



The Judge's Ruling

Horses and Mules For Africa Were Bought in Neutral Territory.

The Transactions Were Conducted Under Order of Private Citizenship.

New Orleans, La., April 13.—The application by Boer representatives to prevent the shipment of mules and horses for the use of the British army in South Africa was dismissed today.

Judge Partridge, in his decision, holds that the transactions between citizens of the United States and the British government were conducted under the order of private citizenship, and that the courts had absolutely no jurisdiction to interfere.

"If the complainants could be heard to assert their rights, rights personal to themselves in the treaty invaded, and if the mules and horses involved in the case were of man and war, all of which is disputed by the defendants, it would become necessary to determine whether the United States intended by the declaration of the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, to subject the well established principle of international law, that private citizens of a neutral nation can lawfully sell supplies to belligerents.

"It is almost impossible to suppose that the United States would have done so if there was nothing in the treaty, especially when its history and purposes are considered, which would warrant the United States inserting therein a new principle of international law from which the greatest damage might result to the commerce of this country, and which was absolutely different from and antagonistic to the rule and policy which the government of this country has heretofore strenuously and invariably followed.

"The principle that neutral citizens may lawfully sell to belligerents has long been settled in this country by the highest judicial authorities."

QUESTION OF DUTY.

Decision Regarding Material for the International Bridge Across Niagara River.

New York, April 13.—The board of classification of the United States general appraisers announced its decision today regarding the levying of duties upon material used in the construction of the international bridge across the Niagara river. The board holds that the material brought to the American territory for temporary use, only as a convenience, but which are to be used for permanent use in that territory, are exempt from duty on the theory that they are not actually imported within the meaning of the tariff acts, but materials for use on that part of the bridge within the limits of the United States are properly subject to duty unless exempted by some express provision of the law. It is the duty of the importer to show to which of the above classes his goods belong, and in the absence of such proof the whole will be treated as dutiable.

THE PANAMA SCHEME.

London, April 13.—Senator Gutierrez Ponce, the recently appointed Colombian minister to Great Britain, denies the reports that he has approached the British government in any way with respect to the Panama canal. Senator Ponce told a reporter of the Associated Press that up to the present time the basis of negotiations on this subject had been entirely confined to Washington.

"Eventually," said the Colombian envoy, "I may have to take up the question, because it is of the greatest importance to the commerce of the world, and the recent action of Great Britain on the subject of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty shows that she is not indifferent to the matter," said Senator Ponce, "there is no doubt that Great Britain's attitude in regard to Nicaragua furnishes an advantageous opportunity for Colombia to press her Panama claims."

Senator Ponce is of the opinion that if the Panama scheme should be transferred to the United States any arrangements would be based upon the principle of strict neutrality of the canal and the maintenance of the sovereignty of Colombia upon the Isthmus of Panama.

RENOUNCES HIS RELIGION.

Paris, April 13.—M. Diterix, an ex-captain of the Russian army, whose sister is the wife of Count Leo Tolstoy's son, Andrew, has written an open letter to M. Pobiedonostzoff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, which will be published in the Furors of Paris. In this letter M. Diterix says he renounces his religion and nationality on account of the ex-communication of Count Leo Tolstoy. M. Diterix is now residing in England.

EMINENT PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Denver, Col., April 13.—Dr. Wm. F. McClelland, the first physician to make a study of the climatic influences of the mountain region upon pulmonary disease, and who was widely known in America and Europe through the performance of many difficult surgical operations, is dead at his home in this city, aged 80. Dr. McClelland left a large estate.

DETERMINED STRIKERS.

Seville, Spain, April 13.—The strikers from the cork works, accompanied by the women folk, attacked the factory this morning, and with drawn daggers forced the workers to cease their tasks.

TREACHEROUS GUIDE.

Narrow Escape of the United States Troops in the Philippines.

Manila, April 13.—By the treachery of a native guide, Lieut. Mills, of the 43rd volunteer infantry, was almost entrapped while pursuing insurgents in the interior of the island of Leyte. After a long skirmish an attack upon the troops was defeated. Surgeon Lewis Thompson and Private Prosser were seriously wounded. At Silang, in Cavite province, the insurgents have surrendered several Nordenfeldts.

MORGAN'S HOLIDAY.

London, April 13.—To a representative of the Associated Press today, Mr. Morgan reiterated his statement in regard to his visit to Europe was not connected with the steel trust or with any new enterprise. "I have no special business here," said Mr. Morgan, "but came here as I come every year and this time chiefly for rest. The reports that I am here to place steel stock in England and on the continent is almost too ridiculous to contradict. The report contradicts the reports that I have made and I do not think. The stock which the United States steel corporation issues in exchange for the various companies it has taken over is in the hands of the original stockholders. These various companies, the steel corporation nor J. P. Morgan & Co. have any stock to sell."

WANT COMPETITION.

Kamloops Favors Competitive Railways and Construction of Coast-Kootenay Line by Company Independent of C. P. R.

Kamloops, April 12.—A mass meeting of citizens was held in Kamloops this evening to discuss the Coast-Kootenay railway and competition. Alderman Brown was chairman, owing to the illness of Mayor Gordon. Addresses were made by Ald. McLaren, Messrs. Harper, Stevens, Swanson, Brown, Anderson, and Murphy of Similkameen.

Mr. Fulton, M. P. P., was unable to attend, owing to a board of trade meeting, but expressed himself in favor of the following resolutions, both of which were passed unanimously:

"That in the opinion of a mass meeting of the citizens of Kamloops, a policy of encouragement to competitive lines of railway is essential to the best interests of the province, and that the citizens of Kamloops place themselves on record as favoring the immediate construction of the Coast-Kootenay line by an independent company under proper government restrictions."

Moved by J. D. Swanson, "A mass meeting request their representatives, Mr. Fulton, to use his best efforts to secure a competitive system of railways in this province and vote for the immediate construction of the Coast-Kootenay line by some company entirely independent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Copies of the resolutions were then ordered to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Fulton, and the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the speakers."

RECRUITS DESERT.

Yesterday Was Their First Pay Day—Regulars Searching For Missing Men.

Chicago, April 13.—A special to the Tribune from Leavenworth, Kas., says: "Over a hundred and fifty newly recruited soldiers of the 14th cavalry regiment, recruiting here, have deserted. The missing soldiers are nearly all young recruits and were from all companies of the new regiment, which now numbers about 850 men. Yesterday was their first pay day."

"A detachment of regulars has been sent out to bring them back, and it is thought the officers will promise not to recruit for desertion if they return within ten days."

GOLD IN IDAHO.

Gulch Near St. Mary's River Has Been Staked Off.

Spokane, April 13.—The Spokesman-Review reporter has returned from the gold discoveries on St. Mary's river, in the Kootenay country, Idaho. He confirms the previous reports of the richness of the discoveries. With proper appliances two experienced miners' picks struck out from \$40 to \$50 per day. The entire gulch has been staked.

FALL OF ABBEY PILLAR.

London, April 13.—Some alarm has been caused by the fall of an eighteen foot pillar in Westminster Abbey. The pillar stood in the side chapel, northeast of the chancel. It fell with a tremendous crash, and damaged the tomb of Lord Norreys. Investigation showed that a similar column in the same chapel was very unsafe. Steps have been taken to secure stability.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Nanaimo, April 13.—John Ford, of Hornby Island, during a heavy storm yesterday rescued three men adrift in a small steamer off Valdes Island, and being driven into the tide up Cape Mudge. The steamer's shaft was broken and the seas were making a clean sweep over her. Ten minutes more and all would have gone to the bottom. The party was from the schooner "The men were exhausted when taken off."

AVAILANCHE REPORTED.

Phena Vista, Col., April 13.—No further tidings have reached here today concerning the avalanche reported on Italian mountain, in Taylor's park, about 40 miles west of this city. Several hundred miners are employed in that vicinity, and it is possible some of them perished, but so far known there is no reason to suppose that there has been any great loss of life.

IN GOOD HEALTH.

Berlin, April 12.—Mme. Senberich has arrived here in good health, with the exception of a slight attack of catarrh. She has written to the Berlin newspapers complaining that the American press greatly exaggerated her condition.

Gambling In Society

Ministers of New York Say the Present Conditions Appal Them.

Members of Their Flock Play Frequently and For Large Sums.

New York, April 13.—Too much gambling in society and too few children are the twin evils that are attracting the attention of the pastors of fashionable New York congregations, says the Evening World today.

"Many of the ministers are recent additions to the religious and fashionable life of New York, and they declare that the conditions that they have encountered here appal them. The ministers have been consulting with each other, exchanging confidences and experiences, and trying to devise means of correcting the conditions which they say prevail."

"They have not decided what they will do, but they have declared that they will not begin by any public crusade, and they will not refer to the subjects in sermons. When a score of ministers, who care for flocks that live up and down Madison Fifth avenue, West End and Amsterdam avenue, begin to talk over their troubles in confidence, they find that all had the same story to tell. Gambling among the members of their flocks, they said, was entirely too common, and the play was often for extremely high stakes. Many instances were told, showing how young men had lost much larger sums than they could afford, and had often been compelled to borrow small sums for railroad fares or temporary expenses from their hosts."

One of the ministers says: "It is my personal opinion that a good deal of the money put on the plates in such liberal amounts on Easter Sunday came easy, by the gambling table, or if it did not, the large gifts were made in many instances as bribes to supposed guilty consciences."

TWO WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Inquiry Into the Recent Mine Disaster at Cumberland.

Cumberland, April 12.—At the inquiry into the recent mine disaster two witnesses gave evidence this morning. Inspector Morgan and Manager Matthews. The former said he examined the mine in January and found air circulation and everything satisfactory. He thought the explosion took place in Snedden's stall. Probably a shot had been fired and then men had gone to lunch. Matthews said he had accumulated, and on their return the explosion took place. The brattice may have been blown down.

Mr. Matthews thought the explosion occurred at similar cause to that of the Cumberland mine. He said he was comparatively free from gas, but some places small quantities were found. Both witnesses were cross-examined, but nothing of great interest drawn out.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Walter Wellman Says the Magdalena Will Sail for the North.

London, April 13.—Mr. Walter Wellman sailed for New York today from Southampton on board the American line steamer St. Louis, after a visit to Norway, where he inspected the steamer Magdalena, now being fitted. Mr. Wellman said the Magdalena would visit the Arctic regions this year or next, "but," he added, "I do not know whether I shall command her." Mr. Wellman says there is no truth in the report that Dr. Nansen and the Duke of Abruzzi are going on an expedition together. Dr. Nansen has no Arctic plans on hand, while the Duke of Abruzzi is at present confining his ambition to the Antarctic regions.

MARRIAGES OF THE YEAR.

Over Two Hundred and Sixty-two Thousand Registered in United Kingdom in 1900.

London, April 13.—Some interesting points are found in the annual report of the registrar-general of births, deaths and marriages of the United Kingdom. In 1898 the marriages reached the highest number recorded since 1876, aggregating 282,334, or 105.6 per thousand. The births number 2,923,046, equal to 29.3 per thousand. There were 37,124 illegitimate children born. The deaths numbered 381,720, equal to 35.3 per thousand, and there were 2,844 suicides. This is the first year on record that not a single death from hydrophobia has been reported.

GOLD BARS FOUND.

Were Removed From Specie Room of Steamer and Discovered Near Second Cabin.

Bremen, April 13.—It is announced that the three gold bars stolen from the specie room of the North-German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse during that vessel's last trip from New York were discovered by a steward during the cleaning of the ship this morning. The report of the recovery of the missing gold bars is officially confirmed.

RUSSIANS LAYING MINES.

London, April 13.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's organ, the Birmingham Post, learns that the Russian ministers of war and marine have issued joint orders for the laying of an extensive system of submarine mines at Port Arthur, Vladivostok and elsewhere in those seas. The apparatus leaves in May.

ACQUITTED.

Brookville, Ont., April 12.—The jury this morning acquitted the four prisoners, Garratt, Gannon, Dell and Newman, charged with being implicated in the alleged murder of Laurelet Banks at Kemptville on March 7th.

CLAIMS OF POWERS.

British Demand is Reasonable Compared With Other Nations.

Washington, April 13.—Advices to the state department from Peking confirm further details respecting the amount of the indemnities claimed from China by the powers. It appears that these claims have been much exaggerated in some statements, though the sum total is still far in excess of the amount of money it is believed here that China can raise.

It is the belief of the state department that the total claims should not be allowed to exceed \$150,000,000 or \$100,000,000. There is as yet no confirmation of the report from Peking that the commissioners have fixed upon \$600,000,000 as the limit of China's liability in the matter of raising gold.

According to information received here the British claim, so far as formulated, is reasonable in amount as compared with other claims. In fact the United States, Great Britain and Japan represent in those negotiations the moderate element whose object is to prevent the imposition of charges that shall destroy the Chinese government and will be beyond China's ability to pay. The largest claim is something less than this amount. This is believed to be the Russian claim which is fixed at \$200,000,000. The Chinese claim is flexible, ranging between \$60,000,000 and \$80,000,000, but is nearer the former mark at present, though doubtless will grow.

Two Hundred Lepers Reported to Be Living on the Island of Tenerife.

Washington, April 12.—The existence of 200 lepers on the island of Tenerife, Canary Islands, has been only reported here by United States Consul Berliner, at Tenerife. He says:

"Leprosy is everywhere endemic among people here on account of the being a good deal of fishy often putrid, and their general uncleanliness. As being contagious it is generally discredited here, but in my opinion it is very infectious. In former years Spain had established a colony at Grand Canary for lepers. There were houses there, but they had perfect liberty to wander about, until the restriction that they must sleep at the houses built for them. The city council at Grand Canary has a letter, and they spread over the different islands."

"At Santa Cruz de Tenerife, the capital, there are (from personal knowledge) 150 lepers, 15 of whom are men, and a good deal of fishy often putrid, and their general uncleanliness. As being contagious it is generally discredited here, but in my opinion it is very infectious. In former years Spain had established a colony at Grand Canary for lepers. There were houses there, but they had perfect liberty to wander about, until the restriction that they must sleep at the houses built for them. The city council at Grand Canary has a letter, and they spread over the different islands."

Officially it is not recognized that leprosy exists on these islands. The provincial government at Tenerife has lately been asked to report on the subject. The report says that leprosy is not recognized in the island. The building has separate wings, one for insane patients, and the other for lepers."

United States Consul Agent Swanson, of the island of Iloilo, in a accompanying report, says that leprosy there is decidedly decreasing. There are fifty patients in the leper hospital at Los Palmas. A few families infected with the disease live in their own homes.

TRIAL OF LAGOWSKI.

Was Held Behind Closed Doors—The Prisoner's Defence.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—M.M. Witt and Muraviev, ministers of finance and justice respectively, attended the trial of Lagowski, the provincial officer who recently attempted to assassinate Privy Counsellor Pobiedonostzoff, procurator general of the holy synod. The trial, which resulted in a sentence of six years' penal servitude in Siberia, with loss of civil rights, was held behind closed doors.

AGUINALDO'S SUCCESSOR.

General Sandico Appointed Commander of the Filipinos.

Paris, April 12.—Agonillo, the agent of Aguinaldo in Paris, received a cablegram this morning announcing that General Sandico had been elected successor of Aguinaldo as commander of the Filipino forces, as well as dictator during the continuation of the insurrection. Sandico belongs to a distinguished family residing at Pandakan, near Manila. He is a man of energy, well educated, speaking several European languages.

EXTRA INSURANCE.

Vessels Sailing for China and Japan Sail on "War Risk" Basis.

San Francisco, April 12.—The Examiner says: "Vessels bound from this coast to China and Japanese ports must carry extra insurance, and have been put on a 'war risk' basis. This means a heavy addition to the usual rates of insurance and commissions as the class has special hazards. The reason for this decision is the parting of marine underwriters in the strained relationship between Japan and Russia."

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Felleville, Ont., April 12.—John Bedford of Ellix, accused of shooting with intent to kill Fred Blaisdel at the same place, a few days ago, has been committed for trial.

BOUGHT YESTERDAY—CURED TODAY.

Mrs. O. C. Burt, of 20 Broadway, New York, says: "I am surprised and delighted at the change for the better in my case in one use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It is a magic—there is no excuse for a person suffering with this remedy which reached me from Deane & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—St."

PLAQUE AT GANTON.

Ten Thousand Deaths There—Smallpox on United States Man-of-war.

Pekin, April 11.—Robert M. McWade, United States consul at Ganton, China, reports that 10,000 deaths during the plague have occurred there during the past six weeks, and that there are 13 cases of smallpox on board the United States monitor Monterey. Only one death has resulted on the Monterey, and the other cases of smallpox are progressing favorably.

The meetings of the foreign ministers at Peking have been postponed at the request of M. de Giers on account of the Easter holidays.

German Officer Killed.

Berlin, April 11.—A dispatch from Peking says Capt. Bartsch of the Second Infantry (German) was found dead in the neighborhood of Peking yesterday. An inquiry has been opened, and the information so far obtained tends to show that the officer met with an accident.

On the other hand a dispatch from Peking says that Bartsch was shot while riding near the summer palace, and that his horse disappeared.

EXPOSED BY MORGAN.

The Financier Put a Stop to Swindling on Atlantic Liner.

New York, April 12.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune it appears that it was Mr. J. P. Morgan, of New York, who put a stop to the gambling scandal which was reported on Thursday as having occurred on the White Star line steamer Teutonic, while it was at sea. The correspondent says: "It is stated that on his voyage across the Atlantic the great financier was instrumental in discomfiting two card sharps who were reaping a rich harvest among the passengers."

Thursday's dispatch simply says that two first class passengers on the Teutonic were being caught at poker and were obliged to make restitution after they had won \$200. The same two men were found to be swindling in the pools on the ship's daily run, whereupon they were forced to give back a check for \$50 which they had gained by their methods.

LAI D AT REST.

Funeral of the Late Mr. J. C. McLagan Was Largely Attended.

Vancouver, April 12.—The funeral of the late J. C. McLagan this afternoon was one of the largest attended in the history of the city. Services were held at the family residence, Georgia street, and at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, which was crowded. The service was conducted by Rev. E. D. McLaren. The city council attended in a body, as did also the members of St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, while Masons and business men, especially members of the board of trade, attended in large numbers.

THE CENTURY FUND.

Rev. Dr. Potts Reports Receipts Over the Million Dollar Mark.

Toronto, Ont., April 11.—Rev. Dr. Potts, treasurer, made a report to the Methodist general conference committee this morning regarding the 20th century fund. The fund has now reached \$1,200,000, \$800,000 of which has been received in cash, the balance outstanding being \$400,000. The fund is to be applied to church debts. Dr. Potts expects the fund to reach \$1,400,000 by the time all the amounts are in.

REWARD FOR KIDNAPPERS.

Uncle of Boy MacCormick Will Pay \$1,000 For His Return.

New York, April 11.—A reward of \$1,000 will be offered probably within a day or two to the kidnapers of Willie MacCormick if they return the boy. This ransom will be offered by an uncle of the boy, Michael C. MacCormick, of Washington, D. C., according to a story told at the police headquarters to-day, with the understanding that there will be no questions asked and that the kidnapers will not be prosecuted.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

"I am so thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. John T. Smith, of Slocan, B. C. Box 50. "It cured me of a disease which was taking away all my strength, helped me through the long months before baby came and I have a strong baby girl, the most healthy and happy of all my three."

MAKES THE DIFFERENCE.

Several copies in favor of admitting the club. A. E. Macnaughton, president of the Y. M. C. A., of A. L. A., was asked to state his side of the matter. He said that the club had a membership of 250. The probable players in its team were, he was informed and believed, all former players in the earlier team in past years, and included Matheson, A. Allen, Reynolds, Barr, Murray, Burns, Keefer, Wickens, Templeton, Chase, Mason, Foreman, Little, Morrison and G. McIntyre. The membership and probable players were all well qualified to put a good senior team in the field and support it. That was all he had to say; the matter was entirely in the hands of the meeting.

Finally, after some further discussion, a vote was taken, and resulted in favor of admission by a majority of one. The regulations, however, requiring a two-

Application Rejected

The B.C.L.A. on Saturday Barred Vancouver Y.M.C.A. Club From Membership.

Long Discussion Pro and Con Officers Elected and Schedule Arranged.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse Association was held on Saturday afternoon at the Hotel Vancouver. The president, G. Armstrong, was in the chair, and the following delegates were present:

From New Westminster—J. J. Cambridge, H. Ryall, C. A. Turnbull, Victoria—C. Blain, H. W. Wilson, H. E. Moreton and H. E. Ditchburn, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Vancouver—G. Bartley, J. D. Hall, W. H. Quann and D. Smith. The Nanaimo Lacrosse club, which was applying for membership, was represented by H. Johnson, who was allowed to be present during part of the meeting.

The Vancouver Y. M. C. A., A. L. A., also applying for membership, was represented by A. Macnaughton, C. W. Murray and A. Larwill, who were destined to await the meeting's pleasure in the corridor.

After the customary formalities the secretary-treasurer's report was read, showing the receipts to have been \$136.75, expenditure \$81.75, and a consequent balance of \$55. The report was adopted.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Canadian Amateur Athletic union, stating that a newspaper report had reached him intimating that the Vancouver Lacrosse club had allowed A. N. Johnson, D. Caswell and other professionals to become members of the club last season and to vote at a meeting. The letter pointed out that this was against the amateur rules and trusted that the B. C. association would see that no recurrence of such breach of rules was allowed. The secretary also asked for the names of all the Vancouver men who played in the baseball tournament at the New Westminster exhibition last year, and for any particulars of the tournament that the British Columbia A. L. A. could furnish him with.

The chairman drew attention to the word "re-occurrence" in the letter and questioned whether it would be a re-occurrence of the breach complained of if the delegates from the Vancouver club were allowed to vote at the present meeting.

J. D. Hall, W. H. Quann and G. Bartley, the Vancouver club delegates, explained how season tickets had been sold last year, which gave the purchaser the title of member. This year the tickets were allowed to vote at the present meeting. The matter having been well discussed, J. J. Cambridge, New Westminster, suggested that the letter was intended simply as a caution and not to disqualify the Vancouver club, and that the action was intended it would have no effect on the British Columbia association.

The matter was finally brought to a close by a motion moved by W. E. Ditchburn, seconded by J. J. Cambridge, and carried, that the letter be read to the Vancouver Lacrosse club with intimation that the lacrosse rules, the B. C. A. L. A. exonerated it from all responsibility of anything wrong.

Applications for admission to the association were read from the Vancouver Y. M. C. A., A. L. A., and the Nanaimo Y. M. C. A. Nanaimo was admitted by acclamation, but the other application caused a great deal of discussion.

W. E. Ditchburn, of this city, spoke strongly in favor of the admission of the club. J. D. Hall, of Vancouver, opposed the admission, referring to the old standing of the Vancouver club, reviewed its history, and reminded the meeting how, although it lost match after match, it had never or seldom defaulted a game. He appealed strongly to the delegates to vote by their vote, and pointed out that the Brockton Point association had refused to give the Y. M. C. A. club the use of the street grounds would adopt the same course be believed, and therefore, that the club would be without a ground to play on. He further argued that the new club had been organized by a few "sore heads" for the purpose of smashing up the Vancouver club, and added that if it failed to receive recognition from the British Columbia association the majority of the members would rejoin the Vancouver club. Later Mr. Hall stated that of the many Y. L. C. members who had joined the new club none had yet sent in their resignations to the Y. L. C.

Several copies in favor of admitting the club. A. E. Macnaughton, president of the Y. M. C. A., of A. L. A., was asked to state his side of the matter. He said that the club had a membership of 250. The probable players in its team were, he was informed and believed, all former players in the earlier team in past years, and included Matheson, A. Allen, Reynolds, Barr, Murray, Burns, Keefer, Wickens, Templeton, Chase, Mason, Foreman, Little, Morrison and G. McIntyre. The membership and probable players were all well qualified to put a good senior team in the field and support it. That was all he had to say; the matter was entirely in the hands of the meeting.

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Nine Months' Trade

Figures Issued To-Day by the Dominion Department of Customs

Show Increase of Over Eight Million Dollars Compared With Last Year.

Ottawa, April 15.—The trade figures have been issued by the department of customs. The aggregate trade of the Dominion increased during that time 8,000,000 as compared with the same months last year. The aggregate trade for this year was \$253,633,000, as against \$245,633,000 for the first nine months of the last fiscal year. Imports were \$132,341,000, as against \$135,650,000 last year, or a decrease of \$3,318,000. The same period of the present year brought the same period of the exports in 1900 to \$121,292,000, a decrease of \$1,342,000 compared with the same months last year. There was a slight increase on imports and duty for the month of March last. There was a slight decrease for the month of exports.

May Come West.

It is probable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will visit British Columbia during the season and go as far as Dawson.

Not Yet Settled.

It is stated on good authority to-day that there is some talk of a story published in the newspapers that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised the members of the House to increase the sessional indemnity. There will be a caucus of Liberals on Wednesday, when, it is understood, the matter will be discussed.

DELEGATES INTERVIEW MINISTERS.

The British Columbia delegation that arrived here a few days ago waited on government this forenoon. There were about 40 delegates in all. The speakers were George Alexander, David M. L. Grimmett and J. R. Robertson. The ministers and Senator Tomlinson, Sir J. R. Carwright, Hon. Messrs. Sifton, Fielding, Scott, Paterson, Sutherland and Borden. Those who accompanied the delegation were Messrs. Gallinger, Maxwell, Ralph Smith, Hon. Messrs. Borden and Senator Tomlinson. The delegation asked for a bounty of \$5 per ton on refined oil for five years. They also asked for the equalization of duties on the lead and zinc ores. They also asked for a free trade policy in respect to always, portfolios of mines, representation in the cabinet and a mint.

Alexander, of Kalso, said that the mining industry of British Columbia in which a large amount of work capital had been invested during the ten years, was now at a standstill. He illustrated this by referring to the fact that the value of the output of the mines in which he was interested. He said that the output of the mines was only 10 tons per day and last year shipped 30 tons per month. However, the mine was now closed down in consequence of a crisis brought about by a smelter in the United States. The smelter was controlled by the United States. The object of the trust was to put up and keep the price of lead and silver, and they had that to do this they must force the British Columbia mines. There are refineries in Canada, and Canadian smelters



THE FIRST BLOW.

It is, we confess, hard to credit the report which has been cabled to the United States that it is the intention of the British government henceforth to give home productions a preference when purchasing supplies for the army or navy. It may be that the imagination of our American friends has been stimulated by the feeling that they have for a long time deserved to be shut out of the privileges which they absolutely refuse to accord to their best customer. But we hope the correspondents have not been misled. It may have a whole-some effect upon the protectionists of the United States to dissipate their dream that Great Britain is entirely dependent upon them for the necessities of life and that they may take any liberties they please and twist the tail of the lion into knots without his making the slightest move towards retaliation. John Bull has a penchant for purchasing his goods in the cheapest market that market regard to the situation of that market that is in some respects commendable. But under certain circumstances virtues assume the aspect of vices, and we submit that the patience with which John Bull has presented the other cheek to his commercial assailant as well as general "chillier" and "viperator" has not been calculated to increase colonial respect for him.

The United States could procure many things from Great Britain cheaper than they buy them at home. Ships of war and commerce can be built in the British yards at about one-third less, but our neighbors stick to the home market. Their government believes that "patriotism begins at home," and it reserves American commerce for American ships. Not only so, but one of the principal problems engaging its attention at the present time is how to oust the mercantile marine of Great Britain from the position of the chief carrier of the world's commerce. It is all very well to say that the American people are the sufferers, as they have to pay the piper. They care not for the cost so long as they have the glory of carrying all that is greatest upon earth. Their fiscal system may be all a mistake. Probably they might achieve all they hope for much more quickly under free trade. But it is clear that it would be in the interests of both if a more reasonable policy prevailed on this side of the water, it is surely the duty of Great Britain to bring pressure to bear in the only way the Americans can appreciate to bring about such a desirable consummation. It is only too true that our amiable neighbors to the south are filled to bubbling over with a sense of their political and commercial omnipotence and that a dose of the medicine which they are so fond of administering to other nations might do them good. Once convince them that there is a possibility of their losing not only the British government but the British people as well as customers and they will be much more pleasant gentlemen to deal with.

THE COOK CHARGES.

We are rather sorry for Mr. H. H. Cook, the gentleman who was so anxious for a seat in the Senate that he became a Tory, and a very unscrupulous one at that, to gain it. He seems to feel his position keenly himself, too, which is more to his credit than the charges he made against a dead man. He has entangled with some of his friends who are not Liberals, and threatened to punch the noses of divers persons for reasons which were not brought out by the industrial court of the Senate. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the genial old gentleman and self-confessed non-partisan who leads the Tory majority in the Upper Chamber which is so fast dwindling away, recognizes that this is his last chance to direct an assault upon the government, and he is deriving the greatest enjoyment from his position.

Whatever the outcome of the investigation may be, it is well to remember that the friends of Mr. Cook refused to put in the witness box the only men who could corroborate his statements, and that the only living ones said to be implicated have given them an emphatic denial. The matter therefore resolves itself into a question of whose statements are most worthy of credence—those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright or the affirmation of a man who was so eager to occupy a public position that he engaged in a conspiracy to accomplish its defeat. Whatever the findings of the Senate committee may be, these are the facts which have so far been brought out. It is reported that a discovery has been made that some of the letters read by Mr. Cook have been tampered with, although even as altered they are not incriminating in any way. It is also said that the son of the late Mr. Cameron has suddenly appeared at Ottawa and that he will have something to say about the aspersions Mr. Cook has cast upon his dead father.

In looking over the report of the proceedings we do not wonder at the reluctance of Mr. Cook to appear in the matter at all. But as we have already said, it was Sir Mackenzie's last chance, and he could not forego it. The proceedings contain a warning to politicians, however. When they fail to secure a nomination from several constituencies they should recognize the fact that they may be lacking in some of the qualifications necessary in a public man, and that as the selection rests entirely with the people it is of no avail to protest and impugn their judgment. It is also

well to remember that there may be others with claims to public positions quite as strong as those of the most persistent of the applicants and that if any one has reason to be dissatisfied with the policy of the party to which he has hitherto given his support there are perfectly legitimate ways of signifying his disapproval and of working to secure its defeat. Mr. Cook was in a measure rendered insane by his thwarted ambition, and he resorted to measures which have blasted his reputation and ended his public career.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The work of amalgamation goes on rapidly in the United States. At the present rate of progress there will soon not be a man in the country "in business for himself." Presently there will be no internal competition, and as the tariff effectively guards against foreigners interfering with the preserves of the native, in the last stage the people will find themselves all employed by trusts and customers of trusts. The capitalists will probably live in Europe, draw their fat dividends at a comfortable distance from labor troubles and political turmoil and marry their sons and daughters to princesses and princes. Thus everything common will be kept at a distance and beyond possibility of offending. The lower classes of Europe know their place and the higher orders from this continent who have attained to the positions which they were ordained by Providence to adorn will have no occupation but to increase the measure of their "culchah" and meditate upon the wisdom of Providence in creating the "lower classes."

This is the new form of slavery into which the world appears to be rapidly drifting. It is only possible in protectionist countries, as far as can be judged at present, although Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan appears to have some hopes of introducing his system into Europe. Perhaps he calculates upon inducing Great Britain to change her fiscal policy, and thus make straight the path for his operations. The question is how long will the people—who are generally supposed to be omnipotent on this continent, although it is a great mistake to submit to this sort of thing? Millions are being turned out at a rate that positively paralyzing. The greater the development the more numerous they become. If the conditions were such as they ought to be the benefits of the great natural wealth of the country would be more evenly distributed. Carnegie ground the faces of his poor workmen, became the owner of many millions and of a castle end estate in Scotland, and his wealth is accumulating faster than he can give it away. He wants to educate the workmen now through the establishment of free libraries and make them more conscious of the inequalities of life on this continent.

Who can foretell what the outcome will be? Will the government be compelled to take possession of and operate every business in the country in the interests of the people, or will the people rise themselves and smash the fiscal system which has made such a state of affairs possible? There is an interesting time ahead for our neighbors. Wait till the next cycle of depression of business comes along.

THE EVER-PRESENT PROBLEM.

We do not envy the provincial government the task it will have on its hands when the House again meets. It is said to have made up its mind as to the course it will pursue in regard to the construction of a railway line from the Coast to Kootenay and that its policy is far from being in harmony with the evident desires of the parts of the country chiefly interested. It is the general opinion at the present time, arrived at by drawing inferences from the utterances of the various members of the cabinet at different times, that an understanding exists, and has existed for some time, with the C. P. R. and that that company will secure the right which is so ardently coveted by it and its competitors. The government, it is also understood, will claim that it has secured terms from the Canadian company which are so manifestly in the interests of British Columbia that it had no option but to accept of them; that the electors who have been meeting and passing resolutions had no justification for the heat they displayed, inasmuch as they were not adequately informed as to the circumstances of the case, and that the moving spirits in the agitation were the agents of a company desirous of entering more actively into competition with the C. P. R.

As far as the city of Victoria is concerned, it was not necessary for the V. V. & E. people to stir the waters of popular opinion very deeply. The people had been watching the actions of the government very keenly, were fully alive as to railway possibilities, and were anxious to give the administration the benefit of their opinion. Rightly or wrongly, they feel that a critical stage has been reached in the history of Victoria; they know that in order that British Columbia and its capital shall attain with the least possible delay to a certain measure of the importance for which they are destined, we must have railway competition, and they have expressed themselves on the point most emphatically through resolutions of public assemblies and the Board of Trade.

No doubt the government realises as fully as any of the agitators that it dare not open one of the constituencies in which the meetings it affects to treat

with scorn have been held. The vacancy to be created by the departure of the new agent-general for London will not be filled until the agitation has died away or until the ministers have satisfactorily the country that they acted conscientiously and in what they believed to be its true interests. No doubt the Premier and his colleagues think they are free agents, that the hypnotic influence of the C. P. R. is powerless in their case, and that they know much better what the people mean than any public assembly that could be called. The representatives of the constituencies in the House stick to their pledges, however, one of the most interesting struggles in the political history of British Columbia will shortly be beheld.

As to the sneers which have been flung out from some quarters about paid agitators and expressions from public meetings assembled under certain conditions having no value, we submit that it is infinitely better for the country to have an agitation carried on in that way than in the lobbies of the House among the legislators. The C. P. R. has funds for such purposes, and trusted and experienced men have charge thereof. The work of the lobbyist in Canada in this first year of the twentieth century has created both indignation and alarm. As a result of it there is a possibility of an agitation arising calling for the exclusion of paid servants of corporations interested in a great deal of the legislation passed by Houses of Parliament from the floors of assemblies. Such an agitation might have a healthy effect.

OUR SALMON FISHERIES.

The salmon canners of British Columbia have declared their want of confidence in the administration of the fisheries and that there is a danger to one of the chief industries of the province being killed by the methods at present pursued. As these men must be credited with knowing their business and with a desire to perpetuate an industry in which they have large capital invested, it is obvious that the most careful consideration should be given to their petition by the two governments interested. Canned salmon is an edible growing greatly in favor in all parts of the world, and if the conditions are as they are represented no time should be lost in arresting and putting an end to the process of deterioration. It is worthy of note in this connection that Sir Louis Davies and the officers of his department have been indefatigable in their efforts to gather information and to apply it for the benefit of the Fraser river fishermen. Every man from this province supposed to possess expert knowledge was sent for and asked his opinion when he visited Ottawa. In the views expressed there has always been wide divergence. There are many who hold that the hatcheries are of comparatively little account, all they can do in the way of propagation being insignificant compared with the grand and comprehensive operations of nature. Then again the conclusions of the scientific men have more than once been led to be inaccurate as concerns the fish of this coast, however correct they may be respecting the habits of the salmon of other waters, and the regulations promulgated from such a basis are said to be simply ridiculous and vexatious. If under local control a remedy can be found for all grievances and the industry at the same time preserved from the decay which is said to threaten it, it is extremely improbable that the Dominion government will oppose such an arrangement, supposing all the facts are as they are represented.

MR. J. C. M'LAGAN.

Time in his flight has taken with it many of the friends of the late J. C. M'Lagan, of Victoria, but there are still many left who will regret to learn of the death of one who was connected with this paper in the days of its infancy. Mr. M'Lagan was proud of the fact that he was a pioneer of Liberalism in British Columbia. He delighted to look back into the past and recall the struggles of the first band that undertook to convince a population which was at that time stiff-necked indeed, of the error of its ways. It was clear that the people needed education and enlightenment, and these things could only be shed abroad through that enemy of darkness—the press. The Times was established in Victoria, and through it the influence of the pioneer who has just passed away and his associates was exerted in such a manner as to speedily produce a marked change in public opinion. Liberalism soon ceased to be regarded as a term of reproach, and the party grew and waxed strong. On the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. M'Lagan carried the banner of the party in whose service he was an enthusiast to Vancouver and established the World there. He lived to see the principles which he had advocated all his life through many vicissitudes and discouragements triumphantly vindicated under the great leader whom he so ardently admired.

Above all things, however, Mr. M'Lagan was a newspaper man. No individual ever breathed who was prouder of his profession. It was his boast that he was at home in any department of his office. He had served in all capacities from devil-may-care imp to dignified editor, and he had none of the false pride which is ashamed of the fact. He climbed from the very bottom of the ladder, and he gloriied in the knowledge that it was so. On the World as in all his other ventures Mr. M'Lagan was a hard

worker. He was eager to make his paper a power in the province—the Globe of the West, as he was pleased to term it—and he spared himself not at all in his efforts. If he had taken life more easily he might have lived longer to enjoy the rewards of his toil. The case of the veteran had for a long time been hopeless. He realized himself that the time of his departure was at hand, but he fought Death with the determination which was characteristic of his nature and a surprise to his friends. He loved Canada with all his soul, and his native land with the devotedness of a true Scot. British Columbia he knew to be the greatest province of a great country, and he regretted greatly that the fates had decreed that he should not remain to see her attain in some measure to the position for which she is destined. All the friends of the family in Victoria will join with us in tendering the sincerest sympathies to Mrs. M'Lagan and her children in their bereavement.

INDIANS TO GO.

The gratifying intelligence has arrived from Ottawa that the Minister of the Interior and the Premier of British Columbia have reached an agreement in regard to the removal of the Soughesee reserve. It may be taken for granted that no time will be lost in securing the translation of the Indians to their new and more wholesome surroundings. A great bar to the material progress of Victoria, a blot upon the landscape and a menace to the health of the community, morally and physically, second only to Chinatown, will therefore soon be taken away. If this matter had been approached by his predecessors in the spirit which has characterized the attitude of the Premier it would have been disposed of long ago. The terms are practically the same as were proposed by the representatives of the Dominion government some years since. But it is not much use referring to the actions of former governments of British Columbia, except to show that a settlement was possible without the Dominion government changing its attitude. The question has now been settled finally. The only thing that remains to be done is to urge that there be no delay in securing the new reserve and offer up thanks that there are men in power who in some measure appreciate their responsibilities.

We fully agree with the views of a barrister, whose communication appears in another column, in opposition to the passage of the Champerty Bill by the House. Litigation on the basis of a division of the "profits" should not be legalized. All sorts of vexatious and vindictive suits are likely to be instituted. A system but slightly removed from blackmail will surely crop up. Unfortunately for Canada, many people have lost confidence in the courts and will submit to a great deal of justice and loss rather than "go to law." They generally find it would have paid them better in the end. Win or lose they are out of pocket. Such people would be bled without mercy by the slyster lawyer under the proposed measure. They would come down handseemly every time in order to compromise the bogus case entered against them. The provisions need less, not more, litigation. What is needed is the restoration of the confidence of the poor man in the efficacy of the courts to render him justice without taking away from him all that he has left in addition to that which he has already lost. This is something which is not likely to be accomplished by a measure which will admit of the creeping in of so many abuses and which may possibly result in the demoralization of our system of jurisprudence.

We have never been ignorant of nor tried to conceal the fact that the C. P. R. has a "pull" at Ottawa as well as in Victoria. It prevented the construction of the Kettle River Railway, and it is opposing the construction of the Crow's Nest Tunnel because it does not want to see another company coming into what it has the goodness to consider its special preserve. There is not the slightest doubt that both these undertakings if completed would be of the greatest benefit to British Columbia. The government at Ottawa should be aware that the people here most concerned have no fear of a coal famine and that they thoroughly understand that but for the opposition of the patriotic and unselfish C. P. R. such a question would never have been raised. If the coal company gave any evidence of a disposition to treat Canadian concerns unfairly, of what use are the government's fifty thousand acres of coal measures if it fail to put them in operation and bring the company to time? Besides, any such action would give the C. P. R. a splendid opportunity and market for its coal. The time will come when British Columbia will inquire why this company and this province are subjected to treatment different from that accorded to institutions and provinces in other parts of the Dominion.

An expert says there are twenty-two billion tons of coal in the Crow's Nest fields. There does not seem any likelihood of a famine in British Columbia for a few thousand years or so. We really believe the legislators and their patriotic proteges the C. P. R. are over-cautious. They should guard the interests of the East, where the coal is really scarce, and allow us to take the fullest advantage of all that nature has been

kind enough to give us. By the time the Crow's Nest and other extensive fields in British Columbia are exhausted the chances are that some more economical manner of creating, or rather utilizing, energy shall have been discovered.

THE CHAMPERTY BILL.

To the Editor: It is pleasing to note that the papers of this province are commencing to be alive to the fact that it will work great injury to the business interests of British Columbia to pass an act introduced by the leader of the opposition to abolish champerty. The News Advertiser, (the Province), the Nelson Miner and the Colonist have condemned it. What has the Times to say? The question of course to be properly understood must be explained. The debate in the House ought to have well defined it to all enquiring minds. Champerty and maintenance—as both are covered by the proposed legislation—consists in a bargain with a litigant to divide the land, mineral or other matter sued upon, for if he shall prevail at law, whereupon the solicitor is to carry on or defend the action at his (the solicitor's) expense. This is now under the law—an offence against the due administration of justice, as it keeps alive strife and contention, and perverts the remedial process of the law into an engine of oppression. Persons indulging in such work are thus referred to in Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England: "These pests (and the lawyers of British Columbia are to be the pest of the future) of civil society that are perpetually endeavoring to disturb the repose of their neighbors, and officiously interfering in other men's quarrels, even at the hazard of their own fortunes, were severely animadverted upon by the Roman law." Tindal, C. J., in Stanley v. Jones, 7 Bingham, 368, said: "The agreement is in effect, a bargain by a man who has evidence in his own possession respecting a matter in dispute between third persons, and who at the same time professes to have means of procuring more evidence to purchase from the one of the contending parties at the price of the evidence which he possesses or can procure." "A part or share of the sum of money which shall be recovered by means of the production of that very evidence. And we all agree in thinking that such an agreement cannot be enforced in a court of law. The offence of champerty is defined in the old books to be the unlawful maintenance of a suit, in consideration of some bargain endeavoring to get the thing in dispute or some right out of it. That this was considered in earlier times and in all countries an offence pregnant with great mischief to the public is evident from the provisions made by our law in the statutes of the first parliament, and second, and from the language of the civil law which was afterwards received as the law over the greater part of the continent."

"The design of the law is purely one to advantage the speculative lawyer, and the speculative lawyer is regarding the law and the legitimate into the belief that it is a law designed to benefit the poor man. What offenser? The poor man with a just cause is always safe in the hands of an honorable profession, who will have half or three-quarters of his property, or he will not sue for him. It is scandalous that it is possible for the leader of the opposition to obtain the support he does for the amendment of any law which will allow such iniquitous practices to have the sanction of law. That the poor man with a just cause may always be assisted under the present law of England and of this province is at once seen by the following quotation from Stephen's Commentaries on the Law of England: "A man may, however, with impunity, and indeed with propriety, out of charity and compassion maintain the suit of his poor kinsman, servant or poor neighbor, and may also maintain any action or other legal proceeding in which he has any interest actual or contingent. He may therefore be brought throughout to obtain the passage of this law as being a boon to the poor man, but it will be a whirlwind to the poor man as well as to the rich man; it will flood the country with vexatious and blackmail actions, and drive out capital and deter its coming here. It is the legislation of the wreckers—and what insanity is being displayed—hardly a word in protest save from a very small minority in the House who, to their credit be it said, have put up a determined fight—a battle for the best interests of the public and the well-being of an honorable profession."

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

BRICKLAYERS AND CHINESE. To the Editor:—In your issue of the 9th inst. a report appears of the testimony given by Canon Beauland before the Royal Commission in the court house. A part of his declaration reads thus: "There were bricklayers here, but no white bricklayers, and there was no class of white labor here sufficiently inferior for that capacity. Had it not been for Chinese, he would not believe bricklaying would have gone on."

Kindly permit us to state several facts. On the 1st of January, 1890, the bricklayers of Victoria wrote a friendly letter to the contractors informing them that three months from said date they proposed dispensing with Chinese help. That proposition was approved of by the contractors, and in consequence on the 1st of April all the bricklayers employed by the leading contractors were tended by white helpers; and to show you the spirit in which this radical change was brought about, allow us to state that a firm of contractors reported to us that they could not afford to pay the higher rate of wages that were being paid to white men because the contractor they had on hand was delayed through stress of weather and they had figured on employing Chinese. So soon as this was made known we immediately made an arrangement whereby that firm suffered no loss and the white men were employed.

Since that date white labor has been used exclusively by all the principal brick building firms, and there has been no lack of men of that class to supply every demand for their services. At present we know of forty-five bricklayers in Victoria and its suburbs. Two of these work Chinese helpers. Buildings were stationed in the editorial rooms of the Democrat and Chronicle. Prof. Clayton Wilcox, who recently came from Mexico, performed the experiment. A young man whom he had placed under hypnotic influence several times before was sitting in the whist club rooms last night

when he was called to the telephone. He had been told that he would be hypnotized, but expected one of the ordinary demonstrations. As the subject placed the instrument to his ear he heard the following questions: "Is this Charles?" "Yes." "Give me your close attention please." (Short pause) "Sleep," and the subject immediately fell back into the arms of a bystander. The usual tests were then applied by physicians present, which showed that the man had been thoroughly hypnotized, and he remained in that condition half an hour, when Prof. Wilcox arrived and caused him to awaken.

STUDENT RECOVERING. Chicago, Ills., April 12.—A special to the Record-Herald from Ann Harbor, Mich., says: "Dr. Novy, who asked me to give the condition of Charles Hart, the student who is supposed to have had a bubonic plague, said: 'Nothing yet has been decided. He is recovering rapidly. He is out of bed and walks around occasionally inside of the contagious ward. Here, has not yet caught any infection, and preventatives are still being applied to him.'"

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hotel, Bank of Montreal, The Vernon, Janion, Hepburn, Earle, Times, Colonist, and MacGregor blocks, in fact dozens of blocks, have been built during these years, and on all of these brick and stone structures (with the exception of four minor buildings) the bricklayers were helped exclusively by white men. There are nineteen bricklayers employed at present at the barracks, Esquimaux. These are tended by white men. In view of these facts, will Canon Beauland have the courage to admit his mistake and request the commissioners to erase that part of his evidence that refers to bricklayers, because it is incorrect? On behalf of bricklayers, JOHN RUSSELL, Maywood P. O.

HYPNOTIZED BY TELEPHONE. Remarkable Experiment Conducted at the Rochester Whist Club. Rochester, N. Y., April 12.—An interesting and remarkable exhibition of hypnotism was given at the whist club last night in the presence of a large number of physicians, and was very satisfactory. The proposition was to hypnotize a subject by telephone, the subject being at the whist club while the operator at a telephone instrument was stationed in the editorial rooms of the Democrat and Chronicle. Prof. Clayton Wilcox, who recently came from Mexico, performed the experiment. A young man whom he had placed under hypnotic influence several times before was sitting in the whist club rooms last night

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The healthful remedy for children.

The Case Continued Additional Evidence Taken Smith vs Empress Japan Trial.

Capt. Pybus, of C. P. R. Presents His Side of the Story

Before Mr. Justice Martin and Montague S. Hulton, James D. S. R.N., the case of Smith vs. Empress Japan was proceeded with in the city court yesterday afternoon. The witness called being Capt. Ullberg, bark Abby Palmer. The captain knew the circumstances of the collision, knew them, told of the course, steering, of the state of the weather, described the position of the two by means of two small models chart.

J. A. Thompson, steamboat insurance expert opinion as to how the accident occurred. He pointed out the jibboom first struck with in the rigging, hitting the foremast. The other a glancing blow and smashing with cut-water into the R. liner. He submitted a copy of plans to illustrate his theory. John Clark, the next witness, had been quartermaster on the Empress at the time of the accident, and having heard one bell struck bef Abby Palmer collision, indicating on the board low of the Empress. He was in the wheel house and the press was going between 14 and 15 knots. When Captain Pybus of the bridge he asked if the engine had been stopped. On being told that the captain at once gave order the ship to be stopped. The Empress came on deck about the time of the accident. The course of the ship was altered two or three minutes before the second officer gave orders for port—that was when he first saw Abby Palmer. He was in the house, and going out on deck to bark's green lights. Since the Empress has lived in Vancouver first in Seattle.

To Mr. Davis he admitted having received pay from the Abby Palmer of \$50 per month in the first but denied having entered into an arrangement whereby he was to receive from the owners of the Empress the Abby Palmer was on duty on the bridge, but the captain did not get out on deck until the accident happened. Witness was wheel from 12 to 2. He did not bark until about 20 minutes to 3 o'clock. Robert Sudden, one of the owners of the Abby Palmer, was next placed on the witness box and gave evidence who the vessel belonged and as to having been examined in San Francisco about three years ago, she was found to be in good condition. Mr. Davis, speaking for the Empress of Japan, explained the distance they proposed to pass was that the C. P. R. liner was a fully laden ship, that under the course of course and wind the accident was inevitable from her standpoint, and that the lights on the Abby Palmer were not burning brightly.

Captain Pybus was then placed witness stand. He related the collision was taking place. He heard the sailing orders to port the ship and to hard a-port. He jumped immediately but could see no lights. Abby Palmer. The latter bar the three ships' lengths of distance. In the course of the collision he thought he saw a blurred light was not very sure of it. He instantly gave orders for full speed. When he first saw the bark he saw about half a dozen lights. He was ahead. As to the statement of Clark of not being on deck at the time of the accident he described the position of the Empress as being in the course of the collision. The Palmer disappeared in about four minutes after the mishap. He halted twice, but received no answer. He remained in the same course for three-quarters of an hour, but saw nothing further of the bark. He also about to see if he could see her, but the wind was in the way.

He described minutely the position the ships by means of a chart model, and submitted a number of copies to show the damage his ship sustained. His evidence was not contradicted when the court adjourned 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The proceedings in connection with the case of Smith vs. Empress of Japan resumed in the Admiralty court this morning, Capt. Pybus, of the Empress, being under cross-examination by Taylor, K. C., representing the plaintiff. The witness testified that he was strongly required of the Empress to stop the Empress at this morning, who was evidently trained on nautical terminology. The part of the examination with the part of the examination witness marked the direction and course of the vessels before the collision first occurred the course and direction of the Empress before her deviation from the course. He also stated that the Empress was "hard a-port." He also stated that from the time he first discerned the course, he had altered the course, and that the Empress was "hard a-port" before and subsequent to the collision. He also stated that the Empress was "hard a-port" before and subsequent to the collision. He also stated that the Empress was "hard a-port" before and subsequent to the collision.

In regard to the direction of the Empress at the time he differed from the Empress from Nash Bay and Cape Horn. One minute elapsed from the time first saw the Abby Palmer until lengths distant, something over four hundred feet. When he heard the order "hard a-port" on his ship he immediately went to the bridge and was there about a minute before the collision. Between the "hard a-port" and "hard a-port" about a minute elapsed, and when the first

# The Case Continued

### Additional Evidence Taken in the Smith vs. Empress of Japan Trial.

### Capt Pybus, of C. P. R. Liner, Presents His Side of the Story.

Before Mr. Justice Martin and Lieuts. Montague S. Hulton, James D. Stewart, R.N., the case of Smith vs. Empress of Japan was proceeded with in the Admiralty court yesterday afternoon, the first witness called being Capt. Ulberz, of the bark Abby Palmer. The captain related the circumstances of the collision as he knew them, told of the course he was steering, of the state of the weather, and described the position of the two ships by means of two small models and a chart.

J. A. Thompson, steamboat inspector, gave expert opinion as to how the accident occurred. He pointed out the jibboom first struck the port of the Empress, hitting the foremast of the latter a glancing blow and then smashing with cut-water into the C. P. R. liner. He submitted a couple of plans to illustrate his theory. John Clark, the next witness called, had been quartermaster on the Empress at the time of the accident, and told of having heard one bell struck before the collision, indicating a light on the starboard bow of the Empress. He was in the wheel house and the Empress was going between 14 and 15 knots. When Captain Pybus came on the bridge he said the engines had been stopped. On being told they had not the captain at once gave orders for the ship to be stopped. The captain came on deck about the time of the accident. The course of the ship was altered two or three minutes previously. The second officer gave orders for hard to port—that was when he first saw the Abby Palmer. He was in the wheel house, and going out on deck saw the bark's green lights. Since the collision he has lived in Vancouver first and then in Seattle.

To Mr. Davis he admitted having received pay from the Abby Palmer at the rate of \$50 per month in the interval, but having entered into any arrangement whereby he was to receive reward from the owners of the bark. When he started to call the captain of the Empress the Abby Palmer was not on the bridge, and a fourth and second officer were on the bridge, but the captain did not get out on deck until the accident happened. Witnesses on the wheel from 12 to 2. He did not see the bark until about 20 minutes to 3 o'clock. Robert Sudden, one of the owners of the Abby Palmer, was next placed in the witness box and gave evidence as to how the vessel belonged to her who had been examined in Lloyds at San Francisco about three years ago, when she was found to be in good condition. Mr. Davis, speaking for the Empress, explained that the defence proposed to establish that the C. P. R. liner was a heavy iron hulled ship, that under the conditions of course and wind the accident was inevitable from her standpoint, and also that the lights on the Abby Palmer were not burning brightly.

Captain Pybus was then placed in the witness stand. He stated the course his ship was taking. He heard the mate giving orders to port the ship and then to hard a port her. He jumped up immediately but could see no lights on the Abby Palmer. The latter bark was then about three ships' lengths distant. In the course of about half a minute he thought he saw a blurred light, but was not very sure of it. He immediately gave orders for full speed astern. When he first saw the bark he could see shaft her yards, and he took her to be ahead. As to the statement of Clark's not being on deck at the time of the accident he described it as positively false. He was nearly stopped at the time of the blow. The Abby Palmer disappeared in about four minutes after the mishap. He halted her but did not receive an answer. He remained in the same course for about three-quarters of an hour, but saw nothing further of the bark. He also veered to see if he could see her, but failing concluded that she made off before the wind.

He described minutely the positions of the ships by means of a chart and a model, and submitted a number of pictures to show the damage to the bark sustained. His evidence was not yet completed when the court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The proceedings in connection with the case of Smith vs. Empress of Japan was resumed in the Admiralty court this morning, Capt. Pybus, of the liner, being cross-examined by W. J. Taylor, K. C., representing the plaintiff. The veracity required of a barrister was strongly exemplified by counsel this morning, who was evidently well able to handle the cross-examination. The greater part of the examination was with the use of diagrams on which the witness marked the direction and course of both vessels before the collision. He first outlined the course and direction of the Empress before her deviation of "hard to port." He also stated that the "hard to port" was not given until the collision had already altered her course. The witness then illustrated by diagrams the extent of the deviation of both vessels, as well as their courses before and subsequent to the deviation.

He was asked the direction of the wind at the time he differed from the reports received from both Bay and Cape Beale. One minute elapsed from the time he saw the Abby Palmer until the collision. She was about three ship lengths ahead, something over fourteen hundred feet.

When he heard the order "hard a port" he gave it immediately went to the bridge and was about a minute before the order "hard a port" was given. Two minutes elapsed, and when the first order was given the bark was about three-quarters of a mile distant. His own officers had told him that there were no lights visible on the bark. There was no confusion on the Empress, and he was able to take the bearing of Cape Beale light instantly after the collision. The light was one half point on the port bow. The liner was making 13.9 knots an hour, but he had no means of judging the speed of the bark.

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When witness went on the bridge he gave orders for the engines to be stopped, and consequently the Empress had very little way when she was struck. It was possible for his ship to come to a dead stop from fifteen knots in four minutes.

He was further examined by Mr. Davis, after which an adjournment was taken for lunch. The case is being proceeded with this afternoon.

There was, as on yesterday, a large attendance, and as the case draws on it is quite apparent that the interest becomes keener.

## They Want Island Mines

### Representatives of Pierpont Morgan and McKeesport Syndicate After Coal and Iron.

### Former Said to Be Seeking Purchase of Dunsuir Coal Holdings.

The marvellous resources of Vancouver Island are already attracting capitalists of the first magnitude to our shores. In the East last winter Smith Curtis found the attention of the financial men of New York and other Eastern States directed to British Columbia, and on his return he gave it as his opinion that no opportunity should be lost in encouraging investment, especially as this island was known to possess all the raw materials necessary to create a great iron and steel smelting industry, eclipsing even that of Cape Breton. The gentlemen who were in Victoria yesterday represented wealth and commercial power sufficient to create a hive of industry here, if their principals can be interested in the country.

One of the parties which spent yesterday in the city was headed by Homer H. Swaney, whose projects for opening up the iron properties on this coast are already somewhat familiar to Victorians. Mr. Swaney, who is at the head of the great McKeesport iron syndicate, has purchased the blast furnace at Irondale, Wash., and here he expects to institute operations as extensive as those contemplated when the smeltery was erected. Options have been taken by him at Texada island and at Sarita river, Copper island and Sechart island, on Barclay Sound. These properties remain to be proved, but he is as disappointed as others of the 42 banded by Mr. Swaney within the last few years.

Victorians are immediately interested in the Sooke property, the bonding of which Mr. Swaney and his associates was first mentioned in the Times late last year. The option on this property expires in July, and the syndicate have not, therefore, very long in which to make their arrangements. To-day tug Sadie took Messrs. Swaney, of McKeesport; Carrigan, of Port Angeles; Price, who acted as Swaney's representative here for the purchase of the Sooke claims, and Capt. Kelly, who conducted the negotiations for the Victoria owners, down to the property. The work will be mapped out by the party and work started at once.

Owing to the duty on pig iron imported into the States, Mr. Swaney thinks it advisable to conduct his smelting operations on the other side of the Straits, but it is possible that a small blast furnace may be erected on Barclay Sound, should the properties there prove as rich as is anticipated.

Another visitor to the city yesterday was J. D. Lynch, who registers from New York, and who disclaims representing any one but himself, but whom report credits as the agent of some other than J. Pierpont Morgan. There were attending circumstances connected with Mr. Lynch's visit which strengthened the supposition that he was not on a holiday trip to British Columbia, and it is quite possible that something may come of his visit to this island.

Mr. Lynch was seen by a Times man at his hotel last night, and spoke in the most glowing terms of the resources of the island. "You have got a great country here," he commented in conversation. He added that he had been particularly struck with the extent of the coal deposits at Nanaimo, over which he had been shown by Superintendent Samuel Robins.

The subsequent conversation had special reference to the coal question, with which Mr. Lynch showed an intimate acquaintance. He was puzzled to find Seattle coal being sold here in competition with the product of the Nanaimo and Union mines, whereas at San Francisco there was a difference of \$2 a ton between them, the product of the Washington State mines being considered very much inferior to that of the Island mines. Neither could he understand why, if the supply in the Island mines was so abundant as it seemed to be, it was not being sold in sufficient quantities to crowd the Washington article out of the San Francisco market.

All that Mr. Lynch could vouchsafe regarding his visit was that he was merely "looking around," and that he did not represent anyone but himself.

It is known, however, that he is owner of coal measures in Washington State, and he admitted that he intended returning by the Crow's Nest Pass and having a look at the properties there, the great extent and value of which had excited his curiosity.

## Must Return To China

### Mr. Justice Walkem Delivers Judgment in Habeas Corpus Case This Morning.

### Customs Authorities Are Sustained in Detention of the Chinese Woman.

The Chinese woman, Fong Yuk, who was detained by the customs authorities on her arrival here on the Empress of Japan, on the ground that she was a prostitute, must go back to China.

This is the decision of Mr. Justice Walkem in connection with the habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme court which have been attracting considerable interest during the past few days. The judgment is as follows:

In this case, I issued an order nisi, to be served on the collector of customs, calling upon him to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue in favor of Fong Yuk for the purpose of having it decided whether she should be released from custody, or, on the other hand, detained, and deported to China under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1900. By sec. 12 of the act:

"No controller or other officer charged with the duty of assisting in carrying out the provisions of this act in effect shall grant a permit to land from any vessel, nor shall any conductor or other person in charge of any vehicle bring into Canada, either as an immigrant or as an exempt, or as in transit, any person of Chinese origin who is (a) a pauper or likely to become a public charge; (b) an idiot or insane; (c) suffering from any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease; (d) a prostitute or (person) living on the prostitution of others."

The woman was a passenger by the Empress of Japan that lately arrived here from Hongkong, and when confronted by the customs authorities after she had landed, admitted to them, through their Chinese interpreter, Lee Mong Kow, in answer to a question that was put to her, that before leaving this province for China, as she did in August last, she had been leading the life of a prostitute. As Lee Mong Kow's evidence in respect to an interview that he had with Mr. Woodton, the woman's solicitor, was shown to be untrue, I was asked to regard all his evidence as untrue.

But, I must believe that portion of it which refers to the admission made by the woman, as it was corroborated by Miss Morgan, who was present, and who satisfied me that she understood the Chinese language sufficiently to enable her to fully understand all that passed between the interpreter and Fong Yuk. Miss Morgan, by the way, is connected with a local philanthropic institution which has been established for the purpose of reclaiming and reforming fallen girls and women of the Chinese race; and I think it is only due to her, and the institution to which she belongs, to say that her conduct in this matter, as well as her evidence, which was given under very trying circumstances, is deserving of great praise.

Fong Yuk now states that she never made such an admission, and, more than this, could not have made it, as she had a proper life in company with one Low Wing, to whom, as she states, she had been married in Canton before she came here. Low Wing, who was a witness, appears to be very much younger than she is, and the evidence convinces me that they were never married.

The woman was consigned on the steamship's manifest, very much like a human chattel, to a Chinese firm here, and that firm, apparently prudently, has hitherto abstained from making any claim for her. Amongst other things, the woman states that Low Wing gave her mother a marriage present of \$100; whereas Low states that he gave her father that sum. Again, the woman states that at the time of her alleged marriage Low Wing and another Chiuannan carried on a grocery business in partnership in Canton, in a street or alley, which she named. On the other hand, Low Wing states that he was never in the grocery business, and never was in partnership with any person in any business. He also says he was employed at wages in the silk business. The two witnesses were examined separately, hence these contradictions. There are several other material differences in their statements, but it is needless to refer to them.

After their alleged marriage Low Wing left for Victoria, and was a year here before the woman arrived in the city. This was about eight years ago. They both say that they lived together as man and wife whilst here up to the time that Fong Yuk left for China in August last, and that the last house they lived in was No. 107 Government street. A good deal of evidence of a general character was given to the effect that this house had the reputation of being one of ill fame. The evidence was objected to as being the case before me in a case against the woman for keeping a house of that sort. I consider that the evidence was admissible, as evidence of the same class was admitted under somewhat similar circumstances by Lord Hardwicke in Clark vs. Perlam, 2 Atk. 339. His Lordship's views in that respect seem never to have been questioned, although the case I refer to was decided over one hundred and fifty years ago.

Another circumstance which leads me to believe that Low Wing and the woman were never married is, that the woman was married to Lum Ton in Victoria in June, 1895, and cohabited with him for a considerable time afterwards, and until, as he says, she drove him away. She denied that she was married to him, but a marriage certificate dated the 20th of June, 1895, signed by the Rev. Mr. Cleaver, as officiating minister, was put in evidence, and shows that the statement is untrue. Her name is entered in the certificate as Ah Sing, one of four names which she seems to have adopted. Lum Ton identified this certificate, and also stated that he lived with her for a considerable time afterwards, and only left her because, as he has said, she insisted upon his leaving.

While he was living with her he only saw Low Wing once, and that was at the door of his house, and he states that when Low Wing saw him he ran away. I have no occasion to make any order quashing the writ of habeas corpus as it has not been issued, but the order nisi must be discharged. The result is that the woman must remain, as at present, in the custody of the customs authorities for the purpose of deportation to China. This is, as I am informed, the first case of the kind that has come before the Court under the new statute.

## Tug Mystery Ashore

### The Vessel Strikes While Going Through Baynes Sound En Route to Willamette.

### Stranded Collier Sold to Moran Bros., of Seattle, For \$30,500.

While steaming through Baynes Sound yesterday, en route to the wreck of the collier Willamette, the tug Mystery struck a rock, and unless floated off last night is still hard and fast. She was taking Messrs. Piddock and Jackson, of Seattle, up to where the sale of the stranded Willamette was to be conducted in the afternoon, when her voyage was so abruptly terminated, and her passengers in order to continue their trip were obliged to take to a small boat. Fortunately their point of destination was only about seven or eight miles distant, and they were able to reach the collier in time for the sale. Returning, they embarked on the tug Sadie, and were consequently not very seriously inconvenienced. As they passed the Mystery last evening she was still fast on the rock on which she struck, and Capt. Bayman was looking forward to getting aboard at high tide during the night. She was in no particular danger of further damage on the rock, and did not appear to have sustained any serious injury.

### ARDNAMURCHAN ARRIVES.

All rumors and speculation regarding the salmon laden ship Ardnamurchan, which sailed from Steveston for Liverpool on December 3rd, have been at last ended. According to a cablegram received yesterday the ship was reported in the English channel.

What gave rise to the many stories told of the Ardnamurchan's loss was the fact that forty-four cases of salmon had been found on the ocean coast of the north and south of the Columbia river's mouth. The cases were marked "C.C.C.," and were thus identified as a consignment of such salmon known to have been in the Ardnamurchan. The terrible gales of December and January, when linked to the theory that the ship had foundered off the Coast, gave these stories an air of plausibility. Since the arrival of the salmon the ship's underwriters have been nervous of the possibilities of a heavy loss, and reinsurance has been fluctuating continually, having been quoted at a rate of \$100,000. The vessel had a cargo of 73,578 cases of salmon, valued at \$400,548. Her arrival, as also that of the Fiery Cross, which was reported in the same cable message as was received yesterday, has put to rest the Naial and Macbrithan of the salmon fleet still to arrive. The Fiery Cross sailed from here on November 3rd, while the other two sailed towards the end of December.

### THE WILLAMETTE SOLD.

Bidding was brisk at the sale of the wrecked collier Willamette, which was put at auction yesterday afternoon, there being a large attendance of shippers from Victoria and Seattle. Starting at \$5,000 bids rose to \$30,500, at which figure the vessel was knocked down to Moran Bros., of Seattle. W. F. Bullen, of this city, offered as high as \$12,000 on the wreck, but owing to the particularly favorable condition in which the ship lies, rivalry for getting her was keen. She is said to be in splendid position for salvaging, and it is understood that Moran Bros., of Seattle, will make an endeavor to raise her as she lies, using, if possible, their own plant in the work. Such a project is regarded as feasible, because of the Willamette being a compartment ship whose ballast tanks run perpendicularly between deck and bottom. The Seattle Shipbuilding Company purchased the 900 tons of coal in the ship for \$195.

### NEW QUARTZ DISCOVERY.

News comes from the Skeena river through the arrival of the steamer Boscowick last evening of a fresh discovery of quartz in the neighborhood of Kluslass canyon. The find is reported to have been made by H. Jones, on the party employed in blasting there for the government. Details of the discovery of quartz in the neighborhood of Kluslass canyon. The find is reported to have been made by H. Jones, on the party employed in blasting there for the government. Details of the discovery of quartz in the neighborhood of Kluslass canyon.

### SALMON PRICES FIXED.

Advices from Astoria of April 1st note the fact that at a meeting of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, held that evening, the price of salmon to the canneries for the coming season was fixed at 6 cents per pound, meaning that the cold storage men will be obliged to pay 8 cents per pound for the large fish. The canning season on the Columbia river was to have opened on the 10th.

### THE WILLAMETTE WRECK.

There is considerable discussion along the water front over the prospect of Moran Bros. bringing their wrecking plant over to Canadian waters for the purpose of raising the stranded Willamette. The plant is one of the best known on the Pacific Coast, but there is also some very fine wrecking gear on this side, and regret is expressed that this is not likely to be employed. John McPherson was found in his cabin in West Dawson on March 29th with the top of his head blown off. Murder is suspected. Dawson is agitated over a report that the new commissioner, Hon. J. H. Ross, will deplete a number of minor officials. Staking is active on the deposit of conglomerate ore found some time ago on Eureka creek. Eighteen rooms are to be added to the barracks jail at Dawson. The board of trade has moved into new quarters in the A. C. building. E. O. Finlayson, accountant, and J. B. Worden, assayer, J. Mackinnon and F.

### BUT ONE SEALER SPOKEN.

Only one of the sealing fleet is reported by the Department of the Interior to have returned from the West Coast last evening. The C. D. Rand had been in on the coast, and information was given for the officers that she had a catch of 140 skins. The Queer City has as passenger on her part of her rounds H. Gager, who has been looking over the ore producing properties along the coast, with a view to ascertaining what amount of coal could be established for the smelter, to be established on Barclay Sound, to which reference has been made in the Times on different occasions. He is said

# "Out of Sorts."

How frequently at this season of the year you hear the expression "I'm feeling a little out of sorts." That's the Spring feeling. The long winter months, with close in-door confinement, have left you feeling tired and jaded. The appetite is poor; there is a feeling of "laziness" in the morning; perhaps occasional headaches, or may be twinges of rheumatism. The weather is changeable and you take cold easily. You are not sick, but you do feel dull, languid and run down. What you need to put you right--to brighten you up--is a tonic, and the world over there is no tonic that can equal



## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

These pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, simply because no other medicine has made so many tired and despondent people feel bright, active and strong. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from this medicine--the greatest of all recommendations.

Mr. Robert Lee, New Westminster, B.C., writes:—"Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my blood was in a very impure state, and as a result pimples, which were very itchy, broke out on my body. To make my condition even more I was attacked with rheumatism in the knee joints, which at times gave me great pain. I tried several medicines but they did not help me, and then my wife insisted that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now very glad that I followed her advice, for after using a half dozen boxes I was fully cured, and not only had the rheumatism disappear, but also the pimples that had been such a source of annoyance. You may be sure I am grateful for what the pills have done for me, and always speak a good word for them when opportunity offers."

It's a waste of money to experiment with other so-called tonics--weak, catch-penny imitations of this sterling medicine. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

to have been greatly pleased with the outlook on Barclay Sound, and was going from there to Tulelet. The passenger to arrive on the steamer was G. H. Hayes, G. H. Byrnes, C. H. Hand, C. F. Lee, D. McCauley, L. Kirkpatrick, J. Condon and O. Coulson.

### TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

Such is the Estimate of the Klondike Gold Output--Late Northern News. Mail was received from Dawson this morning up to the 30th of March. From it it is learned that Kid West, who was taken from the provincial jail here to testify in the O'Brien murder case, arrived in the Klondike capital on the 28th, in charge of Detective Seelye, of the Dominion government.

### SERGEANT ON TRIAL.

First of the Commissary Cases Has Commenced at Manila. Manila, April 13.--The trial of Sergt. Nelson, the first of the commissary cases, began with the startling disclosures expected. Two witnesses testified that quantities of flour were taken from a government warehouse and sold by three commissary sergeants and two others who divided the proceeds. Finnick, proprietor of an American bakery, was incriminated and other business men were involved. The extent of the illegal sales has not been ascertained.

### THE PALL OF RHEUMATIC PAINS.

When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a meritorious medicine as South American Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thameville, Ont., couldn't walk or feed himself for months--four years ago got some of this great remedy cured him--not a pain--and that the encouragement for rheumatic sufferers. Sold by Deen & Hildecock and Hall & Co.--22

### FOR SALE--"Oak Farm."

Lake District 6 miles from Victoria, on West Seattle road, comprising 51 acres, mostly cultivated, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to John Black on premises.

Local News.

BLEASING OF CITY AND PROVINCE BY A DOWNSIDE CHIEF.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late John D. Tait took place yesterday afternoon from the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co. Rev. Dr. Wilson conducted the services.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKenzie, of 54 Fourth street, mourn the loss by death of their infant son Thomas, aged 1 year 4 months. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Brian, wife of Mr. Brian, of Discovery Island, passed away yesterday. The deceased was 55 years of age and a native of Stratfordshire, England. The remains will arrive in the city this afternoon, and the funeral will take place to-morrow.

Mary J. C. Ahern, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ahern, died last Wednesday at the residence. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 175 Elm street, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and from the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9.30. Rev. Father Athoff will conduct the religious services at the church and grave.

Word was brought by the Boscovite last evening that the steamer Nell had a very rough voyage going northward to Victoria. She ran into a tide rip off Cape Mudge, and was considerably buffeted about. The two fishing boats which she was towing broke loose in the roughest of the water, and both were wrecked. It was thought that little or no cargo was afterwards, however, picked up by the Indians.

T. H. Porter, chief woker of the navy yard, and Miss S. Dury, were united in marriage on Wednesday last at 7 p. m. at St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, by Rev. Canon Beaudin. After the ceremony the bride party were escorted to the Blue Ribbon hall by blue jackets, where a reception was held. Miss B. Hopper acted as bridesmaid, and E. S. Nichell performed the duty of best man.

The first Chemainus hospital hall given by the Women's Auxiliary of that town, was opened last evening. The hall this evening. The ladies in charge have completed elaborate arrangements for the event, and a large attendance is expected. The train leaves for the scene of the function at 7 o'clock. The officers of the auxiliary are Mrs. E. J. Palmer, president; Mrs. R. B. Halhed, vice-president, and Miss M. A. Conway, secretary-treasurer.

Rev. Canon Beaudin united Ed. North and Miss H. V. Craven in the holy bonds of matrimony yesterday. The wedding took place at Christ Church cathedral.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Low Morley took place this afternoon from the family residence, Fourth street. The members of the Christian Brethren officiated.

The remains of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKenzie were laid to rest this afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, Fourth street. The members of the Christian Brethren officiated.

According to the Seattle P. J. Judge Fallman, of the Seattle Divorce court, on Thursday granted a divorce to Lottie Jensen from her husband, Lewis H. Jensen, on the grounds of abandonment and non-support. The former was given the custody of the three-year-old son. She is the daughter of Col. Landess, of Port Townsend, and married Jensen five years ago.

The railroad lines on the other side of the line have undertaken to cure the families of house servants in the cities on the Pacific Coast. A circular letter has been issued from St. Paul advising their agents that there is a great scarcity of house servants in the cities on the Pacific Coast. A circular letter has been issued from St. Paul advising their agents that there is a great scarcity of house servants in the cities on the Pacific Coast.

Through the persistent efforts of the provincial librarian, E. O. S. Schofield, the C. P. R. has conferred a distinct benefit upon the province by consenting to distribute the travelling libraries free of charge. There are now 24 of these libraries in different parts of the province, and applications are constantly being received at the librarian's office for more of them. The favor which they meet with throughout the province is shown by the fact that the Central Farmers' Institute at its last two annual gatherings has passed resolutions warmly commending the system.

A. J. Morris, of the firm of John Piercy & Co., who went into Dawson in the interest of the firm in February, returned on the Senator to Seattle yesterday. He was met there by Mrs. Morris and returned on the Rosalie to Victoria last evening. A very sad feature in connection with Mr. Morris's return was the fact that a week and a half ago his only child, a winsome little girl of three and a half years, died at St. Joseph's hospital from an attack of cerebral meningitis. Owing to the difficulty in communicating with Dawson at this season of the year the news could not be communicated to him until he was met by Mrs. Morris at Seattle yesterday. The bereaved parents have a deep sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their sore bereavement.

Francis Boucher, a millionaire capitalist in miniature and sensation in general, who has been endeavoring to recoup his shattered exchequer in the Terminal City, has left for Paris unknown, leaving a wife and some unfortunate creditors behind. This abrupt, unexpected flight from the Mainland metropolis is merely a repetition of his experience with this city a number of years ago, when he disappeared under circumstances not only mysterious, but startling. The story is an old one, and well known to Victorians, who remember the architect's as-

stant, who developed into a dashing real estate agent and broker. It is understood that before leaving Vancouver he threatened to forsake the mazes and pit falls of this life by suicide, but those who know him are inclined to believe that his objections to a continuance of existence in this planet are not so pronounced, and that he took the train for a habitable habitation instead of rapid rushing into the unknown. He was in the city some time ago. When he returned to Vancouver, after a nomadic career in the States, he lived very placidly and worked as a laborer. He gradually left this however, and endeavored to assume his pristine financial status as a promoter of mining companies. The boom collapsed, and he has disappeared.

(From Monday's Daily.) The warrant for the incorporation at this station of a Navy League has been received by the honorary secretary from the head office in London. A native of Stratfordshire, England. The remains will arrive in the city this afternoon, and the funeral will take place to-morrow.

On Saturday Rev. Dr. Campbell united in the holy bonds of matrimony Robt. J. Nixon, of Oakland, Cal., and Kitty Mitts, of Seattle, Wash.

The remains of the late Sarah Brian were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co. at 2 p. m. Rev. C. M. Bryant conducted the services at the parlors and grave.

E. J. Palmer, of the Chemainus mill, called here on his way from Seattle, where he had been attending a meeting of the managers of the export mill. As a result of the meeting it is proposed to raise the price about one dollar a thousand for lumber.

An attempt was made a few evenings ago to blow open the safe in the office of the Taylor Mill Company on Government street. The work was apparently done by experienced hands. The knob and combination plate of the safe had been knocked off and a hole drilled through the heavy steel door, in which the powder was placed. The fuse which led to the explosive had been lighted, but did not burn down to the powder.

The stock breeders of Spallumcheen, Vernon, Kelowna and other points in the Okanagan valley are very much interested in the question of pure-bred stock for the farmers of this country. They are in communication with the department here in reference to securing two or three additional carloads from Ontario. It is probable that this work will be undertaken shortly by the Dalrymple's association.

The Indians of the Songhees reservation are greatly exercised over the sudden disappearance of Johnny Basherton, one of their number, who was last seen on Friday evening. They have been making a search of all the neighboring reservations in the hopes of discovering some clue to the missing man, but so far they have been unsuccessful. Johnny is described as a man of sober habits, of about 30 years of age and wearing a light overcoat and corduroy cap. When last seen by his friends he was going up town.

The troubles of Captain Harrison, of the bark Senator, are not yet at an end. The park, which was expected to sail on Saturday evening, is still at her moorings in Esquimalt. Chinamen were secured to weigh the anchor of the bark when she was about ready to sail, but for some reason or other the vessel is still in Esquimalt. He has offered the seamen to pay all back wages, not taking any forfeitures of pay for desertion, out of it if they will turn to and help the other men, which the captain thinks they will finally accede to.

MEMBERS RETURN Back to the City for the Re-opening of the House. A large number of the members of the local House are on hand ready for the re-opening of the assembly to-morrow. The remainder will reach the city this evening.

Anticipation is rife in regard to the course the government will pursue in reference to the railway policy. The members will close to-day and it is expected that a government caucus will be held to decide which of the applicants should receive the support of the applications. Being received what line of action the administration will follow.

It is understood that the estimates have been struck and will follow the budget speech very closely. There is the usual percentage of government members who are dissatisfied and some, it is alleged, will make their dissatisfaction evident when a division is reached. Most of the members are of the opinion that the remainder of the session will last for a month at least.

From official statistics it is learned that crime among adults in Prussia is decreasing, while juvenile crime is increasing. One-fourth of the criminals sentenced in Prussia were drunkards, and of the 5,200 prisoners in the penitentiaries under sentence 1,100 were Poles.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Capelin's Food. It is a natural food, especially for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD. Marion Koeko, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe winter I caught a dread cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and was able to improve at once. I am now well and acknowledge its merits." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents.

Remarkable Discovery

Episode on Saturday Results in Big Haul by the Police.

Alleged Sneak Thief Stabs Father and Son in Effort to Escape.

In the custody of the police at the Cornorant street station is one Fred Plump, and against his name in the charge book are a number of counts, which, if proved, will stamp him as a likely candidate for the sneak thief record in this city. In consequence of an adventure on Saturday night, however, in which he tried to carry A. Borde and his son Louis, a Jack-knife, there is another and more serious charge against him. Saturday's episode has unraveled a small part of the mystery that for several months has baffled the efforts of the police.

It appears that on Saturday night, while a number of guests were assembled at the residence of Mr. A. Borde, Chief of Police, a party of three men, who had been invited to the celebration of a birthday anniversary, that gentlemen went to the front portion of the house to call some of those present to the festive board. He had been gone a considerable time, and Mrs. Borde hastened to look for him. The front door being open, she glanced out, and to her horror encountered her husband, covered with blood. She immediately informed the guests, and a moment later Mr. Borde entered, followed by his son Louis, in much the same state as his father.

As far as can be learned, it appears that when Mr. Borde entered the front room he detected some one stealthily step from the doorway and make for the door. He tried to catch the thief, but he was just at that juncture the latter came along, and met the mysterious visitor as he was descending the steps. His inquiry as to the man's business failed to elicit a satisfactory answer, but there was a shouting and a scuffle ensued. He then broke from the young man's grasp, and belted along the street. The latter, however, is somewhat of a sprinter, and dashed in hot pursuit, coming up with his man at Government street. There was a struggle and the captive was thrown to the sidewalk. Mr. Borde arriving on the scene, father and son held their man, at the same time interrogating him. Just then one of them observed a purse in the prisoner's hand, and it was found that they had captured a sneak thief.

Seeing that the game was up, the latter made a vigorous effort to escape, slashing at his captors with a knife. Mr. Borde was struck in the face, while the other man, who was armed with a revolver, launched an ultimatum in effect that unless the city paid for the removal of the poles and the pavement of the street intersections, in addition to the share of the cost of the poles, the matter would otherwise be ignominiously snowed under. In order to facilitate discussions and for the sake of convenience an adjournment was taken, and the matter was referred to the B. C. Land & Investment agency, where the matter was thoroughly considered.

On behalf of the committee, Ald. Beck with then submitted a proposal of the virtually amounting to the cost of the poles and the pavement of the street intersections, in addition to the share of the cost of the poles, the matter would otherwise be ignominiously snowed under. In order to facilitate discussions and for the sake of convenience an adjournment was taken, and the matter was referred to the B. C. Land & Investment agency, where the matter was thoroughly considered.

An inquiry made among the recruits of the German navy by a number of officers showed the existence of gross ignorance in the matter of the various events. Out of 78 recruits from various parts of Prussia, 21 were unable to give any answer, when questioned, as to the name of the Emperor of Germany; 22 others, however, admitted to having committed the burglary. This chief was about to proceed to the man's residence on Springfield avenue to search for the man, who was approximately 40 years of age, and from him it was learned that Plump was employed on that steamer. The chief, accompanied by Detective Palmer and Sergeant Walker, proceeded to the Queen City and searched Plump's room, where they found three gold watches and chains, one of which had been taken from the residence of Rev. Mr. Knox last December, and another from the Demoniac, which was also robbed in December. Some more plunder stolen from the Raymond residence was found.

James Cumford, aged 83, oldest migrant in Essex county, having been appointed in 1855, and he has been blind since 1870. He is a native of Prussia, and his immediate cause of death.

The Thompsons of Nanaimo, at the Queen's Hotel, Mr. Thompson visited Lady Smith on his trip down, and states that the city is growing rapidly. He says that the B. C. Railway Company are making preparations for the building of a railway which has been contemplated for some time, and which will run between Ladysmith and Esquimalt. This railway will greatly facilitate the shipping of coal, and the building will not be very expensive. The railway will be about six miles in length.

amount was recovered in the secret among Plump's effects yesterday. It will be remembered that the office of Dr. Moody, Dr. Foot and Sprinkling's tailoring establishment were entered, and several articles appropriated. These also were found. The wife then was stolen from Kossel's and also in the lot, while some silk underclothing, rings and gold bangle stolen from the Demoniac constituted a part of Plump's assortment. Several nights ago the house of a woman on Herald street was entered and jewellery taken, which has also been recovered.

The prisoner admits having been the culprit, and says that he stole the opera glasses at New Westminster before the fire. One of the watches found was stolen from Mrs. Murdoch McDonald two years ago. Another has also been identified by its owner. To recapitulate, it might be interesting to enumerate a few of the robberies that are alleged to have been committed by Plump, the plunder from which forms a unique collection. On December 1st, at the residence of P. Raymond, residence of Rev. Mr. Knox, another Victoria West house; Dr. Moody's office; Dr. Foot's office; W. Sprinkling's house, on James street; Kossel's house, on Herald street a few evenings ago; the residence of Mr. Borde on Saturday night, and several others of which the police are chiefly ignorant. The guilty person has evidently indulged his propensity for gathering his ill-gotten collection in December.

ACCEPTED PROPOSAL

City and Property Owners Will Share Equal Share of Cost of Government Street Pavement.

This morning the special committee appointed by the city council, consisting of Aldermen Beckwith, Yates and Hall, accompanied by the city engineer, J. H. Broughton, and several property owners on Government street and submitted a proposition respecting the pavement of that thoroughfare, which was unanimously accepted.

The conference was called at the office of the B. C. Land & Investment agency, and there were present, besides the before mentioned committee, Messrs. C. E. Redfern, H. Young, M. Young, H. Siebenbaum, C. A. Holland, J. Richards, H. M. Graham, Sekh, E. B. Pember, James Foreman, W. Langley and others. The pole question was first dealt with, and the party wended its way to the narrow part of the street, between Broughton and Fort streets, where measurements were taken. The street between the poles is 46 feet wide, and the poles moved within the curbing the width of the street will be 43 feet 9 inches, or 2 feet 3 inches narrower than the present width.

The importance of the question of the consideration and treatment of tuberculosis. The late Prof. Pasteur has said that "it is in the power of man to prevent the growth of a sanatorium for tuberculosis. Since that discovery scientists have been working on the right lines with so much effect that now it is accepted as a fact that consumption is not hereditary, but is caused by the introduction into the system of an organism known as the bacillus tuberculosis; that it is contagious and infectious."

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Dr. Fagan's Report

Secretary of Provincial Board of Health Tells of Tuberculosis Convention.

Recommendations Regarding the Treatment of the Disease in This Province.

The report of Dr. Fagan on his recent visit to Ottawa, in connection with the tuberculosis convention, will doubtless lead to some steps being taken before the close of the session toward the establishment of a sanatorium and consumption hospital. Lack of space has hitherto prevented the publication of this document in the Times, but the following are extracts from it:

"In considering the gross outcome of the meeting it appears to me the greatest stress was laid upon the want of knowledge by the general public as to the danger of tuberculosis. There are very few families who have not, or who have not had, some members, friend or relation affected with tuberculosis, and it was freely admitted that little or no precautions were taken to prevent infection, and very little done toward effecting cures.

"That this is true is evident when we consider the yearly mortality returns. In Canada the deaths from consumption have been for a number of years up to 9,000 a year. In Ontario, in the year 1898, there were 3,291 victims, and in the province of British Columbia, although returns are very incomplete, there have been a record of nearly 200 deaths. In the United States the conditions are no better, for we find that every year tuberculosis claims as many as 100,000 victims.

"In industrial occupations it is the cause of nearly one-half of the mortality, and more than one-half of the deaths in building a sanatorium for tuberculosis. Since that discovery scientists have been working on the right lines with so much effect that now it is accepted as a fact that consumption is not hereditary, but is caused by the introduction into the system of an organism known as the bacillus tuberculosis; that it is contagious and infectious."

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Pimples

THEIR CAUSE AND CURE

When the skin breaks out in boils, pimples, and eruptive sores it is due entirely to an impure condition of the blood.

In all such cases BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS should be used as soon as possible. If your blood is out of order, you require B.B.B. to neutralize the poisons and build up the system. B.B.B. has stood the test of time, and is unquestionably the most marvelous remedy for purifying the blood in existence to-day.

HERE IS PROOF! Feb. 19, 1900. I tried two doctors across the floor, but found little or no relief, but using BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I was completely cured, and have not been sick a day since. I can say from my heart that B.B.B. has done me good.

May 30, 1900. I was troubled with pimples on my face, and was advised to try B.B.B. After using it the pimples disappeared and I can highly recommend it as a blood purifier.

Jan. 28, 1900. I was troubled with pimples on my face, and after using B.B.B. they appeared, and I am completely cured.

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Steamer in Distress

Picked Up by the Skagway Liner Amur and Towed to Taku.

A steamer in distress and blowing signals for assistance was picked up by the steamer Amur on her return from Skagway and towed to Taku. The Amur, which returned to this port on Saturday evening, had not long started on her down voyage when the forlorn craft, which turned out to be the Carrie S. Davis, of Seattle, was overhauled. The meeting of the two vessels took place about 10 miles from the mouth of the Yukon. On hearing the constant whistling of the Davis, Capt. Gosse at once put her assistance and passing the disabled steamer a line towed her to her port of destination. Her machinery had broken down and she was at the mercy of the tide and wind. She was bound from Juneau, and was to be operated as a cannery tender by the San Juan Fishing & Packing Company.

The Amur brought advice that the la grippe is very prevalent in Atlin, and so general had the complaint become that a concert, which was to have been given in the Presbyterian church, had to be postponed indefinitely.

A week ago last Saturday a brother of Dominick Lucci, whilst filling a large tank in a mine, met with a painful and serious accident. The fell upon his right arm and crushed both bones. He could not reach Skagway until Sunday on account of the rough condition of the bay.

H. W. E. Canavan, C. E., has returned to Atlin from the new Alder creek diggings, says the Atlin Claim. He reports very deep snow in Alder, six or seven feet on the level. The work of installing "bucking hydraulics" or "boom-in" device is making good progress. The "boom-in" is discharging water by this time, and with it the experiment will be made of starting off the snow.

With the report of an early spring in the interior still being heard comes the news that a severe storm raged from White Pass south to Laberge and the White Horse. The storm was of a serious nature, and it reached its severest between Caribon and the summit. Both rotaries were out for over 36 hours. No work on the government telegraph line between the M. E. church and the winter between Eagle and Rampart, and which has been done below Fort Gibbon or Tanana. Clearing right of way and the erection of poles has been done since the beginning of the season.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Cascade board of trade there was attendance, and the appended report was passed: Whereas, The provincial government has seen fit to delay action in the granting of charters to a railway the boundary line to Fernie, a railway from Cascade to the Coast railways will develop the mines and resources of South Kootenay and areas.

Whereas, The people of this area are unanimously in favor of the construction of both railways fore, be it Resolved, That the Cascade board of trade, upon the government's urgent necessity of prompt action, that charters be granted to any railway which will complete with the C. and further be it Resolved, That copies of this report be sent to Mr. Smith Curtis, P. O. to the provincial premier, Gallinger, M. P., to the minister ways and to the press.

NEW WESTMINSTER. The localerie of the Fraternal of Eagles is again mourning the loss of a brother Eagle, in the person of Thomas McCaffery, who died on Saturday morning, in St. Mary's hospital. He was 45 years of age, and had been a resident of this area several years, following general calling of a ship carpenter. Quently he injured his finger slight loss of motion, proved fatal. He leaves a brother, Frank, who is Basswood Ridge, N. B., and a several children, who are all in Boston, Mass.

Provincial News

REVELSTOCK. Mrs. Terrens, little Emil T. and the rest of the family went on Thursday morning's train for destination in Pennsylvania. The boy is quite recovered from the effects of his terrible accident.

MOYIE. An unfortunate miner named a worker at the St. Eugene, has been killed by the accidental premature explosion of his fuse.

The Myrie Water Works Company let the contract for the construction of the dam, on which work begins at once.

CUMBERLAND. The inquiry into the recent accident which opened last night. Mr. Hunter represented the government, said that the inquiry into the accident had been held at the bottom. He then asked for adjournment to-day. Mr. Pooley, representing the company, said Mr. Dunsmuir was anxious as anybody to find out the cause of the accident, and inquired as requested.

GREENWOOD. At the annual meeting of the board of trade the following officers were elected: President, Geo. R. Naden; Vice-President, Ralph Smalies; secretary-treasurer, G. Ganuce; members of the council, W. G. H. Bell, Shaw, F. J. Finucane, C. J. McJannet, W. H. Smythe, A. H. Sperry, C. McKee.

PHOENIX. As soon as the snow is all melted, P. B. intend to erect a set of tracks in the freight yards here, at present are too small to handle efficiently the Phoenix business. It will also be put in for E. Spralumber yard.

UNION. The body of a white man was floating in the water at the coal Union Bay, yesterday afternoon body is in an advanced stage of decomposition, and is supposed to be E. Rogers, a white man, who was on the Eclipse, which sailed from here on February 15th. That vessel reports watchman missing on February 15th. He was supposed to have deserted from the steamer, a native of Victoria, B. C., age 36; complexion, Coroner Abraham taken charge of the remains.

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