

**SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF**  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
**IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell anything else in the place or promise that it is just as good and will answer every purpose. See that you get C.A.S.-D.B.-A.

*Chas. H. Fletcher* is an every wrapper.

**PERRINS' IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE SIDE WRAPPER**

**CESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**  
Urquhart & Co., Montreal.  
J. E. MACFARLANE, Mgr. Tel. 460.  
**RKS CO., LTD.**

**Hotel, TRAIL, B. C.**  
in the Kootenay Country, improvements. The Choicest figures.  
**Prop.**

**DDART,**  
TORIA, B. C.  
in Gold, Silver, and Gold Filled Cases.

Watches in solid silver case, B. V. mond, 17 jewels; adjusted to heat, cold, position; fine nickel damasked movements. \$25.00  
15 jeweled watches..... \$12.50  
17 jeweled "..... \$12.50  
15 jeweled "..... \$12.50  
17 jeweled "..... \$12.50  
Ladies' 14 karat solid gold, splendid engraved watches 15 jewels; fine nickel damasked movements, with the latest improvements in stem winding, etc., from \$25.00  
15 year cases..... \$12.50  
17 year cases..... \$12.50  
Year cases..... \$12.50  
Goods forwarded free of charge to any Canada.

### SITUATION UNALTERED

**Greek Forces Prepare for War With Buthastam—A United Nation.**

**While the Turk Takes Courage From the Attitude of the Powers.**

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, read dispatches in the house of commons to-day from the British consul at Cana, confirming the announcement that a cessation of hostilities for a week has been arranged between the Mussulmans and Christians at Zolotas, island of Crete, at the instance of the British, Italian and Russian consuls. Mr. Curzon added that the consul had done his best to calm the Christians, intimating that the solution of the Cretan question depended on the great powers. This, it appears, made a great impression, but the dispatches of the consul further stated—it would not suffice to save the 2,000 Mussulmans at Candamos and the 1,000 at Spantani and Selinos from certain death if a Greek war appears there.

From an interview which the consul had with the insurgent chiefs it is gathered that the Christian outbreak at Selinos was due entirely to the belief that Christians had been massacred at Cana, and to the encouragement received from the presence of Greek warships and soldiers.

Both Christians and Mussulmans declared that order would be restored if 300 foreign troops were landed. Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Conservative member for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield, asked if the government would send the 300 troops referred to.

To this Mr. Curzon replied that he could not say whether the government would or would not do so.

Artists, Feb. 23.—Over 40,000 persons to-day participated in a demonstration in University Square in favor of the union of Crete with Greece. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. An address was adopted declaring that the King and people were ready to accept any proposal for the recovery of Crete in order to bring the present Cretan policy to a successful issue. They resolved to march to the palace and present a petition to the King. Tremendous cheering followed. His Majesty King George, Crown Prince Constantine, the Duke of Sparta, and other members of the royal family occupied places on the balcony. The King addressed the crowd as follows:

"You are executing the true mandate of the Hellenic people. I thank you for this imposing display of your feelings. May God protect, bless, and strengthen our common efforts. Long live the Hellenic nation."

The address of King George was followed by volucrous cheering. The Queen of Greece recently sent a message to the Czar, requesting his support for the national cause of Greece, and the King also wired the Czar, stating that he would declare war on Turkey and himself lead the army before he would yield to European coercion. Prince Marie of Greece has telegraphed her fiancé, the Grand Duke of Russia, that the action of the powers against Greece "was infamous."

"The Greek government has," to quote the London Times correspondent here, "decided to send a part of the fleet on a cruise along the Sporades islands, while another portion will proceed by Anbracia to prevent the Turkish attack on the Greek frontier. From Eretria, troops from all parts of Greece are hurrying to the Turkish frontier. The call for naval volunteers has been more than answered. The policy of Greece will be defensive by land, but aggressive by sea. It has been decided to call out three more classes of reserves, and it is impossible for the King of Greece to draw back. If he should do so, there would be neither crown nor government within twenty-four hours."

The latest from Cana is to the effect that British torpedo boats have captured and taken to port the small steamer Lazdima, which was carrying victuals and tents to the insurgents. The boats fired two rounds of blank cartridges yesterday at the Greek gunboats, and a Turkish frigate also discharged blank shots at the Greeks. The Greek gunboat quickly replied to the blank shots fired by the Turkish frigate and then withdrew.

As to troop movements, a Turkish warship under British convoy is engaged in conveying 1,500 troops from Cana to Cana, while a dispatch from Javina states that the Mussulman population are arming for a descent on the Greek frontier near Art. Prince Nicholas of Greece has arrived at Larissa, a town in Thessaly, on the Turkish frontier, 30 miles from the Gulf of Salonica. Seven hundred Greek soldiers, with artillery, have landed near Kiseoto.

Buzzin, Feb. 23.—The foreign Admirals have warned Col. Vassos, commander of the Greek forces on the island of Crete, that if he attempts to attack his troops with four men-of-war anchored off his camp at Agthi Thodori, should he attempt to advance to the interior. In Athens it is stated that the warning of the foreign admirals referred only to an attack upon Cana. Col. Vassos was continuing to occupy strategic points in the interior of the island. The Nord Deutsche Zeitung asserts that the Turkish cabinet has decided to declare war against Greece, but the Sultan has vetoed the resolution on account of the financial condition.

This evening desultory firing is going on between the insurgents stationed along the heights of Suda and the Turkish outposts. The Turkish man-of-war

### TARIFF REVISION.

**Leading Manufacturers Present Their Views to the Committee of Inquiry.**

**Ammunition to Accompany Lee-Enfield Rifles to the City Corps.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The trade and navigation returns, out to-day, aggregate the Canadian trade of last year at 290 millions—the best in the history of the Dominion, being 14½ millions over 90,000,000 for the West Indies \$900,000, but they increased to South America \$109,000, while light increases as reported in the exports to China, Japan and Australia. Britain is our best customer, exports there being valued at 66 millions and those to the States at 44 millions.

It is reported that Hon. Mr. Borden may resign his portfolio any day, the state of his health being such as to compel him to retire. Dr. G. Fraser, now here, is likely to succeed him.

Rumor has it that the cabinet is still in twain over the question of tariff revision. Some of the ministers regarding the proposed political changes, the revenue it would be likely to make sweeping reductions, while others insist that the party platform must be carried out, and a revenue tariff adopted.

The Dominion executive board of railway employees to-day met the Premier and the Minister of Railways and Canals. The question of disbursements on the inter-colonial railway was discussed and Hon. Mr. Blair promised that no disbursements for alleged political purposes where the party disapproved should be made until Mr. Borden, to whom the railway order was originally issued, had made an investigation. He also promised that no inquiry should extend beyond the time just before the last general election.

The Dominion executive board of railway employees to-day met the Premier and the Minister of Railways and Canals. The question of disbursements on the inter-colonial railway was discussed and Hon. Mr. Blair promised that no disbursements for alleged political purposes where the party disapproved should be made until Mr. Borden, to whom the railway order was originally issued, had made an investigation. He also promised that no inquiry should extend beyond the time just before the last general election.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—The tariff committee of the cabinet met to-day and heard deputations representing the electrical, bicycle, and other manufacturers, rice mills, farm implement manufacturers, bicycle makers, glass manufacturers, silks and ribbons, and iron manufacturers. Nearly all claimed that duties were too high on raw materials, while the agricultural implement manufacturers asked for an increase of 10 per cent. These latter interests were represented by the Massey-Harris Co., Nixon & Co., Ingersoll, and Frost & Wood. Mr. Frost, of the latter firm, stated that when the duty on finished articles was reduced from 35 to 20 per cent, there was no reduction in the price of the raw material to the trade. There was a duty now of 50 per cent, and in some cases 60 and 65 per cent, on raw material. It was estimated that the profit in the business was 60,000,000; wages paid, \$1,125,000; from 5,000,000 hands employed, an output of 48,000,000. The industry stood fourth in the Dominion as regards the money invested, and seventh in respects wages paid. Others followed with the same high duty on raw material the industry could not stand with a 20 per cent. protection.

As soon as the supply of Lee-Enfield rifles is forwarded to the different corps about 500 rounds of ammunition will be sent to the members of each corps, in order that the men may be instructed in the best way to use the weapon.

An extra of the Ottawa Gazette was issued to-day daily postponing the opening of parliament to March 25. The newspapers in Quebec are greatly incensed over the action of Hon. Mr. Sifton in dismissing the only French Canadian home-stayed inspector in the Dominion, and replacing him by Mr. Gibson.

In ministerial circles it is denied that Dr. Borden proposes to retire from the ministry, and it is stated that with a few weeks' rest he will be all right again. No one will rejoice more at such a consummation than his political opponents.

The following changes are announced in connection with the Fifth (British Columbia) regiment, 2nd battalion: Provisional Second Lieutenant Mandrake retires. Second Battalion: To be captain, Lieutenant Charles C. Bennett.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Representative Gibson of Tennessee to-day introduced a joint resolution directing the President to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the restoration to liberty of every American citizen, native born or naturalized, now imprisoned by the government of Cuba, and that in support of that demand the President is authorized to employ a sufficient number of United States ships of war to make that demand good, and that he is not granted within twenty-four hours of the date of Havana and, if need be, other parts of Cuba be bombarded until it is fully complied with, and that the vessels delivered to the commander of our warships.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—The ministry has ordered Navarro, minister of finance, to reply to the United States of America in relation to the American claims in Cuba, that an inquiry has been opened.

The hair of the head to be an ornament to the wearer, and the hair of the face, and if of color is faded, Ball's Hair Restorer should be applied.

### THE FURK WILL SUBMIT.

**ATRENS, Feb. 24.—The Greek camp on the island of Crete has provisions enough to last several days. The vice-consuls at Retimo have sent a courier to Cana, stating that the prolonging of the present situation will have grave consequences. The Turks are anxious to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were not to have order restored, and declare that they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement of the non-bombardment of the Greek outposts, at Platani and the Christians at Alkiri. The Greek of the Turks was not returned through the occurrence of a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents on the Greek side have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals**

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament.

TENTH DAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Hon. James Baker presented the twenty-fifth annual report of the public schools.

Mr. Kelle presented a petition for a bill to build bridges over the Columbia at Trail and Robson.

Mr. Hume presented petitions for private bills from the Nelson & Wellington Railroad Company, Noble Five Mining Company, and Fort Steel & Golden Railroad Company; also a petition by the residents of Slocan City against granting water privileges.

Mr. Rogers presented a petition for a private bill to incorporate a railway from Ashcroft to Kamloops at Barkerville.

Mr. Helmecken presented a petition from the Victoria, Vancouver & Westminister Railway for an extension of time; also a similar petition from the Delta, New Westminister & Eastern Railway.

These petitions were read and received, as well as the following:

By Mr. Cotton, from Herbert S. Hall and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Kootenay Power and Light Company."

By Mr. Helmecken, from J. A. Mara and others, for a private bill to incorporate "The Grand Forks Water, Power and Light Company."

By Mr. Helmecken, from John A. Mara and others, residents of Grand Forks, supporting a measure to incorporate "The Grand Forks Water, Power and Light Company."

Hon. G. B. Martin presented a return called for by Mr. Hume's motion of the amount of timber dues collected in Kootenay, collections for cordwood, names of collectors and amount collected in 1896. This showed the amount of timber dues to be \$8,801; cordwood, \$8,073. A return was also presented showing the amount received from transfers in West Kootenay in 1896 to be \$3,758.35.

The address which the special committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up to present to Her Majesty was presented by the Premier and read:

"To Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—We, the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects in parliament assembled, beg to offer our most sincere and devoted congratulations upon your happy and glorious jubilee, and to assure you that the people of this vast Empire over which you so graciously rule, are proud to share in the joy of your Majesty's reign.

"On the occasion of the attainment of the fiftieth anniversary of Your Majesty's reign, your subjects, the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, presented an address of congratulation, in which they expressed themselves in the following terms:—

"The many years during which Your Majesty has reigned have been marked by a progress in the arts and sciences, an extension and consolidation of British interests throughout the world, and by a policy calculated to ameliorate the condition of the human family.

"We desire to express our profound admiration of the wisdom and foresight of Your Majesty's most noble life, which will ever be looked upon with pride by your loving subjects.

"We feel unbounded satisfaction that our Province has been so blessed with the name of Your Most Gracious Majesty and that it will ever be a memento of the progress in British history.

"We pray that the Almighty in His Providence will spare Your Majesty long to reign over us, and will bless Your Majesty with health and happiness.

"We sincerely beg to renew our expressions of affection and loyalty, which are ever served to strengthen and confirm, and to assure Your Majesty that it is with most loyal and affectionate feelings that we have viewed throughout succeeding years the continuance of that wise policy and illustration which have been such potent factors in maintaining the integrity and grandeur of your Empire.

"We have viewed with profound satisfaction the efforts which have been made to consolidate the material and political interests of your Empire, and to more closely unite the important parts of which it is composed, and we trust to see realized in the near future the anticipations of many of your loving subjects, and of the greater number of your loving subjects.

"We pray again that the Almighty in His Providence will spare Your Majesty long to reign over us, and bless Your Majesty with continued health and happiness."

The Premier said: "In rising to move the adoption of the address prepared by the select committee of the house in commemoration of Her Majesty's long reign, and which is in accord with the sentiments which have been or will be expressed, I am said in saying, by every fluent and eloquent speaker who has taken part throughout the widest extent of the British Empire. I feel that Providence has answered in a very special way the prayer that some day we should have a large gathering of the people of every loyal gathering of our subjects: 'Happy and glorious, long to reign over us, God save the Queen.' I am performing a paramount duty as leader of this government in asking this assembly to join with all other assemblies in Canada in presenting its congratulations to Her Gracious Majesty not only because she has reigned the longest of any sovereign of Great Britain, but because her sovereignty has been the noblest, the most notable and the most productive of beneficent results of any will not say in the history of the British Empire—but in the history of the world. This is a remarkable claim to put forward on behalf of Queen Victoria, but one which no impartial student of history will dispute. She has been the greatest queen of a great people in the greatest age of the world. Of her it may well be said she is loved by all, honored by all, and feared by none.

"Although during her sixty years of rule there have been witnessed some of the greatest and cruellest wars, the empire has enjoyed, with few exceptions, a long period of peace and prosperity, the results of which have been most conspicuous in the development of arts and sciences and material resources and in the development of the human race.

"We can hardly realize what has taken place in so long a reign. In 1837 when Her Majesty succeeded to the throne there was not a single settler in what was then the vast country known as the Oregon territory, and in fact on the whole of the Northern Pacific coast. A few there are who sat in the old Vancouver Island parliament of 1856 and who lived in the province at the time; and we do them honor as our very

oldest pioneers, and yet Queen Victoria had then reigned twenty years. The whole country west of the Mississippi river and that west of the Great Lakes containing a population of between ten and fifteen millions of people, has been settled and developed since her accession to the throne.

"I am getting to be an old man myself, and among my first vivid remembrances is the tall, strong school boys of the coronation at London, whom some of their parents had made a journey to London to catch a glimpse of. About that time too, as opened on the first railways in England, the Manchester and Liverpool, at which you will remember, Mr. Heskison was killed.

"In British Columbia, financial and industrial system has been revolutionized since sixty years ago; the Reform Law, repeal of the Corn Laws, the establishment of Free Trade, the Penny Postage system and other great movements have culminated, and we have seen men as Lord Macaulay, Daniel O'Connell, Cobden, Wellington, Peel, John Bright, John Stuart Mills, Canning, Henry Hallam, Thomas Carlyle, Lord Lytton, Mackenzie, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Lord Brougham, and hosts of other great names of men, all passed away, and who, humbling the pages of the history of the nineteenth century.

"The application of steam for motive purposes, which practically originated with James Watt, has developed into a tremendous power, and has given us the great systems of railways and ocean navigation, which have afforded an impetus immeasurable to industry in every form, in connection with the wonderful progress of tools and the utilization of wood, iron, steel, and other materials, in one way. Electricity followed, which, among its other wonders, has brought the ends of the world into speaking distance of each other. We have seen great ship canals constructed, phenomenal bridges built, the great Industrial and Art Exhibitions, which I may say were originated by her Majesty, the Royal Consort, and commenced with that fairy-like structure in Hyde Park, in 1851, the original and model of most that followed, culminating at Chicago a few years since.

"Such is not half the record of this great reign. But it is not on account of these things that we are gathered here. Her Majesty has ruled that we admire her, or is because of her qualities as a woman, her virtues and wisdom as a queen, and her loyalty and allegiance we owe to her as head of the British Empire, that we desire to honor and commemorate the attainment of the sixtieth year of her reign.

"Summing up her reign, I cannot do better than quote from her own words, speaking in the third person, in a letter to Sir William Vernon Harcourt in connection with the demonstration of sympathy from her loyal subjects drawn forth by an attempt to shoot Her Majesty while leaving Windsor station on the 2nd March, 1892. After referring to the outbreak of loyalty in her behalf, she said: 'It has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects and to have her reign be remembered as a reign of peace and prosperity, as well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long, and these efforts will be continued as long as she lives and until her hour of life.' (Loud applause.)

"Mr. Semlin, the leader of the opposition, in cordially seconding the adoption of the address, said he need not repeat the various parts of the petition of Her Majesty's reign so ably referred to by the Premier. He could only add that he hoped that Her Majesty would live to see the various parts of the petition empire over which she reigned drawn closer and closer together in bonds of unity, and that she might be long spared to reign over us as peacefully, happily and contentedly. (Applause.)

"The resolution was then put by the Speaker and carried with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Booth presented the fifth report of the select standing committee on private bills and standing orders as follows:

"Your committee beg leave to report that the standing orders in connection with the undermentioned petitions have been complied with: No. 21. Petition of Warburton and Yate, No. 2. Petition of the British Columbia Power and Light Co., No. 32. Petition of the Kootenay Power Co., No. 28. Petition of the Nanaimo-Alberni Railway Co., No. 3. Petition of Nelson Waterworks Co., No. 30. Petition of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Co."

The report was received.

Mr. Booth presented the sixth report of the select standing committee on private bills and standing orders as follows:

"The information asked for is not at present available, but the treasury department will endeavor to furnish answers after communicating with the respective mining recorders."

Mr. Hume asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines:

1. How many owners of mineral claims have paid into the provincial treasury \$100 in lieu of performing the annual amount of assessment work required by the Mineral Act?

2. What amount has West Kootenay contributed in lieu of assessment work?

3. What is the total amount derived from the above sources?

Hon. Col. Baker replied:

"The information asked for is not at present available, but the treasury department will endeavor to furnish answers after communicating with the respective mining recorders."

Mr. Hume asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines:

1. How many owners of mineral claims have paid into the provincial treasury \$100 in lieu of performing the annual amount of assessment work required by the Mineral Act?

2. What amount has West Kootenay contributed in lieu of assessment work?

3. What is the total amount derived from the above sources?

Hon. Col. Baker replied:

"The information asked for is not at present available, but the treasury department will endeavor to furnish answers after communicating with the respective mining recorders."

Mr. Hume asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines:

1. How many owners of mineral claims have paid into the provincial treasury \$100 in lieu of performing the annual amount of assessment work required by the Mineral Act?

2. What amount has West Kootenay contributed in lieu of assessment work?

3. What is the total amount derived from the above sources?

Hon. Col. Baker replied:

"The information asked for is not at present available, but the treasury department will endeavor to furnish answers after communicating with the respective mining recorders."

Mr. Hume asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines:

1. How many owners of mineral claims have paid into the provincial treasury \$100 in lieu of performing the annual amount of assessment work required by the Mineral Act?

he would ask that the report be held over.

To this Mr. Booth agreed.

Mr. Cotton, because the matter was so serious, wanted some immediate action taken. It was a question that had been before the house for some years, and the sooner it was disposed of the better for the house and the people. There were numerous companies now before the house asking for very large water powers, some of them covering areas of country 30 and 40 miles in extent. He would not for a moment hinder the introduction of capital or transfer enterprises, and would like to see some legislation in accord with the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Speaker here directed the attention of Mr. Cotton to the fact that he was out of order, as the motion to adopt the report had not been recorded.

Mr. Cotton was asked as to whether there was a motion before the house or not, and finally Mr. Booth asked to withdraw his motion to suspend the rules.

The Premier then moved that the government would be able, he thought, to give a decision of some kind next day on the subject of the report, and that he would therefore stand over; but the report was suspended in the case of three other reports presented by the committee, which were the subject of the history of the nineteenth century.

The house then went into committee on the message of the Lieut.-Governor transmitting the Farmers' Institute bill, which was developed to with some elides put down for second reading on Thursday. The following private bills were introduced:

Mr. Helmecken—"Okanagan Waterpower Co.; South Kootenay Waterpower Co."

Mr. Graham—"Fairview Power, Water and Telephone Co.;" "West Kootenay Power and Light Co."

Mr. Booth—"A first time and referred to the private bills committee."

Mr. Walker moved, seconded by Mr. Helmecken, "That in the opinion of this house, the present mining legislation bears unduly upon different members of a community."

The general opinion was, Dr. Walker said, that the present mining legislation was not in accordance with the public interest. If the tax was borne by the person who let the money it would be well and good, but it was really the mortgagee who bore the burden. The resolution was to obtain an expression of opinion from the house upon the abstract principle as to whether mortgagee or lessee should be liable for the tax.

The Premier remarked that this was a question which already had the most serious consideration of the government.

The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between borrower and lender. But there was the same trouble with some other taxes notably the real estate tax. There seemed to be a feeling that it was going away with personal property, and together and he questioned if that would be advisable for then the tax would be placed on the land. If it was placed on the land the farmer would have to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year more on \$700 worth of property than at present. The government were quite aware of the object for which the tax was intended was to a certain extent debentured conditions agreed to between

Table with multiple columns listing various items, prices, and names. Includes entries like 'Medical health officer', 'Rossland, retained for', 'Woolton & Beeton', 'J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance', and 'The Happy Cures That the Afflicted Desire'.

removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians from the reserve... Mr. Helmecken did not think there would be any objection to the resolution... The Premier in moving the second reading of the Farmer's Institute Bill...

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Educational Department Presented to the Legislature. Comparisons of the Growth of the System for the Past Quarter Century. In the annual report of the public schools of the province...

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A case of peculiar and especial interest to mining men as well as to all members of the legal profession... Mr. Justice Drake handed down his judgment in the action of Kilbourne v. McGowan...

"BALAMBA" AGROUND.

A Cargo Ship En Route to This Port Reported in Trouble. The Port Townsend Leader says: "Steamer Enterprise has not lost her wheel in her late contact with the elements on the British side..."

THE VICTORIAN HOME HELPERS.

A special meeting of the Woman's Council was held yesterday afternoon at the city hall... The object of the meeting was to discuss the proposed "Victorian Order of Home Helpers"...

THE CASE OF MRS. JONES.

In the provincial police court Monday afternoon the case of Mrs. Ella Jones, of Saanich... The circumstances in which she was related in Sunday's Colonist...

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India merchant the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections...

THE HAPPY CURES THAT THE AFFLICTED DESIRE. Paine's Celery Compound Cures Are Always Permanent. A Report from Mr. Douglas Hixon of Beamsville, Ont.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament.

TWELFTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The private bills reported that the rules are not to be changed with the petition of the Cottonwood River mine. The report was received.

Mr. Semlin moved, seconded by Mr. Semlin, "That in the opinion of the house no charter giving any right of expropriation for the purpose of building a railway, a tramway, or giving power to appropriate water should be granted without its being stipulated therein that the powers so conferred are subject to the condition that sufficient security either in cash or approved bonds be given within at least three months after the passage of the act, that the works authorized shall be completed within the time and under the conditions specified in the act."

The mover did not think the object of his resolution would need much explanation. When the motion was granted some provisions should be made that the work would be carried out, otherwise these charters would be a detriment instead of a help to the colony. His resolution, if carried out, would do away with any tendency to charter mongering.

The Premier remarked that on its face the resolution appeared very desirable, yet in the present shape of development the provisions should be made that would have the effect of stopping the introduction of capital. He did not think that the resolution would be of any benefit to the colony, but he followed the granting of charters hitherto, for in the case of all the charters as far as he knew great efforts had been made, though sometimes with little success, to carry them out. He could quite understand that in some cases this provision might be of advantage, such as in the case of a railway where a loan was granted, but in the case of electric power companies or others of that sort a limit of time might be made.

Mr. Semlin favored the resolution, the giving of security as provided in it being, in his opinion, a good thing and an evidence of good faith on the part of the promoters. It would be in the interest of the public that the resolution pass. Hon. Col. Baker agreed with the spirit of the resolution, but hardly thought it would be beneficial in practice. It was not the capitalist but the local man as a rule who knew the project well enough to see the advantage of promoting some enterprise. When that man went to the capitalist the first question asked was "Have you got a charter?" and if he had not then capital was not forthcoming. He feared that the passage of the resolution would be harmful rather than beneficial.

Mr. Huff maintained that when the necessity existed for a charter, capital would be forthcoming. He feared too much of the water rights and other privileges had been looked up by speculators through the granting of too many charters.

Mr. Booth thought it would be wiser to leave each case to itself, and not to house to put some such provision as suggested, in bills when thought necessary.

Dr. Walken favored reasonable security being given, and thought the bill would be difficult in obtaining it if the enterprise for which a charter was sought were not of a high order.

Hon. C. E. Pooley did not think the resolution would be beneficial. It was too cast-iron and mandatory, whereas he believed in every individual case the house should have opportunity to express an opinion. In the case of bills now, unless it was shown that a charter applied for was for a bona fide purpose the application was refused. Each case should be dealt with on its merits and a blind resolution like this before the house should not be passed.

Some gentlemen had spoken of charters that had been extended. That was very true, but where such extensions had been made the applicants had not been able to carry out their charter and that they had acted in good faith.

Mr. Kennedy spoke in sympathy with the resolution, which he pronounced a step in the right direction.

Mr. Rogers wanted to give all the opportunity possible to bring capital into the country, and hoped that the resolution would not pass, as it would prevent in some cases very important work being taken up.

Mr. Forster held that the province had passed the stage when promoters were necessary, for capital was seeking British Columbia investment and charters would only stand in the way. Perhaps the resolution was a little too strong, and he moved in amendment to put the word "some" in place of the word "sufficient."

Mr. Cotton, while in sympathy with the resolution, thought due consideration should be given to the fact that the province had not been in the house for some years now that people who had held a charter for years had not been able to carry out their work, yet interposed opposition to subsequent applications on the ground of vested interest. Still it was desirable to pass a resolution that might possibly be a bar to the introduction of capital, and he would move for an adjournment in the hope that some arrangement agreeable to all might be arrived at.

Mr. Kellie did not see the need of any delay. In fact the Provincial Secretary had been negligent in not bringing down a bill when the house first met to deal with this water question. Anyone who wanted to should have the right of appointing a committee of the house to deal with this water question.

Hon. Col. Baker replied that Mr. Kellie was apparently not very well acquainted with the law on the subject now, or he would know that by present acts the rights of those who take up water are restricted to what they use. If the bill member would only look into the act he would find he was wrong in his premises. The charge that Mr. Kellie had made against him of neglect was unfounded.

Mr. Kellie said that it did not reflect credit on the Minister of Mines that he had not a bill laid before the house when the house met and good, but the discussion was plainly out of order.

The Premier said, in reference to Mr. Cotton's remarks, that his complaint that the committee could not do anything was the consideration of the acts, with the additional power of expropriation for the purpose of putting up electric poles. The motion to adjourn was lost and so was Mr. Forster's amendment, on the following division:

Mr. Forster's amendment, on the following division: Ayes—Messrs. Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Sword, Semlin, Booth, Graham, Walken, McGregor, Huff—12.

Nays—Messrs. Turner, Baker, Pooley, Eberts, Martin, Bryden, Rogers, Adams, Muttet, Kellie—12.

Mr. Macpherson in framing the resolution maintained that the government side had been inconsistent in not voting for the amendment, which had been moved to make the resolution acceptable to all sides.

Mr. Adams briefly stated that the resolution was too hard and fast.

Mr. Helmecken remarked that these bills came before the private bills committee and he thought Mr. Sword made a mistake in placing restrictions that would hamper that committee. On this broad ground he would oppose the resolution for he felt that the committee would be quite capable of looking after the rights of all parties.

Mr. Grandin differed from the last speaker. The true reason of the motion was held, because the private bills committee had not full power to put on restrictions.

Major Muttet was of opinion that if the private bills committee had not the power the house certainly had full power to throw out any bill that came before it. Therefore this was practically an attempt to throw all the onus on the shoulders of the private bills committee.

Mr. Sword closing the debate explained that although nominally the committee are supposed to do all the work yet they are not to overstep by the house and this resolution was simply for the purpose of getting an expression from the house. However, perhaps the resolution was too stringent, and therefore he would ask that he might withdraw it so as to word it somewhat differently.

This was agreed to.

Dr. Walken moved, seconded by Mr. Kidd, that a detailed statement in connection with the payment of \$806.85 to the Western World for publishing descriptive matter be adopted.

Mr. Semlin favored the resolution, the giving of security as provided in it being, in his opinion, a good thing and an evidence of good faith on the part of the promoters. It would be in the interest of the public that the resolution pass.

Hon. Col. Baker agreed with the spirit of the resolution, but hardly thought it would be beneficial in practice. It was not the capitalist but the local man as a rule who knew the project well enough to see the advantage of promoting some enterprise.

When that man went to the capitalist the first question asked was "Have you got a charter?" and if he had not then capital was not forthcoming. He feared that the passage of the resolution would be harmful rather than beneficial.

Mr. Huff maintained that when the necessity existed for a charter, capital would be forthcoming. He feared too much of the water rights and other privileges had been looked up by speculators through the granting of too many charters.

Mr. Booth thought it would be wiser to leave each case to itself, and not to house to put some such provision as suggested, in bills when thought necessary.

Dr. Walken favored reasonable security being given, and thought the bill would be difficult in obtaining it if the enterprise for which a charter was sought were not of a high order.

Hon. C. E. Pooley did not think the resolution would be beneficial. It was too cast-iron and mandatory, whereas he believed in every individual case the house should have opportunity to express an opinion.

In the case of bills now, unless it was shown that a charter applied for was for a bona fide purpose the application was refused. Each case should be dealt with on its merits and a blind resolution like this before the house should not be passed.

Some gentlemen had spoken of charters that had been extended. That was very true, but where such extensions had been made the applicants had not been able to carry out their charter and that they had acted in good faith.

Mr. Kennedy spoke in sympathy with the resolution, which he pronounced a step in the right direction.

Mr. Rogers wanted to give all the opportunity possible to bring capital into the country, and hoped that the resolution would not pass, as it would prevent in some cases very important work being taken up.

Mr. Forster held that the province had passed the stage when promoters were necessary, for capital was seeking British Columbia investment and charters would only stand in the way. Perhaps the resolution was a little too strong, and he moved in amendment to put the word "some" in place of the word "sufficient."

Mr. Cotton, while in sympathy with the resolution, thought due consideration should be given to the fact that the province had not been in the house for some years now that people who had held a charter for years had not been able to carry out their work, yet interposed opposition to subsequent applications on the ground of vested interest. Still it was desirable to pass a resolution that might possibly be a bar to the introduction of capital, and he would move for an adjournment in the hope that some arrangement agreeable to all might be arrived at.

Mr. Kellie did not see the need of any delay. In fact the Provincial Secretary had been negligent in not bringing down a bill when the house first met to deal with this water question. Anyone who wanted to should have the right of appointing a committee of the house to deal with this water question.

Hon. Col. Baker replied that Mr. Kellie was apparently not very well acquainted with the law on the subject now, or he would know that by present acts the rights of those who take up water are restricted to what they use. If the bill member would only look into the act he would find he was wrong in his premises. The charge that Mr. Kellie had made against him of neglect was unfounded.

Mr. Kellie said that it did not reflect credit on the Minister of Mines that he had not a bill laid before the house when the house met and good, but the discussion was plainly out of order.

The Premier said, in reference to Mr. Cotton's remarks, that his complaint that the committee could not do anything was the consideration of the acts, with the additional power of expropriation for the purpose of putting up electric poles. The motion to adjourn was lost and so was Mr. Forster's amendment, on the following division:

Mr. Helmecken explained that the private bills committee were not anxious to shirk their responsibilities. It seemed to the committee, however, that the matter might be met by adopting some section reserving the crown rights to the water.

Mr. Speaker then interposed ruling the report out of order but saying that the discussion which had arisen was a most important one and furnished some very valuable ideas on the subject of water privileges.

Mr. Semlin asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "What reply has been given to the petitioners from Shuswan, Tappan Sidling and Netch Hill asking for construction of a dam on the Netch Hill and from the Netch Hill and from the Netch Hill?"

That was the date of such reply?" Hon. Mr. Martin replied that the petition was acknowledged to John Mitchell on the 30th January, 1896.

The report on the petition was instructed to report on the subject of the petition on the 31st January, 1896.

The copy of the report superintendent's report was sent to the Hon. Mr. Mitchell on the 10th of January, 1897.

Mr. Semlin—To asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "What reply has been given to the petition for building lock-up on Mayne Island?"

(a) The number of such tenders submitted by the contractors.

(b) The names of tenders, with amount of tender?

(c) The name of the tenderer to whom the contract was awarded?

Hon. Mr. Martin: "Yes."

(d) Five.

(e) Mr. Ridd, \$231; L. Collinson, \$325; C. E. Beddie, \$350; The Bennett, \$405; Wm. Gillespie, \$425.

(f) L. Collinson.

Another question was asked by Mr. Eberts, and that the bill be referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Semlin, Eberts, and Cotton.

The Hon. Attorney General remarked that this bill was one of those prepared by the present commissioners. Some of the provisions that might be changed, and as to the number of persons who might be allowed to take up land, the bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England. The bill was composed of certain sections of the Dominion, the Provincial and the Companies Act of England.

are that the members will have very few minutes to spare during the next few weeks.

It is the intention of the Premier to take some suitable occasion further to inform the house as to the operation of the co-operative law, Europe, Honorable members and the public will be glad to know this.

The Attorney-General defined his attitude, and presumably that of the government, towards the details of the Companies Act. This bill was prepared by the revisors of the statutes and it is not the intention to make a government question of any of its features. In particular, the bill has been sent to a special committee, who may and probably will report amendments.

The interchange of views on the question of water rights yesterday, through over a matter that was considered by Mr. Speaker to be out of order, was timely and of great value. It is a good deal of misinformation that has been spread respecting the law as it now stands.

Mr. Kellie gave an exhibition of this to the bitter personal attack upon the Provincial Secretary for neglect in failing to prepare the necessary legislation. Col. Baker and Mr. Kellie's contention by showing that everything, which he complained had not been provided for, was already in the Statute book.

If the gentlemen of the opposition are not very careful they will get themselves into a most embarrassing position by not putting them in a rather peculiar light before the voters next summer. It may be good fun to try and embarrass the Premier by making resolutions, but when these resolutions come to be put together in the form of a platform the Premier will be on the other foot.

That man enemy would write a book, said the wise man. "O, that the Opposition would build a platform," the government members may well say.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, FEB. 24.

THE CITY.

Mrs. Mary Watson, a native of England, and well known as Mrs. Watson, died at that place yesterday, in her 64th year. The funeral takes place on Friday.

Mr. Don DICKINSON, after leaving each of the eleven sailors belonging to the bark Lyderhorn by Magistrate Macrae yesterday, for refusing duty aboard ship. Thomas Newman, of the Marine, was also committed to the same institution the men had bonded for a time before joining the Lyderhorn, and against whom their grievances were principally lodged, gave evidence before the court, showing that he had made a fair and "square" settlement with the men previous to their shipping, thus breaking down the basis of their complaints. The Lyderhorn is now about ready for sea, having been supplied by the Albion Iron Works with a new captain, the breaking of which was caused her to enter Esquimaux. In the event of an early departure the disbursement of the complete set has been destroyed and the vessel is a complete wreck. This, as the original plan were sent, will be far from an easy matter.

F. W. WILSON, of Ottawa, who represents an English syndicate of enormous wealth, was in the city yesterday. He left for Vancouver this morning to take a prospecting party whose field of operations is in the interior of the province. He is accompanied by a party of men, and they will be in the city for some time.

Mr. Slater took special pride in the fact that she was entirely an American production, two anchors and a compass being the only parts of her frame or complement imported. Her owner's falling health is the reason given for selling the yacht. Mr. Slater is at present seriously ill at one of the spas in Germany.

THE CHILDREN OF THE CHRIST church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round. This is the third of a series of pleasant evenings held this winter and the efforts of the teachers in providing these little entertainments are much appreciated by the scholars. The school is in a most flourishing condition and the attendance has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The children of the Christ church cathedral Sunday school were entertained by their teachers and friends at a social evening, a programme of singing and games filling the bill. A most enjoyable time was spent, and at a close tea and cake was handed round.



The Colonist.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1897.

TWO JUBILEE SUGGESTIONS.

We suggest it as fitting that Canada should mark the diamond jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty by an address from parliament, praying that the name of Canada may appear in the title of the Sovereign and that a sprig of maple may appear on the imperial arms. Such a request would be in some respects very timely. Much has been said and written in recent years in regard to British interests and British rights upon this continent, and from the very nature of the case Canada has been forced to remain silent. There was no way in which the people of the Dominion could make an emphatic protest against the oft-made assertion that Canada is honeycombed with disloyalty to the British Crown, or could give a dignified answer to those who profess to see already the dawn of the day that shall witness the withdrawal of the British flag from America. It seems to us that such an opportunity is now at hand, and it will be a splendid demonstration of the true attitude of Canadians towards the Empire if Mr. Laurier, when he goes to London in June next, shall bear with him the petition of the people of Canada through their representatives in parliament assembled, asking for the special recognition of this Dominion in the manner suggested. Bestriding a continent, this Young Giant of the North reaches out one hand to the Mother Land and the other to her noble sister beneath the Southern Cross. What though oceans separate them. The ocean is Britain's empire. The pathless wastes of the deep may separate but can never divide British hearts. The waves are links in the chain that binds our distant coasts together. Canada is the keystone of the world-encircling empire. Hail to Victoria, O Empire.

The second suggestion is in the nature of an object lesson. It is understood that military bodies will be sent from all the principal colonies to take part in the jubilee demonstration. We suggest that the troops from Australia, India and Hongkong should travel by way of Canada. It is fitting that on their way to the capital of the Empire they should demonstrate not only the essential unity of the Empire in sentiment, but its actual unity in point of fact. Let troops from India, Australia and the Orient be landed on the Pacific Coast of Canada, and be carried across to Halifax and not only the world at large, but British subjects everywhere will be awakened to a new idea of what the British Empire means. When Diersell sent the Indian troops to Cyprus, Europe was taught a lesson that has not since been forgotten. It would not be amiss to give another demonstration of a similar character. Detachments of native soldiers from Trans-Pacific countries, escorted at the beginning of their journey by the Asiatic squadron, met off this Coast by the North Pacific squadron, welcomed in the Strait by the guns at Esquimaux, landed at Victoria long enough for a review with the garrison and local militia, taken hence to Vancouver, thence across the Continent to Montreal, thence to Quebec, where ceremonies suitable to their visit to that fortress could take place, thence over the International to Halifax, another great stronghold, and escorted to sea by the North Atlantic squadron, would be a demonstration of imperial power such as no other nation, past or present, could so much as attempt. All that is necessary to enable it to be done is for the order to be given. Everything can be got in readiness on short notice. The moral effect of such an event would be incalculable.

WATER RIGHTS.

Mr. Cotton appears to have given a good deal of attention to the question of water rights and it is to be hoped will shortly have an opportunity of fully placing his views before the house. He only said enough yesterday to make every one wish that it had been within the rules of the house for him to have said more. The subject is one of considerable difficulty and there appears to be a disposition on both sides of the house to assist in framing a measure which will meet the exigencies of the case. What few remarks the Premier made show that the government is desirous of receiving suggestions from those who have given the subject consideration from a practical standpoint. A view, which meets much favor, is that no company should receive an indefeasible title to water privileges or franchises more extensive than it is able to use, when granted, in such a manner that the public interests will be served, such rights to be given under a general law and under government supervision. No legislation regarding the supply of water, light or power to towns will be adequate unless provision is made for municipal ownership, or reasonable terms whenever the municipality shall desire to acquire it. At the outset it will be undoubtedly necessary to permit private enterprise to put in power, light and power plants; but private ownership should be upon condition that municipal ownership may be substituted at any time, of course, on payment of a proper sum for the plant, but the water franchise should in such an event not be regarded as an asset of the company. In

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—After some delay Moodyville is again connected with Vancouver by telephone. The cable was successfully laid across the inlet yesterday at a point where the inlet is a mile wide, between Hastings and Moodyville. It took but three-quarters of an hour to complete the work, the line being tested at intervals during the time the cable was being reeled off.

NANAIMO.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.) Dr. Davis reports to-day that Mrs. Zelle is doing as well as can be expected after the very severe bodily and mental strain that she has sustained. She is still, however, in a very serious and critical condition, and it is feared that she will be some time before she is able to join her father at the home. The loss of his young wife, of his little boy, and the sad affliction which has come upon his wife and daughter have been a very great trial for Mr. Zelle, and left her in a very serious condition by the severe loss that he has sustained. The hard times had been very severely felt before his great calamity, and now he is left in a financial condition in which the citizens of this city should feel a deep sympathy.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Roseland Review.) Surface work on the Silver Bell the other day disclosed some remarkably fine galena. Several hundred pounds of the ore was brought into the camp and is being exhibited at the company's office, where it attracts much attention. It is reported that a few feet of the ore was struck in the shaft of the Annie E., a claim on Deer Park mountain. Seven months ago the company was in a very bad way, but the machinery for the Silver Bell has been installed and will be in operation before the end of the week, with the exception of the hoist, which is now en route.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The new shaft on the Horsetake is now down 100 feet, with no sign of either wall. At 120 feet a cresscut will be driven each way.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The ore shipments from Roseland for the week ending February 21 were 967 tons, and since January 1 the total has been 8,092 tons. During the week O K milled 120 tons, and since January 1 799 tons. A special from Nelson states that the Hall is very rich in silver, and that the lack of ore. It will probably be idle ten days, when the mine will have enough ore ahead to resume.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—After some delay Moodyville is again connected with Vancouver by telephone. The cable was successfully laid across the inlet yesterday at a point where the inlet is a mile wide, between Hastings and Moodyville. It took but three-quarters of an hour to complete the work, the line being tested at intervals during the time the cable was being reeled off.

NANAIMO.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.) Dr. Davis reports to-day that Mrs. Zelle is doing as well as can be expected after the very severe bodily and mental strain that she has sustained. She is still, however, in a very serious and critical condition, and it is feared that she will be some time before she is able to join her father at the home. The loss of his young wife, of his little boy, and the sad affliction which has come upon his wife and daughter have been a very great trial for Mr. Zelle, and left her in a very serious condition by the severe loss that he has sustained. The hard times had been very severely felt before his great calamity, and now he is left in a financial condition in which the citizens of this city should feel a deep sympathy.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Roseland Review.) Surface work on the Silver Bell the other day disclosed some remarkably fine galena. Several hundred pounds of the ore was brought into the camp and is being exhibited at the company's office, where it attracts much attention. It is reported that a few feet of the ore was struck in the shaft of the Annie E., a claim on Deer Park mountain. Seven months ago the company was in a very bad way, but the machinery for the Silver Bell has been installed and will be in operation before the end of the week, with the exception of the hoist, which is now en route.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The new shaft on the Horsetake is now down 100 feet, with no sign of either wall. At 120 feet a cresscut will be driven each way.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The ore shipments from Roseland for the week ending February 21 were 967 tons, and since January 1 the total has been 8,092 tons. During the week O K milled 120 tons, and since January 1 799 tons. A special from Nelson states that the Hall is very rich in silver, and that the lack of ore. It will probably be idle ten days, when the mine will have enough ore ahead to resume.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—After some delay Moodyville is again connected with Vancouver by telephone. The cable was successfully laid across the inlet yesterday at a point where the inlet is a mile wide, between Hastings and Moodyville. It took but three-quarters of an hour to complete the work, the line being tested at intervals during the time the cable was being reeled off.

NANAIMO.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.) Dr. Davis reports to-day that Mrs. Zelle is doing as well as can be expected after the very severe bodily and mental strain that she has sustained. She is still, however, in a very serious and critical condition, and it is feared that she will be some time before she is able to join her father at the home. The loss of his young wife, of his little boy, and the sad affliction which has come upon his wife and daughter have been a very great trial for Mr. Zelle, and left her in a very serious condition by the severe loss that he has sustained. The hard times had been very severely felt before his great calamity, and now he is left in a financial condition in which the citizens of this city should feel a deep sympathy.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Roseland Review.) Surface work on the Silver Bell the other day disclosed some remarkably fine galena. Several hundred pounds of the ore was brought into the camp and is being exhibited at the company's office, where it attracts much attention. It is reported that a few feet of the ore was struck in the shaft of the Annie E., a claim on Deer Park mountain. Seven months ago the company was in a very bad way, but the machinery for the Silver Bell has been installed and will be in operation before the end of the week, with the exception of the hoist, which is now en route.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The new shaft on the Horsetake is now down 100 feet, with no sign of either wall. At 120 feet a cresscut will be driven each way.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The ore shipments from Roseland for the week ending February 21 were 967 tons, and since January 1 the total has been 8,092 tons. During the week O K milled 120 tons, and since January 1 799 tons. A special from Nelson states that the Hall is very rich in silver, and that the lack of ore. It will probably be idle ten days, when the mine will have enough ore ahead to resume.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Revelstoke Review.) The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., have bonded from Charles H. Bolen, Thomas Downs and Peter Walker another of the great Trout Lake properties. The new lease, on the Great Northern lead, has been secured for \$50,000, on which a deposit has been made, the second being due in January next, and the fourth in June of the same year.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Advertisement for Castoria medicine, featuring a signature and product details.

B. C. IRON WORKS CO., LTD.

Advertisement for B.C. Iron Works Co., Ltd. featuring an illustration of a factory and text describing their machinery and services.

S. A. STODDART,

Advertisement for S.A. Stoddart, a watchmaker, listing various watch models and prices.

Look for this Print in the Snow

Advertisement for Granby Rubber shoes, highlighting their durability and comfort in winter weather.

STATE ORE Sampling Works.

Advertisement for State Ore Sampling Works, detailing their services for ore analysis and sampling.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne, a medicinal product for various ailments.

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA

THE CRISIS AT C...

British Liberals Object to... Government Leaders Express Necessity for the Act... the Powers.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.—A great meeting was held here to-day against the bombardment of warships of the powers of the camp near Canea. Shouts were heard for war and the speakers declared that the country was determined to sacrifice its independence in the aid of Crete. Delyannis addressed the throng in front of the minaret, and declared that the nation in perfect accord with the minister for war has resigned the minister for foreign affairs called at the foreign embassies and lodged a protest against the bombardment of the insurgents' camp near Canea. The English men-of-war, the bombardment and the other. The Kaiserine Augusta fire shells. The commander of the man-of-war cleared for action that necessity should arise of men in the town of Canea, rain of dust. It is rumored that some were killed, but we are assured the Greek flag was still the insurgent camp. Later information indicates insurgents were still in the trenches done being pure. The French and Italian ships because the Greek flag was raised on Canea. LONDON, Feb. 22.—Parliamentary for the foreign office, answering a question in the Commons to-day, said the Greek troops in the island of Crete so far appeared to have added nothing to the length of the force of the duty of keeping the interior of the island. Mr. Gladstone and others. The Greek, insisting, however, that the British will do no choice but force the continued advance of the Greek flag was still the insurgent camp. The statement was greeted with cries of "shame," and cheers from the ministerial benches. Mr. Henry Labouchere's denunciation of the house in attention to the firing upon the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away by the speaker, Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the parliamentary party, seconded to adjourn the house in attention to the firing on the British warships, and the support of the motion. It was not, he said, a party national question, but a question of the utmost importance further action in behalf of the island, that fount upon the Sultan of Turkey. The speaker pointed out the rules of the house required more respectful language to sign sovereignty, and that the British should be apologized, explained was carried away

THE CRISIS AT CRETE.

British Liberals Object to Interference With Men "Fighting for Freedom."

Government Leaders Explain the Necessity for the Action of the Powers.

Grecian Soldiers Prove Courageous Under Fire, But Lacking in Discipline.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.—A great indignation meeting was held here to-day to protest against the bombardment yesterday by warships of the powers of the insurgent camp near Canea. Shots were raised for war and the speakers vehemently declared that the country was now fully determined to sacrifice its blood and treasure in the aid of Crete. Premier Delandras addressed the throng from the terrace in front of the ministry of finance, and declared that the cabinet was in perfect accord with the nation, which might be assured that the government would do its duty. It is reported that the minister for war has resigned, while the minister for foreign affairs has called at the foreign embassies and incited protests against the bombardment of the insurgents' camp by the foreign warships.

The English men-of-war opened the bombardment and the others followed. The Kaiserine Augusta fired Melinite shells. The commander of the Greek men-of-war clear for action in case that necessity should arise. Some shells fell in the town of Canea, raising clouds of dust. It is rumored that several persons were killed, but when the firing ceased the Greek flag was still flying over the insurgent camp.

Later information indicates that no insurgents were killed by the envenomed damage done being purely material. The French and Italian ships did not fire because the Greek flag was lowered before their turn came.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the presence of Greek troops in the island of Crete has so far appeared to have added to the disorder. The powers, he continued, did not intend to delegate to the Greek forces the duty of keeping order in the interior of the island. Mr. Curzon denied that a warship had attacked the Greeks, insisting, however, that the foreign fleets had no choice but to prevent by force the continued advance of the insurgents on Canea.

The statement was greeted with opposition cries of "shame," mingled with cheers from the ministerial benches. Mr. Henry Labouchere moved the adjournment of the house in order to call attention to the firing upon Greek forces by British warships, and all the members of the opposition present rose in support of the motion. The question was not, he said, a party one but a national one, "and," he added, "the Liberals will offer their utmost to prevent further action in behalf of that ministry which has, that foul blot upon civilization, the Sultan of Turkey."

The speaker pointed out that the members of the house required the use of more respectful language towards a foreign sovereign, whereupon Mr. Labouchere apologized, explaining that he was carried away by the statements of Mr. Gladstone and others.

Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, seconded the motion to adjourn the house in order to call attention to the firing on Greek forces by British warships, and in doing so, said that the house had been too long in adjournment, and that the time had been committed an outrage in firing on a people who, after centuries of oppression, were risking their lives for freedom.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, dwelt upon the difficulty and danger of the present crisis. The powers, he explained, were absolutely unanimous in agreeing that they should do everything to avert war. The fears arising from the situation, Mr. Balfour continued, were shared by all responsible statesmen throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

Will anyone maintain that after the powers had occupied the towns of Crete they were to fold their arms and sail away? I do not, he said, believe anything; but regarding the future the government is absolutely bound by certain conditions of international communication.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, who was loudly cheered by the opposition, said that the time had come when the voice of England ought to be heard. Continuing Sir William asked: "What is the interpretation of England's position? Why are we in Crete? What are we doing there? The only policy worthy of the government of England is to detach Crete from Turkish rule. Public opinion is shocked at England appearing as the active opponent of the Greeks. The bombardment has placed England in a false position in the eyes of the world. I protest, until Crete is emancipated, against Great Britain taking arms against a people fighting for freedom. Several prominent Liberals followed, supporting Mr. Labouchere's motion and dwelling on the stain on the British flag, because of the firing. The first Lord of the admiralty, Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, on the other hand, maintained that the bombardment was to be regretted, but it was necessary. The insurgents could not be allowed to place guns, he added, where they commanded a town which was occupied by foreign marines. He protested against Sir William Vernon Harcourt's interpretation of the bombardment as being intended to represent a people fighting for freedom. Mr. Goschen said that the government had done its best to hold an even scale between Christians and Muslims.

The vote was then taken with the rejection of the resolution on a vote of 243 to 35.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—An official dispatch received here to-day from Admiral Potier, the commander of the French squadron off Canea, island of Crete,

states that the admirals have informed their respective governments that anarchy continues to increase in Crete, and that they cannot any longer be answerable for avoidance of conflict unless they are authorized to prevent the landing of all munitions and the powers obtain the recall of the Greek troops and warships. The admiral adds that during Sunday, in spite of the repeated protests of the commanders of the foreign fleets, the insurgent outposts continued to advance and engaged in a battle with the Turkish outposts before Canea.

After consultation the British, Austrian, German and Russian ships opened fire, and only ceased when the Greek flag was lowered.

A dispatch received here this evening from Athens says that Greece has declared that if the bombardment of the insurgent positions in the island of Crete is repeated she will break off diplomatic relations with the powers. On the other hand it is stated that Assis Bey, the Turkish minister at Athens, threatens that Turkey will break off her relations unless the Greek troops are withdrawn from Crete.

The Greek cruiser Paara completed her outfitting at Toulon and sailed thence to-day for the island. His excellency, the minister of the interior, M. Denyscochin (Rightist) questioned the government on the Cretean question. He said that the return of the island to Turkish rule was now impossible.

M. Millorand (Socialist) supported M. Denyscochin's remarks; he said that all the powers were acting from distasteful motives, and France's care should be the honor and interest of France. His statement was greeted with cheers from the left.

M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, replying to M. Denyscochin, who also criticized the government's Armenian policy, said that Europe had a choice of forcible or pacific measures, and she chose the latter. Therefore France would not herself intervene forcibly. One power, he added, had actually proposed forcing the passage of the straits of the Dardanelles and seizing the Sultan in his palace; but Europe had not consented to this. England, he continued, then came back to France's proposal for a conference of the ambassadors at Constantinople, with the view to reorganize and not destroy the Turkish empire. This proposition, M. Hanotaux further stated, as already known, was accepted.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Athens says: "When Fort Vonkolies fell, Vassos learned that the Turkish garrison from Canea was advancing to succor the defeated Turks. He dispatched a body of insurgents to meet them and speedily followed himself with his troops. In the plain of Livadia, 1,500 Turks and 3,500 Turkish-Cretans with three guns were engaged in a battle with the Cretean insurgents. The Greek troops deployed and after ninety minutes' fighting swept the plain, forcing the Turks to take refuge in Canea. Col. Vassos ordered his fortified barracks at Livadia and the Azhi blockhouse.

"The Greeks lost four sub-lieutenants killed and twenty officers and men were killed. The Turkish losses are unknown. In obedience to the order of the King of Greece, Col. Vassos recalled his troops to Platonicus.

Describing the fight the Cretean correspondent of the Daily News says: "The Creteans suffered heavily by their own fault. They disobeyed the order to withhold their munitions until the work of the artillery had been completed. They wasted 50,000 cartridges and lost thirty men in maintaining a furious and foolish fire, advancing to within 100 yards of the redoubts, while the Turks fired splendidly, wounding but few bullets. The Creteans were not ready to Platonicus for more ammunition, which arrived on Thursday night, with four guns. The Creteans at this time surrounded the fort disobeying orders to disperse in search of food, the Turks profiting by the position evaded the Creteans.

On Friday morning, when the guns had been placed in position, and they were about to resume the bombardment, the troops were surprised to see the Cretean plant their flag upon the fort. Three hundred Turkish soldiers were found inside the fortifications, which were blown up by dynamite. The Greek troops were all young men who had never before been under fire, and they displayed coolness, courage and enthusiasm. The Greeks took ten Turkish soldiers prisoners. A Greek merchant steamer was captured this morning and towed into the harbor at Canea. The German man-of-war Kaiserine Augusta has arrived and landed thirty men, who have now joined in the occupation of that town. Two Russian torpedo boats are at anchor in Canea harbor.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Athens says: "It is believed that it has been decided to call out three more classes of reserves. It is impossible for the King of Greece to draw back—if he should do so there would be neither crown nor government within twenty-four hours."

The Italian, English and Russian consuls have returned to Canea from Selino, accompanied by 170 Musulman fugitives. They were unable to hold conferences with the chiefs of the belligerents, who are conducting a war of extermination. Both sides have mutually massacred prisoners. Two thousand civilians and two thousand five hundred Turkish soldiers are retaining the advantage of the insurgents with three cannon. The position is extremely critical. The consuls proceeded to Candano by ship, they were fired on in spite of the white flag of truce being carried.

ATHENS, Feb. 23.—The Greek ship Theseus has returned to Milos, having failed to land the arms or provisions anywhere on the Cretean coast, owing to the foreign warships. Prime Minister Delandras in the legislative chamber denied all reports of the landing of Turkish troops on the island of Crete.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Lokal Anzeiger is authority for the statement that the King of Greece has sent a telegram to Christian X. King of Denmark, to the effect that he has decided to sail for Crete to take command of the Greek forces there.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Mr. Chasse, editor of L'Avant Garde, of Quebec, has been committed to the Queen's bench to stand his trial on a charge of libelling Archibald Carrier, ex-M.P. for Gaspe.

TRANSVAAL INQUIRY.

Public Feeling in England Favorable to Cecil Rhodes—An Interminable Investigation.

Sultan of Nupe Reinstated—Sweden Throws Out the Commercial Treaty With Norway.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The newspapers here comment on the paltry arrangements for a state inquiry so much importance as the one being made by the parliamentary committee into the Jameson raid. It is held in a small, miserable room, and the proceedings are altogether devoid of dignity. Moreover, the arrangement of the seats for the public tends to familiarity rather than reverence, putting the witness in the centre of the judges. The feeling of the public is fairly angry, and the side of Col. Rhodes, whose examination will last another four or five sittings. The inquiry promises to be interminable.

At a dinner of the Eight and Russell clubs at Oxford this afternoon, John Morley, M.P., said: "One thing is certain beyond all doubt, and that is that Crete must be liberated once and for all from Turkish control, and no concert of the powers. The pigmy power of Greece does not exist, and is powerless to accomplish." Enthusiasm followed these remarks.

The second chamber of the Swedish riksdag to-day, by a vote of 106 to 100, rejected a proposal prolonging the commercial treaty between Sweden and Norway, which was the first member had previously suggested.

The Sultan of Nupe, who was formerly deposed by Muhammad, the heir apparent, has been reinstated by the direct direction of the Royal Niger Company.

The English explorer Ponlett Westwarily, who has just returned from Central Africa, reports that the village of Chilamba, where Dr. Livingstone's heart is buried, has been abandoned, and the old impure river guarding the grave stands solitary, is fast decaying, and is a mere shell. He urges that a lasting memorial be erected to the memory of the plague and famine in India are producing a crisis in the Lancashire cotton trade. The collapse of the Indian trade has led to the loss of thousands of looms. East Lancashire is chiefly affected and the employers are conferring over a projected reduction of ten per cent. in wages. The men have declared that they will fight the reduction tooth and nail. If a strike occurs 285,000 looms will be idle.

It is announced in the newspapers that the magnificent Hartford art collection of Sir Richard Wallace, the celebrated English banker, is to be sold in the collection of Vienna. It is valued at £3,500,000.

The Spaniards have captured the insurgent town of Silang, Philippine Islands, by assault after bombarding it. Five hundred insurgents were killed. There is great excitement here. The feeling on the stock exchange here to-day was very gloomy. The situation in the far east is very serious and misleading. The fall of prices was general throughout the list. The same state of affairs prevailed in continental houses.

HAD LITTLE TO SAY. WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 22.—The debate to-day in the Manitoba legislature on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was the shortest on record, lasting only two hours. Mr. C. Fraser, the Opposition, made his maiden speech in moving the address in reply, and was followed by Mr. Dickie, of Avondale. Mr. Pare, French member, countered a protest against the school question clause of the address, claiming the matter was not settled as the parties most interested were not present. There were no other speakers, and the address in reply was passed without objection.

A dispatch from Montreal says: "The resignation of Hon. Hugh John will retire from Federal politics to accept the leadership of the Conservatives in the Manitoba house." The resignation of Hon. Hugh John will shortly be reported and Hugh John will shortly blossom out as leader of the local opposition forces. Hugh John, it is understood, will abide by Tupper's wishes.

NICARAGUA'S QUARTERLY TURMOIL. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The following important advices were received by mail to-day at the offices of the Associated Press, from Managua, Nicaragua, the matter having been refused transmission by cable: "The people have unsuccessfully attacked the government soldiers at San Juan del Sur and San Carlos in efforts to get rid of arms and ammunition, and several persons have been imprisoned at Managua, suspected of conspiring against Zelaya's government. There is much excitement in government circles and the police are actively searching private houses for rifles, etc. Ex-President Gardien and others have been imprisoned as Mangus suspects that some of the people in conspiracy against the present government. The avenues to the city are guarded, and the people are deeply oppressed and excited. The government apprehends a revolution."

These mail advices were dated February 9 and 10, and it was reported on February 9 these dispatches are said to have been refused transmission. These advices further say that the government of Nicaragua was sending military police and artillery on the national railroad trains to San Juan del Sur, in order to protect the military quarters there, adding: "Much excitement existed last Monday night (February 8), and continues this morning. The Queen's bench is a large uprising of the people against President Zelaya."

SOME MINING DEALS.

ROSSLAND, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The Rossland Miner will say to-morrow that an option has been given on four-fifths of the mine north to a syndicate of Eastern Canadian people, represented by a Western company, for \$80,000. The terms are \$5,000 cash and the balance on March 30.

The agreement that a new offer of \$4,500,000 had been made for La Roi is confirmed to-day by a special from Spokane in which Le Roi directors admit the offer and claim it was made by the Nelson representative of London capitalists.

The main tunnel of the Centre Star mine will reach the west end line of the claim about March 1. It is now at high grade over averaging over \$65 per ton. The tunnel is 1,400 feet long, and is on for nearly its entire length.

The ore receipts at Kaslo for the past week are 470 tons. Ten mines contributed to this total. A rich strike is reported on the City of Spokane mine on the Salmon river, in Nelson district, which belongs to D. C. Corbin. No particulars are given.

COSTLY CLOTHING.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Demanded for a Suit of "Ready Mades."

A Story of Le Roi Stock That Reads Like a Fairy Tale. PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 23.—A well known business man just back from a trip in Idaho, vouches for the truth of this story of good luck: "About two weeks ago a miner offered Morris Yenzel, a Moscow, Idaho, ready-made clothing dealer and tailor, a handful of mining stocks for a suit of clothes. Yenzel refused that sort of currency in payment on the ground that he had no luck in stocks. He remarked that five years ago a miner gave him five thousand shares of stock, then supposed to be worth one cent a share, for a suit of clothes. He never realized anything on the stock.

The miner said that if it had been Le Roi stock it would have made him rich, whereas the tailor was started and repaid that he was quite certain that was the name of the stock. He could not remember what he did with it, as he never expected it to amount to anything.

A few days later Yenzel went to the suspended Moscow, Idaho, National Bank for an insurance policy and some other papers he was carrying. He found which he found the missing 5,000 shares of Le Roi stock, now quoted at \$8 a share with accrued dividends.

The Le Roi owner has been negotiating with an English syndicate for the sale of the property, but the latter declined to buy the property at the price of every share of stock so far issued. This lot of 5,000 shares was long advertised for, but now there will be no obstacle to the sale of the property if the syndicate comes to Yenzel's terms. He demands \$20 a share, or \$100,000 for the whole, and he will probably get it.

HEARD IN THE HOTEIS.

"We are only waiting," says Delegate C. Hillier, of Nelson, now at the Hotel Victoria, in reply to the bill of the legislature which will incorporate our city to make Nelson the leading mining centre of the province. The Attorney-General promised us to bring the bill up for the first reading to-day, and he expects we will be away in a week. Then with our natural resources and a little aid from the government we will see Nelson stride ahead. "How is the town now? Well, we have had a good deal of typhoid fever, but the town is now very healthy. We have better streets than you have here, and you want to brush your new council up a bit in this regard."

George B. McLaughlin, of Camp McKinlay mining lode, left for Spokane last night by the train, en route to the camp. He hopes soon to be back again, and though he has a thorough belief in the future of the mining camp, he thinks it is a good plan to come to Victoria to see the railroad through his section within a couple of years.

The lumber trade is showing a marked improvement at present, according to the report of Mr. E. J. Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber and the manufacturing company's Chemist mill, who registered at the Grand yesterday.

"While we haven't much to say about our part of the country we are not complaining," I observed last evening. "Business is rushing—so much so that we are running night and day, and even then it is hard to keep up with the orders. Oh, yes, the lumber trade is looking up at last, I'm glad to say."

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The Conservatives carried the St. Boniface election for the legislature to-day by a sweeping majority. Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader, was defeated by 22 over Bertrand, Liberal. Mr. Laurier endorsed the separate school platform of Archbishop Langens. The Liberal carried the seat by 75. There is much rejoicing in St. Boniface to-night.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The Mail-Enterprise editorially declares that Conmee's presence in the Ontario legislative assembly, after having contested the seat of Conmee, is improper, and says the government should advise him to withdraw, that a duly elected member may take his place.

Mr. Le Royer, ex-president of the French senate, is dead.

CLAMOROUS FOR WAR.

America's Interest in the Cuban Question Intensified by the Death of Dr. Ruiz.

A Citizen of the United States Murdered in a Spanish Prison.

New York, Feb. 22.—Once again the more hysterical of the papers of the United States are clamorous for war, recent developments in the Cuban situation having greatly increased the delirium of the relationship between the government of this republic and that of Spain. The circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz furnish the explanation of the augmented interest in Cuba's affairs, and even the more conservative journals of this city and the national capital are agreed that a full and immediate explanation in connection with Ruiz's death is due to this government from that of Spain. In connection with the case which has so intensified public feeling in this country, a natural special from Havana, via Key West, has been received. Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, arrested on suspicion by the Spaniards a week ago, was found in his cell at Guanabacoa jail last Thursday. The body bore marks of violence, but Jailer Fondeveia said he died by suicide.

Consul-General Lee sought the privilege of viewing the body and asked for a full statement of the circumstances of his death. The Spanish first ignored the request. General Lee telegraphed to Washington, but no reply was received. On Friday Consul-General Lee insistently demanded that the body of Dr. Ruiz be turned over to him and an autopsy made by two physicians, one of whom should be designated by General Lee. Marquis Alameda, acting as captain general in place of General Weyler, who is in the field, issued the necessary orders, but so long was the delay that, although Guanabacoa is less than three miles from Havana, General Lee was not admitted to the prison until Friday afternoon, thirty hours after Dr. Ruiz's death, and barely in time to stop the burial of the American physician in a plain pine coffin by a squad of negro Spanish servants.

When the coffin was opened it was found that Dr. Ruiz's face had been so battered with blows and so cut with wounds as to be almost unrecognizable. The other prisoners said that piercing cries were heard from his cell on the night of his death. General Lee could reach no other conclusion than that Dr. Ruiz had been murdered. He immediately ordered an autopsy to be made, the result of which was not known until to-day. He called the results of his investigation to the state department, but again no response came.

He has already recognized another American, has been kept 11 days in solitary confinement at Regla; just across the bay at Havana. General Lee has been refused permission to see Ruiz. This is a plain violation of the treaty of rights. It is feared he, too, has been slain.

"Dr. Ruiz was a naturalized American citizen, who studied and practised dentistry in Philadelphia for some time and returned to Cuba about the beginning of the present insurrection."

THE MAN IS FOR WAR. BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—The record has this special from Washington: "Senator Sherman, commenting on the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, said: 'The only way to put an end to the atrocities is to declare war on Spain. I know not what the Secretary of State may say, but this is no longer a question of belligerency but one of the foul murder of an American minister held as a suspect. We have already recognized Cuba's belligerency by an act of congress passed last session, but we have not recognized her independence either Spain or Cuba fails to carry out civilized warfare, though the death of Ruiz is quite another matter. I support an investigation, that if investigation shows that an American has been murdered, Spain will be asked to make reparation. If she refuses to do so the United States ought to force her by declaring war. We cannot afford to stand idly by and permit the Spaniards to butcher Americans as they please. We are bound to protect our citizens. I think the Americans in Cuba can be protected even if we have to resort to arms.'"

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Lord Sandhurst, governor of Bombay, cables that the deaths in Bombay for the week ending February 19, were 1,722. The disease has manifested a slight tendency to spread, but it is diminishing in worse quarters.

The Fountain of Life

Dimness of vision, spots before the eyes, loss of sleep, loss of vigor, weakness, all give way to clear sight, to rest, to strength, to health, to life.

FREE. HUYAN. FREE. HUYAN. FREE. HUYAN.

GREAT HUYAN. HUYAN cures the premature condition of the blood, restores vitality, cures all nervous diseases, restores the system, restores the system, restores the system.

HUYAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Stockton, Market and Hill Streets, St. Francisco, Cal.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Cass H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF ASTORIA

ASTORIA is put up in one-size bottles only. It is sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell anything else on the lines or promise that it is as good as "and" will answer every purpose. See that you get C.A.S.T.O.B.F.A.

RKS CO., LTD. J. E. MACFARLANE, Mgr. Tel. 440.

Manufacturers of all classes of Machinery. Steam Engines, Pumps and Motors, Brass Goods, etc. Estimates for Boilers and Stationary Engines.

DDART, VICTORIA, B.C. in Gold, Silver, and Gold Filled Cases.

in Watches in solid silver coin cases. B. W. is mounted in 17 jewels, adjusted to heat, cold, and position; fine nickel damasked movements.

his Print in the Snow. of the heel of the Granby Rubber. The next time you buy a pair of shoes ask for Granby's and look for the heel.

They wear like Iron.

TATE ORE. P. B. BAILEY, Pres. Established 1880. A general Ore Market. Latest Works in Colorado, Modern Mills and Machinery at Silver, Idaho Springs and Black Hawk.

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

FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO THE COLONIST, VICTORIA.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, Sick Headache, and all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsical Swelling, Constipation, and all the ailments of the bowels, are cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ACHE. In the course of many lives that have been lived, we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

SEEDS. YOU WANT SEEDS THAT SAVED TIME AND MONEY.

THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD. 100 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

NEW CROP SEEDS. We mail free our NEW SEED CATALOGUE for 1897.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds. With complete details of the farmer's requirements in FIELD ROOTS, CLOVER AND GRASS, SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. Seed Merchants. HAMILTON, ONT.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) WHISKY. BLACK BOTTLE.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00. J. W. MELLOR. Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plaster, VICTORIA.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date hereof apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of private land situated at St. Peter's Springs, about 7 miles north of Allali Lake, Victoria District, described as follows: commencing at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that two months after date hereof apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of private land situated at St. Peter's Springs, about 7 miles north of Allali Lake, Victoria District, described as follows: commencing at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date hereof apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following parcels of land situated on the West Arm of Moses Inlet, about one mile from Rivers Inlet, more or less, Coast District, commencing at a point planted in the south-east of the West Arm, more or less, and ending at the point of commencement at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 160 acres more or less.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date hereof apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following parcels of land situated on the West Arm of Moses Inlet, about one mile from Rivers Inlet, more or less, and ending at the point of commencement at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 160 acres more or less.

