

VOL. 15.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

NO. 3.

GREEKS CROSS TO MACEDONIA

Nearly All the Troops Have Now Left Athens for the Frontier.

Commencement of the Blockade Likely To Be Signal for Opening Conflict.

Accident on a Russian Man-of-War Daily News Allusion to Emperor William.

Athens, March 16.—Dispatches received at midnight from Volo and Larissa state that two insurgent bands, one composed of one thousand men and the other of three hundred, have crossed into Macedonia.

The Greek troops have arrested near Larissa a Turkish major spying upon the troops.

The receipt of the news from Paris caused a pessimistic feeling here, but the government determined to maintain its position and await a pacific blockade.

It is generally believed that the enforcement of the blockade will be the signal for the conflict on the frontier.

The papers yesterday spoke in a moderate tone of the situation.

In the house the president of the chamber read many messages from abroad expressing sympathy with the efforts of Greece.

Athens, March 16.—The regiment of the Crown Prince Constantine, the only one now remaining at Athens, will start for the frontier before the blockade begins.

Canea, March 16.—A sensation has been caused by the report that the Italian vice-consul, who has visited the spot, confirms the alleged treacherous massacres of the Moslems in Silla district by the Christians last month.

He gives details of the revolting barbarity, and fixes the number of victims at one thousand. The evidence, however, is not very convincing, and does not preclude the possibility of severe fighting.

At any rate, the Italian vice-consul's report calls for a strict consular inquiry. The difficulty is that no competent interpreters are available.

The Mussulmans make the most of the affair and accuse the Christians of plotting their extermination, on the ground that their presence is the only objection which Europe entertains to the annexation of Crete by Greece.

The dispersed Moslems are finding an outlet for their rage in wholesale pillage.

Greek men-of-war are still in the harbor.

It is believed that the bursting of a gun yesterday on a Russian warship was due to an ill-considered breach.

All the occupants of the turret were killed, while the falling debris killed and wounded others.

No serious damage was caused at the bombardment of Kissamo. The foreign warships went there and proclaimed the place under the protection of the powers. The firing then ceased.

Canea, March 16.—While the sunset guns were being fired by the fleet in Suda bay last evening, a turret gun on the Russian warship Sissoi Veliky exploded with a terrific crash.

The turret was blown to pieces and fifteen men stationed near the gun killed outright. These included two officers. Thirteen others were so badly injured that they will die.

Portions of the bodies of the killed were found strewn on the deck, which presented a ghastly spectacle. The Sissoi Veliky is one of the largest vessels in the Russian navy.

London, March 16.—The decision of the French chamber of deputies in approving of the policy of France in adhering to the concert of the powers had a good effect upon the stock exchange.

Cables went up 5-16; foreign securities firm. Later the prices of the stock exchange relaxed somewhat on the weakness of the Paris and Vienna markets.

It was rumored that the Crown Prince of Greece had started for Thessaly. According to a later dispatch from Athens, a tendency towards despondency is beginning to show itself at the Greek capital.

"The last hope of a rupture of the concert of Europe having been scattered by the decision of France to join in coercion," the dispatch adds, "there is much speculation as to whether the forces of the powers will proceed to active measures against Col. Vassos' troops. While it is formally announced that orders have been given both the

NOMINATIONS FOR WRIGHT

Champagne, Liberal, and McDougall, Conservative, Were Nominated To-Day at Hull.

Mr. Smart Will Assume His New Position in Interior and Indian Departments April 1st.

Read and Smith To Be Superannuated—The International Fisheries Commissioners.

Ottawa, March 16.—Champagne, Liberal, and McDougall, Conservative, were nominated at Hull for the election in Wright. Messrs. Laurier and Paterson were present and made speeches.

Mr. Smart will assume his new position as deputy minister of the interior and deputy minister of Indian affairs on the first of April. Mr. Burgess will then become Dominion lands commissioner, and Read will be superannuated.

H. H. Smith will also be superannuated, and his office done away with.

Mayor McCreary, of Winnipeg, is here seeing Hon. Mr. Sifton on business connected with immigration.

It is stated that Hon. Mr. Laurier has purchased a \$10,000 residence on Theodore street, near the Rideau river range.

The report of the international fisheries commissioners refers at some length to the salmon fisheries of British Columbia and suggests recommendations to apply only to waters adjacent to the boundary between British Columbia and the state of Washington which are traversed by the main body of sockeyes.

The recommendations cover traps and drift gill nets, and urge that commercial fishing with nets be restricted to the tidal part of the river. The weekly close season suggested is from 6 a.m. Sunday to 6 p.m. Sunday; the close season from October 1 to April 1, during which all net fishing shall be prohibited.

The commissioners believe the present regulations regarding the disposal of affluents to be inadequate and impracticable.

Services in memory of the late Professor Drummond were held in Government House yesterday.

Montreal, March 16.—The provincial election campaign is moving slowly. The Flynn government is laying down its campaign of free primary education, the reduction of taxation by the consolidation of the provincial debt, and an active colonization policy.

Everywhere the Liberals are busy selecting candidates and making energetic preparations. Yesterday was the last day for entering names on the voters' lists in nearly all the districts.

Many who voted Conservative in the federal elections of last June will vote Liberal in the coming elections.

Hon. J. L. Beaubien, commissioner of agriculture in the Quebec government, is a candidate for Chambly county in the approaching election.

It is now known that Mr. Langlois, the present editor of La Patrie, will be appointed senate translator at the end of the coming session, and that he will be replaced by Mr. Bourassa, M. P. for Le Haut St. Lawrence.

Winnipeg, March 16.—The debate on the school bill was continued in the legislature yesterday by Messrs. Jonsasson and Lauzon, the latter being the new member for St. Boniface, who said he would be glad to see the local government contest his election in St. Boniface as they had threatened.

Stratford, March 16.—W. C. Moscrip, of St. Mary's, has been nominated Liberal candidate for the legislature in South Perth.

Toronto, March 16.—Referee Cartwright has given judgment setting aside the election in Ingersoll for the county council of Oxford.

ALIEN LABOR ACT

Bill to Prevent the Employment of Chinese.

The bill introduced by Mr. Adams yesterday relates to the employment of Chinese under franchises granted by private acts. It provides that any act or body corporate the right of erecting a bridge, making a railway, tramway, turnpike road, telegraph or telephone line, the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock dam, slide or other like work, the right of ferry, the right of carrying on any trade, business, occupation or calling, the giving, granting or confirming to such person or body corporate any property, rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the amendment to a former act of a like nature, which has not already similar provisions, no Chinese shall be employed in connection with or in relation to any of the works, rights, trade, business, occupation or property given, granted, confirmed or authorized by the act.

Penalties are provided of fines not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for every Chinese employed contrary to the act. The offender shall be liable to separate penalties for every day any Chinese are employed.

Truth is a Nutshell.

Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, schoolroom or shop.

Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine.

If you wish to feel well, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

WAR OLO IN AFRICA

Germany Lands Arms—Transvaal Buying More Guns.

London, March 16.—The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent states that Germany has recently landed large shipments of munitions of war at Walvisch Bay, a circumstance which causes suspicion. The Transvaal is also arming steadily, the shipments of ammunition, guns and military supplies from France alone amounting to 300 tons monthly.

All are being lodged at important strategic points.

HOMES SWEEP AWAY

Immense Damage Has Been Done by Floods in the State of Tennessee.

Many Homeless, Half-Starved Persons Rescued—Eastern Arkansas All Overflown.

Memphis, Tenn., March 16.—Rain began falling here shortly after 7 o'clock and is coming down in torrents, adding to the misery and suffering already caused by the overflowing of the streams.

A citizen's relief committee has been organized. Hundreds of head of stock and many men, women and children have been rescued from houses and tree tops in the overflowed districts and brought to this city by harbor towboats with barges attached.

The gauge reads 86.3 feet, a rise of 1 foot in 24 hours, and indications point toward a further rise.

News comes to-day of the partial breaking of the St. Francis levee, 30 miles above Memphis. Steamer captains report calls for a strict consular inquiry.

The break in the St. Francis levee at Nodena, Ark., was more serious than at first reported. The water fell 25 feet and rushed upon the people of the lowlands behind the levee in almost a solid wall. It is expected that many lives have been lost.

The steamer City of Osceola saved many people washed out of their homes by the water, which went through every crevasse.

The Cumberland river reached 42 feet on the gauge at Nashville to-day. Forty feet is the danger line. Lowlands about the city are submerged and many cellars of business houses are filled with water.

Families in the threatened districts are moving out. Merchants are taking their goods to the second floors. The river will certainly reach 45 and possibly 47 feet.

Nearly 2,000 homeless, half-starved persons, rescued from the overflowed districts in eastern Arkansas, are being cared in this city to-day. The refugees are mostly negroes. The citizens relief commission is practically backed by unlimited capital, merchants, bankers and corporations having subscribed great sums to prosecute the work of rescuing the inhabitants of the territory forty miles north and south of Memphis.

The steamer Governor Flett, stationed here, through Captain Fitch, engineer in charge, has been pressed into service. The situation to-day is critical. News is expected hourly of breaks in the levees, and when this happens the loss to property and stock will reach up into the thousands.

The first loss of life has been reported. A family of five negroes have been drowned at Marion. Sensational stories of a wholesale drowning at Nodena, Ark., are denied by steamer hands fresh from the scene. The gauge now reads 36.4 feet. Railway trains arrive and depart without reference to schedules. All tracks, except the Iron Mountain, are now submerged. Kansas City and Little Rock roads use the Iron Mountain roadway. It is expected that by to-night the rescue steamers will land another thousand refugees on the Chickasaw bluffs.

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Windsor Salt

Purget and Rest for Tired and Dainty No austerities. Never cakes.

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CABLE FLASHES

Bayard Praised in Church—Admiral Von Holtmann Resigns.

London, March 16.—On Sunday Mr. Bayard attended services at St. Paul's cathedral. Archbishop Sincilly, in the course of his sermon, made eulogistic references to the ambassador, and said it was not unfeeling even in such a place to offer heartfelt acknowledgments to Mr. Bayard's powerful contribution to the peace of the world.

Berlin, March 16.—The National Zeitung states that Admiral Von Holtmann resigned the portfolio of the navy at the close of Saturday's session of the budget committee.

HON. SIR EDWARD KAY.

Death of the Distinguished Jurist in London to-day.

London, March 16.—Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, Lord Justice of Appeal, is dead.

The Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, Judge of the High Court of Justice, was born July 2, 1822, at Meadowcroft, near Rochdale, being a son of Robert Kay, Esq., and Hannah, his wife. He was educated at the late Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.

RUSSIA IS SCHEMING

Secret Negotiations Said To Be Proceeding Between Greece and Russia.

Playing a Two-Faced Game With the Turkish Government and the Powers.

New York, March 17.—A special cable dispatch from the Press correspondent at Athens says:

"I learn that secret negotiations are proceeding between King George of Greece and Russia. This information comes from a high and absolutely trustworthy authority. Russia is undoubtedly playing a two-faced game with the Turkish government and with the powers. There is an understanding that when the Greek army crosses the frontier Russia shall find a pretext to seize Constantinople. The understanding, as far as King George is concerned, is that he will follow lighting on the frontier, and the disruption of the Turkish empire, which would follow a seizure of Constantinople by the Russians, Greece is to be encouraged to seize Macedonia, with the Czar's promise in advance that she shall be permitted to retain the province."

A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

Bulgaria and Servia have, in view of the condition of affairs on the Greek and Turkish frontier, formally communicated their intention of remaining quiet.

It may, however, be noted by those who doubt that nations can stop their hands from breaking out into war should Crete have been given to Greece, and further, that the present good behavior of both will be it is thoroughly understood, considered in their own or when the map of Europe may need a change.

The report that Italy is going to take the responsibility of restoring order in Crete is not exact, but in view of simplifying the action of plans under consideration, the fewest powers possible, say two or three, will undertake the occupation of Crete, one of whom will be Italy.

Russia's mind is made up. Nothing will alter the decision, as it has constantly been telegraphed during the past ten days, because she has views far above cheap clap-trap and the sentiments of Byronic societies, revolutionary agitators, radical orators, boisterous students and Athenian demagogues. She sees clearly that the great humanitarian question of peace would be involved, and with that there can be no trifling or hesitation.

All the papers produce the Journal de St. Petersburg's article on the governmental declaration of its policy.

London, March 17.—The Chronicle says the ultimatum to proceed with the blockade will take the humiliating form of a pre-emptory summons from the admirals to the Greek authorities. The Chronicle believes that although owing to pressure brought to bear by the powers Bulgaria and Servia will remain neutral, yet in the event of war Servia will send troops into old Servia to establish her claims there.

The correspondent of the Times is informed on high authority that the advance of Turkish troops across the frontier is now confidently expected. Fifteen thousand Greek troops will embark to-night and to-morrow for Volo. The government is reserving \$16,000 of specie for the payment of July coupons.

M. Ateroff, the wealthy Greek of Alexandria, who contributed a million drachms towards the expense of the restoration of the Stadion, has offered to provide the government with 40,000 uniforms. The Greeks of Marseilles have sent £10,000 as a contribution to the emergency war fund. The Times correspondent at Canea says that autonomy is not in the least degree understood by the Mussulmans there, and it is not impossible that there will be trouble when they learn that it means the departure of the garrison and officials. A strong force ought to be present when the official proclamation is formally made.

If the fishes about the roots of the hair become unwholesome, the hair will soon turn gray, or fall off. Correct this trouble with Hall's Hair Renewer.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Government Not Surprised at Strong Protectionist Feature of New U. S. Tariff.

Canadians Denounce the Duties on Lumber and the Lumber Manufactures.

Ottawa, March 17.—The supreme court adjourned at 2 o'clock to-day and will meet on Wednesday next to deliver judgment in the election cases.

One of the ministers who recently went to Washington said the government was not surprised at the strong protectionist feature of the new United States tariff measure. They were informed of it when at Washington, he said, but were assured that this would not prevent negotiations looking to reciprocity. He added that early in April the government would likely invite the McKinley administration to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the whole subject of international trade, with a view to arrange for reciprocity.

Twenty-five tons of seed grain have been distributed in three-pound packages from the experimental farm this year.

Hon. Peter Mitchell has been appointed superintendent of fisheries for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at Ottawa.

The Conservatives of Ottawa county yesterday selected Hon. G. A. Nantel, commissioner of public works, as their candidate for the Quebec legislature.

Judge Taschereau, of the supreme court, has returned from India. Said the Major General Gascoigne, Lieut.-Col. Panet, deputy minister of militia, and Lieut.-Col. Lake, quartermaster-general, left yesterday afternoon for Lakewood, N. J., to see Lieut. Col. Borden, minister of militia, respecting the militia estimates, which are about to be submitted to parliament. The minister desired to run over them with his staff before they were sent to the printers.

Vernon, March 17.—The United States duties on lumber and lumber manufactures, being shown to several representatives of Canadian lumber companies, all denounced the tariff. Said the president of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company: "It is nothing more or less than a direct blow to the white pine trade of Canada. The Americans have the advantage of protection of \$2 against Canadian white pine, and get our logs free of duty. If the United States places \$2 duty on pine lumber, Canadian lumbermen will join the large section of Canadians who are protesting. It would be unfair for Canadians to submit to such one-sided legislation and demand that the government take such action on the export of saw logs as will make Americans feel the weight of the disadvantages they are trying to impose on the lumber trade of Canada."

G. H. Bertram, vice-president of the Collins Inlet Lumber Company, also reprobated the tariff on pine as the chief feature concerning Canada. "The American import duty of \$2 per 1,000 on pine," he said, "must be met by an export duty on logs. Of course if this is done, we are increased with 25 per cent. on white pine, which would seriously affect the whole Georgian Bay lumber trade. If the Americans are determined to enforce their legislation against the Canadian lumber trade, which will result in injury to themselves, we can afford to be just as independent."

Election protests were filed yesterday in the high court of justice against the return of Bennett, Conservative, elected in East Simcoe, and Graham, Liberal, in North Ontario.

Hon. John Dryden, minister of agriculture, has issued a writ claiming \$10,000 damages for alleged libel and slander against William Smith, ex-M.P. for North Ontario.

Brantford, March 17.—Robert Henry, the defeated candidate in a recent parliamentary bye-election, formally entered a protest against the return of Charles P. Heyd yesterday. He charges Heyd by himself or agents, with being guilty of bribery and treating personal undue influence, and demands his disqualification.

CANADIAN NEWS

Bridge Between Montreal and Longueuil—J. H. R. Molson Ill.

Montreal, March 16.—The provincial government has granted a half million to a scheme for building a bridge between Montreal and Longueuil, on condition that the federal government and the city each contribute like amount.

J. H. R. Molson, the well known brewer, banker and philanthropist, is lying dangerously ill of nervous debility at his residence.

The board of arbitration to settle the disputes between Ontario and Quebec sat here yesterday.

Hamilton, March 16.—Thomas McFarlane, aged 15, and Ben. Whitney, aged 17, are under arrest for stabbing John Forsman in the vestibule of St. Mark's church.

J. Jackson Sanford, son of Senator Sanford, is dead at El Paso, Texas, where he went for the benefit of his health.

HOME HELPERS

The Proposal to be Considered at a Public Meeting.

To-morrow evening a meeting will be held in the city hall, at the call of His Worship, the Mayor, to consider the scheme of the "Victorian Order of Home Helpers" as a memorial in the Dominion of Queen Victoria's diamond

ALASKAN BOUNDARY TREATY

Amendment Introduced by Senator Stewart of Nevada.

Washington, March 17.—In the executive session of the senate yesterday Senator Stewart, of Nevada, offered an amendment to the Alaskan boundary treaty, which is in the nature of a substitute for the provision of ascertaining the meridian. It provides for the survey of the whole boundary as provided in the treaty of 1867, which is the treaty of cession from Russia to the United States. The boundary line in that treaty is incorporated in the amendment of Senator Stewart, and it carried is made a part of the treaty.

WAR ON HIGH HATS

California Legislating Against Stage-Obstructing Headgear.

San Francisco, March 17.—At a meeting of the supervisors yesterday Supervisor Rottman introduced an ordinance which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by both fine and imprisonment, for a woman to wear a high hat in a theatre. Owners and managers of theatres are also prohibited from admitting women to their theatres whose hats are above the limit prescribed by law. The ordinance was referred to the judiciary committee, which will consider a report on the measure at the next meeting of the board.

PAID IN HEAVY DUTY

Twenty-Four Thousand Dollars Paid on Opium Withdrawn From Bond.

San Francisco, March 17.—Duty to the amount of \$24,000 was paid yesterday on opium withdrawn from bond. This is one of the biggest duty receipts from this source in the history of the customs house at this port.

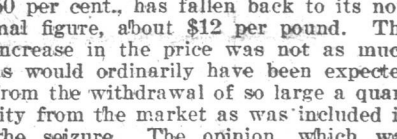
The big withdrawals of the drug were due to the fact that the big seizure of February 27 left the market practically without any stock on hand. Orders from retail dealers in the city and elsewhere had piled up. The order for the release of the opium received from the treasury department by Collector Wise enabled the importers to fill these orders. To do it it required the withdrawal of 100 boxes, each containing about 41 pounds. The price of opium, which immediately after the seizure rose fully 30 per cent., has fallen back to its normal figure, about \$12 per pound. The increase in the price was not as much as would ordinarily have been expected from the withdrawal of so large a quantity from the market as was included in the seizure. The opinion, which was strongly held, that the treasury department would release the seizure, had a strong influence in keeping down the price.

In the.. Rain Storm

The man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud, and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Send for the "Carebook," 100 pages free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



Windsor Salt

Purget and Rest for Tired and Dainty No austerities. Never cakes.

If the fishes about the roots of the hair become unwholesome, the hair will soon turn gray, or fall off. Correct this trouble with Hall's Hair Renewer.

GREEKS IMPATIENT

Declaration of War Awaited With Impatience in Military Circles in Larissa.

Sympathy With Greece Expressed by a Great Meeting in Trafalgar Square.

Athens, March 16.—Grave advices are being received from Larissa. A dispatch states that 18,000 troops have been concentrated near Ellassoua. The Turks have formed two irregular battalions to guard the Thessalian passes, through which insurgent bands come to Macedonia.

The Turkish forces at Epirus were reinforced yesterday. Among the Greek troops on the frontier there is dissatisfaction, owing to their inactivity, with the declaration of war is awaited with impatience in military circles at Larissa.

The Greek correspondents who were expelled from Larissa have arrived at Smyrna. They assert that Captain Amoretti urged them to leave because the Mussulmans threatened to dynamite the Greek consulate, where the correspondents were staying. The Mussulmans firmly believed that the Greek correspondents were responsible for the burning of the governor's palace and the murder of Sultan Bey.

New York, March 16.—There are 8,000 Greeks in the United States who are willing to go back to help their native land against the Turks. They are not only willing, but are making active preparations in this and other cities, and will be ready on short notice.

Consul-General Bolassi is encouraging their departure, although he is powerless to furnish them with funds. He has, however, procured reduced rates over the whole route from New York to the Grecian capital. He has sent word to the place where the Greeks are concentrating that he has made arrangements with the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique to carry all the patriots for \$31.85 each. This includes not only the ocean passage, but the railroad expenses from Havre to Athens. The trip would ordinarily cost \$50.

Upwards of one hundred of the patriots have signified their intention of departing on the French liner La Normandie next Saturday.

There was a big gathering of Greeks in Roosevelt street discussing the war. During the afternoon a batch came from Birmingham, Ala., and another from Springfield, Mass. There are one thousand Greeks working in the cotton mills and shoe factories of Lowell, Mass., who are waiting to be notified. Four Greeks arrived from California Saturday and will take up arms for their king.

The sight of a handful of Greeks drilling for a battle was witnessed in a resort in Greenport, N. Y. A few had old muskets, but the rest were obliged to fall back on broomsticks and such other material. Among those in the throng were some veterans, but the majority were receiving their first lesson in the art of war.

London, March 16.—Between 20,000 and 40,000 people crowded the approaches to Trafalgar Square to express sympathy with Greece and to meet, according to the posters announcing the meeting, to assist diplomats to make up their minds. The audience was made up of a less respectably dressed class than the Hyde Park meeting of Saturday.

The windows of the clubs and hotels facing the square and the approaches to it were filled with spectators. The Greek colors were worn by a majority of those present, and many Greek flags were displayed.

The proceedings began at 4 o'clock, the speakers including Rev. Dr. John Clifford, the well-known Greek minister of the Greek church, and Michael Davitt, P. A. Channing, K. C. Morton and Havelock Wilson, members of the house of commons. Miss Florence Balkarini, M. J. Holyoke, and other prominent sympathizers with the movement of the political union of Crete and Greece arrived in the procession. The bands and banners, with the speakers, occupied six platforms.

The resolutions were similar in protest to those adopted at the Hyde Park meeting, and in general terms stated that the Greek reply to the identical notes of the powers met at a satisfactory basis of settlement. The meeting appointed its chairman and the various speakers as a deputation to present the resolutions to Lord Salisbury. The adoption of the resolutions was greeted with loud cheering, mingled with hooting for Lord Salisbury, who, the programme of the meeting declared, was still determined upon war in spite of the wish of the people of Great Britain.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—The official St. Petersburg journal says: "We recently stated the reasons which determined the attitude of the imperial government as to the Cretan insurrection. Unfortunately, they do not seem adequately recognized at Athens. Humanitarian motives actuated the powers more than any other consideration, as has been shown by the action of the powers toward the Hellenic government. The Greek note in reply to the powers endeavors, in spite of the practical utility of a system of autonomy for Crete, to prove that annexation to Greece will alone end a state of anarchy. While consenting to recall her ships, Greece persists that the co-operation of her troops is necessary to the pacification of the island, after which a plebiscite should decide the fate of Crete.

The powers did not in the present case accept the opinion of the Greek government. They simply expressed to Athens in sufficient terms the decision imposed by circumstances, whereunto it was for Greece to conform. In refusing to hold this decision, Greece gives clear proof that, under pretext of assuring a condition of peace and order in Crete, she is really pursuing a much less disinterested object, namely, annexation by surprise.

"The powers are too unanimously resolved to maintain peace in the east to sanction such a course. They find themselves compelled, though much against their will, to have recourse to vigorous measures which they shrink from adopting in regard to the Greeks. At the same time they will have in the reserves

THE DINGLEY BILL

Some Features of the New Tariff Measure of Interest to Canadians.

The Reciprocity Scheme Which Provides for Treaties on Certain Goods.

Washington, March 16.—The new tariff bill prepared by the Republican members of the Senate and means committee was introduced in the house yesterday by Chairman Dingley. Features of the bill which are of interest to Canadians are as follows:

Timber for spars and wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot; sawed boards and other lumber of white wood, sycamore and bass wood, \$1 per 100 feet; additional lumber specially provided for, \$2 per thousand; planed lumber 30 cents additional per one thousand feet for every side planed; tongued and grooved and other hand-cabinet woods, 15 per cent; planed on one side \$1 additional; tongued and grooved and planed on both sides \$1.50; no deduction is made in the measurement for planing. It is provided that in case of a foreign country imposing a tax on lumber an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent shall be levied on the regular duties on lumber from that country.

Posts and poles and railroad ties are dutiable at 20 per cent, ad valorem; sawed boards of cedar, box, mahogany and other hard cabinet woods, 15 per cent; veneers, 20 per cent; clap boards, \$1.50 per thousand; pickets, 10 per cent; shingles, 20 cents per thousand; cases and packing boxes, 30 per cent; rattan chairs, 10 per cent; willow, 20 per cent; manufacturers of yellow, 50 per cent; toothpicks, 1/2 cent per thousand and 15 per cent; furniture, 35 per cent.

In the wool schedule, wools which have usually been imported from Canada are taxed 11 cents per pound; Canada long wools, 12 cents per pound. Wools of the first class imported washed shall pay double duty, and wools of the first and second class imported unclean, treble duty. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been washed with water only on the sheep's back or of the skin; wool washed in any other manner to be considered soiled; on woolen webbing, gorges, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, dress trimmings, laces and collars, broderies, buttons or barred buttons, 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent, ad valorem.

Sugars not above No. 16 degrees and concentrates testing not above 75 degrees are dutiable at one cent per pound and 3-100 cents additional for every degree above No. 16, and on all refined sugars, 1.875c per pound; molasses above 56 degrees, six cents per gallon; maple sugar, 10 cents per pound.

The lead ore provision of the tariff bill fixes a duty of one cent per pound on lead contained in the ore. The duties are to be estimated at the ports of entry, bonds being retained in deposit to the amount and the duties will be liquidated after government assay. Lead dress, five cents per pound; red lead and white lead and white paint, 25c per pound; iron ore, 40c.

Citizens returning from abroad cannot bring more than \$100 worth of clothing in addition to what they took with them.

The reciprocity scheme authorizes the president to lower the duties on argols, silks, champagnes, brandies, still wines, chickory, mineral waters, paintings, statuary, sugar and molasses in return for concessional duties on certain goods of the United States, and to place duties on coffee, tea and hides to secure concessions. The duties on silk partly made from cocoon or waste silk are 40 cents per pound, on raw silk 30 cents per pound, and on silk from 20 to 60c per pound, and 15 per cent, ad valorem, and silk goods not less than 10c to 65c per pound and not more than 50 or 60 per cent of the value of the goods in any case.

Polypaper and books, mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of one cent per pound; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of a cent; sheathing paper and roofing felt, 10 per cent, ad valorem; printing paper, suitable only for books and newspapers, 15 per cent, ad valorem.

The reciprocity scheme of the bill authorizes the president to make treaties on certain goods in return for reciprocal or equivalent concessions to products or manufactures of the United States. It further provides, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with foreign governments, that the president may deem it to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have power and it shall be his duty to suspend the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea and hides, raw or uncurd, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goat skins, raw without the wool; unmanufactured ashes, staves, raw or unmanufactured, and staves, except the sheep staves with the wool on, of the products of such country or colony for such time as he shall deem just.

MORE BUTLER MURDERS.

Australian Police Gating Evidence of Many Crimes.

San Francisco, March 16.—Murderer Butler's fate is sealed. He is taken back to Australia to be hanged. The steamer Zealandia from the Antipodes brought information showing that the Australian police have under investigation a dozen murders supposed to have been committed by Arthur Allan Newman, alias Butler. In addition to the murders he is wanted for two cases of forgery, and it appears that his career of crime in the colonies has been so varied that it would require a page of newspaper space to describe it.

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THE DINGLEY BILL

Some Features of the New Tariff Measure of Interest to Canadians.

The Reciprocity Scheme Which Provides for Treaties on Certain Goods.

Washington, March 16.—The new tariff bill prepared by the Republican members of the Senate and means committee was introduced in the house yesterday by Chairman Dingley. Features of the bill which are of interest to Canadians are as follows:

Timber for spars and wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot; sawed boards and other lumber of white wood, sycamore and bass wood, \$1 per 100 feet; additional lumber specially provided for, \$2 per thousand; planed lumber 30 cents additional per one thousand feet for every side planed; tongued and grooved and other hand-cabinet woods, 15 per cent; planed on one side \$1 additional; tongued and grooved and planed on both sides \$1.50; no deduction is made in the measurement for planing. It is provided that in case of a foreign country imposing a tax on lumber an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent shall be levied on the regular duties on lumber from that country.

Posts and poles and railroad ties are dutiable at 20 per cent, ad valorem; sawed boards of cedar, box, mahogany and other hard cabinet woods, 15 per cent; veneers, 20 per cent; clap boards, \$1.50 per thousand; pickets, 10 per cent; shingles, 20 cents per thousand; cases and packing boxes, 30 per cent; rattan chairs, 10 per cent; willow, 20 per cent; manufacturers of yellow, 50 per cent; toothpicks, 1/2 cent per thousand and 15 per cent; furniture, 35 per cent.

In the wool schedule, wools which have usually been imported from Canada are taxed 11 cents per pound; Canada long wools, 12 cents per pound. Wools of the first class imported washed shall pay double duty, and wools of the first and second class imported unclean, treble duty. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been washed with water only on the sheep's back or of the skin; wool washed in any other manner to be considered soiled; on woolen webbing, gorges, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, dress trimmings, laces and collars, broderies, buttons or barred buttons, 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent, ad valorem.

Sugars not above No. 16 degrees and concentrates testing not above 75 degrees are dutiable at one cent per pound and 3-100 cents additional for every degree above No. 16, and on all refined sugars, 1.875c per pound; molasses above 56 degrees, six cents per gallon; maple sugar, 10 cents per pound.

The lead ore provision of the tariff bill fixes a duty of one cent per pound on lead contained in the ore. The duties are to be estimated at the ports of entry, bonds being retained in deposit to the amount and the duties will be liquidated after government assay. Lead dress, five cents per pound; red lead and white lead and white paint, 25c per pound; iron ore, 40c.

Citizens returning from abroad cannot bring more than \$100 worth of clothing in addition to what they took with them.

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the mountains were searched for the discovery of his remains. He was finally found working under another name as a cook at Grafton, his silence while the papers contained columns of his supposed murder being due to the fact that he could not read, and was quite unconscious of the stir made by his disappearance.

Another victim of Butler's capidity, O. Burgess, the remains were identified, and on the body were several letters from Butler, as well as other incriminating evidence.

The Sydney police have evidence that Butler has been in prison several times in Australia for robbery.

Frank Butler, alias Leslie, alias Newburn, the accused murderer of Captain Lee Weller, Arthur Preston and Charles Burgess, has decided to give up his fight against the effort of the Australian police to secure his extradition from this country.

The steamer Zealandia also reports that since the Butler case was printed there has been a carnival of murders throughout the colonies. More incriminating evidence has been discovered against Butler. Lee Weller's sea chest, containing a quantity of the belongings of Mr. Weller, has been discovered in a Sydney pawnshop. The owner stated that he had purchased the chest from a man whom he recognized as Butler.

TO STUDY THE NATIVES.

An Expedition Coming to the North Pacific Coast.

Cambridge, Mass., March 16.—An expedition to North-eastern Asia and North-western America proposed to be the most important to modern science since the days of Livingstone and Stanley.

Morris Jessup, president of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, is the originator of the expedition, and will pay all the bills connected with it, which, during the six years of its continuance, will reach considerably over \$50,000.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, who is the curator of the anthropological department of the American museum at Harvard, has the general direction of the expedition, which he prevents him from going himself.

The principal point to be determined by the expedition is whether or not the principal American race is very closely allied to the Mongolian. This is a question of the greatest importance to the ethnologist, and has been superficially treated by many writers, who hold that the American race is very closely allied to the Mongolian. The expedition, which will undertake to solve this problem, will be in two parts, one to go to Asia, the other to investigate on the American side.

The expedition will start before the first of May with British Columbia for its first objective point. Dr. Franz Boas has been chosen to lead this party, on account of his long continued investigations in that vicinity, his wide knowledge of ethnology and his special attainments.

His chief assistant will be Harlan I. Smith, of New York city. With them will go several specialists in various branches of research.

A STORY 3,000 YEARS OLD.

On the morning of February 20, 1886, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded me complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreau, Luverne, Minn.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

QUITE A CONTRAST.

What One Man Thinks of the Administration of Justice in this State. S. F. Loughborough, of this city, who was for years a member of the Texas Rangers and afterwards sheriff of one of the border counties in New Mexico, has arrived here, after three months' absence at Rosland, B. C., where he has for some time past been interested in mining, says the San Francisco Call. He is part owner in six properties there, and in these three months he has made more than paying expenses.

Mr. Loughborough believes that in five years there will be a number of towns in that part of British Columbia, any of which will surpass Butte, Montana, in population. Of these Rosland, New Denver, and Trail City are the foremost. He says the mineral is widely distributed and is so rich as to surprise him, though for years he has been familiar with mining.

H. Shorey & Co.

of Montreal

have raised the standard of Ready Made clothing so that the best dressed people in Canada are now wearing their suits.

Every garment is guaranteed to the fullest extent, and will be taken back if not up to the standard. Their Bicycle Suits and Spring Overcoats are all Ripley Waterproofed, which means they will keep out the wet but not the air.—All first-class dealers keep their goods. Ask for, and see that you get, Shorey's make.

ally become so weak that I could not lift a knife to my mouth. I was fed on slops, but even this light nourishment gave me intense pain and distress. I could not sleep at night, and was wasted away so much that I did not think I should live.

"During my long illness I was treated by several different physicians, but their medicine did me no good. In March, 1890, my mother persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After taking one bottle I found relief. The sickness left me and my food gave me no pain. After having used three bottles I was cured, and have never had a day's illness since. My mistress and others asked what had cured me, and I told them that it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. I am willing that this statement should be published. (Signed) Mrs. Agnes Sadler, Coombe Wood, Chiswick, near Whitley, Oxfordshire, February 2nd, 1891."

In Mrs. Sadler's letter you will observe parts of two sentences set in italics by the printer. Be good enough to read them again. The idea is that the lady's stomach rejected food, and that she wasted away. Why? Because the human body is like the web of cloth which Penelope was weaving and unravelling, so long ago. The food we eat weaves it bigger, and wear and tear pull it to pieces. This happens every day—all the time. When the weaving equals the unravelling, you are well; when the unravelling is more than the weaving, you do what Mrs. Sadler did—you waste away.

The weaver (or builder) is the stomach and the other organs of digestion. Our correspondent suffered from a failure of these organs to do their work. Her food lay undigested in her stomach. Hence all her pains and sickness. Unless one can digest it is worse than useless to eat. Because, instead of making you feel strong, contented, and ambitious, food turns against you; becomes sour, rotten, and poisonous, and scatters the seeds of suffering in every part of your body.

reached by the corrupted blood; and that is everywhere. This is indigestion and dyspepsia—the baneful curse of all life, civilized or savage, since man appeared on the earth. Read Mrs. Sadler's letter again to learn how it begins, why it attacks, the horrors of being a slave to it, and (best of all) how to cure it.

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Another thing that has won his greatest admiration is the way the law is observed in that part of the country. Although Rosland has some eight thousand inhabitants there is but one man to preserve order. He is the chief of police, constable, sheriff and town marshal, all in one. No body questions his power. It is absolute.

No revolver or other weapon is allowed to be carried by any one. There are no homicides. Ladies may walk about at any time unaccompanied by escorts and never hear a word directly or indirectly that might offend or even seem harsh. There is no profanity among the miners or others when on the streets. It is the most orderly camp he ever saw.

"When I saw all this," said Mr. Loughborough—"saw how admirably the laws were executed and reflected that the city was but three years old and was in a great stretch of new country filled by men from all parts of the globe—it seemed to me phenomenal. I could not help but have a high opinion of British justice and British law when I thought how different it was in similar places in the United States and in San Francisco. I felt like becoming a citizen of Great Britain much as I had hitherto depreciated that country.

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THE PANAMA CANAL

Report From the Directors of the Technical Commission Showing Plan of Work.

Than Three Thousand Men Are Now at Work Along the Line.

New York, March 17.—The Herald morning publishes the following technical data furnished by the technical commission employed by the survey of the Panama canal, to arrive at the most practical and financially practical plan of construction, a report has been made by the directors showing the plan of work for the present. In part it

The profile of the lock canal will be as follows: The elevation of the summit of the bottom of channel, will be 34 feet above sea level. Though the elevation of 34 metres is adopted as a basis point for the proposed work, it is to be considered as unchangeable. The company will endeavor to finish its investigation or, when possible, the canal, to lower as far as possible the level at the divide below the elevation of 34 metres, should the condition for cutting the large cutting which will divide the divide be found favorable.

The harbor channel at the Atlantic side would be about mean sea level, the harbor channel at the Pacific end, on the contrary, vary between the elevation of high tide and the elevation of low tide. The total rise from the mentioned elevation of 34 metres would reach 46 metres on the Pacific side.

The rise will be provided for by five locks on each slope. The maximum lift of each lock has been put at 10 metres. This is one of the considerations which have determined the basis for the bottom summit level not higher than 34 metres.

On the Atlantic slope are two successive locks at the kilometre point, 24 and 26 kilometres from the Pacific slope. On the Pacific slope one lock at Miraflores, two successive locks at Pedro Miguel and two successive locks at Paraiso.

The water supply for the canal will be taken from the Chagris river by means of a dam to be erected at a high point, from there carried to the bottom of the canal. A very favorable situation for the erection of this water supply is found at Athajuela. The water to be carried either by metal conduits or by open ditches, or by combination of the two systems.

The locks will be built sufficiently large to accommodate the largest transoceanic vessels. They will be in pairs of a length of 200 metres, and a width of 30 metres for one and 18 metres for the other. In the locks, the water level will be various docks for vessels, so as to facilitate their movements as they pass in and out, and to prevent them from passing through the summit level, which includes great cutting about seven kilometres long, the normal width of the canal will be 25 metres at the bottom and 40 metres at the top.

At the two ends of the channel near the locks there will be, by the building of channels, small lakes forming an artificial water supply for the locks. Toward the middle of the canal a basin will be constructed to receive the water from the locks.

It is proposed to give the entrance of the Pacific side a width at the bottom of 30 metres, with long locks of five to ten, on account of the sandy nature of

enact any jurisdiction as to fishery matters on the inland waters and navigable streams of this province, and do the fishery regulations for British Columbia unless enacted by the Dominion parliament apply to the before mentioned waters of this province?

Mr. McCreagh: To ask the Attorney-General what action does the government intend to take with reference to the appeal from the recent decision of the superior court re the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

RAILWAYS.

The railway committee reported the preamble proved in the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway bill; Victoria, Vancouver & Westminster bill; Cariboo Railway bill; and the Delta, New Westminster & Eastern bill.

STATUTE REVISION.

Mr. Macpherson asked the Attorney-General: Have any payments been made to the late commissioner to revise the statutes since the first of May up to the period of the cancellation of the first commission, or to the present time?

Hon. D. M. Eberts replied: 1. "Yes." 2. "July 3, 1896, \$1,000; Sept. 4, 1896, \$500; Jan. 4, 1897, \$1,000; Feb. 27, 1897, \$3,500."

Wednesday, March 19, 1897. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by Rev. Canon Beards-

RETURNS AND PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a return asked for by Dr. Walkem with reference to the Kamloops Fire Company. Mr. Heckenack presented a petition from the West Kootenay Land Co., protesting against any interference with their lands by private bill legislation.

Mr. Rithet, chairman of the railway committee, presented a return asking that they had examined the bill of the Nanaimo-Alberni Railway Company and begged to submit the same with amendments. The report was received.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return including correspondence relating to the application of Miss Davey for land on Rock Creek.

Major Mutter presented the sixth report of the printing committee.

SUPPLY.

The house went into committee with Mr. Hunter in the chair to consider the motion "That a supply be granted to Her Majesty." The committee rose and reported the resolution. The report will be considered on Tuesday.

Dr. Walkem expressed the hope that the government would bring down the supply asked for before going into supply. One in particular, that relating to the Western World advertisement, had been asked for some three weeks ago and should have been brought down. He believed the government had paid the Western World \$803.50 for advertising, and he saw no good reason why the return should not be brought down.

GAME PROTECTION. Mr. Graham asked leave to introduce an act to amend the Game Protection Amendment Act, 1896. Leave was granted. Hon. Mr. Martin moved that the bill be read this day.

The motion was lost on division and the second reading was fixed for to-morrow.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The house went into committee with Mr. Huff in the chair to further consider the West Kootenay Power & Light Company's bill. After several sections were considered the committee rose and reported progress in order to give the Attorney-General time to draft a section that the committee considered should be inserted in the bill.

The report of the committee on the Revelstoke, Trout Lake and Big Bend Telephone Company's bill was adopted.

The house went into committee with Mr. Williams in the chair to further consider the Cassiar Railway bill. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments. The report will be considered at the next sitting of the house.

Mr. Hume moved the second reading of the Lardau Railway bill. He said the proposed railway would run through a very rich mineral section. The bill was read a second time and will be considered in committee to-morrow.

Mr. Hume also moved the second reading of East Kootenay Railway Company's bill.

Mr. Sword said two years was too long a time to give companies to commence building operations. He also considered that companies should give some security of their bona fide intentions to construct the railways.

The bill was then read a second time. Mr. Booth moved the second reading of the Victoria, Vancouver, and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company's bill. He briefly outlined the objects of the bill and said the matter had already been fully discussed throughout the country and it was therefore unnecessary to say much.

The bill was read a second time. Mr. Heckenack moved the second reading of the Skeena and Teslin Railway Navigation and Colonization Company's bill. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Hume moved the second reading of the Kaslo and Lardo-Duncan Railway bill. The resolution carried.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Mr. Kennedy moved the second reading of the Fire Insurance Policy Amendment Bill. His object, he said, was to protect the insured against mercenary insurance agents. If insurance companies accepted premiums on policies they should be compelled to pay the full value of those policies. The main clause in Mr. Kennedy's bill follows: "If any fire insurance company, through an agent or otherwise, issues a policy on a building, or on machinery or fixtures, and continues from time to time to accept the premium on such policy, the

said fire insurance company, in the event of destruction by fire of such building, machinery or fixtures, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the 'Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893,' or amendments thereto, pay the full amount of such policy unless fraudulent misstatements by the insured, the truth of which the company, or its agent, had no means of verifying, can be shown by the company."

Mr. Rithet opposed the second reading. It would create such a hardship on the public generally that it would be impossible to obtain fire insurance on such advantageous terms as at present. If the bill was passed every fire insurance company would be compelled to have a valuator for each piece of property insured. He was of the opinion that Mr. Kennedy had a personal grievance or his company had a grievance on account of a loss they had sustained.

Mr. Kennedy said there was not the slightest foundation in fact for that statement. He said that the bill was not intended to create a hardship on the public generally, but to protect the insured against mercenary insurance agents.

Mr. Rithet said he had Mr. Kennedy's assertion for the statement. If the bill was passed it would increase the premiums that poor people could not afford to pay. The money lenders, the fire insurance companies who made their terms, and if those companies were put to additional expense, the insured would suffer. At present an adjuster goes fully into the matter of the loss and expert evidence is taken. The company has to pay the full extent of the loss and Mr. Rithet considered nothing could be fairer than that. Rates were now low as a consequence, and if the clause Mr. Kennedy suggested was inserted the rates would be materially increased. He moved that the bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Kennedy explained that he first spoke about introducing the amendment one year before the fire occurred, and while he might have given Mr. Rithet cause for making his statement, he wished to make this explanation.

Hon. Mr. Turner opposed the second reading, and said he could fully agree with the arguments used by Mr. Rithet. The bill, if carried, would have a tendency to encourage incendiaries in the province. He read from an insurance journal to show that such an amendment would tend to make us a nation of firebugs.

Hon. Mr. Semlin said that that was the case of the insurance company, but there was another side to the story. "If a man was asked annually for large premiums, it was surely not justice to have an insurance adjuster do it. The insertion of the policy on which the premiums were paid. It was an outrageous thing to say that if insurance companies were compelled to pay what they agreed to pay that this would make a nation of firebugs."

Mr. Rithet repudiated the charge that he was acting for the insurance companies. He was acting purely in the interests of the public.

Mr. Semlin said he was well aware that Mr. Rithet represented the city of Victoria, but he was also aware that his company represented one or two insurance companies.

Mr. Hume asked for information regarding the adjusters, and Major Mutter said that the public has much to complain of regarding the insurance companies.

Mr. Macpherson said Mr. Rithet and Mr. Turner were representing the interests of insurance companies against those of the people. The insurance companies on the coast have a combine and they are opposed to any bill that would give the public a right to insurance. The public are compelled to pay what the insurance companies are willing to accept. Instead of companies making reasonable profits, it was shown that the premiums amounted to three times the losses paid.

Mr. Macpherson considered insurance companies ought to be compelled to make returns annually, and it could then be shown what a lucrative business fire insurance was. He suggested that legislation should be introduced allowing municipalities to undertake the business of insurance.

Mr. Graham was in favor of the second reading. He instanced cases where adjusters inflicted great hardships on those whose properties were destroyed by fire.

Mr. Williams was opposed to the bill. Insurance companies should be compelled to pay the full amount of losses and not the trouble arose from insurance companies insuring at a higher amount than the property was worth and accepting premiums on that amount. He would be in favor of a bill compelling the insurance companies to refund the premiums paid on the amount in excess of the actual value of the property insured, but this was a wrong principle to say that a company should be compelled to pay more than the actual loss entailed.

Mr. Booth and Col. Baker both opposed the second reading, and Mr. Kennedy said he was surprised at the arguments advanced against the bill. These arguments showed that at least the insurance companies had no souls. The public would be protected against the companies. The bill should not be considered out of the house by the insurance companies.

Mr. Sword said the dishonesty was on the part of those who accepted premiums on the amounts which they never intended to pay. He certainly thought the bill ought to go into committee and be there amended if necessary.

The six months' hiatus was defeated on the casting vote of the Speaker, and the second reading was carried on the same division. There were thirteen for the bill and thirteen against. Mr. Cotton voted with the government, who opposed the bill, and Mr. Stoddart voted with the opposition.

MUNICIPAL ACT. Mr. Sword moved the second reading of the Municipal Elections Act, 1896, and amendment bill. He said that the object of the bill was to remedy the mistake made last year in debarring non-resident voters from their right to vote.

Mr. Williams said the bill should go further and make provision to re-incorporate such municipalities as North Vancouver, which had only one elector last year qualified to act as councillor. He voted for the bill and was declared elected. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kellew wanted to know if there was one resident in North Vancouver qualified to vote, and Mr. Williams replied that in the case and he was a light-house keeper. The trouble was brought about by last year's municipal act disfranchising property owners who reside outside the municipality.

Mr. Williams said that the question would have to be met whether a municipality can be formed where there is only one resident qualified to vote. He would move to-morrow that a good strong committee be formed to take this and other matters into consideration.

Mr. Macpherson said the government were responsible for the incorporation of North Vancouver, as it was they that issued letters patent for incorporation. Mr. Forster said provision should certainly be made for municipalities which were almost in a similar position to North Vancouver.

The second reading was then carried, but it was understood that the bill would be referred to a select committee.

Before the house adjourned a discussion took place as to whether all returns brought down should be printed. Major Mutter, chairman of the printing committee, pointed out that many of the returns were voluminous and were of little public interest. After some discussion the printing committee were informed that when they received no explicit orders from the house to have returns printed they should exercise their discretion.

ANSWERS. Mr. Williams asked the Attorney-General what is the intention of the government to introduce legislation at the present session for the relief of those municipalities discontinued by reason of the disfranchisement of the Municipal Classes Act, 1896, and the Municipal Elections Act, 1897?

Hon. Mr. Eberts: It is the intention of the government to appoint a special committee, to which this matter will be referred along with other matters.

Mr. Graham asked the Minister of Mines: By section 29 of the Mineral Act, free miners are obliged to pay \$5 per acre upon the issuing of a crown grant for a mineral claim within the railway belt.

1. Have the provincial authorities any control over these matters? 2. Does this money go into the provincial or Dominion treasury? 3. If into the Dominion treasury, does any agreement or compact exist with the Dominion authorities for the insertion of such a provision in the Mineral Act?

4. If such a compact or agreement does exist, what is the nature of it? Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: 1. "No." 2. "The money is paid into the Dominion treasury." 3. "The agreement has been published in the sessional papers of 1890."

Mr. Hume: For a return showing the number of town lots sold by the government in New Denver and Nelson, giving date of each sale, purchaser's name, amount sold for, amount paid down, balance due, with interest to December 31, 1896.

Dr. Walkem on Friday: For a return of all correspondence between Attorney-General's department and John Biggs, of Nanaimo, in connection with the illegal seizure of some cattle by the sheriff.

Mr. Macpherson: On the motion for the third reading of the Cassiar Railway bill to move that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill recommitted for the purpose of considering the amendments.

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LOCAL NEWS.

From Tuesday's Daily. Mr. Davis, a milkman who lives in the vicinity of Victoria Arm, has, it is said, been a great sufferer from the depredations of owls. He has within a short time lost eight turkeys, a peacock and a large number of hens.

The Empress Gold Mining Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of one million shares, 270,000 of this being treasury stock. The officers are: President, A. K. Munro; Vice-President, Lawrence Goodacre; Managing Director, A. J. McLellan; Secretary-Treasurer, J. T. Bellman; Directors—Hon. Edgar Dewar, A. J. McLellan, J. A. Fraser (Vancouver), J. T. Bellman, Lawrence Goodacre, A. K. Munro and John W. Coburn. It is the intention of the company to develop the Empress mine which adjoins the famous Crown Point.

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concessions by the smoke, so that when the fire had burned itself out his body was found buried to a crisp. The cabin was the property of Mr. Benj. Burto, of Wallington, and was valued at \$250, being insured in the London & Canadian for \$250.—Nanaimo Free Press.

Among the arrivals from Alberni to-day was Mr. C. Thompson, who has great hopes for the future of that mining district. "Winter," he says, is just commencing; there, there being a couple of feet of snow on the ground and consequently little or no work can be done. As soon as this clears off, and the Alberni Consolidated Company have their new mill at work, Alberni will take her proper place among the mining districts.

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Turkish troops are on posts on the Serbian front. Batteries at Arta are under the direction of German officers. It is reported in military circles that the Russian army is about to land on the coast of Macedonia.

British Columbia

KASLO. The Kootenai. The Montezuma has added itself to the long list of shipping mines in the Slokan. Its first shipment was made on Thursday to Aurora, Ill., and amounted to 27,000 pounds. J. K. Clark, a mining expert from Montana, recently purchased the Chicago syndicate. The property is located about two miles from Ody on the North Slope of Carpenter mountain.

British Columbia

W. A. Cambell, of Rossland, has bought the Lusana and Morning Star No. 7 claims on Lemon creek, four miles from Slokan river. Mr. Cambell says he will become interested in them. The ledge is 20 feet wide, of which there are four feet of galena ore. The lead carries gold also.

strike and says that it is a good smelting ore. J. V. Perles, the young man who was arrested for breaking into a lady's house at Balfour for questionable purposes, has been tried, convicted and sentenced by Judge Forin to three months at hard labor in the jail at Nelson. Perles is well connected and was well and favorably known to the business community of Kootenay.

British Columbia

Engineer C. E. Perry, of the Canadian Pacific railway, was in town Thursday and the Miller's representative stated that his party engaged in the location survey of the Crow's Nest Pass railway is within ten miles of Balfour. The road from Nelson to Balfour has already been surveyed and when the present survey reaches that point the work on the end of the line will have been completed. Mr. Perry states that progress has been difficult on account of cold winds and snow. When the last there was two feet of snow on the ground. He went to Slokan lake Tuesday night to superintend the work of construction there, particularly to look after the building of wharves, which are being surveyed and when they are completed, averages over \$100 in gold and 20 per cent in copper. Assays over \$200 have been frequently obtained from this vein. This chute, which is all mixed with iron ore, is being worked in either direction, is now being thoroughly prospected.

stake, Goben, Maid of Erin and Robert E. Lee. These mines are in a string on the same lead, and are all under the management of Mr. Linnard, who went to London about two months ago. While it was not announced at the time that he had gone to place those properties, it was supposed at the time that the object of his mission was to secure a most important strike has been made on the Centre Star about two hundred feet from the Le Roi line. The main tunnel, which is almost exactly 1,500 feet long, reaches the vein at the Le Roi and Centre Star mines some days ago. When this point was reached, Manager Durant went back two hundred feet from the face, where a good chute of ore had been cut diagonally, and began prospecting both ways to determine its best. The crosscut to the north is six feet and shows no signs of the footwall of the ledge. The crosscut to the north is twenty-four feet long and shows no signs of the hanging wall. In this crosscut there is a five-foot streak of very rich chalcopryite. It is the handsomest ever seen in such a body in the camp and averages over \$100 in gold and 20 per cent in copper. Assays over \$200 have been frequently obtained from this vein. This chute, which is all mixed with iron ore, is being worked in either direction, is now being thoroughly prospected.

British Columbia

The following interesting letter was received yesterday by Martin King, "The Trail Mining Company," which owns and operates the Columbia and Kootenay mines near the town of "Grimm," O.K., March 4. "Martin King, Esq., Rossland, B. C.: I got from your last fall 'white looking over the Columbia and Kootenay mine contains gerodolite, a rich nickel mineral, and it is possible your ore contains low grade nickel. I would be much obliged if you would express us at our charge five pounds or so of your ordinary mixed iron and copper sulphide ore for analysis, as we have a chemist representative called on Professor Woodhouse to ascertain what gerodolite was and was informed that it was a high grade nickel ore, closely resembling arsenopyrite or white iron. If assays about 20 per cent nickel, the ore would be much more valuable than the silver ore about the same as copper, though its value when refined is more than twice its great."

plung camp the output of ore has pressed hard on transportation facilities, and yet from the office of the Mining Review two separate lines of railway can be seen connecting with the mines, while eleven months ago the site of the Mining Review's office was a brush-grown wilderness, owned by Sam Wharton, of Spokane, as very speculative real estate.

British Columbia

Rossland Miner. The Giant shipped 21 tons yesterday to the mill at Nelson. The new crosscut in the Centre Star, 200 feet from the Le Roi line, has now proved the ore chute to be over 20 feet wide at that point. Besides the five-foot streak of chalcopryite, the ledge of ore which has already been made in these columns, and which assays over \$100 in gold and 20 per cent copper, there are nearly 20 feet of ore averaging over \$24 per ton in gold. This means that every inch in the crosscut is of shipping grade, while five feet of it is about the highest grade ore ever found in the camp in so large a body. Developments on the Great Western Kootenay are the most favorable character. The shaft is now down 40 feet, and in ore from top to bottom. John Morrison, who has charge of the work, has shown the Miner certificates of the assays made on the 12th, 13th and 14th instants, and they are \$22.40, \$32.40 and \$33.80. These show excellent values. The ore is of a heavy pyrrhotite, mixed with quartz or calciferous, and it would probably concentrate successfully. The grade of the ore is so good that its concentration may not be necessary.

Albert Canyon townsite, hitherto held by Mr. Skogstrom. NEW WESTMINSTER. The local mining recorder and his staff had another busy day of it Monday. Up to 8:30 o'clock twenty-three mining licenses were issued and twenty-five mineral claims recorded, seventeen of the latter being situated on the shores of Harrison lake. During the past week 100 licenses were issued and thirty-five claims recorded.

British Columbia

At meeting of the licensing commissioners a letter was received from the city council requesting the board to amend by-law No. 1, known as "Liquor License by-law," repeal all words after "within an area of 200 feet" in clause 32nd clause of said by-law, insert new clause to be known as 32A as follows: "No person licensed under this by-law shall give or assist in giving or permit or allow to be given any exhibition of natural or artificial curiosities; or have or keep or permit or allow to be kept in any room, hall or theatre in which any dramatic, theatrical or musical performances or exhibitions of sparring, wrestling are given or held on the premises in which he or she is authorized to sell liquors on or in any premises in connection with the sale of liquors." The entire board as expressed their opinion that the resolution was too broad, for if it was carried out amusements, such as billiard tournaments, would have to be discontinued, as would also balls or dances in connection with the sale of liquors. It was decided that the communication be laid on the table until next meeting, and that the council be requested to appoint a committee to attend the meeting of the board on the 27th inst. On Monday night an expedition, which has been fitting out for the last two or three weeks, left here for the Queen Charlotte Islands. The ship, which carries the expedition, is the "Carthage," and is in command of Captain Fulton, formerly of the Couquillan. The crew consists of three others, D. Todd, J. Elliott and R. Llewellyn, the diver. The latter has his full equipment and diving paraphernalia and expects before he comes back to make his fortune by it. The objective point of the party is Mitchell Bay on the west coast of the largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Somewhere in the bottom of the inlet they expect to unearth many thousands of dollars' worth of the precious metal, which has been lying there since the fifties. The story is that the Indian, discoverer of a pocket in a cliff, in which a blast was made, with the result that the greater part of the "yellow" went to the bottom of the bay. The excavator was with several thousands of pounds sterling. A few years ago a dredger from Victoria went over the bay, but the gold was not recovered.

AGHASTLY SEA TALK

Thirty-Two Souls Go Down to Death on the Wrecked Steamship Ville de St. Nazaire.

Frozen and Starved, One by One the Victims Drop Into the Angry Sea.

New York, March 18.—The World today publishes the following: "The schooner Hilda, which plied along the coast between Perth Amboy and Savannah, came into port last night bearing with her a story horrible even in the annals of the Atlantic Ocean. She carried down in her cabin on Monday along the coast, ten miles off shore. The persons rescued were Captain Berri and three members of the crew of the Ville de St. Nazaire. They were unconscious or insane when discovered. Four dead bodies found on the beach were consigned to the sea. "All the men who have been rescued could tell was that the Ville de St. Nazaire had somehow been wrecked on abandoned, and these four men were the survivors of a crew of thirty-two who had taken the boat to the boats; but how many living remained until midnight on Tuesday, when Captain Berri first recovered and was able to gasp out some of the words of his story. "Eight? "Eight? There were more than eight, there were 37 souls on the boat when we abandoned the St. Nazaire. Of all these men and women four are the ones left here. The others starved or froze where they sat. They died in all ways; they sank and dropped off one by one, except when they went mad; and then, raving and maddening, some jumped into the sea and ended in that way. The children were the first to go. The men were quiet enough mostly, till they saw the women die, and then they seemed all at once to get raving stark mad. All are here now; one of my comrades, Dr. Maire; Stants was our engineer and Tazardo first mate. That is all I can tell now."

THE OLD MAN BLOQU

London, March 18.—There was a letter from the Rt. Hon. W. Duke of Westminster. It contained a remarkable evidence of mental activity and interest in the situation.

ENGLAND MAKES RE

London, March 18.—It is a fact that a detachment of 600 men from the island of Crete immediately British Mediterranean squadrons Malta, have been ordered to immediately for Crete to reinforce British squadrons there.

SECRET AND RAPID PREPARATION

M. Averoff, of the specialty for the various garrisons ordered to prepare detachments available for foreign service. A number of large steamers chartered by the government were ordered to embark war material for Malta. Two tons of the stores have left. Trouble is expected at the Cape Hope. War stores are being forwarded there by all the secret magazines.

SECRET AND RAPID PREPARATION

Canes, March 18.—Col. V transferred his headquarters to the most mountainous and position on the island. This indicates that Greece is firm and not to recall her troops, a step regarded as impossible in the strong national feeling. It will strongly fortify his own position in the event of any events.

NETELSON.

Nelson, March 12.—Another strike has been made on the lower level of the Blue King mine and the ore body shows a solid face eight feet wide. It is the ore body that was located by a diamond drill some time ago and it meets all expectations. People who are supposed to be competent to pass an opinion on the matter say that the mine has never been in better condition for ore. Manager Crossdale confirms the report of the

ROSSLAND.

It was decided yesterday that Rossland should have a mining exchange, and a committee of seven was appointed to take the preliminary steps to the organization of such an institution. The meeting at which this decision was arrived at was held in Dominion hall, and there were some sixty gentlemen present.

ROSSLAND.

The main tunnel on the St. Elmo, which is now in about 40 feet beyond the crosscut and about 60 feet from the east end line, shows a full face of chalcopryite ore. A general sample taken yesterday went 9 1/2 per cent copper, 27 per cent silver, and 10 per cent gold. The ore is one of the best concentrating propositions in the camp. The managers of the company feel very much encouraged over the prospecting values, as the ledge is over 20 feet wide.

ROSSLAND.

The shift boss in the No. 12 slope at the O. K. mine last night met with a fearful accident. A shot had been fired and he went into the tunnel to sound the alarm when a loose piece of timber fell on his head, slightly to the left, and he fell, cutting his face, cutting clean through his eyes and fearfully mauling the rest of his face. A man was immediately put on a horse to fetch Dr. Bowes, who did a good deal of stitching and bandaging, and says the case is not serious.

ROSSLAND.

The machinery for the Palo Alto arrived three days ago and is being installed. On its present showing the Palo Alto should make a shipping mine within three months. There is three times the quantity of snow at this time that there was in March of last year, or the year before either. Tracks in outlying districts are completely blocked miles in continuous use.

ROSSLAND.

The Red Mountain Railway is blocked further by the snowdrifts and other facilities. Since Rossland became a shipping camp the output of ore has pressed hard on transportation facilities, and yet from the office of the Mining Review two separate lines of railway can be seen connecting with the mines, while eleven months ago the site of the Mining Review's office was a brush-grown wilderness, owned by Sam Wharton, of Spokane, as very speculative real estate.

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RIGHT FROM THE MINES.

Family Ties May Be Broken in the Grand Rush for Gold, but What's Wealth Without Health—Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder is a Wonderful Cure. It Never Fails to Relieve in Ten Minutes.

RIGHT FROM THE MINES.

Free Lardie, of Trail Creek, B. C. writes: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder, and have been wonderfully helped. I can recommend it very highly to all sufferers from catarrh." And here is another: Mr. B. L. Egan, Easton, Pa., says: "When I read that Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder would relieve in ten minutes, I must say I was far from being convinced of the fact. I decided to try it. I purchased a bottle. A single puff of the powder through the blower afforded instantaneous relief."

RIGHT FROM THE MINES.

Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co. VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table with market prices for various goods including Wheat, Flour, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

THE THIRD STEAMER

Aorangi Sails From London on Her Long Trip to This Port.

'Floor Room' at a Premium on Mexico for Alaska-Danube to Sail.

The steamer Topeka presented an animated appearance when she left the outer wharf for Alaska at ten o'clock this morning. The space not occupied by baggage, freight and barking dogs was filled with passengers, the majority of whom were bound for the Yukon gold fields. Several boarded the steamer here, among them being a party of French Canadians who arrived from Quebec a few days ago. The remarkable exodus to Alaska has created a boom in passenger traffic, and Seattle scaplers are plying a lucrative business. They invade the ticket offices and under fictitious names buy a large number of tickets for Alaska. When the time of sailing arrives the agents are forced to confess that the accommodation has been sold out. Then the scapler appears and the enthusiastic prospect is always willing to pay him a premium for a ticket. It is said that many of the tickets sold for steamers sailing during the next two months have been secured by scaplers.

As the first of March, the date when T. P. Whitlaw, the wrecker, promised to be here to begin the work of removing the San Pedro, has come and has not yet been, and he has not sent word as to when he intends coming, Collector of Customs Milne wrote to him to-day asking when he intended beginning operations. Whitlaw sent some of his appliances here about a month ago and they have lain at the wharf ever since. It is reported that he is having trouble with some of his workmen at San Francisco, one of whom is suing him for wages, not a large sum, however, and has libelled the steamer Whitlaw in consequence.

The steamship Aorangi, which is to run in connection with the Mowra and Warrimoo, of the Canadian-Australian line between Victoria and the Antipodes, was scheduled to sail from London today. The steamer will call at Tenerife, Cape Town, Melbourne and Sydney, at the last mentioned port taking her place in the regular service, sailing from here on May 10th via Auckland, San Francisco, Honolulu, and arriving here during the first week in June. The Aorangi is a fine bark-rigged ship of over 4,000 tons register. She was built at Glasgow in 1884, but since then she has been thoroughly overhauled and equipped with engines of 5,000 horse power.

Messrs. R. P. Ritbet & Co., local agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., received a telegram from the Seattle agent which stated that all berths on the Mexico had been taken for her trip to Alaska, sailing March 25. The telegram stated further that the passengers should secure a place on the floors as early as possible, as the rush to Alaska is unprecedented.

DANISH SETTLEMENT. Several Immigrants Now on Their Way to Cape Scott.

The deck of the little schooner Floyburg presented a very busy scene this morning. Mr. R. Hansen, the promoter of the Danish settlement at Cape Scott, and his band of countrymen were at work repairing the schooner. A new mast was stepped this morning, and the workers are rapidly repairing the deck and trails. The schooner has suffered somewhat during a collision off San Francisco last year with a three-masted vessel. The Floyburg was an American schooner, having her port at Seattle, and was engaged in halibut fishing. She brought several hundred fish to this port last season. As Mr. Hansen intends using her at the Cape Scott settlement he transferred her from the American to the British flag this morning at the custom house, he having previously taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty.

It is about a year since Hansen went to Cape Scott to spy out the land, as it were, and in the interim he has made his arrangements and formulated his plans for the Danish colony which he wished to establish at the Cape. He wrote to many of his fellow countrymen resident in different parts of the United States, and as a result there are now about a dozen members of the colony in the city and fully a dozen more are expected to arrive this evening from the east. Those now in the city are mostly from different parts of Washington and California and several are from the eastern states. Should the colonists find the country at Cape Scott to be a favorable one for farming and agriculture, about fifty more settlers will go there and take up their homes. Some of the party now in town have purchased cows and other live stock to take up with them. Mr. R. Jensen, one of the colonists, who arrived yesterday evening from California, has brought with him a quantity of berry bushes from that state, which he proposes to plant at Cape

Advertisement for DR. ROBERTZ'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Scott. Another of the settlers, Mr. Jacobsen, is taking up with him for experimental purposes samples of grain and potatoes which he has secured from the government experimental farm at Agassiz. The government being desirous, as Cape Scott is about the most northerly point on Vancouver Island, of having a record kept of weather observations taken there, has furnished Mr. Hansen with the necessary instruments for making observations. The Floyburg will be taken up by six of the settlers, and leaves on Friday evening. She will engage in fishing off the coast near Cape Scott. Mr. Hansen intends making arrangements with the C.P.N. Steamship Company to connect with the colony and bring down the fish. The remainder of the party intend going up on Saturday evening on the steamer Tees.

Truly Astonishing—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's childhood of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily the remarkable relief after taking this preparation."

ESTIMATES PASSED. They Go Through the Council Without Discussion.

Those who attended last evening's meeting of the council with the idea of witnessing a stormy session over the estimates were disappointed. The council finished all their business by nine o'clock, and this included the passage of the estimates through several stages. Hon. J. S. Helmecken wrote again reading the Invertaugh property to the park, offering to retain the greenhouses and resign the price to \$900. Referred to the finance committee. Thomas Kidd, M. P., on behalf of the municipality of Richmond, asked for particulars regarding the hand engine the city has for sale. Referred to the fire wardens and chief engineer. Mr. Hutchison, superintendent of the electric light department, recommended that one of the armatures be repaired and that tenders be called for supplying carbons for a year. Adopted. The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$1,500 for raising the cofferdam at Beaver Lake. Adopted.

The fire wardens submitted rules and regulations for the government of the department. Adopted and two hundred and fifty copies ordered. The street committee recommended that \$75 be paid to Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey for the new dies supplied by them for the rock crusher. Adopted. All Valerine moved, seconded by Ald. Stewart, that four stalls in the city market be set aside for the use of the fruit growers from May 1st to December 31st for \$20. Adopted. The estimates for 1897 were read a second time and the council went into committee of the whole to consider it. The mayor called attention to the necessity of consolidating the by-laws, and that tenders be called for reprinting the same with amendments, read a third time and passed. The council adjourned at 9:05.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little leisure, should use Carter's Little Blue Pills for Biliousness and Constipation. One in a dose. Try them.

THE CIVIC ESTIMATES. Passed at Last Evening's Meeting of the City Council.

The civic estimates of expenditure for 1897 were passed by the city council last evening. The slight decrease in the salaries as compared with last year's estimate is accounted for by the fact that last year the salaries were not reduced until late in the year. The cemetery keeper's salary has, however, been reduced from \$95 to \$90, while the assistant assessor's has been increased from \$65 to \$70. An assistant at \$15 per month has been provided for the home for the aged and infirm. For sixteen constables on the police force are given a uniform salary of \$65.50. The miscellaneous account is reduced by \$5,000, that amount having been expended on Point Ellice bridge last year. For land contracts \$500 was voted, \$1,500 for the agricultural buildings and grounds, \$1,000 in aid of the Agricultural Society and \$250 for the consolidation of the by-laws.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE. 1896, 1897. City debt, \$138,999, \$137,026; Capital account, \$1,210,210, \$1,210,210; Civic activities, \$4,308, \$5,911; City Institutions (maintenance), \$3,729, \$6,928; Buildings and surveys, \$2,351, \$4,800; Fire apparatus, \$7,560, \$9,800; Police, \$2,100, \$1,922; Miscellaneous, \$3,590, \$3,590; Board of Health, \$12,313, \$12,023. Total, \$334,200, \$382,474.

CIVIC SALARIES. 1896, 1897. Mayor, \$1,500, \$1,500; City Clerk and Assessor, \$3,807, \$3,800; Water Works, \$7,500, \$7,500; Public Works, \$4,734, \$4,800; Cemetery, \$78, 780; Park, \$730, 720; Police, \$10,200, 10,000; Fire Department, \$12,000, 12,000; Library, \$700, 700; Home for the Aged and Infirm, \$600, 765; Public Market, \$45, 840; Street Lighting, \$6,200, 6,240; Barrister and Solicitor, \$2,500, 2,500. Total, \$64,388, \$63,611.

CITY INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE. 1896, 1897. Water Works, \$10,000, \$12,400; Cemetery, \$800, 800; Pound, \$100, 150; Public Works, \$5,500, 5,550; Fire apparatus, \$5,800, 6,000; Library, \$400, 480; Street Lighting, \$6,000, 6,000; Home for the Aged and Infirm, \$2,500, 2,500; Public Market, \$300, 300; Sewerage, \$600, 800. Total, \$33,228, \$38,028.

BUILDINGS AND SURVEYS. 1896, 1897. City Hall repairs, \$40, \$800; Market property, \$300, 350; Furniture, \$80, 800; Electric Light Buildings, \$80, 800; Agricultural and Model Buildings, \$200, 1,500; Land and grounds, \$200, 200; Cemetery expenses, \$200, 200; Home for Aged and Infirm, \$200, 200. Total, \$2,300, \$4,200.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will build up the system and prevent serious illness later on. Get only Hood's

A FATAL JOURNEY.

One of Captain Black's Party Dies of Pneumonia.

Since leaving Victoria for Omineca some three weeks ago, Capt. C. N. Black and party have encountered severe and stormy weather which has played sad havoc with the men who were not insured to living outside while the thermometer registered below zero. Five of them, namely, Fred Rogers, McLean, Barlow, W. L. Clarke and John A. Mathews, contracted pneumonia, and were left in the wayside inn along the Cariboo road. A telegram from Quesnel, announced that Mathews' illness proved fatal and that he was buried there by the Masonic order on Sunday last.

John A. Mathews was one of the best known miners on the coast. A native of Whitley, Ont., he went to Alabama several years ago and associated himself with Capt. J. C. Anderson in iron works in that state. Some eight or nine years ago he came with Captain Anderson to the coast and worked on the C. P. R. He was a machinist and engineer of ability, and he soon invented and constructed a dredger for raising the bar at the Fraser river. He was unsuccessful, however, in securing the necessary capital to operate the dredger and he then went with Captain Anderson to the coast where they developed some promising mining properties. Mr. Mathews had an inclination for placer mining and was therefore easily induced to join Capt. Anderson's party. He was only a few days deceased when he was about 43 years of age and single. He was a member of Whitley lodge, A. F. & A. M.

As far as can be ascertained the others of the party who have contracted pneumonia are not dangerously ill. Captain Black and the remaining portion of his party left Quesnel for Omineca on Thursday last by special Black went through to Omineca in March last year and encountered but little difficulty, but the weather was not at all so cold or stormy as that encountered during the present trip.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that is the aim of the firm of Meyers & Eschleman, Sterling, Ill. It is doing so in proven by the following from Mr. Eschleman: "In my sixteen years experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or ordered medicine so satisfactory as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. Mr. Justice Drake this morning handed down his judgment refusing an order to prevent Judge Forin, of Nelson, hearing the information laid by G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, against Police Magistrate Chipman, of Kaslo. The facts were fully stated in the Times of Monday last, but they also appear in the judgment, which is as follows:

Mr. Cassidy applies for a writ of prohibition to prevent His Honor Judge Forin, in his capacity of a police magistrate, from further adjudicating on the above information. The facts alleged are that Chipman committed a breach of by-law of Kaslo, No. 15, in the case of a police magistrate and city clerk of Kaslo. One Stone, a justice of the peace for the district of West Kootenay, residing at Kaslo, on the information of Buchanan, granted a writ of prohibition against Nelson against Chipman, and on the return of the summons sundry objections were taken to the jurisdiction. 1st. That the summons could not issue in consequence of a private person, the Municipal Clauses Act, 2nd. That the offence being punishable by a fine the information should be laid by an official of the city, 3rd. That the adjudication of the case by a police magistrate should take place in the city. By section 81 of the Municipal Clauses Act fines imposed by the by-laws may be recovered by summary conviction before a justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in the municipality, and no justice is to be disqualified by the fact the fine goes to the municipality or that the adjudicating justice is a ratepayer or member of the council. Section 212 enacts that no justice of the peace shall act in any case for a city where there is a police magistrate, except in case of illness, or absence, or at the request of the police magistrate. In this case none of these exceptions are stated to have arisen, but the complaint is not for or on behalf of the city, but on behalf of a private person. The act authorizes the enforcement of by-laws by a justice of the peace; the police magistrate cannot set or appoint a tribunal because he is the offender himself. It is not a police magistrate. In my opinion section 212 does not apply to the circumstances of the present case.

The summons by Mr. Stone, I think, was rightly granted. The place of offence was within the district where the offence was committed and it must be within the territorial jurisdiction of the magistrate. Why the trial did not take place at Kaslo is not explained. In summary cases when the hearing is fixed at some place distant from the residence of the defendant it might result in a denial of justice; but if there is a jurisdiction in the justice who tries the case this court will not interfere by prohibition. The second ground of objection, that the offence was created by a by-law of the municipal council of Kaslo, and therefore must be enforced by the corporation or some officer, is not a valid objection under section 81, which gives a justice power to hear a complaint against a breach of a by-law; there is nothing to limit this power to an information laid by or on behalf of the city. It is to be remembered that the writ of prohibition is a discretionary writ and will not be granted unless there is a clear failure of jurisdiction. I am not prepared to say that the adjournment to Nelson by Mr. Stone, though in my opinion improper, was an excess of his jurisdiction, as he was when issuing the summons acting within his jurisdiction; neither am I prepared to say that Mr. Forin, a police magistrate for the province, when he heard the complaint, was acting without authority. The motion must be refused with costs.

R. Cassidy for the motion and A. L. Belyea contra.

POWDER WAR OVER.

Arrangement Effect Between Atlantic and Pacific Coast Companies.

San Francisco, March 17.—The powder war is over. An arrangement has been effected between the Atlantic and Pacific coast companies, and the latter will sign their agreement to-day if the programme is carried out. There is a dual arrangement. One covers the neutral belt and is between the manufacturers of powder in the East and those of California. This territory covers New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. It is open to both parties, who have agreed to advance prices from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents on both black powder and high explosives. That there may be no underselling, each has agreed, through another, to examine the other's books to ascertain prices and points of shipment. One will have a direct bearing upon the other, as the former will depend in a large measure on location and freight. The fixing of this schedule has been an arduous task, and has occupied the attention of the two representatives of the eastern companies and those of the local powder manufacturers daily for several weeks. The second division of the powder agreement is between the California, the Giant and the Judon companies, and covers what is known as the positive north, including mining regions in California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah. The compact includes both black powders and dynamite. The advance in prices on the Pacific coast will be not less than 1 cent, and in some places almost every shipping point varies on the schedule, but as a general proportion the increase will be nearly 2 cents per pound. Thus No. 2 dynamite, which has been selling from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound, will be advanced to 9 1/2 and 10 cents, and black powder from \$1 to \$1.25 a keg.

CANADIAN NEWS. Lieut.-Gov. Mackintosh—Trains Late—Thomas Plummer Dead.

Winnipeg, March 17.—Lieut.-Gov. Mackintosh of the Northwest Territories is here. Your correspondent learns that the Lieut.-Governor, who is on his way to visit the Kootenay mining region, and it is said that he has become so largely interested in mineral properties there and is so enamored of the prospects that he will take up his residence in the region at once and give personal attention to his investments. Governor Mackintosh's term expires within a year. The railway service was again badly demoralized by a wind storm which filled the den with snow. The first train for two weeks from Yorkton, over the Manitoba & North-western line, reached the city last night. At the Pembina street school building was burned yesterday morning as the scholars were assembling for their daily lessons. Loss, \$3,100. P. P. for Springfield, and latterly assistant clerk of the Manitoba legislature, is dead, aged 57. Martin Burke was frozen to death near Carleton Place, a murderer, was hanged at Macleod yesterday. He died without manifesting fear.

Montreal, March 17.—Mr. Merrydel, a Papist delegate to Canada, is expected to arrive in Quebec. He will take up his residence at Quebec. Premier Flynn has offered him the use of his residence while he remains in Canada. Montreal, March 17.—Rev. George H. Wells, who was killed on Saturday near Yorkton, Ill., was for many years pastor of the American Presbyterian church here, and his sad fate is deeply mourned. London, March 17.—Rev. J. W. Pedley has announced that he will resign the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Constantinople, a powerful barbed wire of 8,000 tons, 14 inch steel armor. It has an armament of four 11 inch, six 6 inch and ten rapid fire guns. Turkey also has a fleet of five deck-protected cruisers, ranging in tonnage from 1,600 to 4,050. Just completed or nearing completion. There is also a flotilla of torpedo boats rather larger and more modern than those of Greece. Of protected cruisers seven are small ones of from 200 to 800 tons, just completed, some going back to the '50's, and not one among them of tolerable speed, some of them as small as 25 tons displacement and only four of them over 1,000 tons. They include gunboats, transports, dispatch boats, etc., and none of them would be of any great value in war, as they are too slow to overtake an unarmed vessel or escape from an armed one.—Baltimore Sun.

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THE IVORY TRIAL FIZZLE.

paying in a review of his life and critical estimate of his work. Buffalo, N. Y.: Garrettson, Cox & Co.

The Tagelbat, Berlin, thinks the English police have been guilty of unwarrantable sensationalism in their arrest of the Irish dynamiters, whose trial has ended in a fizzle by the release of Ivory. The paper says: "Only the ways of English justice are fearful and wonderful, and the story of the Irish dynamiter proves it. While the czar was journeying in Scotland the 'careful' English police discovered a frightful plot. Irish revolutionists and Russian nihilists were combined in one grand organization to destroy the autocrat of Russia and the oppressors of Ireland. All Europe was in a fever of excitement, and the able secret police of England was praised to the skies. Dynamite was discovered in a house at Antwerp, and the redoubtable No. 1 was arrested. Like other fool newspapers we dished up these horrible tales to our readers, and a pretty penny was spent for telegrams relating to this affair. The public want something horrible if it is so got, and here we had a most delightful chance to gratify this longing. "And now the whole thing turns out to be a hoax, manufactured by the British secret police at Scotland Yard. Tyngan, the supposed No. 1, had to be released by the French government because there was really nothing that warranted his extradition to England. Kourney and Haines, arrested in Amsterdam to please England, were released because England did not even demand their extradition. Bell, alias Ivory, was arrested in Glasgow, kept in jail for four months, and released because his accuser, Jones, did not appear. The whole business had been invented. We are certainly not inclined to defend the motives of any country, but we think Bell-Ivory was entitled to some recompense. All he got, however, was that the judge advised him to keep clear of bad company—rather poor comfort for a man who has been imprisoned four months for nothing."

The editor, nevertheless, acknowledges that the English public does not side with the secret police, and expects that Scotland Yard will be held responsible.—Translated for the Literary Digest. GREEK AND TURKISH FLEETS. Greece has five vessels classed as armor-clads, as follows: The Georgios, 1,770 tons, launched in 1868; two 8 1/2 inch guns and four 3 inch breech loaders; the Olga, 2,030 tons, launched in 1868; six 6 1/2 inch guns and four rapid fire guns; the Spetsa, 4,880 tons, launched in 1869; three 10 1/2 inch and five 6 inch guns; the Hydra, 4,880 tons, launched in 1869; three 10 1/2 inch and five 6 inch guns; the Psara, 4,880 tons, launched in 1869; three 10 1/2 inch and four 6 inch guns. There are twenty-one unprotected vessels, some of them thirty-eight years old, and none of them built since 1885. The largest, the Boobulina, is 1,350 tons burden; some are as small as 100 tons and most of them are under 500 tons. The batteries of these vessels are mostly small breech loading and machine guns. In addition to these there is a considerable number of steel hull torpedo boats, about thirty-five in all, ranging in age from eleven to twenty years. To oppose this fleet Turkey has some several times as large, but antiquated. There are eighteen armor-clads, the oldest launched in 1864, and the newest in 1883, ranging in tonnage from 330 to 3,900. The batteries are principally muzzle-loading guns, and in this respect Greece has the advantage. Turkey, however, has just completed, or is about to complete, at Constantinople, a powerful barbed wire of 8,000 tons, 14 inch steel armor. It has an armament of four 11 inch, six 6 inch and ten rapid fire guns. Turkey also has a fleet of five deck-protected cruisers, ranging in tonnage from 1,600 to 4,050. Just completed or nearing completion. There is also a flotilla of torpedo boats rather larger and more modern than those of Greece. Of protected cruisers seven are small ones of from 200 to 800 tons, just completed, some going back to the '50's, and not one among them of tolerable speed, some of them as small as 25 tons displacement and only four of them over 1,000 tons. They include gunboats, transports, dispatch boats, etc., and none of them would be of any great value in war, as they are too slow to overtake an unarmed vessel or escape from an armed one.—Baltimore Sun.

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