug Tacoma, which assisted in taking the steamer to Port Townsend. In concluding his judgment Judge Hanford said: "The tug Wanderer, in fact, saved the steamer, and she is entitled to a share in the salvage."

"But I must regard the situation of a large passenger steamer, so disabled as to have no use of her propelling machinery, and without motive power, so near a rocky coast, and the attempt of another vessel, she would have drifted upon the rocks, and become a total wreck before daylight the next morning. It is true that the Wanderer and the Tacoma were built and equipped for towing large vessels in and out of the straits of Sa Juan de Fuca, and their business is to perform such services under contract; nevertheless, the rescue of the disabled steamer, and the towing of her to a safe harbor, were not ordinary dangers were braved by her officers and crew, which, in my judgment, entitles them to a share in the compensation to be awarded."

The time from the commencement of the service until the disabled ship was towed to Port Townsend was about thirty hours; the value of the Wanderer at that time was \$65,000, and she lost a new hawser worth \$550; the value of the City of Puebla was at that time \$275,000, and the value of her cargo and freight was about \$69,000. Taking into account all the circumstances showing merit on the part of the salvors and benefit to the claimant, I consider the following sum to be just and reasonable compensation: "To the libelant, for all services rendered by its tug boats and losses sustained, \$12,500."

To Charles W. Minter, mate, and E. W. Deickhoff, chief engineer, each \$500. To R. H. Ellis, assistant engineer, \$400. To the cabin boy, \$50. And to each of the other eight employees on board the Wanderer, \$100. Let there be a decree directing payment of the above sums, with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the date of filing the libel and costs."

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The Pacification of Crete Beyond the Ability of Great Powers.

The Blockade of the Piraeus Commenced—New Cause Unpleasant.

Startling Report That the Has Already Commenced Macedonia.

Blissons, Macedonia, April 9. Bands of Greek brigands have Turkey at Krania, in the Grebenia. Turkish troops have engaged with them, and the news is looked upon as being of great importance.

In view of the excitement he has sent orders to the Pasha in readiness for an advance Turkish army force.

It is not known yet whether troops were among the brigands of the Turkish force.

New York, April 9.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that at the moment when he made up his mind that troubles in Greece and Crete had and after the bourse has buoyantly on the report that given way, a very unfortunate blast has come in the post office of the speeches of Mr. B. which he is reported to have a case given with Greece and Crete.