

STILL MORE WARLIKE

United States Senate Resolution Asks Cuban Independence and Spanish Evacuation.

Madrid Ministers Declare That Spain Will Certainly Resist any Interference.

Military Preparations of Both Countries Being Pushed—Attitude of Europe.

Washington, April 13.—Following is the majority resolution reported by Senator Davis, immediately upon the convening of the senate at noon to-day:

"Whereas the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit to the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to congress on April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress is invited; therefore,

Resolved—First, that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent. Second, that it is the duty of the United States to demand and it does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish authority and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. Third, that the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into active service the United States militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

London, April 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing at 5 o'clock this evening says: "Lieut. Gen. Correa, minister of war, and Count Xiquena, minister of public works, both of whom were present at the cabinet meeting, declared that the government was firmly resolved to repel every attack, direct or indirect, on the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. They also said that the government was determined to carry out this line of conduct on the part of Spain would certainly be supported by the European powers. The cabinet was because the negotiations were based on an acknowledgment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. They also said that the cabinet had decided to adjust the relations of the United States and Spain in carrying on her preparation. Finally the minister said to me: "Our resolution is a compromise and will be taken unanimously and we shall maintain it with all the necessary energy."

SPAIN'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

Madrid, April 13.—El Liberal, hitherto so favorable to the present cabinet, has in the sharpest manner its surrender to the powers, and urges an energetic attitude on the part of the United States. It is clear that only recognition of the rights of Spain in Cuba and the cessation of assistance from America, to the Spaniards, would satisfy the cabinet in the eyes of a nation that is morally sad and weary of successive humiliations and humiliations. The impartial boldly asserts that the honor of Spain can only be vindicated if the truce is short and the time devoted to complete naval and military preparations and the sending of a powerful fleet of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and torpedo vessels to Havana.

The ministerial papers and Conservatives like the Epoca do their best to ally public opinion and military displeasure by showing that the Spanish position has been strengthened for the developments in Cuba, by having assented to the proposals of the Pope and powers. They try to make out now that all concessions must come from America, by withdrawing war vessels, ceasing to give insurance to Spanish vessels, and respecting the rights of Spain and the new autonomous regime in Cuba.

New York, April 13.—A cable to the World from Madrid says that the censor again stops all news of the Spanish naval and military preparations from being sent abroad, though Madrid papers publish the same daily. The ministers of war and marine have publicly stated that a suspension of hostilities will not stop the Spanish preparations, especially at the naval arsenals of Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, where men are working night and day to prepare war stores and guns ready.

The Cortes, directly it meets, will be asked for considerable credits for buying ships and completing others building for Spain abroad. Crews have been sent out to take out two fine, large steamers bought at Hamburg. The government is negotiating for the purchase of several vessels for Spain. The minister of war is pushing work actively on the defense of the Balearic and Canary Islands, also the coast of Morocco. In military and naval circles it is believed that the truce will be made to last only a few days. The Pope and the powers exercise again the same pressure upon Spain and President McKinley and force both to make concessions in the final settlement of the Cuban question, which will be difficult to force the Spanish people to accept unless her rights are respected and her debt charged to Cuba.

Madrid, April 13.—Advices received from Cartagena confirm the report that the United States consul at that port, both of whom are natives of Spain, have resigned. The very warm impression prevails this evening. Again the bourse has declined. Ministers say that there is no news.

AMERICAN ACTIVITY

New York, April 13.—With the departure of the steamer City of Washington to-day, the postal service from the United States to Cuba will close for the present.

Colonel William Seward has issued orders to his regiment to prepare for war service. Similar orders will, it is said, be received by other regiments, and before many hours every National (Guard) in the city will know exactly what he will be expected to take with him on a campaign.

Washington, April 13.—The navy department has determined to buy the trans-Atlantic liners St. Paul and St. Louis.

Old Point Comfort, Va., April 13.—The flag and anchor salutes at 2 o'clock under sealed orders for the south.

Portland, Me., April 13.—The United States cruisers Tophet (formerly the Dolphin) and the United States torpedo boat Sommers which put in here owing to the severity of the weather on Sunday last, are leaving Weymouth, sailed again to-day.

THE INFLUENCES FOR PEACE

Madrid, April 13.—A report is current that Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, telegraphed to the Madrid government an assurance that peace between Spain and the United States would not be disturbed.

London, April 13.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope has again telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, begging him to use his influence with the other sovereigns in behalf of peace between the United States and Spain.

The Spanish Premier, after an interview this morning, according to a special dispatch from Madrid, said he had no doubt that the powers could not do more than they have already done in the way of intervention.

Berne, Switzerland, April 13.—The national council has suggested that the bündersath consider whether it could not offer to mediate between the United States and Spain. The question will be considered tomorrow, but the suggestion doubtless will be rejected.

AS SEEN IN LONDON

London, April 13.—The Daily News says editorially this morning: "We do not desire to detract from the credit that justly belongs to the Pope, but neither the spiritual nor temporal machinery of Europe would have been put in motion to stop the horrors in Cuba, but for the United States. A Weyler would be invaluable in America's resolve that Cuba shall be free from her butchers and tormentors. If the Pope really desires peace he should exert the whole of his great influence with Spain, who cannot, in the long run, disobey him, while Spain would not suffer humiliation in submitting to the pontiff, who has no physical force behind him."

The Times says: "Optimist critics of President McKinley's message have lost sight of the fact that both Washington and Madrid, that those whose chief preoccupation is at the least, is not the maintenance of peace, are playing with fire in a powder magazine. General Fitzhugh Lee's influence will tend to aggravate the bitterness felt for the loss of the Maine—a natural cause of suspicion and anger, but to lose these smoldering fires into flames at the present critical moment is a rash act, not easy to be condoned by the conscience of the civilized world."

In the afternoon papers in this city unanimously express the opinion that both the United States and Spain are heading straight for war, and there is also a disposition to blame President McKinley for his alleged indiscretion.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Washington, April 13.—The report accompanying the resolutions presented in the senate this afternoon was voluminous, and nearly fifty minutes were taken up in reading it. It was a terrible arraignment of Spanish atrocities. Following the presentation of the report and after Mr. Hoare, of Massachusetts, had insisted that consideration of the resolution go over until to-morrow on a point of order, came two of the most remarkable speeches yet delivered on the Cuban question. Mr. Foraker of Ohio, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, both brilliant and impassioned orators, presenting different phases of the Cuban situation. Mr. Foraker advocated the direct recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic and with an eloquence and vehemence seldom heard in the senate, splendidly maintained his position. A sharp colloquy between him and Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, caused excitement.

Mr. Lodge followed with an appeal for action in preservation of the national honor.

ROSSLAND MINES

New Shippers Causing Trail Smelter to Re-open War Eagle Waiting Longer Rates.

Roseland, April 9.—The Centre Star commenced shipment of ore to Trail yesterday, having about 100 tons available. The electric hoist will be installed soon. Other mines are arranging to ship to Trail smelter, which will be blown in about June 1st.

One shipment for the past week were 1,338 tons, as compared with 865 during the corresponding period of last year. From January 1, 20,447 tons have been shipped from Roseland mines, which, according to W. A. Carley's estimate of \$20.48 per ton, represents a value of \$419,224. Since January 1, 1897, the shipments from this camp have amounted to 93,367 tons, valued at \$1,864,800.

Blackstock, of the War Eagle mining company, arrived here to-day. He says that a small arrangement has been tentatively made with the smelters. He would much prefer to see the ore go to local reduction works, but says shipping to United States smelters must be done unless the C.P.R. can be induced to quote lower rates. He thinks the C.P.R. should lose no time in carrying out the promise it made at cost.

NEWS OF CHILLIWACK

Interest Centres in Drying Operations—Politicians Active—Local Improvements.

Chilliwack, April 11.—A. S. Vedder, M.P., has returned from Victoria to spend the Easter holidays. At the same time he is doing his level best to impress on the minds of the electors that he has done all that has been done to secure to the island here the dyke, which will be under construction in a few days. As to his action in the house of commons, Mr. Vedder's time could be better employed than in trying to belittle Mr. Hyatt, the engineer in charge of the dyke. His power to further the interests of this municipality by making the dyke, is a power which Mr. Hyatt has opened up public offices in the district block for the convenience of those interested.

Dr. Cooper, who left here last week on an official visit to Adair's Landing and returned a few days later to finish his tour of inspection.

A very large and influential meeting of the supporters of the provincial administration was held last Saturday and Sunday, and a wholesome work was accomplished.

In the matter of Cent v. Stevenson judgment was given for defendant.

TARTE AGAINST CORBIN

The Minister Opposes Kettle River Charter as Against Canadian Interests.

Northport Smelter a Living Object Lesson of What the Proposal Means.

An All-Canadian Service Simply Natural Protection—The Bill in Jeopardy.

Ottawa, April 13.—One hour was devoted tonight to a consideration of the Kettle Valley railway bill, but no decision was reached as Mr. Oliver, fearing defeat of the measure talked it out. The debate was characterized by a noteworthy speech from Mr. Tarte, who strongly opposed the measure. He held it was always the policy of parliament to refuse to charter two railways over the same ground.

"Oh! Oh!" said Wood, Liberal member for Hamilton (who is an ardent advocate of the bill).

"Order," cried several Liberals; "Don't interrupt the minister," called delighted Conservatives; and Mr. Tarte went on.

"We must have Canada for Canadians," said he. "We have," he went on, "the pledge of the C.P.R. to build to Boundary Creek. That line will be altogether on Canadian territory. Would it not be better to depend on that line?"

The Northport smelter was a living answer to his hon. friend's interruption. There it is, a few steps across on the Canadian territory, doing business. Four wharves, the Great Wharf, Jubilee B, and Freeman were sipped in the lee and were wrecked. The men took refuge in the mill. Local officials, Mr. Tarte and Walker started out alone to carry news of the disaster. The men, nearly 300 in number, have food supplies sufficient if relief reaches them early in the summer. Walker secured food for his trip down from the various Hudson Bay posts.

MANUFACTURERS' REQUESTS

A Fixed and Definite Policy of Protection and no Tariff Concession Without Like Favor.

Toronto, April 13.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, D. W. Carleton, president, delivered the annual address. Resolutions were passed declaring that the interests of the country imperatively demand a fixed and definite policy of protection; that the preferential tariff should not be extended to any colony unless the same discrimination is made in the tariff on the part of the colony; that the government should not fall below the safety protective point; and that the government should endeavor to procure from Great Britain concessions of a character similar to those granted in the preferential tariff.

RESISTING THE RUSSIANS

Peikin, April 13.—Details of the conflict between the Russians and the Chinese in the Klondike are being daily by virtue of the recent agreement arrived at between China and Russia regarding the cession of Fort Arthur and the surrounding territory. The Chinese demanded the evacuation of the place within twenty-four hours, but the Chinese refused to do so. The matter was eventually referred to Peikin and St. Petersburg.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

Without regular action of the bowels health is impossible. Lax-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, and all affections of the organs and digestion. Price 25c. All druggists.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

The Veteran Members of the Police Force Succumb to Old Age.

"Hoodlum" who has been connected with the police force for nearly a quarter of a century, died at his home last night and passed out in the arms of his wife. For the past few days he had been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Another member of the force, who has been in the service for over thirty years, died last night at his home. He had been suffering from a long illness.

PAKSHAN BRINGS GOLD

One Montana Man Has Forty Thousand Dollars Worth of Stikine Report—Gold Open.

Nanaimo, April 13.—(Special.)—The Pakshean, a steamer, arrived at Union to-night with a big crowd of passengers with many thousands of dollars worth of dust. It is reported that the Pakshean has discovered a rich gold mine in the Stikine region.

The latest reports of the snowslides that 34 bodies have been recovered and 140 have been suspended for a week or more.

THE ROUTES TO YUKON

Chief Government Organ Believes a Traffic Arrangement May be Made with United States.

Toronto, April 13.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent discussing the negotiations started between Washington and Ottawa for the settlement of various questions between the two countries says: "The moment is regarded by diplomats alike at Washington and Ottawa as most favorable for the drawing together of the Anglo-Saxon people. When the Cuban affair is off the President's hands it is expected he will send a mes-

sage to congress suggesting the appointment of a commission representing the United States and Canada through Great Britain to settle those vexatious questions which his government was not prepared to consider in bulk last year. Referring to difficulties over the routes to the Yukon, the correspondent says: "The solution of this extremely difficult problem may be found when the commission above mentioned meets at Ottawa. If it were found possible by treaty to establish at the head of Lynn Canal a free port open on the usual terms to ships of all nations connecting with a railway managed by international commissioners, on which bonding charges should be granted to the favor of each country when passing through the territory of the other, while soldiers of each country should be given passage on equal terms with United States merchants getting our goods in the Lynn Canal, and not as a matter of grace to be withdrawn at any moment when the government of the United States may have the navigation of the Stikine."

"This is, however, but a possibility, and we may be sure that Seattle and San Francisco will be naturally rejoicing at the action of the senate in preventing the construction of an all-Canadian railway. The latter would go far to prevent Canadian merchants from getting better terms of access from the head of Lynn Canal."

ANOTHER WHALER ARRIVES

Walked From the Arctic to Edmonton With Assistance from Hudson's Bay Posts.

Winnipeg, April 12.—(Special.)—A despatch to the Free Press from Edmonton reports the arrival of Charles Walker from one of the shipwrecked United States whalers in the Arctic seas. Walker says he walked from Point Barrow to Herschel Island, at the mouth of Mackenzie river and thence up the Mackenzie and other rivers, a distance of 1,000 miles to Edmonton.

Four whalers, the Great Wharf, Jubilee B, and Freeman were sipped in the lee and were wrecked. The men took refuge in the mill. Local officials, Mr. Tarte and Walker started out alone to carry news of the disaster. The men, nearly 300 in number, have food supplies sufficient if relief reaches them early in the summer. Walker secured food for his trip down from the various Hudson Bay posts.

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NEWS OF VANCOUVER

Canadian Pacific Plans Cause Disappointment—Several Officers Transferred to Winnipeg.

A Popular Prospective Candidate—Outfitting not so Rush—Teachers' Institute.

Vancouver, April 13.—(Special.)—There is much dissatisfaction felt in Vancouver in regard to the fact that the C.P.R. is getting its supply of dressed rock for the new terminal buildings from far away Calgary, instead of from quarries on the coast. There are several, containing ample supplies of suitable building stone within cheap and easy reach of Vancouver by the railway, which are being neglected. The stone at Calgary means the subtraction from British Columbia quarrymen and stone workers of work, on which they are naturally entitled to be very contentedly. It probably also means that many Vancouver stonecutters will find themselves unemployed, or comparatively early date in the usual building season.

A still more disquieting report, into the truth of which the city council is officially investigating, credits the C.P.R. executive with the intention of early removal from Vancouver to Winnipeg the general offices of the Pacific division of the line. Your correspondent has ascertained that the action of the C.P.R. executive in removing the general offices to Winnipeg is not being removed. Local officials of the company are reticent and decline to discuss the matter. One thing is certain, that any such action as the C.P.R. now seems to be taking in regard to its relations with Vancouver and its people, means, if continued by the company, a short and sharp veto of all proposals for tax exemption or other municipal concessions to the railroad.

As regards two of the changes already known to have been made by the C.P.R., namely the transfer to Winnipeg of the stationery and pay departments, it may be said that the result in the first case has been an appreciable loss to certain Vancouver traders, who in anticipation of the usual requirements of the company, in connection with opening of the C.P.R. pay checks were in possession of material, which they are now carrying largely as dead stock. In the second instance the Vancouver banks have been notified that the C.P.R. pay checks will in future be sent from and bear the signature of Winnipeg officials, and it is feared, one result of the change will be delay in making the usual monthly payments to local employees of the company. The opinion is expressed that this delay will average a period of 15 days each month.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

The Commodore called for Shagway, Dyes and Wranglers yesterday with a large party, and a heavy cargo. The Commodore also called for the Klondike outfit, but this very much larger vessel had only a moderate cargo on board, and a comparatively light cargo. The city traders have been much encouraged during the present week by the purchases made by the Australian Klondikers, but there is still what is regarded as a "between seasons" lull in the Northern outfitting demand, pending the return of the Russian navigation in Casuar and the Klondikers.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The session of the B. C. Teachers' Institute to-day proved very interesting, including a number of very interesting and valuable discussions of music and literature, the teaching of English literature, and suggestions for the study of the subject in the schools. A practical lesson in clay modeling. The visiting teachers were given a very pleasant reception in the evening by the Vancouver local staff.

PROVINCIAL CANDIDATES

On dit, that Mayor Garden may be invited to become a candidate for the representation of Vancouver in the provincial legislature as a member of the Liberal party. The Mayor's position in regard to the question of provincial politics, if he would doubtless prove an exceptionally strong candidate, his chance of success being enhanced by the fact that the opposition party is in a very weak position. The Mayor's position in regard to the question of provincial politics, if he would doubtless prove an exceptionally strong candidate, his chance of success being enhanced by the fact that the opposition party is in a very weak position.

COMETS AND CALAMITY

Astronomer Tells of Coincidence and Laughs at Superstition.

Columbia, Mo., April 7.—Dr. Milton Undergraff, professor of astronomy at Missouri University, who recently contributed to the press a scientific discussion of Perrin's comet, was questioned the other day regarding the superstition of the subject by a local newspaper. He is a comet, as old as history, that a comet indicates pending war or some other dire calamity. He pointed out the oldest of whom is at Tassin lake.

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comfortable proportions the salaries of both rector and organist. Speaking generally, the same improvement is noticeable in the other religious communities of Vancouver, wherever a church has the advantage of a settled ministry. There are, however, several cases of vacant parishes, in which, of course, the churches immediately concerned suffer appreciably.

MINOR MATTERS

Messrs. O. L. Spencer and J. J. Banfield have been elected to represent the Vancouver bicycle club on the Erickson Point association board.

The Vancouver cricket club is holding what will be a very fashionable subscription dance on Tuesday evening next at the residence of Mr. Campbell Sweney, manager of the Bank of Montreal.

The Brockton Point association annual report shows a fair balance in hand and a generally satisfactory financial status. The various athletic clubs connected with the association have resumed wholly friendly relations with the generally successful season of the year. There are, however, a few new members being represented, and as a result a very satisfactory summer season of round athletic sports for Vancouver is confidently expected.

Marie Jensen in "Nancy Hanks was witnessed by a large and very appreciative audience last evening in Vancouver. There are, however, a few new members being represented, and as a result a very satisfactory summer season of round athletic sports for Vancouver is confidently expected.

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THE ARMISTICE PLANS

Cubans Declare That They Will Scorn Anything Short of Independence.

Hostilities Expected to Open Very Soon—Will the War Be Carried Into Spain?

Washington, April 9.—To-day brought no change in the Spanish situation and save for unconfirmed reports that the Queen Regent of Spain was about to issue a decree of armistice was the most uneventful since the present crisis began.

Some of the Continental powers have cast their influence in behalf of an armistice, but an actual decision by the ministry had not resulted so far as known here.

The military and naval operations continue without abatement in activity and the strategic experts are formulating plans of campaign.

Mr. Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, was seen this afternoon by an Associated Press reporter with regard to the constantly reiterated report from Madrid that the Queen Regent might agree to an armistice.

Mr. Quesada has a letter from General Gomez, showing his hopeful view of success and speaking of the utter futility of attempting negotiations with Spain.

Madrid, April 9.—A visit of the foreign minister, Senator Gallon, minister of foreign affairs, resulted in a meeting of the cabinet at which a decision was reached to grant an armistice to the insurgents in Cuba.

Madrid, April 9.—United States Minister Woodford has been officially informed that the Spanish government to-day telegraphed to the Pope that in view of his urgent request, fortified to-day by a visit by the representatives in Madrid of the six great powers, the Spanish have telegraphed to General Blanco in Cuba, instructing him to issue a proclamation to-morrow of an armistice.

It is believed that the presentation of President McKinley's message to congress will be postponed, the Epoca thinks until Friday next.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Humanity Demands That Its Great and Powerful Neighbor Shall Intervene in Cuba.

Awful Course of Devastation and Death Must End Through Outside Influence.

Not Politic at Present to Recognize the So-Called Cuban Republic.

Washington, April 11.—The following message was sent to the congress of the United States to-day by President McKinley:

"Obedient to a precedent in the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to congress information of the state of the nation and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body regarding the grave crisis which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba.

"The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba and extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, subjected the inhabitants of the island to untold suffering and expense in enforcing the neutrality laws, causing enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practice of warfare, has done to the island what is now being done to the island of Cuba.

"The military and naval operations continue without abatement in activity and the strategic experts are formulating plans of campaign.

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There was a lively discussion over the report and some criticism of the report was made, but the report was adopted.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Humanity Demands That Its Great and Powerful Neighbor Shall Intervene in Cuba.

Awful Course of Devastation and Death Must End Through Outside Influence.

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A BRILLIAN

Anglo Egyptian Zareba and Lt. Tom's

Signal Gallantly Troops and Mar on the

A Weird Night of Glorious (Thru Terribl

Cairo, Egypt, Apr and Egyptian brigades devishes at Athra Mahmoud, the devish 4,000 of his followers cers and rank and file wounded. The Egypt killed and 14 officers a ed. The devishes lo killed.

The Anglo-Egyptian Aladar last week were placed in hos All the troops will re in the Nile. The Pasha is completely them being toward A ers in the district of the Nile, the crush of them by the Egy horse battery difficult 2,000 devishes, includ courtant emirs, were among the number of slain in Wadshasha. It is reported that some members of Mahmoud ed. Ten guns and a were captured. Mahmu consisted of 12,000 cavalry.

Mahmoud's zareba, trenches are now being while the ground ed with hundreds of b striking feature of the the Nile, the British General Hunter himse helmet in hand, led the Egyptian troops to the last night of the sardir, General Sir J, provisionally procla the close of the battle of each native battalion the zareba, to a subalter early morning, the brigade, and accompa Cross of the Cameron E first to reach the zareba. The British were the point blank at General C Piper Stewart, while lea Cameron Highlanders, w have been passing thro Mackenzie of the Sea ers bears the marks of s among the officers, amon the Cameron Highlander through their helmets.

The Sirdar after the steady advance of the landers under the with the Cameron Highlan tures performed for ma ought to be proud of such There was an impressi early morning, the were buried in front of the they fell. All the availa were in attendance. 7 pipers played a lament. 7 troops celebrated the vict early morning, the Athabara Camp, Nubia British and Egyptian t captured other British capt the British river bed and the thick river are full of the derv and the British that he was sure every would do his duty, but would all remember God Mahmoud's army was too high, and the British before reaching the z Murray had his horse the British the emy behaved with the prisoners say they were being passed to Some of the enemy tri the river at an early beaten back by dervish risible. The British position except a soft camel, but in the trenches of mangled donkeys and howling, the British fire. Inside the zareba t tonishing labyrinth of ea goat seemingly having co the British correspo

"I have been all over tion and estimate that the British army was p weird as that of Tel troops offered funeral ing the enemy's zareba t as usual, several captives were taken, the terrible fire that our men sides. It was as venomo troops were ever called Mahmoud's army was p out. Four thousand have been caught hime looking black Baggarria old, with shaven head, was dressed in a rich robe."

The rockets set the fire in many places. The Kinshari Reed fell at ten. Ten guns were prisoners say that Osm authorities call yesterday's brilliant ever fought in through without hits, the position was shelled and hardly anticipated a reply

AN EARLY O Stickie Steamers Expe Operation by the la

Wrangle to-day is very new, like though some the sure thing in the business to meet every the new arrivals aroun them all, with inter their, some were tending; new buildings a thriving, and the indic out of the river. The wrinkle, etc. Write to-day for it. G.M. WIG C17, 12 NW 25, n3 Strse, New Yo

FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized 22 ounce of LUXURA, the only toilet article in the world that will give the skin a soft, smooth, and healthy appearance. Write to-day for it. G.M. WIG C17, 12 NW 25, n3 Strse, New Yo

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Day Spent Chiefly in Advancing Private Bills a Stage or Two.

The Mining Committee Bring in Recommendations on Placer and Mineral Acts.

TUESDAY, April 12.

The legislature spent most of the day in committee on private bills, a good many railway bills being forwarded a stage or two. For the first time this session there were no prayers at the opening.

After the house opened the mining committee presented reports recommending amendments to the Placer and Mineral Acts.

WANTS RECONSIDERATION. Dr. Walkem moved that the 21st report of the private bills committee be referred back to reconsider a bill entitled the E. C. Cold Travels Co. The bill had been thrown out because it was considered by the committee that it contained features against the public policy. The promoter had offered to eliminate these objectionable features and on this account he would move for its reconsideration by the committee.

Mr. Sword asked that in the absence of several of the members of the private bills committee the debate be adjourned to the next day. This was agreed to.

NEW BILL. Mr. Kellie introduced a bill entitled "The Trunk Act" which was read a first time.

RETURNS ASKED FOR. Mr. Semlin moved for further correspondence on the protection of the banks at Revelstoke. This was agreed to.

RETURNS ASKED FOR.

Mr. Sword moved for a copy of the order in council referred to in the letter of the Hon. G. B. Martin of Dec. 1, 1897, to J. B. McArthur, of Rossland, and also a statement of the conditions arrived at with that gentleman as mentioned in the letter. This correspondence, Mr. Sword said, showed that Sir Charles Ross's company in South West Kootenay could have obtained the power required by taking 10,000 inches of water with 300 feet fall at less cost than the location they actually selected, where they had only 30 feet fall and required 100,000 inches of water. The regulations laid down by the government ignored the question of the head of water. What was wanted was that the charge for water privileges should be proportionate to the power obtainable. Hon. Col. Baker said there seemed to be a wonderful change in the opinions of the gentleman opposite since last session, judging by Mr. Sword's remarks. Last year the opposition said they wanted the government to charge an adequate fee for the use of water for power purposes; now they seemed to be willing to allow companies to get water free for a time. Mr. Sword, in his remarks, had taken into consideration the factor of the head of water; whereas Hon. Col. Baker pointed out that the cost of utilizing a head of water was a very material factor and should be taken into consideration as well.

Mr. Sword said that what he believed in was not so much the question of revenue to be derived as to see that the water was conserved for the utilization of everyone who might need it.

The resolution which he would like some further correspondence brought down on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway and grant and also that plans referred to in the correspondence be brought down, before he moved his resolution on the head of water. He would like to see the correspondence in connection with the Currie pre-emption included in the return. Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that he had endeavored to get the correspondence down as quickly as possible and if anything had been overlooked it was unintentional. The government had not the slightest objection to bring down every particle of the correspondence, but he could not see what object would be served in bringing down that relating to the Currie pre-emption. A dispute as to the ownership of the pre-emption had arisen between the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway and J. J. Currie. This was brought before the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who had given a decision in favor of Mr. Currie. From this decision an appeal was taken by the railway to a judge of the Supreme court and that was where the matter now stood. The government was ready to lend every assistance to bring down every particle of correspondence, but he did not consider that the Currie pre-emption had anything to do with the case. He hoped Mr. Williams did not mean to suggest that the government were willing to keep back any of the correspondence.

Mr. Williams—I did not suggest that.

The resolution was carried. In answer to a question by Mr. Higgins, the Provincial Secretary stated that the manuscript of the Songhees reserve correspondence had been handed in on March 31.

RETURNS PRESENTED. Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of clergyman who were justices of the peace in the province.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS. The house went into committee of the whole on the Provincial Elections Act. Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the following amendment, which he believed would enable the carrying out of the registration of voters as conveniently as possible and to enable those who had sent in their applications on the old forms to have these applications validated:

"Where any application to vote has been sent in to a collector, but such collector has omitted to place the name of the applicant upon the list of claimants appended thereto in accordance with the provisions of section 15, hereby repealed, such omission shall not prejudice the applicant, but his name shall be forthwith placed upon the list of claimants, and shall be deemed to have been inserted thereon upon the date upon which his application was received by the collector; and the name of such person shall at the proper time be transferred to the register of voters. If the interrogatories that it is in accordance with the provisions of this act or with the provisions of the Provincial Elections Act, hereby repealed, in order to give the members a chance to see the amendment printed the Attorney General moved that the committee report and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

This was agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS. The report of the Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway bill was adopted.

On report of the North Star & Arrowhead Railway bill, Mr. A word moved amendments to make provisions of the Railway Act apply.

On the motion to go into committee of the whole on the Revelstoke & Canadian Railway bill, Mr. Sword moved that his security clause be referred to the committee with instructions to consider it. This was carried and the house went into committee of the whole on the bill. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

IN COMMITTEE. On the motion to go into committee of the whole on the Revelstoke & Canadian Railway bill, Mr. Sword moved that his security clause be referred to the committee with instructions to consider it. This was carried and the house went into committee of the whole on the bill. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Downie Creek Railway Co. bill, the usual security clause being referred to the committee for consideration.

The committee rose and reported progress and the house rose for recess.

AFTER RECESS. The house resumed committee on the Downie Creek Railway bill, on which progress was reported.

The Skeena River Railway, Colonization and Exploration Co. bill was next committed, with Mr. Kidd as chairman, this measure being reported complete with amendments.

The Nanaimo Electric Light and Power company's bill went through the same stage.

PRIVATE BILLS. On the motion of Major Muttter, the Cowichan Lumber Co's bill was given its second reading, to which there was no opposition.

Dr. Walkem moved the second reading of the Stickle & Portland Railway company's bill, which was intended, he explained, to permit of the building of a railway from the Portland canal to the Stickle river, the intention being to have the coast terminus at a port within the limits of British Columbia. The company was prepared to proceed with the work immediately, and the necessary capital was already subscribed.

The second reading carried without debate.

The house went into committee on Mr. Kennedy's Liquor Traffic Regulation bill which was advanced through committee and reported without amendment.

FIRE PROTECTION. Mr. Kellie in moving the second reading of the Fire Escape Act Amendment bill, said it was intended to provide increased means by which persons might escape from buildings in case of fire. The second reading carried.

The Tramway Company Incorporation bill was next committed with Mr. Forsyth as chairman.

Mr. Macpherson in committee moved that no Japanese or Chinese be allowed to be employed on any works authorized under this act.

This was agreed to and the committee rose, reporting and asking leave to sit again.

Dr. Walkem was appointed to the municipal committee in place of the Hon. Mr. Eberts.

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THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE

Makes Sick and Nervous People Well.



Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

Get Paine's Celery Compound with Trade Mark as shown above.

It has cured thousands of the most desperate cases; it will cure you.

some point on or near the south end of Teslin Lake. Mr. Higgins wished to place the power of designating the port in the hands of the provincial instead of the Dominion government.

The bill was accordingly laid over.

BILL FILING. Mr. Kennedy, on a question of privilege, drew attention to the annoyance caused by the continued "pops" made by the members preparatory to filing the papers.

This was going on.

Mr. Williams suggested that the holes might be punched before the bills were brought into the house.

Hon. Col. Baker sympathized with Mr. Kennedy and remarked that his remarks were worthy of consideration.

COWICHAN LUMBER CO. The house went into committee of the whole on the Cowichan Lumber Co's bill, Mr. Kidd in the chair.

The bill was reported with amendments and the committee rose and reported.

ANSWER TO QUESTION. Hon. Mr. Martin, in answer to Mr. Semlin stated an application had been received from F. J. Toimie on Aug. 14, 1897, for a parcel of land which had been selected by the Kado & Stewart Railway Co. in July, 1896, and designated upon survey as Lot 873, Grand Kootenay district. The application was not granted and the deposit money, \$100,000, was refunded. No crown grants were issued in consequence of the application. A list of correspondence on the question was given by the Chief Commissioner.

RETURN. Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return of all requisitions returned to the Lands and Works department as requested by circular letter issued by the department on November 15, 1897.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced a bill respecting the municipality of Grand Forks, the intention being to hold a special election for mayor and aldermen in the municipality, there being doubts as to the validity of the last election. The bill was read a first time.

PRIVATE BILLS. The house went into committee of the whole on the Vancouver City act and the bill was reported to the house complete with amendments.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Skeena River and Eastern Railway bill, Mr. Sword's security clause being referred to the committee with instructions to consider it. Mr. McGregor was in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The C. P. N. Co. bill was passed through committee and reported with amendments.

The Red Mountain Tunnel bill was put through committee of the whole, Mr. Huff in the chair. Mr. Macpherson's amendment touching the employment of Chinese or Japanese on the works was placed in the bill.

The Provincial Elections bill was put through committee of the whole and reported complete with amendments and the report on the Liquor Traffic Regulation bill was presented.

The Fire Escape bill was partially put through committee and the committee was given leave to sit again.

The Premier moving that the house stand adjourned until 2 o'clock next day. Mr. Williams objected that there should be a night sitting and claimed that the government had been dilatory in bringing down their measures when the business of the house might have been despatched in a few weeks.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said Mr. Williams knew perfectly well that it would have been perfectly impossible to have completed the session in two weeks. The private bills for example could not have been reported to the house from the standing committee in that time.

Mr. Higgins moved an amendment by which he intended apparently to move an adjournment until 11 o'clock next day but as he made his motion to read the words "until 11 o'clock next day" he struck out all the words after "two

(o'clock) the amendment read "that this house do stand adjourned till two eleven o'clock to-morrow." There was only a slight attendance at the time, 39 government members and 11 opposition and the amendment was carried.

Hon. Mr. Eberts pointed out that when their departmental work, seeing deputations and carrying on other necessary public business the members of the government were fully occupied every day until it was almost time for the house to meet.

The Premier moved that the house adjourn but the opposition taking advantage of the few members present voted down the motion by 11 to 10.

When Mr. Speaker left the chair as it was six o'clock. This was the same as adjournment as the motion already passed was that the house at its rising do stand adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock next day.

Blood That is Bad. Blood that is bad makes the whole body sick. Blood that is good makes the whole body healthy and vigorous.

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R. P. RITHET & CO.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

Groceries, Wines and Liquors

KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS

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

NEW SPRING GOODS

Boys' 3-Piece Suits in sizes from 20 to 26; the very latest designs.

Boys' Blue Serge Knickerbockers at 65c, 75c, and 85c; sizes 22 to 32, well lined and trimmed.

Boys' long Stockings, extra-heavy; fit boys from 8 to 15 years; 25 cents per pair.

Men's Summer Suits, in tweeds and serges; good suits for \$8.00.

Men's Summer Overcoats, box back; the very latest, \$10.50 and \$12.00.

Great value in Underwear. We sell an all wool article, double breast and double back for \$1.25 or \$2.50 for the suit. Worth \$3.00.

Gilmore & McCandless,

35 and 37 JOHNSON STREET

MR. RATTENBURY EXPLAINS.

To the Editor:—On my return from England I had an article pointed out to me that appeared in your issue of March 30th and which was headed "The Klondike Gold Fields." It was a very interesting article and I have read it with much interest.

It is a pity that you should have printed an article which was so full of errors and which was so full of misstatements. I have no doubt that you will be glad to see the truth.

I have no doubt that you will be glad to see the truth. I have no doubt that you will be glad to see the truth.

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Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor has treated and cured so many men as has the famous ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

SCIENCE TRIMMING THE LAMP OF LIFE.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magnificently effective medicine and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, possibly on trial, without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—until the medicine has been tried and the patient is cured.

The Eric Medical Company's medicine and medicine have been taken about and written about all over the world, still every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy sleep and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, dependency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Free" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No G. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy, no deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, 275 N. 3rd St., New York, and send the amount of these offers in this paper.

of which and with the appointing of the directors mentioned I had absolutely nothing to do whatever. From what several stand that the support of the company was calculated to be detrimental to me. I therefore give as great publicity as possible to my statement of the facts, and I hope all other provincial papers that have commented on the matter will do the same.

In addition I need only add that I subsequently organized a strong company in London, the whole of the capital, £10,000 being taken up and allotted and paid for, within a period of six days from the time I went to London. The whole management as managing director has been placed in my hands, and I trust to be able to make a great success of the enterprise.

F. M. RATTENBURY.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

NOT SO PROSPEROUS. (From the Washington Star.) "How dare you refer to our government as the fustiest farce comedy on record?" "Can you prove your assertion?" "No, your Majesty," replied the hunched courtier. "Of course you can't. Anybody could ascertain the utter falsity of your remarks by going to the box office and getting a statement of our financial condition."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14

EASTER.

The Easter festival holds a warm place in the heart of Christendom. This is not only because it commemorates an event, which to millions of people is the only sure evidence that there is any hope beyond the grave, but because the busy and toiling world, which in spite of all that civilization has accomplished is found more tightly to the headmill of labor than ever, feels the need of something to stimulate hopefulness. Intelligent hope is perhaps what most distinguishes the civilized man from the savage—a hope that trusts not to blind chance for the fruition of its desires, but recognizes a divine law of cause and effect as permeating every field of human activity. The gospel of Easter is a gospel of hope.

It would be impossible to measure the good which this old festival has done for humanity. We mean now the Christian festival, not the pagan one for which it has been substituted. It touches the life of Christianity, and in spite of the cavil of skeptics, Christianity is the greatest force that ever has operated in the world for the betterment of humanity.

When one comes to think of it apart from the religious sympathy, and prejudice, if you will, that the customs and teachings of centuries have thrown around it, that is when it is regarded purely in a historical sense, Easter is a most remarkable festival. To commemorate the birth of an individual is common enough. To set apart a day as sacred to the memory of his death is by no means extraordinary. But it is worth stopping to think a little over the astonishing fact that to-day hundreds of millions of people will gather to celebrate a resurrection from the dead. And this celebration has continued for nearly nineteen centuries. It was observed during the days of Imperial Rome. It was not forgotten during the Dark Ages, when the northern barbarians held sway over Europe. It held its place during the Renaissance. And the last four hundred years of marvellous progress in arts, science and general education it has not only kept its place, but gained a stronger hold than ever upon the mind of the civilized world. And what is it? It is the festival of an event without precedent or repetition. It stands unique among all the events upon which men ponder. The evidence supporting it is of the scantiest kind. Indeed one may say that without the testimony which the inner consciousness of many generations gives, and which Job expressed in his historic phrase: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," the resurrection would long ago have been relegated to the domain of fable and Easter would have ceased to be observed. It is this feature of the teachings of Christianity, that is the strength which they gain from the testimony of millions of individuals, that makes the religion, whose chief witness is the open tomb of its founder, the greatest force in the world.

The Columbian talks about the attitude of the Turner government towards the Japanese. Will our contemporary oblige us with answers to a few questions? If so will it please respond to the following? Does the Columbian believe that Japanese immigration is an actual menace to white labor in this province and what are the facts upon which its belief is based? In view of the fact that the Imperial government has extended to the Japanese the same privileges in British territory as are extended to the people of the most favored nation, does the Columbian believe that legislation discriminating against them is likely to receive the sanction of the crown? Ought not the prospective trade relations between Canada and Japan and the existing identity of interest between the British and Japanese governments in Oriental matters to be taken into consideration, and ought our legislature to seek to enact laws, which will have a tendency to create a friction between the two countries?

It is stated on good authority that Hon. D. C. Fraser will be either appointed a puisne judge or to the vacant chief justiceship of British Columbia. Should he be given the minor position it is asserted that Mr. Justice McColl will be appointed chief justice. It is more than likely the latter course will be followed, as it is believed that it would prove more acceptable to the British Columbia public. So far as Messrs. B. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, and E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, are concerned, it is now said that they never had the slightest chance of receiving the appointment. It is further said that it is the intention of the Dominion government to secure imperial legislation to legalize such an appointment, if it is made, and also a similar one made some time ago in Manitoba.

General Lee, United States consul at Havana, has a daughter and she is decidedly a good-looking girl, if we may judge from her portraits. But why should her picture find a place in every paper on the continent, Canadian as well as American, that prints pictures? Things like this give journalism in America a character all its own.

A SLIGHT UPON THE PROVINCE.

The appointment of an Eastern province lawyer to the vacancy upon the Supreme court bench in British Columbia will be resented alike by the friends and opponents of the Laurier ministry. Especially will this be the case, if the appointment is of a gentleman, who whatever his qualifications as a political campaigner may be has yet to earn even mediocre standing at the bar, and that not because of lack of ability, but because

his attention has been given to the practice of politics rather than to that of the law. If a prominent Eastern lawyer were selected, that is one who is prominent as a lawyer and whose experience at the bar would be considered such as would fit him for a place on the bench of his own province, it would be objectionable enough, but to send out a man who is wholly unfamiliar with the statute law with which he will have to deal would be utterly indefensible. If the office is to be given, as now seems likely, simply as a reward for political services, we say an outrage of the most flagrant kind will be perpetrated. There may be something in the point that there would be nothing illegal in filling the present vacancy. We do not know and are not disposed to do any hair-splitting over that question, for the spirit of the terms of appointment whether by such an appointment whether the letter is or not.

The reflection upon the bar of the province implied in the appointment of an outsider will be of the gravest possible kind. If the Dominion government is of the opinion that British Columbia is so destitute of lawyers of talent that it is necessary to send in an inexperienced man from elsewhere, it is time steps were taken to disabuse its mind and prove the contrary. In the party that has hitherto supported the ministry there are gentlemen quite as fit for the vacant position as any Eastern man who has been named in connection with it; but even if this were not the case, there are lawyers on the other side of politics who could fill the post in a highly efficient manner, and it ought to be possible for the Ottawa authorities to rise above partisanship, if necessary, in the matter of the judiciary.

We do not like the proposed action for another reason. It is to be understood that hereafter British Columbia is to be a sort of pasture where worn-out political hacks can be turned out after their usefulness in the East is gone? There is a great deal of feeling on this point. If judges are to be imported, why not every official? This question is being asked not only by those who have hitherto opposed the administration, but with a great deal more earnestness by those who have supported it. The proposed appointment is "bad politics," a bad precedent and an uncalled for slight upon the whole province.

A RAILWAY TO THE NORTH.

Vancouver is alert to the necessity of prompt action being taken by the Provincial as well as the Dominion government to secure the construction of the railway to Teslin Lake. We think we express the feeling of the people of this city when we say that they want to see a plan adopted that will secure a railway from a British Columbia seaport to the Yukon waters at the earliest possible day. They are willing to lend their influence and support to the immediate construction of the line from the Stikine river to the lake, but will not be satisfied unless the contract goes further, and provides for a road from tide water on the British Columbia coast. We think also we may safely say that, if this can be secured, the question of cost to the province will be regarded as secondary, provided, of course, that the amount given is not so unreasonably large that it is clearly a needless bonus. What they want to see done is a contract made that will bring about the building of the wagon road at once, the railway from the river to the lake this season and the remainder of the line within two years. They are willing that the province should give enough to secure this and will accept the judgment of the government as to what is sufficient, provided the work is done. By this we mean that if the government asks the legislature to give a sum which is not palpably extravagant public opinion will approve of the act.

We think that Hon. Mr. Turner and his associates are ready to do what is right in the premises, and this quite apart from any political considerations whatever. They are influenced solely by the business interests involved, and they are quite ready to ask the house to do what the province can afford to do for such a purpose. Naturally they wish to make as good terms as possible for the province, and it is fair to remember that other important enterprises must also be considered. We are not without a strong hope that a means will be discovered whereby the legislature can extend sufficient aid to warrant the immediate inception of the work, without in the least hampering it in respect to the other projects calling for assistance. One thing is very certain. Hon. Mr. Turner and his associates are fully impressed with the immense importance of something being done at once. Nevertheless it is desirable that public opinion should make itself felt, so that they may know that the people are with them in the adoption of any policy which may be found to be necessary.

The News-Advertiser admits the necessity for the building of a railway from the Stikine to Lake Teslin and extends to the coast of British Columbia, but insists that the provincial government ought not to take up the project or do anything for it. It says it takes this position "because both on principle and practical grounds, any provincial aid is neither desirable nor possible." It says that the province cannot afford to aid the project and that the Dominion will build the road anyway. The Vancouver paper is wholly wrong as to the inability of the province to subsidize the railway, and it has no means of knowing whether or not the Dominion will do anything more than it has done. If any one were in a position to say that the Dominion will at once take up the matter, we should join with our contemporary in urging that none of the money of the province should be put into it; but no such guarantee can be given. On the contrary, so far as the public knows, the government of Canada has decided upon no line of action at all. Our Van-

cover contemporary will not claim to have any sources of information as to the intentions of the Laurier ministry not available to the rest of the world.

Neither can our contemporary give any assurance that when the government does not it will not take hold of the project for a road from Edmonton. The same influences which contributed to the defeat of the Mackenzie-Mann contract are urging the Edmonton route. The News-Advertiser warmly endorses what they have already done. Are we to understand that it is prepared to aid them in the second part of the programme? The News-Advertiser does not seem to appreciate the pressing nature of the emergency and the danger of lines being built which will divert the trade of Vancouver or Victoria. Our contemporary's attitude on this matter is its usual one of obstruction. The News-Advertiser is prolific in "don'ts"; it overflows with that sort of wisdom that discovers obstacles in the way of every project and objections to every possible policy. British Columbia has had just a little too much of that sort of thing. If the construction of the railway between the Stikine and Teslin Lake goes forward in another year, it will be because of just such arguments as those indulged in by the Vancouver paper. In view of the pressure for the Edmonton route, of the effort being made to secure a route that will start from the head of Lynn Canal and thus build up a city on what is now de facto United States territory, and also in view of the great advantage it will be to Victoria, Vancouver and the whole Coast section of the province to have the Canadian road begun at once and pushed through to Teslin and far ther this autumn, the province is justified in going to a considerable responsibility, if it is necessary, to avoid postponement of the work.

As to the credit of the province not being equal to such an outlay, we need only say that the financiers of the Old World reckon the credit of British Columbia very much higher than does the News-Advertiser.

The description which our correspondent gives of the condition of things in the ditches around Havana seems incredible; but unhappily there is only too good reason to believe it to be in no way overdrawn. This state of things cannot be allowed to continue. It is undoubtedly very bad that the Queen-Regent of Spain may be compelled to go back to Austria and far ther away with her, as would likely be the case if Cuba is taken out of the hands of Spain, but wherein does she deserve more consideration at the hands of mankind than these wretched women of Cuba. We have not much to say in favor of the Cuban rebels. They are a bad lot, although infinitely better than the loud-mouthed Cuban junta in New York; but a nation that has shown itself so utterly unfit to govern a dependency as Spain has in regard to Cuba, is entitled to no consideration whatever. The island should be taken from her, and if the residents are not fit to govern themselves, as is altogether likely, some nation should take it in hand, that will be influenced by at least the commonest instincts of humanity.

Mr. J. T. Pierre has asked the Colonist to reproduce his letter, which appeared in the Times last evening in regard to his case against the Western Assurance Company. We do not think it advisable to do so, and upon this principle: The case has been tried in court and has been decided in favor of the defendants. The question involved seems to be a mixed one of fact and law, but chiefly of law. Now the proper course for a party to take where a case turning on such points has gone against him is to appeal to the higher court and not to the public. If the higher court holds to the decision of the court below, then it will be time enough to agitate for legislative interference, to correct the alleged public wrong. It would be very unwise for newspapers to permit litigants to try their cases over again in print.

An Atlantic liner, like the St. Paul, burns 350 tons of coal a day in order to make 21 knots. Running at half speed, she can get along with 50 tons. In other words, in order to double her speed, she must increase her fuel consumption seven-fold. The explanation of this very great disproportion between speed and fuel lies in the fact that water is non-compressible. Any one can try an experiment for himself to prove this, and may at the same time illustrate why great power is needed to secure a comparatively small increase of speed. Take a basin of water, rest the hand upon it and lower it slowly and it will be submerged with the greatest ease. Strike the water sharply and a strong momentary resistance will be felt. This is because water cannot be compressed and must be shoved out of the way in order to let anything pass through it. The slowly moving steamship moves its own volume of water much more slowly than the swiftly moving vessel does, and the latter process requires a vastly greater exertion of force.

The Rossland Miner makes what seems to be a very well founded complaint that foreign mining corporations are not complying with the provision of the law requiring them to have an office in this province. It does not say that no companies are observing the law in this particular, but that there are some very flagrant instances of neglect. The Miner says that no one wants to take upon himself the prosecution of the offending companies. We suggest that the Attorney-General's department might give this matter its attention. Doubtless a circular note to the delinquent companies would have the effect of leading them to comply with the law. While we agree with the Miner about the unwillingness of individuals to set the law in motion for the recovery of the penalty there can be no possible objection to any one furnishing the necessary information with a list of such companies. The department cannot itself know which of

them are at fault. Mount St. Helen's, a beautiful conical elevation upwards of 2500 feet high, situated in southern Washington, was in a state of moderate eruption last week. The farmers living in the vicinity were so much alarmed that many of them left their homes and moved to the towns. This mountain was in a violent state of eruption in 1831, again in 1843 and again in 1854. The eruption of 1843 lasted for three months, when lava flowed freely from the crater, the summit being brilliantly illuminated at night. The other eruptions were briefer, but were very violent while they lasted. The Indian name of this mountain signifies the abode of fire, showing that it has been subject to such outbreaks as that of last week.

We reproduce from the B. C. Mining Journal a description of the country around Lake Teslin. There seems to be very little doubt that this is one of the most promising portions of the whole Pacific Northwest and that its development taken in connection with what the Cassiar Central will do upon its leased ground, will be instrumental in filling that portion of the province with an industrious and prosperous population at an early day. Northwestern British Columbia seems destined to follow Southwestern British Columbia in attracting the attention of the world.

The Senate is under fire again. Quite irrespective of anything it has lately done or omitted to do, one can defend the Senate as a part of the parliamentary institutions of Canada. It is wholly irresponsible. The House of Lords is responsible not only by reason of its traditions, but because its members have in the very great majority of cases great interest at stake in the country. The United States Senate is in a sense representative of the several states. The Canadian Senate is not chosen according to a principle that is at all likely to make it representative. On this point nearly all of us are agreed; it is when an effort is made to suggest a new method of filling up the chamber that we disagree. As yet not many people advocate a single chamber for parliament.

At the last Ontario elections the Liberals polled 215,644 votes, the Conservatives 208,436, and the Independents 9,965. That is, the Liberals had a minority of all the votes cast. This year the Liberals polled 7,208 more than the Conservatives as against 28,622 more than in 1884 on a considerably smaller vote. These figures, which are taken from the Toronto Globe, show that the Liberal hold upon Ontario has been very greatly weakened during the last four years. The comparison of votes is much more significant than the reduction of the government majority in the house.

The Spokesman-Review is not correct when it says that half the time of the provincial legislature is spent by members in hurling abuse across the floor at each other. As a matter of fact there is very little of that sort of thing in the house. The debates as a rule are very moderate in tone and are conducted in gentlemanly language, with an absence of party rancor that is unusual even in Canadian legislatures.

A Mainland opposition paper gives currency to an alleged rumor to the effect that Mr. Semlin and Hon. Mr. Beaven are about to enter the legal profession. It is scarcely necessary to deny anything so absurd. No such rumor is in circulation. The statement is an invention pure and simple, and we do not think very much ingenuity is needed to discover why it was invented.

The Rossland Record thinks that the merchants of Victoria are not reaching out sufficiently for the trade of that part of the province. We neither endorse nor reject the proposition, but simply mention it for the benefit of our neighbors what the Rossland paper says. Our impression was that Victoria merchants had secured a very fair share of the Kootenay trade, considering how they are handicapped for want of direct means of transportation.

THE "BOSCOVITZ" RETURNS. Steamer Barbara Boscovitz arrived shortly after the C. P. R. steamer Princess Louise made port yesterday morning and brought the news of special interest. The women, as also the invalid members of the Greider party reported at Fort Simpson, were still there and the latter now show an inclination to rejoin the party though at first he did not speak any too well of it. Police Constable Jones and Dr. Jackson and wife of Bella Coola, were among those to arrive on the Boscovitz.

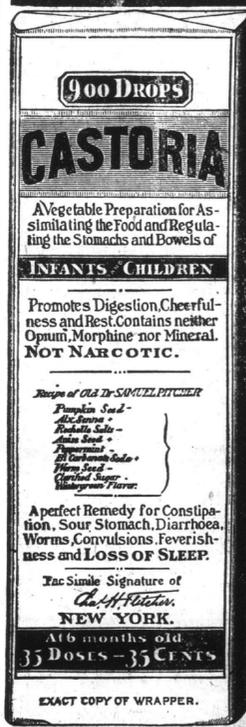
Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes



BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Bloating on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations—**THE FIRST DOES WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions and irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN **Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival** And have the **LARGEST SALE** of any Patent Medicine in the World, at all Drug Stores.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of **DR. J. C. WELLS, FITCHER**

Pumpkin Seed -
Sulphate of Soda -
Sulphate of Potash -
Sulphate of Magnesia -
Sulphate of Iron -
Sulphate of Zinc -
Sulphate of Copper -
Sulphate of Ammonia -
Sulphate of Lime -
Sulphate of Strontian -
Sulphate of Barium -
Sulphate of Calcium -
Sulphate of Magnesium -
Sulphate of Potassium -
Sulphate of Sodium -
Sulphate of Rubidium -
Sulphate of Cesium -
Sulphate of Barium -
Sulphate of Strontian -
Sulphate of Calcium -
Sulphate of Magnesium -
Sulphate of Potassium -
Sulphate of Sodium -
Sulphate of Rubidium -
Sulphate of Cesium

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

The Sincere Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher** NEW YORK.

16 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else as the glass or glassine that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get **O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.**

The Sincere Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher** is on every wrapper.

TO THE TOILER!

How do you feel when your work is done? Is your back weak? Are you weary? Do your nerves tremble?

Do you feel as if all your strength was gone—that you are not able to stand the work you used to? Does old age seem to be coming on, while you are still young in years? Does your back give out? Then get

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts.

It fills your system with Electricity, which is natural strength, and builds up your vitality so that you are as strong as ever in your life. Get it to-day, or send for the book, "Three Classes of Men," free, sealed, by mail.

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

Klondyke Outfits

PRICE LISTS NOW READY

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
97 and 99 Johnson Street,
Victoria, B.C.

The Senate...

Should attend Kindergarten and study up the great Northwest. 'Twas ever thus. Victoria interests count for nothing. Railroad or no Railroad we are offering this week

Large Navel Oranges, . . . 25c. dozen
Fresh Eggs, 25c. dozen
Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Potatoes, per sack 75c.
Moran's Eastern Oysters, always reliable.
Use Dixie Hams and Bacon.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

Enderby and Vernon Brands

HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND * SPECIAL**

R. P. RITHEG & CO., Victoria Agents

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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RUSHING

How an Examined Secured and Story of A Gallop Over t and a St am Tele

Beyond the limit perform few people of the expense, enterprise required serving fresh to the ant news of the day the American press unquestionably stand one understands most great risks are needed by the war correspondent and the first news article that will not "scoop the world" is a very put it in the hands of the correspondent's life. rush to the Klond had a little experience hustling, and the st Francisco Examiner ed and brought down the three on the days trail of will afford them a It will interest the g as press workers, at the news of the news of ten hours old, but obtainable. There was between the White F Dyes four miles ar it was described as any communication e The news here is to get it long chance The Ningchow was south again eight ho was eight miles wa of trail to be travers The prospect was but Captain Cross, I Smith and Manage Ningchow brightened that they would strain resources at command liner until 9 o'clock launch Mascot and he tuctantly pressed into was made in three-qu And then came obst cession. Everyone wi portation at command trail to the relief wo not be hired and con as a special favor. Then into the saddle the trail to Sheep Ca gallop. Beyond Sheep as a special favor, the tough little pony up to a rule, and to the be occasion. Reaching the scene merely to secure name tails and to see that it was proceeding in all dispatch. Then into and dashing back for tainty that the money and knowledge that a however trivial, near pony was game; the and Dyea and the last safety. The launch caught within a few miles of the sea race with the news A short report of the the Alki which has st ahead and with orders time nor coal. The Ni was to make up this tim was ready to make his travelled before; the ch his staff were equally spare the coal was a The race was on. Fo was maintained to Wra was compulsory for pas it was learned that & T. Co.'s fast steam dispatches, so that she to be beaten by the Wrangel Narrows five miles, and the big sh low. This was a serious h was nothing for it but course. No special i story chase developed. Narrows was reached day night, when the Alki ahead and deuce." Captain Smith emy first and Benedo the run through the m balked at the narrows. Ningchow with a chee and ran the passage, s she followed, but out even terms. The Amur had next and although encounter rents speed were made a.m. the shout went u out. "We've got the A cord honors in the now chow at about the same was seen, and immed cloud of black smoke her stacks told that shing to surrender with struggle. "She'd the speed out command from the bry room, and soon the the straggling ships w sened. The straggling kno ten, with seven rev reserve for an emergen gers in all sorts and c hustled out of their b thustianism to watch the to be achieved. Volunteers for duty passengers were up at tice and soon rising t old that they were a The Amur in the me ing a flame six feet h blowing continually showed that she was It served her no purp was out of it in anothe soon she had fallen clew. The rival cop masts only could be se after the Ningchow h toria she entered port. But here the narrows, all was to be experie struggle and anxiety. V only for the informati crupl and rival cop odds gamble that it w ing the day. Port Angeles had a v gles was seven or an steamer in port that hot water in her boik time the Alki was co Sound, and rival cop their skeleton stories to their papers. "We'll get you over as soon as the royce said Captain Benyon. And so that steamer service. Her skipper k

PUSHING INTO PRINT.

How an Examiner Correspondent Secured and Delivered His Story of the Slide.

A Gallop Over the Desolated Trail and a St. Amer Race for the Telegraph.

Beyond the limits of modern newspaper few people have any conception of the expense, generalship, nerve and enterprise required in the securing and serving fresh to the public of the important news of the day—a science in which the American press representatives unquestionably stand at the head. Every one understands more or less clearly that great risks are accepted in this portion of the war correspondent on the field, but that his reward is rich in celebrity, and sometimes lasting professional fame. Peace has its victories in newspaper news, and so here it is in the first news of any event of magnitude that will set the world talking—"to scoop the world" as a local contemporary says. The first news of the disaster of the Examiner correspondent on board reached Skagway on the morning of the 4th at 6 o'clock, the news of the catastrophe was ten hours old, but details were not yet obtainable. There was rough water between the "Wahkiakum" and the "Dredge," four miles away—rough that it was described as suicidal to attempt any communication except by telephone. The news had to be got, however, and to get it long chances had to be taken. The Ningchow was to turn her nose south again eight hours later, and there was eight miles of water and forty miles of trail to be traversed.

The prospect was not a cheerful one, but Captain Cross, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Smith, and Manager Harvey of the Ningchow brightened it by the promise that they would strain the limit of their resources to get the big liner until 9 o'clock if necessary. The launch Mascot and her skipper were reluctantly pressed into service, and Dredge was made in three-quarters of an hour. And then came obstacles in quick succession. Everyone with means of transportation at command, and holding the trail to the relief work. Horses could not be hired and could only be bought as a special order. The horse was bought. Then into the saddle and away. Up the trail to Sheep Camp it was a hard gallop. Beyond Sheep Camp full speed was impossible, as the flooding the rough little pony up to the haunches as a rule, and to the belly on infrequent occasions.

Reaching the scene of the disaster merely to secure names and verify details and to see that the work of rescue was proceeding in a systematic and with all dispatch. Then into the saddle again, and dashing back for Dredge with uncertainty that the pony would live it out and knowledge that the rescue was however trivial, meant failure. The pony was game; the fortunes favored; and Dredge and the launch were reached safely.

The launch caught the Ningchow within a few minutes, and the sea race with the news had commenced. A short report of the disaster was on the Alki which had started eleven hours before, and with orders to write news in time or no time. The Ningchow's mission was to make up this time. Captain Cross was ready to start at any moment, and she never travelled before; the chief engineer and his staff were equally ready. "Don't spare the coal," was the order. "Speed was maintained to Wrangle, where a call was compulsory for passengers, and here it was learned that the Klondike M. T. & T. Co.'s fast steamer Amur also had dispatched, so that she, too, would have to be beaten out. Both ships had taken the Wrangle trail for it, gaining 35 miles, and the big ship could not follow.

This was a serious handicap, but there was nothing for it but to take the middle course. No special incidents in the stern chase developed until Seymour Narrows was reached at 11 a.m. Thursday night, when the lookout reported the Alki ahead "and going like the wind." Captain Smith sighted the enemy first, and Benjamin caught him by the run through the narrows. The Alki balked at the narrows, until she saw the Ningchow with her nose pointed by her, and ran the passage successfully. Then she followed, but out of the race on even terms.

The Amur had next to be looked for, and although encountering adverse currents speed was maintained, and at 4 a.m. on the morning of the 10th the look-out. "We've got the Amur, too." The ex-Oriental liner and candidate for record honors in the north saw the Ningchow at about the same time she herself was seen, and immediately the rising cloud of black smoke streaming behind her stacks told that she was not intending to surrender without a desperate struggle.

"Strike the speed out of her," was the command to the engine room, and soon the distance between the struggling ships was perceptibly lessened. Fourteen knots crept up in reserve for an emergency, while passengers in all sorts and conditions of attire hustled out of their berths as wild enthusiasm to watch the victory that had to be achieved.

Volunteers for duty from among the passengers were up at all moments, and soon rising of the indicator told that they were doing their share. The Amur in the meanwhile was belching a flame six feet high, and the steam blowing continually from the poop showed that she was running her best. She had her no purpose, however, as she was out of it in another half hour, and soon she had fallen behind her best. She was out of it in another half hour, and soon she had fallen behind her best. She was out of it in another half hour, and soon she had fallen behind her best.

But here the worst disappointment of all was to be experienced. The Amur was struggling and anxiety, Victoria was made only for the information that the telegraph cables that it would come up during the day.

Fort Angeles had a wire, but Port Anson was seventeen miles away, and no steamer in port would be got behind her water in her boilers, while all the time the Alki was coming on for the South, and rival correspondents had their skeleton stories ready for writing to their papers.

"We'll get you over to Fort Angeles as soon as the rough water will let us," said Captain Bennett, of the Mystery. And so that steamer was pressed into service. Her skipper kept his word, too.

The Examiner boys were landed at Port Angeles in less than two hours, and four hours before any other correspondent had time to his paper any information of the slides, the Examiner's complex was on the wire. And this, although at the outset of the race, a handicap of almost a night had to be caught up and put behind.

SITUATION AT SKAGWAY.

Travellers Held Up in the Name of the Law—Pneumonia and Meningitis Prevalent.

The situation at Skagway at latest advices was much the same—still in the hands of monopolists. Bonding charges are fixed in the morning, changed at noon, and re-altered in the evening. Convoy is required as well as high bond. How long it will continue—this is in the hands of the monopolists. The position and situation of private property of the official position of customs officers, the residents of Skagway would like to know. On reliable authority the Collector is informed that so soon as Collector Ivey returns to the town the American customs staff will be retired without further delay, from Collector Flood down.

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EPSS'S COCOA ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY in QUALITY. GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPETIC. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

BY WAY OF VARIETY. A little burst of woman's song—"I would not say my heart's not light; But she who sings it keeps it up. From morning until night."

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Two Pelton water wheels will be used with a capacity of 600 horse power each, delivering 1,000 horse power. Provision is also being made for 600 additional horse power if required, and the capacity of the hydraulic bottom is hard to estimate. The electric delivered in Victoria will be sufficient to run the street railway, electric lighting system, commercial and municipal, and also to furnish considerable power for the operation of stationary motors for manufacturing purposes, elevators, etc. Way for pole line has been cleared to the site and the clearing up process is rapidly progressing.

With such a general remodeling as is sure to follow the investigations and improvements of such able men as Hesson & Hunt, Victoria will soon be able to take the lead in the coast. Mr. F. C. Hasson left for Vancouver yesterday to inspect the road there and report on its condition to the company.

The visit of Mr. F. Marion Crawford to Victoria will give an opportunity for people to see a writer whose novels have won wide favor throughout the English speaking world. His books have taken their place among the standard works of the great novelists, for they have the characters of real life, and especially charming is Mr. Crawford's portrayal of Italian life and hence his lecture this evening on Leo XIII. should prove particularly interesting. It deals with the Pope as a man and his character, his domestic life and his character. This afternoon Mr. Crawford will be entertained at an at home at Christ church cathedral rectory where, where those who desire to do so may have an opportunity to meet him. Many tickets have already been sold for the lecture. Institute hall and there is sure to be a good house.

A savage dog, while running loose near the garbage wharf yesterday morning attacked and bit a small Italian boy, Constable Abbott, who was on beat in the vicinity shot the ferocious brute.

F. G. Dagg, who has been in the city for some time, has secured his outfit and will leave for the North in a few days via the Skikine route. Mr. Dagg was attracted to the Klondike from Rhodesia, South Africa. He was a member of Dr. Jamieson's band of raiders.

There is much life and activity here. Four sailing ships arrived last night: the Yosemite from San Francisco, with passengers and freight for Skagway; the Colorado, harbor; the Richard III, and the Glenier, all laden with lumber and coal for this port, and the steamer Alki, destined here with a disabled propeller. There is much delay in obtaining letters and newspapers owing to the immensity of correspondence and the inadequate arrangements at the postoffice. Letters mailed here have to go by American steamers via Seattle and take a longer time in transit. The customs are charging all this they can and they cannot do more.

A slick and ingenious attempt at defrauding the U. S. revenue game under notice. A customs officer having suspicion of a certain box piled it open and found five-gallon oil tins, apparently filled with tallow, but upon tipping it found it was only two inches thick, concealing two square stoppers containing in all eighteen gallons of whiskey, which came from Seattle. Some lunatic having more goats than brains tied nine of them to piles on the bench at low water and when the tide came in the poor inoffensive goats were drowned.

It is anticipated that a great rush will take place here as soon as the river opens and thirty-five river steamers will ply the Klondike Trading Co. and the C.P.R. being foremost in meeting the demand.

The steamers Geo. W. Elder and Narro have returned from Skagway and Dredge, bringing many would-be Klondikers homeward bound. Accounts from those places are by no means encouraging, hold-ups being very prevalent. Many passengers are arriving here from Skagway with the intention of taking the Skikine route in preference to the former, which is overcrowded and becoming more difficult to get through. With the opening of the Skikine and the river steamers running, it is anticipated this will be the most frequented and enjoyable means of access to the Big Salmon, where prospectors are very encouraging.

LOUIS WATSON. GOLDSTREAM POWER. Operations Will Under Way With British Columbia's Long Transmission Plant.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

INTERESTS OF THE INTERIOR

So far we have discussed the construction of the railway from the Coast to Lakelse...

First as to such reason as might be alleged against it; and here we want to say that we appeal to the people as to reasonable men, apart altogether from their political associations...

BETTER RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS. We are sure every one will be glad to know that there is a prospect of all the various matters, in difference between Canada and the United States being settled upon terms satisfactory to both parties...

WAR AT HAND. In view of the resolution passed by the United States senate to-day it is hopeless to expect peace to be preserved.

Private advices from Omicema are of the most satisfactory character. The people who are interested in that portion of the country are not saying much...

WAR TAXES PLANNED. Beer, Tobacco, Tea and Coffee would Bear the Greatest Part of the Additional Burden.

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH. The news from the North is not very sensational, but it is of great interest.

not state this matter correctly? Are not all business considerations in supply down? Can any one suggest a plan that will serve the people of a wider area in British Columbia than that which we are advocating?

and almost anywhere a prospector stands a good chance of doing well. This is the best sort of news. If the chances of the Klondike was a few phenomically rich claims and the rest of the country barren, there would be no substantial basis to mining there.

epediment between its present position and Khartoum. Originally that ruined city was an objective point, but we hardly think the expedition will halt there.

CRITICISM OF BUDGET. Higher Interest for Foreign Money Lenders Than for Savings Bank Depositors.

Alleged Threat to Manufacturers to Silence Protests Against Government's Policy. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, April 12.—When Mr. Foster rose to reply to Mr. Fielding's budget speech Sir Wilfrid Laurier, looking a little pale, was in his place.

Employment of Japanese. Vancouver Board of Trade Passes Resolution Against Legislative Restriction.

Washington, April 13.—(Special.)—The Vancouver Board of Trade held an unusually important meeting last night. Amongst other matters discussed, was Dr. Walker's bill which has already passed its second reading in the provincial legislature and which inflicts a penalty of \$5 a day for the underground employment in British Columbia of any Japanese worker.

Washington, April 15.—(Special.)—The action taken by the day confirms the most inevitable. The official note issued here creates much excitement.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system.

DISABILITIES. Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable, if you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility.

ROSEN MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco - Cal. NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 20 acres more or less of land situate on an island.

BOYS. BOYS can earn a Clean, Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed. Mr. B. R. Ross, Allen Craig, Ont., explains it. He says: "It came from a gripe, I was irritable, worried, dizzy, short of breath and had such a queer feeling in my heart that I thought I would give up the ghost. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills changed all this, and I am free to-day in all these troubles."

MADRID IS. Members of the States' Col. are advised to take the following medicine. Washington, April 15.—(Special.)—The action taken by the day confirms the most inevitable.

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