

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Consideration of the Medical Bill Occupies Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

Special Committee Brings in a Report on the Cheap Money Measure.

THURSDAY, May 5. The afternoon sitting of the legislature was spent chiefly in committee.

The Game bill, contrary to the impression that at first prevailed, went through the second reading without difficulty, while the Dyking Works Construction bill was read a third time and passed.

The house was opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Swinerton.

RETURNS WANTED.

Mr. Forster moved for returns of land applied for or granted to the E. & N. railway in lieu of land alienated in the island railway belt. The motion was carried.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Kelle asked why the applications of Mann Dainard and G. S. McArthur, for an extension of time to do work on four mineral claims in East Kootenay district were refused.

Hon. Col. Baker answered: "With two exceptions all applications for extension of time to perform assessment work had been refused, F. S. McCarter's among the number here being the only one where snow or early winter as last year when an order-in-council was passed empowering the gold commissioner to grant extension of time for application for an extension of time has been made by Manuel Dainard."

Hon. Mr. Turner, in answer to Mr. Forster, stated that \$4,900 had been paid as rent and fees by the Queneville Lake Dam Co.

Hon. Mr. Martin, in answer to Mr. Graham, said that the government were taking steps towards constructing a wagon road to Teslin Lake.

Hon. Mr. Turner, in answer to Mr. Forster, stated that the government were building a large force of men to get out timber, build bridges and corduroy swamps.

CATTLE MARKING BILL.

The house went into committee on the Cattle Marking Bill, Mr. Kelle in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete. Mr. Kelle moved for the bill to be read a second time.

The bill was read a second time and passed. Mr. Kelle moved for the bill to be read a third time and passed.

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

amount of fee which might be charged for permission to practice, from \$100 to \$50.

Sub-section (c) of section 24 read: "The council shall admit upon the register any person who shall produce from any college or school of medicine and surgery, requiring at least four years' course of study, a diploma of qualification, provided that where the college or school of medicine did not require a course of study of at least four years but a post graduate course has been taken in which in point of time added to the college or school of medicine course completes a period of four years it shall be deemed sufficient; provided also that the applicant shall furnish to the council satisfactory evidence of identification, and pass before the members thereof, or such of them as may be appointed for the purpose, a satisfactory examination touching his fitness and capacity to practice as a physician and surgeon."

Mr. Graham moved to strike out all the words after "identification." This provoked considerable discussion and some amusement was caused by Dr. Walkem in replying to Mr. Williams, who said that he was surprised the speaker member for Vancouver should object to the section while being in favor of the Legal Professions act, which required six months' acclimatization before a lawyer could practice in the province. The amendment was lost and the committee rising, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

AFTER RECESS.

The special committee appointed to enquire into the methods adopted in other countries to help farmers to obtain loans on easy terms reported, appending to the report synoptical notes of the Landschaffer system of Prussia, the Land Bank system of France (known as the Credit Foncier), the Swiss Mortgage Bank system and other agricultural banks, also excerpts from the "Advances to Settlers Act, 1884," of New Zealand, with the financial reports as to the working security whether it be lands in or out of the system established in Mysore, India.

Hon. Mr. Turner, in answer to Mr. Forster, stated that \$4,900 had been paid as rent and fees by the Queneville Lake Dam Co.

Hon. Mr. Martin, in answer to Mr. Graham, said that the government were taking steps towards constructing a wagon road to Teslin Lake.

Hon. Mr. Turner, in answer to Mr. Forster, stated that the government were building a large force of men to get out timber, build bridges and corduroy swamps.

The house went into committee on the Cattle Marking Bill, Mr. Kelle in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete. Mr. Kelle moved for the bill to be read a second time.

The bill was read a second time and passed. Mr. Kelle moved for the bill to be read a third time and passed.

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. Helcken moved the second reading of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Amendment Act. The principal section provided that "no creditor shall be entitled to rank upon the estate for or in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for principal money and all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon), calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied."

pared to do certain things. That showed that the government were in negotiations with some contractors. He complained that there was no information before the house to show what the bill proposed. It was impossible for the members to discuss the bill without the fullest information. It was not so much a matter of Provincial as of Dominion interest.

Mr. Hunter (smiling): "Keep all that for by and by." Mr. Cotton said the opposition wanted to know why as far as could be seen the Dominion had practically dropped out of the matter and left it to the province. Hon. Mr. Turner had already explained that he had promised on the second reading to explain the situation fully. The returns last year had contained nothing that affected the bill. He proposed the second reading to explain the exact position in which the government stood.

Mr. Higgins thought the house was not to be taken for granted. He did not understand whether the government declined to bring down correspondence or whether there was no correspondence. Hon. Mr. Turner: "I said I would fully explain the matter." Mr. Kelle said what was wanted was information as to what arrangements the government had made. The house had the right to know what was going on behind the scenes, and the bill should be delayed till the desired information was brought down.

Hon. Col. Baker retorted that the gentlemen opposite were jumping before they came to the stile. If they had patience they would get all the information they wanted in the second reading. Hon. Mr. Turner: "Wait till you get into the race."

Mr. Kennedy held that the opposition members were quite within their rights in asking for information and the government should not withhold it. Hon. Mr. Turner: "We will give it all to you." Mr. Sword remarked that even if the government did not consider it in the public interest to publish the information, the papers might be brought down and the information would be given.

Mr. Forster remarked that the use of the term "semi-official correspondence" was simply to befool the house. All the correspondence should be brought down. Mr. Semlin, in closing the debate, said he had heard no good reason advanced why the correspondence should not be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Turner: "I will give you some information if I may be allowed to speak a few words." Mr. Semlin: "We have heard you four or five times already and we might stand to speak a few words."

Hon. Mr. Turner: "I decline to do so when you give permission in that way. I would not have treated you in that way." The resolution was put by 14 in favor to 17 against.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Mr. Kidd asked: "Is there a royalty collected on cordwood cut on lands acquired previous to the year 1897? If so, by what authority is the same collected?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: "Yes; on lands held under pre-emption record. By authority of section 58 of the Land Act (Rev. Stat., 1897), pre-empted lands being the property of the Crown until a Crown grant has been issued." Mr. Helcken asked: "Is it the intention of the government to pay the claim of the beneficiaries under the will of the late Mr. James Charles Prevost, the late registrar of the Supreme Court?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: "The government has not recognized, and cannot recognize, any claim arising out of defunct estates, except in the case of a trustee, administrator, or guardian, the government had not control over his appointment or his duties." Mr. Semlin did not see why editors should have the privilege any more than any one else. He was of opinion that only the reporters should have the privilege to report on the Medical Bill.

The house adjourned shortly before 11 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 6. The chief feature of to-day at the legislature was the second reading of the Public Works Loan Bill, which provides for the subsidies to railways. Hon. Mr. Turner in moving the second reading fully explained how it was proposed to aid in the building of the Yukon railway, the debate afterwards being adjourned until Monday.

The Redistribution Bill was adopted and the report on what remains is its third reading. The house was opened with prayer by Rev. George F. Swinerton.

RETURNS WANTED. Mr. Semlin moved for correspondence and orders in council in reference to the construction of any railroad from the Coast to Teslin Lake, Cassiar or the Omineca district.

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that the negotiations were not of such a nature that they could be disclosed by the correspondence as yet. There were negotiations in progress with regard to the Yukon railway, but they would not affect the bill before the house, which simply gave the government power to make arrangements, but did not fix on any particular party with which the government had to make these arrangements. It was not judicious at present to bring down the papers asked for.

Mr. Sword did not consider this explanation satisfactory. The return was wanted to enable the house to vote intelligently on the railway loan bill brought down by the government.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the bill was practically the same nature as that passed last session, and no papers were then asked for. It simply gave the government power to make arrangements. Mr. Williams maintained that it was desired to know what negotiations had gone on between the province and the Dominion governments in regard to the Yukon railway. He strongly objected to the reason given for not bringing down the papers, that they would not affect the bill before the house, which simply gave the government power to make arrangements, but did not fix on any particular party with which the government had to make these arrangements. It was not judicious at present to bring down the papers asked for.

Hon. Mr. Turner was prepared to give all the information as to the conditions of the Yukon railway, but he would not give the names of the contractors when he moved the second reading.

Mr. Vedder said what the opposition wanted was information. Hon. Mr. Turner: "I will give you information." Mr. Macpherson also asked for the returns, holding that they should be brought down.

Hon. Col. Baker pointed out that it had already been stated it was not in the public interest to bring down semi-official correspondence at this stage of negotiations.

Mr. Cotton had seen in the public press that the contractors were pre-

pared to do certain things. That showed that the government were in negotiations with some contractors. He complained that there was no information before the house to show what the bill proposed. It was impossible for the members to discuss the bill without the fullest information. It was not so much a matter of Provincial as of Dominion interest.

Mr. Hunter (smiling): "Keep all that for by and by." Mr. Cotton said the opposition wanted to know why as far as could be seen the Dominion had practically dropped out of the matter and left it to the province. Hon. Mr. Turner had already explained that he had promised on the second reading to explain the situation fully. The returns last year had contained nothing that affected the bill. He proposed the second reading to explain the exact position in which the government stood.

Mr. Higgins thought the house was not to be taken for granted. He did not understand whether the government declined to bring down correspondence or whether there was no correspondence. Hon. Mr. Turner: "I said I would fully explain the matter." Mr. Kelle said what was wanted was information as to what arrangements the government had made. The house had the right to know what was going on behind the scenes, and the bill should be delayed till the desired information was brought down.

Hon. Col. Baker retorted that the gentlemen opposite were jumping before they came to the stile. If they had patience they would get all the information they wanted in the second reading. Hon. Mr. Turner: "Wait till you get into the race."

Mr. Kennedy held that the opposition members were quite within their rights in asking for information and the government should not withhold it. Hon. Mr. Turner: "We will give it all to you." Mr. Sword remarked that even if the government did not consider it in the public interest to publish the information, the papers might be brought down and the information would be given.

Mr. Forster remarked that the use of the term "semi-official correspondence" was simply to befool the house. All the correspondence should be brought down. Mr. Semlin, in closing the debate, said he had heard no good reason advanced why the correspondence should not be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Turner: "I will give you some information if I may be allowed to speak a few words." Mr. Semlin: "We have heard you four or five times already and we might stand to speak a few words."

Hon. Mr. Turner: "I decline to do so when you give permission in that way. I would not have treated you in that way." The resolution was put by 14 in favor to 17 against.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Mr. Kidd asked: "Is there a royalty collected on cordwood cut on lands acquired previous to the year 1897? If so, by what authority is the same collected?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: "Yes; on lands held under pre-emption record. By authority of section 58 of the Land Act (Rev. Stat., 1897), pre-empted lands being the property of the Crown until a Crown grant has been issued." Mr. Helcken asked: "Is it the intention of the government to pay the claim of the beneficiaries under the will of the late Mr. James Charles Prevost, the late registrar of the Supreme Court?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: "The government has not recognized, and cannot recognize, any claim arising out of defunct estates, except in the case of a trustee, administrator, or guardian, the government had not control over his appointment or his duties." Mr. Semlin did not see why editors should have the privilege any more than any one else. He was of opinion that only the reporters should have the privilege to report on the Medical Bill.

The house adjourned shortly before 11 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 6. The chief feature of to-day at the legislature was the second reading of the Public Works Loan Bill, which provides for the subsidies to railways. Hon. Mr. Turner in moving the second reading fully explained how it was proposed to aid in the building of the Yukon railway, the debate afterwards being adjourned until Monday.

The Redistribution Bill was adopted and the report on what remains is its third reading. The house was opened with prayer by Rev. George F. Swinerton.

RETURNS WANTED. Mr. Semlin moved for correspondence and orders in council in reference to the construction of any railroad from the Coast to Teslin Lake, Cassiar or the Omineca district.

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that the negotiations were not of such a nature that they could be disclosed by the correspondence as yet. There were negotiations in progress with regard to the Yukon railway, but they would not affect the bill before the house, which simply gave the government power to make arrangements, but did not fix on any particular party with which the government had to make these arrangements. It was not judicious at present to bring down the papers asked for.

Mr. Sword did not consider this explanation satisfactory. The return was wanted to enable the house to vote intelligently on the railway loan bill brought down by the government.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the bill was practically the same nature as that passed last session, and no papers were then asked for. It simply gave the government power to make arrangements. Mr. Williams maintained that it was desired to know what negotiations had gone on between the province and the Dominion governments in regard to the Yukon railway. He strongly objected to the reason given for not bringing down the papers, that they would not affect the bill before the house, which simply gave the government power to make arrangements, but did not fix on any particular party with which the government had to make these arrangements. It was not judicious at present to bring down the papers asked for.

Hon. Mr. Turner was prepared to give all the information as to the conditions of the Yukon railway, but he would not give the names of the contractors when he moved the second reading.

Mr. Vedder said what the opposition wanted was information. Hon. Mr. Turner: "I will give you information." Mr. Macpherson also asked for the returns, holding that they should be brought down.

Hon. Col. Baker pointed out that it had already been stated it was not in the public interest to bring down semi-official correspondence at this stage of negotiations.

Mr. Cotton had seen in the public press that the contractors were pre-

pared to do certain things. That showed that the government were in negotiations with some contractors. He complained that there was no information before the house to show what the bill proposed. It was impossible for the members to discuss the bill without the fullest information. It was not so much a matter of Provincial as of Dominion interest.

Mr. Hunter (smiling): "Keep all that for by and by." Mr. Cotton said the opposition wanted to know why as far as could be seen the Dominion had practically dropped out of the matter and left it to the province. Hon. Mr. Turner had already explained that he had promised on the second reading to explain the situation fully. The returns last year had contained nothing that affected the bill. He proposed the second reading to explain the exact position in which the government stood.

Mr. Higgins thought the house was not to be taken for granted. He did not understand whether the government declined to bring down correspondence or whether there was no correspondence. Hon. Mr. Turner: "I said I would fully explain the matter." Mr. Kelle said what was wanted was information as to what arrangements the government had made. The house had the right to know what was going on behind the scenes, and the bill should be delayed till the desired information was brought down.

Hon. Col. Baker retorted that the gentlemen opposite were jumping before they came to the stile. If they had patience they would get all the information they wanted in the second reading. Hon. Mr. Turner: "Wait till you get into the race."

Mr. Kennedy held that the opposition members were quite within their rights in asking for information and the government should not withhold it. Hon. Mr. Turner: "We will give it all to you." Mr. Sword remarked that even if the government did not consider it in the public interest to publish the information, the papers might be brought down and the information would be given.

Mr. Forster remarked that the use of the term "semi-official correspondence" was simply to befool the house. All the correspondence should be brought down. Mr. Semlin, in closing the debate, said he had heard no good reason advanced why the correspondence should not be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Turner: "I will give you some information if I may be allowed to speak a few words." Mr. Semlin: "We have heard you four or five times already and we might stand to speak a few words."

Hon. Mr. Turner: "I decline to do so when you give permission in that way. I would not have treated you in that way." The resolution was put by 14 in favor to 17 against.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Mr. Kidd asked: "Is there a royalty collected on cordwood cut on lands acquired previous to the year 1897? If so, by what authority is the same collected?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: "Yes; on lands held under pre-emption record. By authority of section 58 of the Land Act (Rev. Stat., 1897), pre-empted lands being the property of the Crown until a Crown grant has been issued." Mr. Helcken asked: "Is it the intention of the government to pay the claim of the beneficiaries under the will of the late Mr. James Charles Prev

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1898.

THE "IMPOSSIBLE" ACCOMPLISHED.

When the statement was made that the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation would send teams from the mouth of the Stikine to Teslin Lake, the general expression of opinion was that the thing was an impossibility. It was pointed out that such a thing never had been done, and the difficulties and dangers were alleged to be so great that it was utter folly to think about making such a journey. Nevertheless a party was sent out, and though, owing to the exceptional character of the season, it was very late in getting on the way, the ground has doubtless by this time been fully covered.

On March 24, C. J. McLennan left Wrangell with a few passengers who had engaged the above company to take them through to the lake. A letter from Glenora, dated April 23, announces that he was well on his way at that time to the lake and would arrive there very soon if he had not already done so. If this has been accomplished it speaks much for Mr. McLennan for he found the road from the river to the lake unsuited to the sleds which he had taken with him. He has thus established the feasibility of such a route and has shown that in a normal winter it will be possible to open and keep open a road for the entire distance. This is a matter of very great importance, for since it is possible to transport goods by team the entire distance to Lake Teslin from the Coast, it will be possible to do so for a part of the distance, and therefore if a railway is put through for a part of the stretch between the river and the lake this year, it will be quite practicable to keep open a regular line of communication from Wrangell to Yukon points by way of the Stikine during the greater part of next winter.

ADVANCE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The cry of the people of British Columbia has been for a bold and aggressive policy, which would lead to the development of the great resources of the province, attract immigration and capital and generally contribute to its prosperity. This demand has been wholly reasonable. It has found expression in the opposition press. It has been urged by the opposition members of the legislature. The members of the house who usually vote with the government have united in the demand. The press which supports the government has taken a strong attitude in favor of it. The Colonist can fairly claim to have occupied an advanced position in regard to such a policy. To meet this demand much foresight, faith and courage have been required—foresight to discover not only what ought to be done, but what could be done; faith in the extent and value of the resources of the province; courage to meet the criticism that will and ought to be directed to every proposition involving large public expenditures. We feel that we can say of the Loan bill, the second reading of which Hon. Mr. Turner moved yesterday, that it displays in a high degree these three admirable and necessary qualities. If it becomes the law of the province and its several provisions are acted upon, Mr. Turner and his colleagues will take a place in the history of British Columbia and Canada, scarcely second to any public men the Dominion has produced, as promoters of material prosperity. The privilege which Mr. Turner had yesterday, of standing in his place in the house and announcing that the government of which he is the leader has made arrangements which will secure the immediate beginning of two great lines of railway from the Pacific Coast of the province to the interior, one through the southern and the other through the northern part of the province, and both to open to the world great gold fields, was one that it has never fallen to the lot of any provincial premier to equal and has been surpassed in the history of Canada only by the announcement of the perfecting of arrangements for the construction of the Canadian Pacific. These two railways involve the construction of over eight hundred miles of road, through and to connect with what undoubtedly are the richest gold-bearing regions in the world, but whose resources are not limited by the wealth which may be dug out of the bowels of the earth. The Premier stated his case so modestly that possibly the house hardly grasped its full significance; but it was an epoch-making declaration, presuming of course that the house places the government in a position to carry out the arrangements which have been provisionally made.

From the outset the Colonist has asked the members of the legislature to approach this great question from a non-partisan standpoint. The credit for originating this bold and comprehensive policy must rest with the government; but the credit for its adoption can be shared in by members on both sides of the house. The question rises so far above all considerations of party politics, that one does not see them at all when regarding it, any more than when we look upon some grand mountain peak, rising clear and white into the blue heavens, we notice the mists which linger in the shadows of the foothills. It is not too much to say that the eyes of Canada are upon British Columbia at this crisis. Let our legislature acquit itself so that it will centre upon our province the eyes of the civilized world. We do not pretend to know how all the members will vote upon this loan bill; but we do know that the man who by his vote shall contribute to the defeat of the measure assumes a responsibility before the country, which no-

ing he may hereafter do as a public man will efface. A great policy has been announced. There is no alternative policy to be considered. It is this or nothing. The Dominion government has declared that it will do nothing for the railway to the North this year. The railway in the South cannot be carried out unless this bill becomes law. If this bill does not go through a year with all its priceless opportunities will be lost. What man is there who dares take the responsibility of this? Is there an individual in the house who will let his partisan feelings so blind his eyes to the great advantage of immediate action that he will not see where his duty lies in this great emergency?

The two new features in the loan bill are the extension of the railway provided for last year from the Coast to the Columbia river, and the line from the Coast to Teslin lake. As nearly every one knows new bill amends, provided for a line from English Bluff on the Coast to Boundary Creek. This was recognized as incomplete, but it was all that the government felt able to ask the house to grant at that time. It was hoped that the outstanding land subsidy would be sufficient, with what aid the Dominion government would give to secure the construction of the whole line. This anticipation has not been realized, but the government is now in a position to announce that if a subsidy of \$4,000,000 is given for the whole line from the Coast to the Columbia the construction of the road will be at once begun. We do not believe there is any difference of opinion in the province as to the desirability of giving effect to this plan. The railway will be one of very great importance. It will open a splendid section of country. It will add enormously to the prosperity of those portions of the southern part of the province where settlers and miners are already established. It will tie the Coast more closely together, and to the interior, open new markets for our merchants and farmers, give an impetus to the settlement of a very valuable region and generally supply a new artery for industrial life along four hundred miles of the fairest portion of Canada. Surely for such a line of policy no argument is needed.

The plan for the construction of a railway from the Coast to Lake Teslin is one that will stand the closest investigation. If we argue for it more at length than for the other enterprise, it is not because its merits are less but because they are less understood. One great beauty of the plan for the northern road is that it illustrates the truth of what Mr. Turner said in his speech yesterday—that as we grow older we learn better how to deal with enterprises of this kind. At first the province thought the best way to secure railways was to give large land grants. Then it decided to pledge its credit in the way of guaranteeing bonds. The next step was that adopted last year, namely of giving a definite amount out and out, the connection of the province with the undertaking to cease when the subsidy had been paid. This is the plan which the Coast-Columbia and the Bute-Queenelle road were subsidized. This year's plan is that adopted in connection with the northern railway, and is the greatest advance in railway subsidizing that has been made in Canada. The government gives a subsidy, which is not payable until the road is in a position to earn money, and immediately the road begins to earn anything it begins to pay back into the treasury the money which it received. It pays it back first in taxes, and next in a fixed per centage of its gross earnings. If the road earns \$100 the province will get \$4, no matter how much it costs to operate the line. It is thus very clear, that as the charge for interest and sinking fund on the subsidy reach \$4,000 a mile, that is the gross earnings, remember, without taking into account the operating expenses or any charges which the company may be at for interest, the subsidy will cease to be a charge upon the province. If the gross earnings exceed \$4,000 a mile the provincial interest in the railway will be a source of revenue to the province. Four thousand dollars a mile is by no means a large amount to put down for the earnings of a railway through such a country and leading to a region of such inestimable wealth as the Yukon, so we are not surprised that the intending contractors have stipulated that they shall be at liberty at any time to pay off the subsidy so as to relieve the road from this 4 per cent. charge. This arrangement is a distinct advance upon all previous plans made in Canada for subsidizing railways and we are sure will commend itself to public opinion not only within but outside of the province. The other details of the agreement are important, such as the immediate construction of the wagon road, the immediate beginning of work on both sections, the government control of freight rates and the selection of the ocean terminals by the government. Taken all in all, we think the most cautious critics must admit that the interests of the province have been closely safeguarded in the contract which the government proposes to make with Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co.

The construction of this railway to the North will be in the hands of men who are strong financially and whose experience in railway work has been extensive. Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co. are among the ablest railway constructors in America. They have a reputation for energy and business integrity which renders their undertaking to do a given piece of work a guarantee that it will be done in the time and manner specified; but in this instance they offer a direct pledge of good faith in the shape of a deposit of \$75,000 for each

section of the railway, or \$150,000 in all. It is, of course, their interest to push the contract to completion at the earliest possible day. The sooner the work is done, the sooner it will earn money, and so likewise the sooner it will begin to repay the subsidy, which is in point of fact more than its priceless advantages. It is the nature of an advance that a gift, as is usually the case with government contributions to railway undertakings.

Mr. Turner in his speech estimated that the returns from the 4 per cent. would amount to \$50,000 a year. To this the revenue would be from the taxes on the road is easily calculated. The value per mile for assessment purposes is fixed at \$2000 per mile, instead of \$3000 as is the case with broad gauge roads. The mileage is 400 miles, which gives \$800,000 of taxable property. This at three-fifths of one per cent, the rate applying to the railway, will yield \$4,800 a year. This brings the estimated receipts from the railway up to within \$10,000 of what will be needed to meet the interest and sinking fund. To this must be added the personal tax of \$3 per capita, which each employee of the road must pay, which, with the other taxes derivable from the employees of the road, will reduce the estimated cost of this subsidy to the province to about \$8,000 a year from the outset and this will be liable to reduction yearly thereafter, until as has been said above, the charge will be extinguished and the railway be a source of clear gain to the province, unless the company owning it shall repay the subsidy. Is there any reason to doubt such a result? We do not believe so. No one can undertake to say what the resources of the Yukon and Northern British Columbia are, but there is sufficient evidence to warrant legislation in aid of railway construction in the manner contemplated. We know that more than a quarter of a million square miles of territory in Canada and a large area in interior Alaska will be tributary to this railway, no matter how many other lines may in the future be built to tap these great interior gold fields. This railway, coming to the Coast in a more southerly latitude than any other possible route, following a course to the north behind the Coast range, where the snow fall is comparatively light, affords a section of a great promise, affording access to a vast territory to the East and Northeast and reaching the head waters of the finest of the Yukon tributaries, will be exceptionally well-situated to compete for traffic when competition becomes possible. That the northern gold fields will be permanent is no longer a matter of doubt. For these reasons we claim that the proposed subsidy may properly be regarded as an advance to the company constructing the line of an amount not much more than sufficient to pay the freight charges on provisions and material used in construction, from Victoria or Vancouver to the scene of operations. This bargain is an exceptionally favorable one, especially when we remember that in addition a public wagon road 150 miles long is to be built by the company. As a business arrangement the plan agreed upon will stand the closest scrutiny.

The great majority of the people of British Columbia, without regard to locality or political sympathy, will endorse the whole policy which finds expression in the Loan bill. Those residents of Kootenay, who are said to be hostile to that portion of the measure which provides for the railway to the Yukon, will surely see that the plan submitted to the house is one to which they cannot refuse their support. Surely the people of that favored portion of British Columbia will not be so utterly sectional as to expect their representatives to withhold their sanction from this measure as an entirety. Is there a shadow of doubt that, if such a plan, as that for the Yukon railway, were proposed for a line in any part of the country, every voter in that part of the country would hold up both hands for it? Would they not say at once that all the province is asked to do in effect is to borrow the money and let the railway pay the interest and sinking fund? Will the people of the Lower Fraser justify their representatives in blocking projects that will open to the farmers of British Columbia the best markets in America? We do not believe they will, any more than the people of the Coast cities would support their representatives in such a course. The measure is in the hands of the house. We look for its passage by a good majority, but would be more than gratified to chronicle that it had met with unanimous support. Some days ago the Colonist appealed to Mr. Semlin, as leader of the opposition, to throw partisanship to the winds for the occasion and join hands with the government in carrying through this great measure. He will resume the debate on Monday, and he has the political opportunity of his life. He can rise at one step to as high a pedestal as ever was occupied by the leader of a provincial opposition in Canada, by closing his speech with seconding the Premier's motion for the second reading of the bill and the voice of an Acadian harp.—Indianapolis Journal.

A rural candidate, who "don't let grass grow under his feet," publishes this card in a local newspaper: "Spite of war, an' sword an' gun, While the armies fret and foam, Got ter run the things at home, Let the war and soldiers be, Come out soon and vote for me!" Atlantic Constitution.

Land of garlic and tortillas, Land of shaves and manillas, Land of mules and sugar-cane bitters, Land of raisins and of fritters, Land of Pedro and of Sancho, Land of Verler and of Blanco, Land of bull fights and pascias, Land of dusty serenades, Land of manners stiff and haughty, Land of haberdasheries and ham, Land of Bobadil and Hamal, Don't you hear your Uncle Sam? Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is worthy of note that the Fifth Regiment band of Seattle at the close of one of the "patriotic concerts" given in that city, stood up, uncovered their heads and played "God Save the Queen." In order that there might be no mistake about what was intended, owing to the fact that "America" is sung to the same air, the Seattle Times explains the act was specially intended as a recognition of the kindly feeling of the British people everywhere towards the United States.

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO. Cecil Rhodes has announced that he proposes to extend the Cape Rhodesia railway to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. The line is now constructed to Bulawayo, which is 800 miles from the Lake. Bulawayo is some 1,500 miles from the Cape. It is in Metabelland, and hence north of the South African Republic. The railway will extend north through Metabelland to the Zambezi, where it will cross over into what is known as the Marotse-Marunda empire, whence it would run in a generally north-easterly direction, keeping east of the Congo Free State, and reach Lake Tanganyika about the 8th parallel of south latitude. Tanganyika is the longest fresh water lake in the world, its length being 410 miles. It is comparatively narrow, so that its area is only a little more than 12,000 square miles. Its outlet is a tributary of the Congo. Situated at an altitude of 2,700 feet above sea level, Tanganyika, although in a sub-equatorial latitude, enjoys a good climate. Its shores are inhabited by numerous tribes, which have made little advance towards civilization. With the railway completed from Bulawayo to the Lake, there would be rail and water communication for between 2,700 and 3,000 miles north from the Cape, or to within four degrees of the equator. The Nile flows out of the Albert Nyanza, which is a lake about as far north of the equator as Tanganyika is south of it, or possibly a little less. Between the great lake known as the Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza, is the district called Uganda, which is a part of the British Sphere of Influence, being the Hinterland of the territory occupied by the Imperial British East Africa Company. The Imperial government is now constructing a railway from Mombassa on the Indian Ocean to Uganda, and its extension to Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza would be a simple matter, provided arrangements can be made with the Congo Free State for the right of way across about 200 miles of country. It may be mentioned that the whole east shore of Tanganyika is in the German Sphere of Influence, while the western shore for the most part belongs to the Congo Free State, which also owns the head of the lake. From the Albert Nyanza the Nile affords water communication as far as Khartoum, and the railway which Sir Herbert Kitchener has constructed for the use of the Anglo-Egyptian army, will be extended immediately to that city. This will give the necessary through connection to Cairo, which is separated by seventy degrees of latitude from the Cape, the distance in miles, allowing for deviations from a straight line, being about 5,500 miles. Mr. Rhodes thinks that this chain of communication ought to be secured within ten years, and at the rate events move nowadays, we fancy he has set the limit too far ahead. As an initial step in the great undertaking, he has an Imperial guarantee of the interest on the cost of the line from Bulawayo to Tanganyika. The comments of the English papers indicate that the idea is far from being unfavorably received by the people. The project is certainly an attractive one, and as it would open an enormous country to commerce it has its practical side as well. The project will be likely to commend itself to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is the minister under whose supervision such questions come.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Lack of Business Acumen.—"Aren't you sorry that you mixed corn flour with your wheat flour, now that you have been found out?" asked the job's comforter. "I should say I am," the miller admitted. "I asked the first place, I ought to have called it a 'health blend,' and put it on the market at a higher price than the pure stuff."—Canadian Enquirer.

She—Do you think the North Pole will ever be discovered? He—Not so long as people are willing to pay to hear men tell how they didn't find it.—Chicago News.

"Do you believe in the saying that 'Man proposes and God disposes?'" she asked. "Then I should think you would do your share," she suggested. "I should think everything was arranged satisfactorily."—Chicago Post.

First Reconocentrado—Juan, did you read the latest bulletin? Second Reconocentrado—No, Miguel; what is it? "They are that Uncle Sam will surround the island with his ships, and in about a month hopes to starve us out." "Starve us out!" Hully Pedro!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Woman," he hissed, in a style entirely too good for ten-twenty-thirty, "woman, do you thus spur my heart after leading me on?" "When did I lead you on, as you call it?" asked the girl. "Did I not tell me that a fortune teller had told you that you were wed a hand, some, blonde young man with the grace of a Greek god and the voice of an Aeolian harp?"—Indianapolis Journal.

A rural candidate, who "don't let grass grow under his feet," publishes this card in a local newspaper: "Spite of war, an' sword an' gun, While the armies fret and foam, Got ter run the things at home, Let the war and soldiers be, Come out soon and vote for me!" Atlantic Constitution.

Land of garlic and tortillas, Land of shaves and manillas, Land of mules and sugar-cane bitters, Land of raisins and of fritters, Land of Pedro and of Sancho, Land of Verler and of Blanco, Land of bull fights and pascias, Land of dusty serenades, Land of manners stiff and haughty, Land of haberdasheries and ham, Land of Bobadil and Hamal, Don't you hear your Uncle Sam? Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is worthy of note that the Fifth Regiment band of Seattle at the close of one of the "patriotic concerts" given in that city, stood up, uncovered their heads and played "God Save the Queen." In order that there might be no mistake about what was intended, owing to the fact that "America" is sung to the same air, the Seattle Times explains the act was specially intended as a recognition of the kindly feeling of the British people everywhere towards the United States.

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO. Cecil Rhodes has announced that he proposes to extend the Cape Rhodesia railway to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. The line is now constructed to Bulawayo, which is 800 miles from the Lake. Bulawayo is some 1,500 miles from the Cape. It is in Metabelland, and hence north of the South African Republic. The railway will extend north through Metabelland to the Zambezi, where it will cross over into what is known as the Marotse-Marunda empire, whence it would run in a generally north-easterly direction, keeping east of the Congo Free State, and reach Lake Tanganyika about the 8th parallel of south latitude. Tanganyika is the longest fresh water lake in the world, its length being 410 miles. It is comparatively narrow, so that its area is only a little more than 12,000 square miles. Its outlet is a tributary of the Congo. Situated at an altitude of 2,700 feet above sea level, Tanganyika, although in a sub-equatorial latitude, enjoys a good climate. Its shores are inhabited by numerous tribes, which have made little advance towards civilization. With the railway completed from Bulawayo to the Lake, there would be rail and water communication for between 2,700 and 3,000 miles north from the Cape, or to within four degrees of the equator. The Nile flows out of the Albert Nyanza, which is a lake about as far north of the equator as Tanganyika is south of it, or possibly a little less. Between the great lake known as the Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza, is the district called Uganda, which is a part of the British Sphere of Influence, being the Hinterland of the territory occupied by the Imperial British East Africa Company. The Imperial government is now constructing a railway from Mombassa on the Indian Ocean to Uganda, and its extension to Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza would be a simple matter, provided arrangements can be made with the Congo Free State for the right of way across about 200 miles of country. It may be mentioned that the whole east shore of Tanganyika is in the German Sphere of Influence, while the western shore for the most part belongs to the Congo Free State, which also owns the head of the lake. From the Albert Nyanza the Nile affords water communication as far as Khartoum, and the railway which Sir Herbert Kitchener has constructed for the use of the Anglo-Egyptian army, will be extended immediately to that city. This will give the necessary through connection to Cairo, which is separated by seventy degrees of latitude from the Cape, the distance in miles, allowing for deviations from a straight line, being about 5,500 miles. Mr. Rhodes thinks that this chain of communication ought to be secured within ten years, and at the rate events move nowadays, we fancy he has set the limit too far ahead. As an initial step in the great undertaking, he has an Imperial guarantee of the interest on the cost of the line from Bulawayo to Tanganyika. The comments of the English papers indicate that the idea is far from being unfavorably received by the people. The project is certainly an attractive one, and as it would open an enormous country to commerce it has its practical side as well. The project will be likely to commend itself to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is the minister under whose supervision such questions come.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Lack of Business Acumen.—"Aren't you sorry that you mixed corn flour with your wheat flour, now that you have been found out?" asked the job's comforter. "I should say I am," the miller admitted. "I asked the first place, I ought to have called it a 'health blend,' and put it on the market at a higher price than the pure stuff."—Canadian Enquirer.

She—Do you think the North Pole will ever be discovered? He—Not so long as people are willing to pay to hear men tell how they didn't find it.—Chicago News.

"Do you believe in the saying that 'Man proposes and God disposes?'" she asked. "Then I should think you would do your share," she suggested. "I should think everything was arranged satisfactorily."—Chicago Post.

First Reconocentrado—Juan, did you read the latest bulletin? Second Reconocentrado—No, Miguel; what is it? "They are that Uncle Sam will surround the island with his ships, and in about a month hopes to starve us out." "Starve us out!" Hully Pedro!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

R. P. RITHET & CO.

Wholesale Merchants, Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

+ Groceries, Wines and Liquors

KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS

Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondike Ports.

The First Down.



We are always the first to give notice of a down on the market. Since the war score it has been more up than down. A general stiffening in prices.

SOME DOWNS.

Potatoes per Sack 65c.
Lime Juice, foreign b'ling 30c
Watson's Glenlivet \$1.00.
Bass Ale, Quart Bottle 20c.
Root Beer 10c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

Enderby and Vernon. Brande.

HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND *** SPECIAL

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

ARE YOU GOING TO KLONDYKE.

It requires two kinds of capital to make this venture. The man who goes through must have strength and nerve as well as money. Money will not carry you through the long weeks of exposure to cold and hardship. Strength will count then. There will be stragglers left behind; poor, weak constitutions will give out and the hardy, well-developed man is sure to win.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

This is an Electric life-giver. It saturates the nerves and muscles with animal magnetism, which is the force that builds up weak constitutions. Many who have already started on this trip have been made strong by this famous Belt. It is a wonderful life-giver, and no man who is doubtful of his physical vigor should go without it.

Will Make You Strong.

After you have worn a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt for a few weeks you will be fit for the great hardships.

"I was a physical wreck three years ago and was cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. I am now 52 years old but am going to the Klondyke and expect to hold my own with younger men," said L. L. JACCARD, a former San Leandro jeweler, before leaving on the Excelsior a few weeks ago.

Men are made manly by it. Read about it in Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of Men," sent, free sealed by mail. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
158 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Is the Best Family Newspaper in the Province.

LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

BLANCO
Within So
Guns He
Is

Cubans and
to Unite
ere

Where Gun
Parliam
Three

Havana, M
mission—Wit
opening of t
der the auto
formally acc
eral Blanco,
the occasion.
an imposing
were decorated
tain-general m
be an impress
of which he s
of the United
gins to-day
first Cuban p
ending the liv
In the centre
form was a b
and right and
of the little
mother, the C
Blanco took
table. At his
colonial govern
general of Cuba
erals Farado, P
all participants
in their places
uted, military
message to con
General Blanc
take great plea
sentatives of t
to the time.
the United Stat
re-establishment
filled her prom
in Cuba, and w
ciliation and th
the United Stat
peace and auton
us from bring
claration of th
sincere its guns
day the first C
of destroying th
and proving her
policy, ambitions
given the island
do for the purp
and without any
mist form of gov
as ample as that
and Spain has
make them more
course is judged
members of this
and other rules
to help the reco
of the fight sus
ture. We admit
the United Stat
re-establishment
filled her prom
in Cuba, and w
ciliation and th
the United Stat
peace and auton
us from bring
claration of th
sincere its guns
day the first C
of destroying th
and proving her
policy, ambitions
given the island
do for the purp
and without any
mist form of gov
as ample as that
and Spain has
make them more
course is judged
members of this
and other rules
to help the reco
of the fight sus
ture. We admit
the United Stat
re-establishment

filled her prom
in Cuba, and w
ciliation and th
the United Stat
peace and auton
us from bring
claration of th
sincere its guns
day the first C
of destroying th
and proving her
policy, ambitions
given the island
do for the purp
and without any
mist form of gov
as ample as that
and Spain has
make them more
course is judged
members of this
and other rules
to help the reco
of the fight sus
ture. We admit
the United Stat
re-establishment

filled her prom
in Cuba, and w
ciliation and th
the United Stat
peace and auton
us from bring
claration of th
sincere its guns
day the first C
of destroying th
and proving her
policy, ambitions
given the island
do for the purp
and without any
mist form of gov
as ample as that
and Spain has
make them more
course is judged
members of this
and other rules
to help the reco
of the fight sus
ture. We admit
the United Stat
re-establishment

filled her prom
in Cuba, and w
ciliation and th
the United Stat
peace and auton
us from bring
claration of th
sincere its guns
day the first C
of destroying th
and proving her
policy, ambitions
given the island
do for the purp
and without any
mist form of gov
as ample as that
and Spain has
make them more
course is judged
members of this
and other rules
to help the reco
of the fight sus
ture. We admit
the United Stat
re-establishment

filled her prom
in Cuba, and w
ciliation and th
the United Stat
peace and auton
us from bring
claration of th
sincere its guns
day the first C
of destroying th
and proving her
policy, ambitions
given the island
do for the purp
and without any
mist form of gov
as ample as that
and Spain has
make them more
course is judged
members of this
and other rules
to help the reco
of the fight sus
ture. We admit
the United Stat
re-establishment

filled her prom
in Cuba, and w
ciliation and th
the United Stat
peace and auton
us from bring
claration of th
sincere its guns
day the first C
of destroying th
and proving her
policy, ambitions
given the island
do for the purp
and without any
mist form of gov
as ample as that
and Spain has
make them more
course is judged
members of this
and other rules
to help the reco
of the fight sus
ture. We admit
the United Stat
re-establishment

filled her prom
in Cuba, and w
ciliation and th
the United Stat
peace and auton
us from bring
claration of th
sincere its guns
day the first C
of destroying th
and proving her
policy, ambitions
given the island
do for the purp
and without any
mist form of gov
as ample as that
and Spain has
make them more
course is judged
members of this
and other rules
to help the reco
of the fight sus
ture. We admit
the United Stat
re-establishment

BLANCO'S BRAVE TALK

Within Sound of the Invaders' Guns He Addresses the First Island Congress.

Cubans and Spaniards Exhorted to Unite Against the Treacherous Americans.

Whose Guns Should Salute the Parliament Rather Than Threaten Its Members.

Havana, May 4.—(Delayed in transmission)—With great ceremony the opening of the Cuban congress under the autonomous government was formally accomplished to-day by General Blanco. Every effort was made by the Spanish officials to give brilliancy to the occasion. There was a procession, an imposing military display, the streets were decorated with flags and the captain-general made what was intended to be an impressive speech, in the course of which he said that if the declarations of the United States had been sincere its first Cuban parliament instead of threatening the lives of its members.

General Blanco said in substance: "I take great pleasure in seeing the representatives of this island united here for the first time. In spite of the fact that the United States has tried to impede the re-establishment of peace, Spain has fulfilled her promise of introducing reforms in Cuba, and was approaching a reconciliation and the ending of the war. But the United States though speaking of peace and autonomy, tried to prevent us from bringing them about. If the declaration of the United States had been sincere its guns ought to be saluting to-day the first Cuban parliament, instead of threatening the lives of its members and proving herself so false to their policy, ambitions and plans. Spain has given the island all she is authorized to do for the purpose of restoring peace and without any conditions. The autonomous form of government established is as ample as that of the British colonies, and Spain has declared that it would make them more ample still if such a course is justly necessary by the members of this congress. Rights and other rules were abolished in order to help the reconcentrados, the victims of the fight against the United States. We admitted free duties for help sent from America—sent for the purpose of increasing the existing discord. In short, we have done nothing but undone which might satisfy the aspirations of the people if compatible with the national honor."

"On the petition of His Holiness the Pope and the European powers, hostilities were suspended in order to treat for peace, when ignoring all this, the president declared that the autonomous form of government had turned out to be a failure, when parliament had not even assembled, and the patriots of the United States were excited by the declaration that Spaniards caused the Maine catastrophe, forgetting the generous hospitality her sailors received here. And now the United States is taking up arms to impose its domination. "Therefore, the Spaniards and Cubans must unite to defend the fatherland and the reconciliation will be the more sacred in view of the actual circumstances of the case."

SHORT DESPATCHES.

The house of representatives at Washington yesterday disposed of two important measures. The Alaskan land bill, extending the homestead laws to and providing for certain railway rights of way in the district of Alaska, as amended by the senate and agreed upon in conference, was passed. The labor measure, providing for arbitration of disputes between employees and certain common carriers, a bill which has received very wide endorsement by the labor organizations throughout the country, received the approval of the house.

FIVE NEW LIGHTS.

Marine Department Plans for the Improvement of Navigation Aids. Col. W. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the department of marine, and Captain James Gaudin, local agent of the department, returned to Victoria yesterday on the Dominion steamer Quadra from an official visit to the North. Speaking of the trip Capt. Gaudin says they enjoyed a pleasant voyage. At Wrangell considerable work has been created through the opening of navigation on the Stikine. A canoe came all the way down the river last week, arriving at Wrangell on Saturday and reporting the river navigable to Glenora but the water being very low. The Conrser was making arrangements to go up river on Tuesday and she

was expected to be in the first start of the stern wheelers at Wrangell. Captain Gaudin says that in addition to the light-houses which tenders are already being invited, there may be a few more ones built on the northern coast but they will be small. Those which have been called for will be located at Cape Mudge, on Sister Island, on Edge Island, on Queen Charlotte Sound, on Fiddle reef of Oak Bay, and in Burrard Inlet narrows. When these are built, as they will be this year, Captain Gaudin thinks the appropriation towards this work by the Dominion government will have been about expended.

NANAIMO ASSIZES.

Adam Thompson Gets Fifteen Months and the Indian is Sentenced for Life. Nanaimo, May 5.—The spring assizes closed this evening after two days spent on the Sough case, which came to an end at five o'clock when the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murdering" the Indian prisoner made no statement and was sentenced for life in the penitentiary.

Adam Thompson, late city clerk, came up for sentence, having pleaded guilty to falsifying the books and stealing a hundred dollars. Judge Harrison asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in his own favor that might reduce his looked haggard and worn, with tears in his eyes, answered: "I am very sorry for what I have done. I know I have done wrong. I have a wife and child and mother and father." Here Thompson cried aloud and between sobs said: "I feel the effects very much of what I have done and promise to be honest and straightforward if you will be lenient with me and this is my first time in court." Mr. Simpson supplemented the appeal, and the judge taking into consideration that some \$1,700 had been paid to the city on Thompson's account by the sentence of fifteen months with hard labor.

HOW MANY WOULD THERE BE?

If I had a voice loud and distinct enough to penetrate to every nook and corner of broad England, and should call upon all who are suffering from hopeless disease to arise and face me, how many, think you, would there be? Why, many there would be a multitude such as the Revelator saw in his vision—a multitude no man could number; a multitude with pale countenances, trembling lips, glassy eyes, swollen cheeks, emaciated bodies, veins on fire with fever, limbs twisted with pain, lungs gasping for air, hearts beating as men fight in darkness— with the passionless figure of Death brooding over them all.

But would they all arise? No, my friend, no. Thousands would neither respond nor hear. Terrible fancy! Yet not a fancy, this picture, for the immense army of martyrs to disease is greater than any host that ever carried guns or banners and this now, in England alone! Can aught be done to help them? Let one poor victim answer.

"I was always a strong, healthy workman," she says, "up to the year 1890. In the spring of that year I began to suffer with pain in my right leg. The knee was painful and much swollen all round the knee-cap being puffed up almost as large as my head. I could neither walk nor stand and had to give up work and go to the hospital at Hounslow. There they amputated the knee, and it then healed up.

ONLY WANTED HIS MONEY.

Fred Freeman Secures the Return of \$250 in a Rather Summary Manner. What at first appeared to be a sensational case of holdup was ventilated in the police court yesterday afternoon. Fredrick Freeman being charged with forcing Robert Dudgeon, of the Germania Music Hall, at the point of a revolver, to donate \$250.

GOING WELL EQUIPPED.

London Gold Seekers Who Anticipate The Conditions of the North. One of the most thoroughly equipped expeditions yet organized for the Klondike is that of the Pioneer Mining and Trading Corporation, Limited. This company has its headquarters in London and has procured fully fifty tons of provisions as well as complete outfits for the twelve members of the company who will set out in two weeks for the Klondike via the Stikine from Vancouver.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

John A. Carthew Charged With Appropriating Funds of a London Company.

He Claims the Money Was Invested for the Company and He Can Account For It.

John A. Carthew, connected at various times with different canneries on the Northern British Columbia rivers, was charged in the city police court yesterday with appropriating to his own use \$1,000 and \$299.32 out of \$4,820 that was deposited to his credit in the Bank of Montreal to invest for the Explorers and Travellers, Limited, of London, England. The information is sworn to by Thomas Shaw Safe, the company's agent.

According to Mr. Safe's evidence given in the police court he went to Wrangell last winter and purchased from Col. Crittenden certain property on which to build an hotel and wharf. Mr. Carthew being engaged to report on the property. Upon his return to London he recommended Mr. Carthew as a good man to look after the company's affairs in this country and the appointment was consequently made, \$4,820 being placed to Mr. Carthew's credit in the Bank of Montreal, to invest for the company. The accused was then instructed to purchase the necessary machinery and commence the construction of the wharf, he to receive a salary of \$11.50 a day. In his evidence Mr. Safe said: "The company opened an account at the bank in Victoria for \$500 for Carthew. Afterwards he called for more money, and a further sum of \$500 was placed to his credit in the bank."

This latter, witness believed, was to rush construction of the wharf. In March the company received a dispatch from Carthew stating that he had bought fifty lots from Crittenden at Wrangell for the company for \$20,000, paying \$1,000 down, and adding that the company did not want the property, he and Judge Jackson would take it. The purchase the company did not authorize Carthew to do, and he was charged with not taking any action respecting the cable. Just before witness left England they received another cable from Carthew asking if he should sell the Crittenden lots, and in another cable he asked whether he should sell the engine and piles and discharge the money. In answer to the cable respecting the selling of the engine and piles, the company told Carthew to do nothing. Regarding his proposition to sell the lots, the company replied: "Sell any property of ours at your own risk."

MAY YET PROVE FATAL.

A Remarkable Street Accident Costs a Cyclist His Eye and Threatens His Life. A remarkable and at the same time very serious accident occurred at the corner of Pandora and Cook streets at 6:15 o'clock last evening, resulting in a cyclist being nearly killed and losing the use of one of his eyes. The victim of misfortune is James Bell, a resident of Chatham street, who at the time was making the turn on to Cook street on his wheel. At the same moment a street-drawn horse, a boy 16 or 17 years of age drove along in a delivery wagon belonging to the Ideal Provision store, and he was rounding the corner. Neither, it seems, sighted the other until they were only a few yards apart, and then a collision ensued. The cyclist, on the part of both did not expect the horse to be so near. One of the shafts of the wagon struck Bell a most painful blow in the right eye, and he was laid up. The horse destroyed the sight, but almost killed the man. He was taken to the Jubilee Hospital and the most excruciating agony was his for several days. He is now in Dr. Ernest Hall and it is not yet known if the full extent of the injury cannot yet be determined.

TRAMWAY ENTERPRISE.

Illustrated Information About Victoria For the Guidance of Tourists and Visitors. The British Columbia Electric Railway Co. have hit upon a very happy and useful idea in publishing a remarkably neat tourists' and visitors' guide to Victoria. The guide is in the form of a folder and in addition to a handsome colored plan of Victoria it contains in a succinct form information as to the places of interest in and about the city. To strangers the guide will prove decidedly useful, for on looking at the plan it is possible to see at a glance the points of interest such as the city, the Equatorial, the parliament buildings and how to reach them by the tramway.

SPANISH DISORDERS.

Rioters Burn Court House, Release Prisoners and Seize Supply of Provisions. Madrid, May 6 (2 p.m.)—Further disorders are reported from different parts of the province and especially from Marcia, capital of the province that name, thirty miles from Carthagena. The rioters were composed mainly of striking miners, who cut the telegraph wires and set fire to the law courts, burning the archives. The rioters also made an attack upon the local jail, beat in the walls and released the prisoners. Finally the rioting strikers have interrupted railroad communication with Marcia, and have destroyed a store by the use of dynamite, distributing the provisions which it contained. The situation is regarded as being very serious.

WHY NOT?

When sickness comes to your home, when the children catch colds, or become thin and run down, why not secure the best means of restoring their health, strengthening their lungs, and making them robust and strong. Griffiths' Norwegian Emulsion, which makes the children robust and strong, strengthens their lungs, making them less liable to catch colds, and brings to their cheeks the rosy color which children should possess. It is very pleasant to take, the children all like it, and your physician recommends it. For Constipation take Earl's Clover Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowles.

WORKS; IT IS TO BE PROPULSED BY A POWERFUL GASOLINE ENGINE.

Two members of the party, Mr. A. C. Field and Mr. Arthur Boyle, have been in Victoria for the past week and say that the purpose when reaching the gold fields, was to spend the remainder of this year in prospecting and buying up claims. They will also establish posts and begin trading operations next year. All the party have travelled extensively and are experienced in mining. The manager of the party, Captain J. A. Mangold, a mining expert and a man of years of practical experience, and in fact none of the party are novices in gold mining.

NORTHPORT ABLAZE.

Entire Business Part of the Little Northport Destroyed. "The entire business part of Northport from the station to the bridge, with the sole exception of Kendrick's brick factory burned to the ground yesterday morning. The fire started in the main street last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell were in Northport at the time as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong, and they witnessed the whole of the conflagration.

The blaze started about 20 minutes past four, in the rear of the back of Madden's saloon," continued Mr. Morrell, "and the cause is supposed to have been the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The fire burned back to the river then as the wind was towards the river the course of the flames was changed towards the Columbia. Up the little main street the fire raged in both directions until it burned itself out for lack of fuel, and it was after eight o'clock before the business part of Northport was a desolate scene. "By singular good chance all the people sleeping in the doomed buildings were awakened and got out safely, so that there was no loss of life. A lack of water supply almost annihilated any effort to check the flames, but the citizens did the work in saving the contents of the business houses and in some cases the furniture was resorted to but did little good. Practically everything movable was saved, with the exception of the damage done to the property. The damage ranged from 30 to 50 per cent. "It is hard to estimate the amount of damage, though I should say that at least 50 per cent. of the buildings were destroyed. Though hundreds of people were rendered homeless yet there will be no suffering for the weather is fine and the people are secured by the temporary homes until they can rebuild, while there is no scarcity of provisions."—Rossland Miner.

MAY YET PROVE FATAL.

A Remarkable Street Accident Costs a Cyclist His Eye and Threatens His Life. A remarkable and at the same time very serious accident occurred at the corner of Pandora and Cook streets at 6:15 o'clock last evening, resulting in a cyclist being nearly killed and losing the use of one of his eyes. The victim of misfortune is James Bell, a resident of Chatham street, who at the time was making the turn on to Cook street on his wheel. At the same moment a street-drawn horse, a boy 16 or 17 years of age drove along in a delivery wagon belonging to the Ideal Provision store, and he was rounding the corner. Neither, it seems, sighted the other until they were only a few yards apart, and then a collision ensued. The cyclist, on the part of both did not expect the horse to be so near. One of the shafts of the wagon struck Bell a most painful blow in the right eye, and he was laid up. The horse destroyed the sight, but almost killed the man. He was taken to the Jubilee Hospital and the most excruciating agony was his for several days. He is now in Dr. Ernest Hall and it is not yet known if the full extent of the injury cannot yet be determined.

WHY NOT?

When sickness comes to your home, when the children catch colds, or become thin and run down, why not secure the best means of restoring their health, strengthening their lungs, and making them robust and strong. Griffiths' Norwegian Emulsion, which makes the children robust and strong, strengthens their lungs, making them less liable to catch colds, and brings to their cheeks the rosy color which children should possess. It is very pleasant to take, the children all like it, and your physician recommends it. For Constipation take Earl's Clover Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowles.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

Business of Annual Session Completed—Next Year's Meeting at Calgary.

Presentation of an Address of Congratulation to Lieutenant-Governor McInnes.

The Presbyterian synod reconvening at 9 o'clock yesterday morning first disposed of the question of the time and place of the next annual meeting, which was arranged, should go across the mountains and be held at Knox church, Calgary, on the first Wednesday of May next. Rev. John G. Dunlop, of the Free Church of Scotland, made application to be received into the Canadian church, his request being transmitted to the general assembly and permission was given the presbytery of Calgary to license S. H. Gray and T. Oswald, students. In the absence of Rev. J. H. Hurdman the report on augmentation was presented by Rev. E. D. McLaren, the report pointing out that seven churches within the bounds of this synod were already receiving aid from the fund, and application had been made to add the congregations at McLeod and Kamloops to the list. The total amount drawn by the synod for this purpose last year was \$1,266.17. The total contributions to the fund from the churches within the synod was \$463.50. The committee concluded with the following recommendations:

1.—That some committee in each presbytery, either the augmentation or some other specially appointed, use endeavor to secure contributions from each regularly supplied congregation within its bounds. 2.—That presbyteries hold occasional conferences on the subject of augmentation interests, and that an endeavor be made to have some of the best equipped home mission fields transferred to the augmentation list, as a formal step in their development. The report of the committee on Young People's societies—presented by Rev. Mr. Cumming—showed the number of active members of these societies now to be 496, with 299 associate members, or an increase from last year of 208. The junior societies show a membership roll of 154, and the income for the year past was \$1,640 including \$478 contributed to church funds.

During the morning a delegation from the synod—including the Moderator, Revs. Clay, Scouler, Nasmith, Wright, Scott, Frew and Mr. J. T. Bethune—was received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to whom the following address was presented by Rev. J. Knox Wright as moderator of the synod: "To the Honorable Governor R. McInnes, M. P., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia. May it please Your Honor. The Synod of British Columbia in connection with the making of the annual session convened, desires most cordially to congratulate Your Honor on your appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of this province, and to express its devoted allegiance to the throne and person of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Most Gracious Majesty. Your representative is respectfully recognizing the honor of doing, a son of the Presbyterian church, it is unnecessary to refer to the deep interest which we have manifested in all that pertains to the well-being of the province. It is a source of joy to us that a glorious past has laid upon the Synod of this province a heavy and fully strengthened by the influence of your personal example, cannot fail to interest the people more fully in high ideals of character and life. We beg that you will convey to Mrs. McInnes the assurance of our respectful regard and our appreciation of her efforts to promote all that is good and noble. It is the earnest prayer of this Synod that Almighty God, the only source of wisdom and grace, will bless your administration of the affairs of this province. In the name and by appointment of the Synod of British Columbia, Victoria, St. Andrew's church. (Sd.) JOHN KNOX WRIGHT, B.D., Moderator. JOHN A. LOGAN, Synod Clerk. May 6, 1898.

WHY NOT?

When sickness comes to your home, when the children catch colds, or become thin and run down, why not secure the best means of restoring their health, strengthening their lungs, and making them robust and strong. Griffiths' Norwegian Emulsion, which makes the children robust and strong, strengthens their lungs, making them less liable to catch colds, and brings to their cheeks the rosy color which children should possess. It is very pleasant to take, the children all like it, and your physician recommends it. For Constipation take Earl's Clover Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowles.

LEOD AND A. E. VERT (ministers) and George Reid, (elder).

Stirring addresses were delivered on the foreign mission work of the synod by the Moderator, Messrs. Swartout and Russell. Rev. George A. Wilson gave in the very interesting report on Church Life and Work, which among other things recommended the vigorous prosecution of temperance work especially in committee with the coming plebiscite also that action should be taken to secure from the legislature a proper Sabbath observance law.

Prior to adjournment the synod adopted hearty votes of thanks to the ladies of the city churches for their hospitality, to the press, to the transportation companies, and to the managers and session of St. Andrew's church. The close of the synod was made the occasion for a further evidence of the hospitality of the ladies, an excellent lunch being served to which many of the delegates did justice before taking steamer on the first stage of their journey homeward. During this late social by their request the organist, Mr. J. G. Burnett, played the visiting clergymen the following music: Grand Offertoire Wely Gavotte Victoria Burnett Storm Fantasia Lemmens The Pilgrim's Chorus Wagon Though the hour was late the impromptu organ recital was thoroughly enjoyed.

A WOMAN'S WOES.

Quickly and Permanently Relieved by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. R. Roberts, of Stratford, Tells a Glad Story—Cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Downie street, is one of our most popular and prominent ladies. Her friends, whose name are legion, are congratulating her heartily on her signal success in her recent contest against a master that has for years past ravaged this city, and the county of Perth. Mrs. Roberts, in telling the story of her struggle, said she had been troubled three years with Kidney Disease. She suffered the utmost misery, and no efforts of her medical attendants served to relieve her. Several highly recommended remedies were tried, but they too failed. At length, worn out with suffering, she acted on the advice of a friend and tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box produced an astounding improvement. The second carried on the good work, and five boxes cured her completely. Not even in the palmy days of her free and joyous girlhood, did she enjoy better health than she has now. And she owes it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills are woman's best friend. They may be confidently relied on to not only relieve but to cure the most painful and stubborn case of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or are sent on receipt of price, by The Dods Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Storekeeper Murgotich, of Eucluet, Counted Among the Dead—A Well Known West Coaster. By the return of the C.P.N. steamer Willapa from the West Coast last evening, news was received of the death by drowning of John Murgotich, the storekeeper at Eucluet. The accident, supposed to have occurred on the 30th ultimo, but under just what circumstances no one knows. The deceased man had started out in his canoe from Eucluet, and shortly afterwards the frail little craft was picked up by the Indians, turned over and adrift. Search was made for the body, but without result up to the time the Willapa started for Victoria. The deceased storekeeper leaves a wife and family of two, he was widely known, particularly by seagoing folk, and was to have been one of those to receive \$4,000 or \$5,000 out of the proceeds of the sealing awards.

CHAFED SKIN, PILES, SCALDS, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, CHAPPED HANDS, SORE EYES, SUNBURN, EARACHE, NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC PAINS, THROAT COLDS AND SKIN AFFECTIONS ARE QUICKLY RELIEVED BY THE USE OF

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Large Pots 1-1/2 each (English Rate) Editor "Onesold Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can be used in domestic practice for such ailments as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds on the chest. In all such cases, we have found CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER

Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c. AGENTS: Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C.

EDUCATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows:—commencing on Monday, July 4th 1898, at 8:45 a. m.: Victoria In High School Building Kamloops In Public School Building Vancouver In High School Building Each applicant can file his application thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate. The subjects to be selected, and at which of the above-named places he will be examined. Every intent of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonials of good character. Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed. All Candidates for First Class Grade A Certificate in the subject of Pedagogy, prescribed in Victoria to 13th and 14th instants, and to undergo required oral examination. S. D. POPE, Superintendent of Education, Education Office, Victoria, May 4, 1898.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1898.

THE STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY.

Great Britain has possessions in every corner of the world; yet it is said that in no civilized country is geography given so little attention in the schools. We are disposed to think this must be true, judging from the phenomenal exhibitions of ignorance of simple geographical facts shown by educated people in the Mother Country. Indeed, one may say that the last thing that the majority of the people anywhere learn is general geography, and that most people never get anything more than a hazy idea of it. Yet it is a study replete with interest and of great value, the opinion of some English educators to the contrary notwithstanding. The intelligent study of geography has a broadening effect upon the mind. It takes a good deal of the natural provincialism out of a youth, by showing him that the part of the world, about which he knows very little or nothing at all is by far the greater part. The intense provincialism of the people of the United States is due to the fact that the schools teach scarcely anything about the geography of countries except their own. This is taught with much minuteness of detail. It is a common thing to find a graduate of the common schools of the United States, who can draw at a moment's notice a fairly correct map of any state of the Union and mark the situation of the chief cities. How many pupils of the schools of Victoria could draw from a memory correct maps of the provinces of Canada? Yet we do not think that geography is slighted in our schools. The results of the close study of United States geography has developed the opinion among the younger people of that country that nearly all the world worth talking about is within its borders. We recall the case of a graduate of a college and an experienced newspaper man who was utterly amazed to learn accidentally that the area of Canada was greater than that of the United States. The relations of Canada with the rest of the world are broadening all the time. It is desirable, therefore, that the children of our schools should be taught much about other countries, until they become reasonably familiar with all the salient facts regarding them. A knowledge of geography adds greatly to the interest with which the news of the day is read. By it one gets into the habit of localizing events, which are then understood in the light cast upon them by the character and surroundings of the country in which they occur. With the study of geography there ought to go the study of the outlines of general history. When the two are taken together it is surprising how much interest each lends to the other. We do not think a school curriculum complete which does not give every principal country in the world. It would be an error to try to cover too much ground in this work, and it is very questionable if text books should be used for the purpose. Weekly lectures by teachers to the school, of an hour's duration, are an excellent means of covering the field. This would require the teacher to read up and make preparation, but the effect beyond the tone of the school has always been found good wherever it has been tried.

A COLLAPSED OPPOSITION.

The session is nearing its end. It has been a long one, long enough necessarily and rendered longer by the obstructive tactics of the opposition. But its length has one good feature. We were told that that was the intention of the government to rush through supply early and prorogue the house so as not to give the opposition an opportunity to ventilate the terrible grievances, which their newspaper supporters' claim exist. We think every one will admit that there has been time enough to put in a half dozen systems of ventilation, if there was anything to ventilate. If there are grievances, there has been ample opportunity to set them forth. If any one of the things persistently alleged in general terms against the government during the recess, has the least foundation in fact, the long session has afforded every facility to show it up. The opposition have spent long and dreary hours in what they are pleased to call debate; they have filled the order paper full of notices of motion and questions to the ministers; they have had quires of returns brought down; but the first member has yet to rise in his place in the house and say, much less specifically charge, that the government has been guilty of any wrong. There has been a lot of vague talk in the house, just as there has been in the press, but of specific allegations of wrong-doing, that is of allegations which could be challenged and for or against which proof could be given, so that first the house and after the house the country could pronounce a verdict, there has been an absolute lack.

The position taken by the opposition press has been and is that the government is:

- Sectional. Negligent. Incompetent. Corrupt.

Given to the prostitution of public interests to private ends.

These are serious charges. If any of them is true the government ought to be driven out of office. If they are all true, the members of the government ought to be driven out of public life. Whether they are true or untrue is not a matter of opinion. It is a matter of fact. It can be proved just as any other fact can be proved. The means of obtaining proof, if any evidence is in exist-

ence, are at the disposal of every member of the legislature. There is not an administrative act, which any gentleman on either side of the house may not fully and freely investigate, if he is prepared to state to the house that he thinks he can prove that any wrong is concealed in it. Except the very few incomplete negotiations which the government may have in hand, there is not a single question of policy or administration, which every member of the house may not lay bare for the information of the public.

If the government is sectional, why has no member risen in his place in the house and adduced proof of the fact? What the government has done is public property. If any member chooses to think its policy is sectional, he is presumed to have some fact or facts in mind which are the basis of such a belief. We ask the public if they will accept the opinion of an opposition member on such a point, when that member has had three months of opportunity to show that his belief has any foundation.

If the government has been negligent, it surely ought to be possible to name some specific cases of neglect. Have any been named? If so what are they, when were they named and by whom?

If the government is incompetent, surely it ought to be an easy matter to point out something which it has done improperly or has wholly omitted to do. One swallow does not make a summer and one unwise act would not stamp a government as incompetent, unless it was in regard to a matter of supreme importance. But we have not heard even of a single act of this nature. If the opposition speeches delivered during the present session could be strung out in a line they would encircle the province with a wishy-washy flood of captious chatter, but if they were boiled down to bet at the residuum of fact, there would be nothing left. Everything would evaporate. What looks like sugar is only scum, to borrow a simile from the sugar maple orchards.

If the government is corrupt, it must have committed some corrupt act. Corruption implies some actual wrong done, some dishonest use made of public money, public patronage or official position. A corrupt public man is the most dangerous of all men. He is unworthy of even a shred of confidence. No one is infallible, so that every minister of the Crown will make some mistakes. Few men are quite as prompt in attending to public affairs as others think they ought to be. Sectional feelings influence us all to some extent and it is no great crime to be influenced by them; that is a man may be honest and yet be sectional. But corruption implies actual personal dishonesty. There is no such thing as political corruption distinct from personal dishonesty, and before one political party charges it against another, it ought to be prepared to adduce facts which will support the allegation. Have any charges of corruption been preferred in the legislature? None have been. Have any corrupt acts been suggested? The answer is: No. Has any narrative of events been laid before the house from which even by forced reasoning the possibility of corruption could be inferred? Every honest man must admit that nothing of the sort has been brought to the attention of the house, and so we say that the province ought to have heard the last of these freely made charges of corruption.

There remains the fifth ground of attack, namely that of prostituting public interests to personal ends. This is a species of political wrong-doing, which may be as mischievous as actual corrupt dealing, but does not imply as dishonorable motives. It may even be done with good motives. It is a misuse of power to which good men often succumb. With some knowledge of how political influence is employed in other parts of the world than British Columbia, we say that the ministry of this province is singularly clear from anything of this nature. During the last ten years the opportunities for personal aggrandizement at the public expense have been many in this province; but no case can be cited where ministers or their friends have profited by them. It is, however, no part of our duty to prove a negative. The point we wish to make is that the opposition have utterly failed, not only to make out an affirmative case on this point, but even, when face to face with the ministers, to suggest remotely that the foundation for such a case exists. Behind the backs of the ministers they have been very brave. They would have had the people believe that all the powers of the ministry are regularly prostituted in order that certain political friends and even the ministers themselves may be benefited. In the house when the ministers are at hand to meet each and every charge and demand proof, when the accused stand ready to demand that specific allegations shall take the place of cowardly innuendo, the opposition are dumb, and by their silence stand convicted before the public of having trusted to base slander as a means of discrediting their opponents.

In view of what has been above set forth, we feel that the country will bear us out in saying that the opposition has collapsed. We have not referred to their total failure to suggest an affirmative policy. They have chosen to rest their case upon assaults upon the government on the lines above indicated. We have shown how ignominiously they have failed. No defence of the administration is necessary. The opposition must be non-suited in the court of public opinion.

Speaking of the so-called "cheap money" bill, the Winnipeg News-Bulletin says: "An example of advanced legislation, that gives promise of serving a useful purpose, comes from British Columbia, a province that in government, as in other things, is displaying great intelligence and enterprise and showing the way to the rest of the Dominion."

This is well said, and we think the compliment is well deserved. The reputation of British Columbia, has advanced with leaps and bounds recently. In no way has this been more noticeable than in the reputation of the local government. A year or so ago, owing to unmetamorphosed misrepresentations sent out of the province by certain dirty birds, who thought it a monstrously clever thing to befool their own nests, an impression was created in influential quarters in the East far from complimentary to Hon. Mr. Turner and his associates. This has been wholly removed and the provincial ministry is recognized throughout Canada as handling with ability problems of exceptional difficulty.

The News-Advertiser talks about the government's "mechanical majority." That is a strange expression from an opposition paper. We suppose if there ever was such a thing as a "mechanical" political combination, it is the opposition in the present legislature. This is shown in a remarkable manner in the discussions of bills in committee. It is no uncommon thing to find the supporters of the government differing upon details; but the opposition vote "en bloc" always. There is no possible position for a question of Imperial policy down to the phraseology of some sentence upon the intention of which the whole house is agreed, that the opposition does not vote on as one man.

The Stocan City News thinks that if the opposition had some sort of a policy the province might recognize them as they cannot even agree upon a leader they must be a poor lot. The News says that they have shown that they have no confidence in themselves, and this being the case the voters will doubtless take occasion to record no confidence in them at the election.

The Grand Forks Miner says the defeat of the Corbin charter was the most corrupt vote ever given by Canadian representatives, and that the provincial redistribution bill is corrupt and contemptible. We wonder if the Miner realizes the meaning of the words it employs.

PARTY LINES IN PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

A few days ago the Colonist expressed what it understood to be the views of the provincial government and its friends on the question of introducing federal party lines in provincial politics. We are able to present to-day a letter from Hon. J. H. Turner, premier, in which he distinctly takes the same position. Mr. Turner's language goes even further than the Colonist did. The request that voters, "whether Liberal or Conservative, should either support or oppose the present government as British Columbians and from no other consideration," is as squarely put as anything can be. It is manly and straightforward and will be highly gratifying to the people of the whole province, except the comparatively few, who hoped to see a different course taken, and even they will not withhold their tribute of approval, which a frank and fearless declaration in politics always elicits. Mr. Turner in substance says that he wants British Columbians to judge him and his administration as British Columbians. It is a reasonable request. It will meet a hearty response. Following is the Premier's letter:

A. J. McLELLAN, Esq., Chairman of Committee, Provincial Political Association, Victoria: My Dear Mr. McLELLAN—I understand that it is being freely circulated that Dominion party lines are to be introduced into the coming provincial elections, and that voters will be asked to vote as Liberals or Conservatives, and not as supporters of the present government.

I desire on behalf of the government to make a distinct statement on this point. There is no desire on our part to introduce Dominion party politics in any way in the coming contest. Our views are that Dominion and Provincial politics are entirely distinct and should be kept wholly separate. It is therefore requested that voters, whether Liberal or Conservative, should either support or oppose the present government as British Columbians and from no other consideration.

As a government we have never taken any part or expressed any views which could be construed as identifying us with either one party or the other. Believe me to be, Very sincerely yours, J. H. TURNER.

CIVIC TAXATION.

A correspondent directs attention to the proposed additions to the taxation of the city. Two proposals are made. One is to make the special school rate three mills on the dollar instead of two as at present, and the other is to increase the business licenses. It seems strange that a matter of this nature should have been kept back until so late a day in the session. Legislation affecting the direct taxation of property owners and business men within any municipality ought not to be kept back so long that those affected by it have little or no opportunity to make their voices heard. We do not say that the necessities of the school board do not render the addition to the tax essential, but we make the point that the proposed increase is of concern to others besides the members of the city council and the school trustees. It by no means follows that because these gentlemen are agreed that it is best to have an addition to the rate of taxation, the people of the city are satisfied to have it imposed. It is a mistake, and a very serious one, to have a matter of this kind put through the legislature without time being allowed for those who are opposed to it to make themselves heard through petition. We

do not say that the proposed petition of one mill is not called for. Indeed, there seems to be no doubt about more money being required than is raised for the support of schools; but there is a great deal in the point taken by our correspondent that these two sets of officials have no authority to speak for all the taxpayers. We believe it would be a salutary rule for the legislature to require the publication of notice for at least one month before any legislation could be introduced to increase the rate of taxation in any municipality.

The provision regarding an increase in the license fees is one that calls for much consideration. We understand that these fees are already higher in this city than in Vancouver, and that already this difference has been told against Victoria. If this is so, to double the wholesale license and greatly increase that for retailers will naturally have the effect of driving business men out of the city, or at least of preventing new establishments from being opened up. One of the first things which business men ask, when inquiring into the advantages of any locality for any line of business, is as to the rate of taxation. It is not the actual amount of the tax in any one case which affects the decision so much as the relative taxation between rival points. If the city cannot get along without this increase, there is nothing more to be said, but we are not sure that this point has been established.

We think it is desirable for the city council to have the power it asks to settle the Point Ellice bridge suits, and the proposed provision to cover this point seems to be reasonable. The citizens will be very glad to have these suits disposed of at the earliest possible opportunity.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Are you getting ahead in your bicycle learning?" said Amy to Mabel. "I am getting better than that. I'm doing better than that. That is the positive form, while I have reached the comparative. I often get ahead,"—Judge.

"I admit," he said, "that I am poor and cannot support you in the style to which you have been accustomed, but there is still hope. My mother is a widow and very wealthy."—"True," she replied, "but she is of the wrong sex."—Chicago Post.

Edwin—You would not take that uncle of mine to be a sensitive plant at all, would you? Reginald—He certainly does not look it. Edwin—Well, he is. Attempt to touch him and he closes up immediately.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Miss Rockingham—Did papa give you any encouragement when you asked him for me, to-day? Mr. Hopeleigh—Well, perhaps he calls it encouragement. He told me to prove that I am fit to go to the war, and added that if I got back alive he'll think about it.—Chicago News.

"I suppose that there is great excitement in the camp at Chickamauga battle field," remarked the Snake Editor. "Yes, it is in tents," replied the Horse Editor.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"What's the matter with old Bullion?" "He's mad as a clear through." "What's the cause?" "He said if any of his employees wanted to go to war he would keep their positions for them, and give them full pay for the time they were gone."

"And now his pretty typewriter is going to insist as a vivandiere."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A little pool once loved the sun. A little pool left from a flood: The sun looked down with ardent glance And then that puddle's name was mud. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent physician, G. H. BOBERTS, M.D., 222 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of interest to every man and its pleasant and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and useful copy will be complied with, if addressed as above and the Victoria Colonist mentioned.

Mrs. J. T. Jones of Lake District who was some months ago charged with stealing a quantity of goods, property of Mr. F. Pemberton, Foot's agent, at whose instigation it is alleged the proceedings were commenced. The action will be tried before a judge and a special jury on the 17th.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of D. R. Irvine's claim, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence south to shore line and along the shore line to D. R. Irvine's north-west corner, thence 40 chains, more or less, to point of commencement. M. E. OLIVER, ml

Dated March 9, 1898.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land on the east side of Kitchikan Harbor, described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of E. Oliver's claim, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains more or less north to point of commencement. M. E. OLIVER, ml

March 9th, 1898.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land on the east side of Kitchikan Harbor, described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of E. Oliver's claim, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains more or less north to point of commencement. A. J. CAMPBELL, ml

March 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after the date of the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of unsurveyed, unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands situate in Cassiar District on the headwaters of Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Cheyney and about thirty-five miles from Telegraph Creek Landing, Cassiar District, British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the initial post erected at point of the second of small Salmon Creek lake at the headwaters of Salmon Creek, thence north about five hundred (500) feet south of the horse trail; thence running westerly eighty (80) chains; thence southerly eighty (80) chains; thence easterly eighty (80) chains; thence northerly eighty (80) chains to the initial post aforesaid. CHAS. E. McDONALD, ml

Telegraph Creek, 15th March, 1898. sp 9.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE of Lea & Perrins is NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crossed & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK, AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT. JAMES WATSON & CO LTD. DISTILLERS DUNDEE. AGENTS: JOHN BARMAN & Co., 100 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

Klondyke Outfits PRICE LISTS NOW READY B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C.

Gilmore & McCandless 100 doz. White Handkerchiefs, 36c. per doz. Boys' Blouses, extra fine, new goods. 100 doz. Towels, 46x20, 3 for 50c. 100 doz. Towels, 40x18, 3 for 25c. 100 doz. Wool Socks, fine quality, 25c. or \$2.50 per doz. 50 doz. Black Cotton, half hose, 3 pair for 50c., regular price 25c. a pair. 50 doz. Black Cotton, half hose, fast color, 2 pair for 25c. These goods are bought direct from the manufacturer and it will pay you to see them. Gilmore & McCandless 35 and 37 Johnson Street

AT LAST! Our Delayed Massey-Harris Bicycles Have Arrived. Those who have been waiting can now have their Wheels. THE PHILLIPS BREAK IS SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE. E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Lty. Hardware, Agricultural Implements. Miners' Supplies, Etc. Corner Government and Johnson Streets

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Semi-Weekly Colonist.

SPAIN'S SE... Not Seeking an... ble They H... The United Sta... the Atl... New Turn of A... arations fo... sion... Washington, M... whether the navy... or disappointed b... late this afternoon... and state departm... the Spanish squa... Cadiz, Spain. Th... from attack is l... sured and the wa... tary operations in... the risk of having... line of communica... On the other h... no enduring peace... the Spanish navy... and it now appea... United States sail... minds to go after... very much more... meeting them near... It was suggeste... here of the war... possibility that... might make a q... Pacific through th... tack Manila. It... to the common u... canal is open to w... so that if the Span... course, they would... any pursuing fleet... Atlantic. It is s... ever, that it m... take the great risk... their own ports by... considerable a pos... strength as would... match Dewey. Nothing was in... Sampson to-day b... expectation that h... coming from his... next twenty-four... means an attack... cannot be learned... One effect of the... squadron has been... the preparation of... dispatching milita... It has also caused... concentration plan... believed to be the... is no longer oppo... extensive drilling... ceasing. The res... need these ships... once into the fra... tional Guard enter... vice the fleet has... from a military po... the regulars, and... ceded its purpose... these regular troop... coast for shipment... them to Chicmau... was shown by the... orders issued to t... there may yet be... programme of conc... shown signs of w... The quartermast... under charter 27... the transport of... speaking these sh... 000 men. Others... rapidly as possib... water department... assemble at the... Tampa, Mobile, N... eastern United S... seat there. The... be expected to fur... which would be... ron and entered th... there are signs o... transports will be... Admiral Sampson... secure proper con... navy-objects very... the task of convo... ports. It insists... of the convoy of... transports should... fleet to start from... is likely to prevail... the state to-dai... for carrying o... in the adjacent... other authorizing... volunteer signal... bers of which mus... telegraphers. CUBAN... Madrid, May 10... from Havana to... steamer Montzerr... uable cargo of tr... of money intended... the United States... port of Cienfuegos... the blockade of... ly. It is claimed... that the blockade... is ineffective. THE GRC... Washington, M... ed at the adjuna... morning show th... mustered into the... United States. It... that by this time... mustered is about... bers. HAWAIIAN... Washington, M... mittee on foreign... consider the Haw... lution, but finally... next Thursday. SPAIN'S HO... Martial Law Crea... tion—Press o... Madrid, May 1... deputies to-day t... strongly proteste... tion of martial law... have been no disc... at the instigat... authorities of Bar... reason for the... would postpone th...