ect, as hereinafter expressed), that it is:
By purchase from Francis M. vor Samuel Horace Davie, both of Victoria D., of all the properties and assets of firm carrying on business in British mbia, as the Teslin and Yukon Transation Company, for the price of \$60 in cash and an interest in the capita of the company upon incorporation in nominal value to £12,000 sterling paid-up and non-assessable:

By assignment from Clarence H. Mac and H. Maitland Kersey of all the as and privileges possessed by them er and by virtue of two certain contents, each bearing date of 21st day of ember, 1897, and made by them with firm of James Rees & Sons Company Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and W. & Alcher Company, of Jersey City, New sey:

By assignment from H. Maitland y, of all his right, title and interest d to the wooden steamboat hulls now arse of construction at the Star Ship-Victoria, B. C., and the materials and obtained for the correct

in consideration therefor to reim-the said E. S. Platt with several aggregating \$85,000.00, disbursed but the premises; to assume all obliga-arising under the said two contracts

either on commission or otherwise) epair, let out to hire and trade with

To buy, sell, manufacture and deal il kinds of goods, stores, implements, isions, chattels and effects, and for purpose to carry on the business of a ral shopkeeper or merchant:

To purchase, take or lease, hire or kchange or otherwise acquire any real ersonal property, and any easement, its licenses or brivileges: To sell, improve, manage, develop, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal all or any part of the property of the

To obtain, and from time to time reand hold a free miner's certificate:
To acquire by purchase, lease, condu, exchange or otherwise, mines, minoperty, claims, water rights, mining minerals one mills etamps water minerals, ores, mills, stamps, smelt-nd other works for treating ores and als, and rendering them marketable s, including also all kinds of buildings, nery, roads, wharves, tramways and useful or supposed to be useful in g, milling, treating or reducing ores, milling, treating or reducing ores. roads, wharves, tramways and rals, and any concessions, grants, ees, claims, rights or privileges what-eer, which may seem to the company the of being turned to account, and to k, develop, carry out, exercise and turn ecount the same, and to dispose of any a concessions, grants, decrees, claims or

objects altogether or in part similar aose of this company, or carrying on any mess capable of being conducted so as the company to be entitled this company. y:

) To enter into partnership or into any angement for sharing profits, union of rests, or co-operation with any person company carrying on or about to carry any business or transaction capable of

take, or otherwise acquire, and

conducted so as directly or indirectly nefit this company, and to take or rise acquire and hold shares or stock y such company: To sell the undertaking of the comy, or any part thereof, for such con-ration as the company may think fit, in particular for shares, debentures or urities of any other company had bein particular for shares, debentures or irrities of any other company having cts altogether or in part similar to those this company; to distribute any of the certy of the company among the memin specie, but so that no distribution unting to a reduction of capital be the without the sanction of the court, in necessary; to amaigamate with any or company having objects altogether or cart similar to those of this company; surchase or otherwise acquire and under-

hase or otherwise acquire and under all or any part of the business, prop-and liabilities of any person or com-carrying on any business which this bany is authorized to carry on, or pos-ed of property suitable for the purposes ils company:

) To make, accept, indorse and execute ilsory notes, bills of exchange and other tiable instruments; to lend money, and particular to persons having dealings the company of company:

particular to persons having dealings the company; to raise money in such ner as the company shall think fit, and particular by the Issue of debentures ged upon all or any of the company's perty, both present and future: To carry on any business, the carrying any property in which it is inter-

To acquire, by grant, purchase, or wise, concessions of any property or eges from any government and to proper and fulfil the terms and conditions:

To obtain any act, law or order of confessions any act, law or order of the confessions and the confession a npany to carry any of its objects into

To pay the costs, charges and exses of or in connection with the forma-and incorporation of the company, and remunerate any person or persons for dees rendered or to be rendered to the pany, either in cash or in shares of mpany, either wholly or partly paid To establish and maintain agencies of

colony or foreign state: To do all such things as are incidental ucive to the attainment of the above onjunction with any person or other lation, and either as principals or its, and including a power to pay broker-or commission for services rendered ing or guaranteeing or underwrit capital for the company or otherwise. ven under my hand and seal of office victoria, province of British Columbia,

### NOTICE

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

suant to the by-laws of the said comnotice is hereby given that the gen-necting of the Victoria Lumber and facturing Company, Limited, will be at the office of the company, No. 4 hton street, in the city of Victoria, on Monday, the fourth day of April, at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, for at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, for purpose of choosing directors for the ing year, and for the transaction of r business that may be brought besaid meeting. Immediately after their ion, the board of directors will meet leet officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business transaction of such other busines nay be brought before them.

WM. H. PHIPPS.

### .............................. \$1.50 ANNUM \$1.50

# Mictoria Times.

ing hours.

ier Sagasta.

any

ropean powers.

The note was received late last night, and after it had been read by the presi-dent and Judge Day, an effort was made

communicate with several members

of the cabinet. In view of its grave significance the dispatch was considered

very deliberately, and the reply deter-red until the president could consult the members of his official family of ad-visers. The reply to the Spanish re-

sponse will, accordingly, not be cabled until after the cabinet meeting. Friday

is regular cabinet day, and the preside t felt that there should be a full and fair conference before the views of the Was-ington government on the reply from Madrid should be transmitted to Prem-

Premier Sagasta said to-day, your correspondent hears: "We have done all

prejudicial to the honor or territorial interests of Spain."

The newspapers which expected the

great, though suppressed excitement, though all concur in advising the nation

to keep cool. All support the govern-

ment, too, but call upon it to reject the

unendurable propositions from Washing-

Anxiety is growing apace, with mark-ed manifestations of patriotism. Every-body concurs that a climax may come

McKinley's Demands Rejected.

London, April 1.-The Daily Mail's

second edition says that at the conference at Madrid Senor Sagasta, the premier, read to Minister Woodford Spain's

reply. The chief demands of the Unite States are rejected, the feeling being that they are inconsistent with the dignity and honor of any nation. The note

has been telegraphed to the various En-

Outburst of Spanish Patriotism.

Madrid, April 1.-There was a rush

for seats at the performance of the

Royal theatre on behalf of the Spanish

At 7 o'clock the seats sold vielded

more than 614,000 pesetas, including 250,000 pesetas from the Marqus of Viliamejor, but many important amount were not included in this. The house was jammed, and there was a scene of

indescribable enthusiasm, with frequent cries of "Long live Spain," "Long live Cuba," and "Long live the army and

appeared a gilded lion, holding in his paws the Spanish escutcheon or trophy of national flags. Behind the lion, whose

eyes flashed electric light, were other groups, including models of the cara-vans, Pinta Nina and Santa Maria, faith-

legendary heroes offering laurel; tents

represented a camp with soldiers marching in their accourrements to the

strains of the national hymn played by the orchestra. Above the stage was a luminous projection upon which was in-scribed 'Long live Spain."

As the curtain rose upon this tableaux the audience broke into tremendous

Application for a Charter for the

Kettle River Railway Passes

Committee.

The C. P. R. Experiences Its First

Serious Defeat for Many

Years.

Ottawa, March 31.—(Special)—For

the first time in many years the Can-

adian Pacific Railway Company was de-

feated in the house committee in a

weeks, and kept the committee busy for

This was where Mr. Corbin's railway

charter to Boundary Creek district was

carried on a vote of 54 for to 48 against,

Hon. Mr. Blair suggested an amend-

ment to the bill, which was accepted,

that the government would control rates

on ores so as to keep them in Canada,

if they could be smelted there, instead

The company will build a broad guage

road. E. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, made

a good fight for the bill, and was ably

'I feel it my duty to give you a truth

olic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy id." writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S.C. I had a child about two years old, that

had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried all the best known remedies, but none gave the least relief. When this

none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand, I gave it as directed, and in two days the child was completely cured." Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents. Victoria

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

of taking them south.

assisted by Mr. Bostock.

making a majority of six for the bill.

straight fight which lasted for several

some days.

CORBIN WINS A

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 4 1898.

## WAR TALK IS ON EVERY LIP

Intense Excitement All Over the United States on the Cuban Question.

Generally Believed That the Time To Act Has Arrived at Last.

Washington, March 30.-Senator Cullom, a member of the foreign relations lom, a member of the following relations ment in regard to the Cuban situation: "I do not see how we can avoid a war with Spain. The feeling on the floor of the senate is intense. It looks to me as though, if the president does not soon define some policy acceptable to congress, will proceed without him. This is epiorable condition and no one laments.

more than I. "There is a most universal demand for action on the part of the foreign relaions committee. It will not unduly de-

av doing its duty. "It has been said that we are not yet ully prepared for war. My answer to will be six months hence. I do not

"We are not yet through mourning over our dead. War will cost us thousands more lives and millions of money. We can replace the latter, but we cannot restore the dead. Nevertheless, I impressed with a solemn duty.
We must do something to relieve the suffering and the struggling Cubans. If we cannot do our duty without bringing a war with Spain, then war it must e. A few days, perhaps a few horrs, will determine whether we shall have

"I don't think Spain will yield to our lemands without an armed contest, even the deventh hour. She will seek to the delay with all of the adroitness and the delay with all of the diplomacy. When the diplomacy will be diplomation. all the arts of the diplomat are exhausted, I think she will fight.

don't underestimate Spain, nor do I overestimate the bravery of our people or our resources. If our purpose was a sordid one we could not justify onr-selves. To relieve suffering and make a "Upon that plea shall we find justifica-tion for our acts;"

senator George Gray, of Delaware, a member of the committee on foreign relations, made the following statement. "The situation is exceedingly grave. If there is any change to be noted, it is the region nearer war to day than we were 48 hours ago. I need not dwell on the events which have led up to this control washington correspondent that Spain had been given 48 hours to accept or reject the proposal for the purchase of Cuban independence for the sum of £40,000,000: "It is offered with the royal box the audience gave her a delivous ovation, which was repeated the royal box the audience gave her a delivous ovation, which was repeated the royal box the delivous ovation, which was repeated the royal box the audience gave her a delivous ovation, which was repeated the royal box the audience gave her a delivous ovation, which was repeated the royal box the audience gave her a delivous ovation, which was repeated the royal box the audience gave her a delivous ovation, which was repeated the royal box the audience gave her a delivous ovation, which was repeated the royal box the roya events which have led up to this con

dition of things. They are known to all men. I have deprecated war from the beginning and have labored incessantly and assiduously for peace ever since the first sign of a conflict with Spain appeared on the horizon. "I have hoped that the president would define a policy which, when cont-

lined and fully understood, would rally to his side the United States congress and a united people. It is natural that congress should look to the president to lead in a crisis such as now confronts It will be lamentable if, when the final hour comes to act, it shall not find itself in full accord with the president." Senator Rawlins, of Utah, dictated the following statement:

"I was loath to introduce my war re-solution; but I thought the proper time had come when decisive action should be taken and there seemed to be some re luctance upon the part of senators and representatives to strike out in the mat-

learned that other resolutions, not to the extent of making a declaration of war, were in contemplation, and in my judgment the proper thing to do was to get at the emergency directly, and say once and for all, that the independence of Cuba should be established and a de aration of war against Spain should be

shall press this resolution to the fullest extent and I have no doubt that some positive resolution will be reported the committee on foreign rela-

Bailey asked what became of the reso-The speaker said if it was introduced the regular way it would be referred committee on foreign affairs. The house then began consideration of

aval appropriation bill. More Cuban Resolutions.

Washington, March 30-Representative mson, of Georgia, to-day introduced solution recognizing the republic of and authorizing the president to it a minister to that government. resentative Mahany, of New York, oduced a joint resolution recognizing he Cuban republic as a free and inde-pendent state and welcoming her to the sterhood of republics in the western

Representative Todd, of Michigan, ined a resolution declaring that te of war exists between the United ates and Spain. Maine Relief Act Signed.

Washington, March 30.—The act for relief of the Maine sufferers by the

Washington, March 30.-Illinois and siana will furnish the first congress en to resign and raise regiments for the

resentative Campbell, of the Twenth Illinois district, and Representative roussard, of the Third Louisiana disict, have announced that they would at

aph my resignation to Governor er and ask his authority to raise a lent. I have no doubt that he will ately grant it, and I shall be able a first-class force in the field very

resignation to take effect on the king out of hostilities. He is a much ager man than Mr. Campbell, having born in the closing days of the civil high authority that the reply of Spain

war. Mr. Broussard left for his home in Louisiana last night.

President Taking No Part. Washington, March 30.-It was stated by a senator who called upon the president to-day and discussed the Cuban question that the administration was taking no part in the alleged purchase ing hours.

Albany, N. Y., March 31.-Governo Black has just sent to the legislature an emergency message advising the im-mediate appropriation of one million dol-lars as a contingent war fund.

McKinley Burned in Effigy. Richmond, Va., March 31.—President McKinley and Senator Mark Hanna were burned in effigy last night by a crowd of men assembled on the out-skirts of the city. William Hatters, a well known Democratic worker, made a speech denouncing the Cuban policy of the administration. The speech was cheered, and at its conclusion Hatters drew a revolver and fired at the effigies. Hatters' shot was the signal for a general fusilade from the crowd.

Newport, R. I., March, 31.-The police discovered in effigy and placard bearing the inscription "McKinley is a Coward," hanging from an electric light pole on a prominent thoroughfare this morning. Bought a Steel Steam Yacht.

we will do and we can do to maintain peace; but we will not tolerate anything Palermo, March 31.-The Giromale di Sicilis announces that the United States has bought the steel steam yacht Aegusa, belonging to the Florio-Rubattinoco, for a dispatch boat. The price paid was \$300,000.

Spain Begs For Time. New York, March 31 .- The Herald's is that we are as well prepared as Washington correspondent says: Gen eral Woodford has cabled asking: First, proach the question of war with com- if Spam's request to have 24 hours more answer on the Cuban and Maine questions could be granted; second whether the independence of Cuba was necessarily pre-requisite to meeting the demand of the United States. To both of these questions the reply "Yes" was

> British Press Opinions London, March 31-The Standard says editorially: "We see no reason to suppose that President McKinley's nerve has been shaken, much less shattered, by the jingo attacks. As regards the general situation it looks more hopeful for averting war without any intervention by Europe, which would be almost certain to exasperate America."

The Daily News says: "President Mc-Kinley deserves the sympathy of the world in his endeavor to secure a peaceful settlement in the face of the impatience of the American nation. Spain should bow to the inevitable and grant ndence. It is the only possi-

orable as it is just.'

Washington, April 1.-The foreign relations committee in the senate remained in session until 12:25. The reply of in session until 12:25. The reply of ful reproductions of the vessels with Spain was communicated to the many which Columbus discovered America to the names "Alfonse XII." and "Alfonse The names "Alfonse XII."

jection of the demands of the United States.

Ohio to Vote a Million.

Columbus, O., April 1.—Senator Riley

Columbus, O., April 1.—Senator Riley Columbus, O., April 1.—Senator Riley has introduced a bill to appropriate \$1, 000,000 to put Ohio on a war footing.

No Further Concessions. Madrid, April 1 .- (1 p.m.) - According information obtainable to-day Spain has dennitely resolved not to make any nuitner concessions to the United States.

McKinley Fears the Worst. Washington, D. C., April 1.-The cabinet has assembled to consider Spain's reply to Minister Woodford's representations and what the next step of the United States should be. Secretaries Bliss and Alger were first to arrive, and Assistant Secretary Day again saw president just before the cabinet gathered, as did Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, banking member of the house committee on foreign affairs, in Representative Hitt's absence, owing to

That the president has less confidence for a peaceable outcome, some of those who saw him to-day said was apparent from the views he expressed to several of his closest friends. While he expressly refrained from stating that he had given up all hope, one of his close political friends intimated, immediately af-ter being closeted with the president, that he said a settlement on a peaceable basis seemed exceedingly unlikely. The president is aware of the strong sentiment in congress, and is taking the leaders into his confidence, that congress may be in accord with him. He is not attempting to withheld any information in his possession from them, but at the same time is taking steps to pre-vent diplomatic information that might seriously affect negotiations, now rapidly reaching a climax, from being made public and carried back to Madrid, This makes the leaders who see him very re-

ticent. Queen Victoria Appealed To. London, April 1.-The Queen Regent London, April 1.—In the Spain has sent an autograph letter to Frederick the New York Queen of England, the New York World correspondent learns from a high source, imploring help. Queen Maria, Christina begs that Queen Victoria will use her influence to prevail upon the British government to support Austria and France in an attempt to secure European mediation.

This extraordinary step has been taken by the Queen Regent because of the cold reception accorded by the British government to the representations of the Spanish ambassador respecting mediaresign and go home to prepare for resign hostilities as inevitable" said Campbell, "and in 24 hours I shall little to Lord Salisbury, whose policy will not in any way be affected by it. England will tolerate no policy of bol-stering up Spanish rule in Cuba. The opinion prevails that the government will be pressed from the Liberal benches of the house of commons to recognize the independence of Cuba as soon as

the United States.

# does not contain any proposition which contains the independence of Cuba. It can be reiterated authoritatively that the very latest dispatches from Madrid are thoroughly unsatisfactory to the administration. This dissatisfaction was open-

Johnson of Indiana Pictures War's Horrors and Counsels Moderation.

Washington, Murch 31.-In spite of the urgent request of the president and the it agreement entered into with him by the great majority of the members of the house and senate to remain quiet on the Spanish New York, April 1.—The following ate who cannot be restrained. This even-from Madrid is in the World: ing, for instance, Senator Allen, of Neing, for instance, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, on a motion to commit a resolution to the foreign relations committee, entertained his brother senators and a crowd in the galleries to a fiery 'jingo' speech.

After calling attention to the fact that he was one of the first members to take a strong stand for the independence of Cuba, he said that if he could have his way he would support the recettion of a resultile. government to give to America to-day a final energetic answer, give evidence of

a strong stand for the independence of Cubba, he said that if he could have his way
he would support the erection of a republic
in Cuba with all the land and naval forces
of the United States and force the construction of an independent nation over
the ashes of Spanish sovereignty over the
island. He said that he had never wavered
in the belief that Cuba would ultimately
stand forth in the grand galaxy of the republics, that she would press forward to
success. He maintained that the United
States stood as an elder brother to Cuba
and unless he did his duty fully towards
her he would be guilty of base cowardice.
The independence of Cuba must be wrested
from Spain, "that hideous monster among
nations," so that the people of that island
would have the right to breathe the air
of freedom. Twice in 40 years have the
Cubans struggled for their freedom, Mr.
Allen declared, and now they stand in sight
of the goal, guided by the master, Senor
Games who will in history he recarded as

Allen declared, and now they stand in sight of the goal, guided by the master, Senor Gomez, who will in history be regarded as one of the greatest commanders and revolutionists of this country.

Mf. Allen compared the career of Weyler in the motherland. Weyler's policy was strongly presented and his "brutalities" and "atrocties" were sharply portrayed. He declared that Washarah rougly presented and his "brutalities" and atrocities" were sharply portrayed. He clared that Weyler's rule in Cuba had see "tempered with murder and modified assassinations." Referring to the catastrophe to the Maine,

Mr. Allen said Spain must be made to pay for the wholesale murder of American seafor that murder at least by freeing Guba, by furling her dirty flag and leaving this continent, never to return. I am a lings of lingoes. I have always felt that the of jingoes. I have always felt that the Cubans would ultimately to able to wrest their freedom from Spain. Whatever may be done about the Maine disaster, one thing should be distinctly understood. It should not be submitted to the arbitration of a foreign nation." Furthermore, Mr. Allen said: "If I could have my way I would instantly recall our minister to Management of the standard out of the standard

In sharp contrast with the remarks of Senator Allen were the remarks of Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who, in the house, after listening to a "Cuba shall be free at any cost" speech from Tepresentative Lewis, of Washington, made a speech, which, while it was not much approved from the galleries, was listened to intently. "I have realized from the start," he said, "that the danger to this country was the hotheadedness of those who never stop to reflect into what they would participate the country. My voice has been, and still is, for peace, whether it be proper or not. I do not stop to care. I am opposed to war and its devastating consequences; war which involves a vast expenditure of public money, which involves burdens of taxation to be paid by the people, which involves a period of wild speculation; war, which, while it affords an opportunity for exalted patrictism and devotion to the flag, will at the same time open up opportunity for the cormorant who always preys upon the vitals of the government and seeks to take advantage of its necessity.

"I am opposed to that condition of affairs which would take away the flower of the American people, which would put women in the garments of mourning, and which

which would take away the hower of the American people, which would put women in the garments of mourning, and which would bring to our unwilling ears the voice of the orphan. I would go to war only as a last resort. I would not sacrifice the precious American blood except our quarrel should be a just one, and the first gun would bring away avery American citizen. should be a just one, and the arst gun would bring away every American citizen to the support of the country's fiag, that it would carry with it the moral support of the civilized world; and he who believes that the moral support of the world is to be ignored in a conflict between two great nations advertises himself to humanity as a man who knows nothing of those innations advertises himself to humanity as a man who knows nothing of those influences which in a conflict tend towards peace and towards ultimate victory. I believe that if this house had been as patient as it has heretofore been, and if the senate had been as far-seeing as heretofore, and if they had given the president time to press all diplomatic and moral suasion that will not interfere unduly with Spain, that thirty days from this time would not have elapsed until Cuba would be an independent state.

Spain knows she cannot conquer the insurgents, and if she proposes to do so now it will be war with this nation. I say again, if the president has sent an ultimatum to Spain it means war. If you tell her to get you will make war. You will excite Spanish pride. You will leave Sagasta in a position that he will not be able to complete the negotiations. You will shed American blood. You will expend millions of treasure in achieving Cuban independence, at what cost? Stop and reflect a minute."

Mr. Johnson said he had been accused of speaking for the president. This he denied speaking for the president. This he denied and continued:

"He has by his personal acts and by his exalted patriotism won the respect of the peeple, north, south, east and west, without regard to party ties. Shame on the man on the other side of the chamber who dares to make party capital out of this matter."

Mr. Johnson said this government had better allow the Cubans to pay \$200,000,000 and acquire their independence, than that American blood be unnecessarily shed. (Applanse from the Republicans.)

Madrid, March 21.—After the cabinet meeting to day, presided over by the queen regent, the ministers had another hour's conference, after which the following semi-official note was issued:

official note was issued:
"Captain-General Blanco telegraphs an ac-"Captain-General Blanco telegraphs an account of a glorious combat with General Luqua against the insurgents commanded by Calixito Garcia, and also makes exceitent reports of the progress of the operations, setting forth that the paddications are so far advanced in the western provinces that the concentration of the peasants has been revoked. Public works are also being commenced to give employment to all applicants. In view of this, new and important submissions are expected." portant submissions are expected."

The minister of public works said in an interview that the last 24 hours had brought

interview that the last 24 hours had brought a favorable change in the situation. When the minister was asked if he meant on account of the news from Washington, he replied: "No; our feelings of satisfaction do not refer to the United States."

The leading members of the cabinet then held a conference with General Woodford, which lasted an hour. The ministers sub-

M'KINLEY URGED

TO TAKE ACTION

Members of the Senate Who Cannot

Be Restrained from Insisting on War.

mitted first proposals, which General Woodford telegraphed to Washington. Their nature was not disclosed.

El Liberal says: "The moment of the denouement draws much nearer. There may yet be found reason for delaying matters, but we doubt it." The paper adds: "We ought to apply ourselves to obtain a gain of time or heartily devote ourselves to the contrary. In our opinion, it would be acceptable, even preferrable, to accept any measure which would cut the knot if we failed to unite it. The situation is such that by avoiding an external struggle we may fall into a still graver one"

GOLDEN SLOCAN.

News of Rich Placer Diggings Found in That District

Vancouver, March 31.—(Special)—The Silver Slocan may be the Golden Slocan, Martin Markeson, of Slocan city, in conversation this afternoon, said that placer ground in the Slocan returns five to ten dollars a day. Placer gold has been found all the way from Slocan city down to the Kootenay river. Gold quartz is also mined in the district. Markeson owns a claim on which a ledge gives \$98

### THE SENATE HAS KILLED THE BILL

of 52 to 14. Hon. David Mills closed the debate, and certainly made the best presentment of the He said that if the government bill were are among the most prominent and in-accepted the government were prepared to fluential business men of Canada, reprebuild a wagon road from some Pacific coast | senting the leading financial, con to continue the railway through to the

the construction of the line. In conclusion he warned the senate of the tremendous responsibility which would rest on it if the The warning, however had no effect.

Senator Macdonald's motion for the six months' hoist being carried by a majority Allen said: "If I could have my would instantly recall our minister to Madrid and hand to the Spanish minister here his nassport." At the conclusion of his spaces Senator Allen was loudly cheered by spaces Senator Allen was loudly cheered by tive voted with the government. Sir Frank The Bay City and District Disturbed

In the senate this afternoon Hon. David Mills moved the six months' hoist to Hamilton Smith's railway bill for a road from Pyramid Harbor to Fort Selkirk because the rallway would build up Seattle and the American coast citles, instead of Victoria and Vancouver.

Ottawa, April 1.-Mr. Mullock introduced a bill in the house of commons to-day reducing the postage on domestic letters from three cents to two cents, and also imposing one-half cent per pound on newspapers using the mails. One-quarter of this postage on newspapers will come into effect on the 1st of January, 1899, and the other quarter in July, 1899. No postage will be charged on newspapers circulated within

radius of ten miles. The auditor-general asked at the public accounts committee to-day for the subcommittee on public accounts to decide the difference that arose between himself and the treasury board, and also as to manning of his office and salaries his clerks, who are now poorly paid. The matter was left over

until next week. Checks will be sent at once from the marine department to Collector Milne, of Victoria, to eleven owners of the Ariel, seized in Behring Sea. The amount which the Russian government pays is \$19,436, and this will be forwarded at once to the

persons interested. The department of trade and commence has been advised by the imperial government that section 238 of the British shipping act will in future apply to Japan. This means that the merchant ships of Japan will be afforded the same facilities for dealing with deserted seamen in British ports as are now accorded to British ves-

Messrs. Bostock and Morrison voted for the Kettle River railway bill, Messrs. most flooded the store. McInnes and Maxwell against it. The bill was amended to provide that a majority of the directors must be British subjects; and the length of branches to mines was limited to ten miles. Construction must be commenced in one year and finished in two. On Mr. Blair's motion clauses were added giving power to the government to regulate tolls on the carriage of ore and declaring the charter forfeited in case of violation of

The two-year-old son of W. L. Furga-son, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had desired effect, and in forty-eigh hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 150 content along for sale by Langley & Han-50 cent sizes for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.



NO. 10.

MONTREAL NEWS. Royal Victoria Life Insurance Com-pany Annual Meeting-A Flourigning Report.

Montreal, March 30.—The annual meeting of the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company took place here to-day. The statement showing three months business at the end of 1897 was very satisfactory. The assets and subscribed capital for the security of policy holders on December 31 amounted to \$684, 275.02. The five directors retiring by rotation, Andrew F. Gault, Samuel Finley, Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., Rev. R. H. Wardon, D.D., and James O'Brien, were re-elected for three years. At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. James Crathorn was re-elected president: Sir J. A. Chapleau and Andrew F. Gault vice-presidents; Dr. T. G. Rod-

dick, medical director.

The report contains the following significant with the prospects of nificant statement: "The prospects of the company for doing a successful and profitable business are evident by the appreciation exhibited generally in its advent into the insurance field. It is the intention of the board to extend the business during the year 1898 in keeping with judicious and conservative management, and while seeking for a reason able volume of business will at the same time guard carefully the quality of the business that is accepted. The board are pleased to state that the shareholders cial and manufacturing interests of the country. This fact places the company immediately in the front rank of life in-

# BY EARTHQUAKE

Much Damage Done to Buildings and the Populace Greatly Frightened.

San Francisco, March 31-A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 11:43 last night. The vibrations continued for fully fifteen seconds, causing people to rush from The earthquake was one of the most s vere ever experienced in this state. Buildings were violently rocked and telephone and telegraph circuits damaged.

At midnight no serious damage had been reported. San Francisco, March 31.—The earthquake caused considerable damage to buildings. Windows were broken, glasses and crock ery shattered in saloons and residences, nd exciting personal experiences were re-

lated by many. Out on the bay a violent tidal wave lifted small boats high upon its crest and threatened death to their occupants. In the Strathmore House, on the corner

of Larkin and Fulton streets, plaster was shaken off the walls by the severe shock. The old supreme court building, corner of McAllister and Larkin streets, was shaken up considerably, a visible sign of the seismic visitation being on the chimney. which is tilted at an angle of 15 degrees from perpendicular, and another is turned almost completely around from its original

The ten-story Claus Spreckles building was uninjured, although it swaved like a great tree in a storm.

At least a hundred stores south of Market street suffered severely, chiefly breaking frail articles. In the store of H. Van Gostelback, Market street, \$400 worth of interior decorations were injured. The drug store of F. Happensburger, corner of Mission and Sixth streets, was damaged severely. The rear room was a mass of broken bottles, the mixed contents of which al-

The shock was apparently confined to Northern California, the southern part of the state reporting this morning that no shock was felt there.

shock was felt there.

Vallejo and Mare Island suffered much damage, the loss in the navy yard, being estimated at not less than \$25,000. The naval hospital was wrecked and the government saw mill blown down.

In the town of Vallejo, just across the channel, the loss runs into thousands.

At the University of California, Berkeley, the sismograph at students' observatory shows that the shock lasted between 30 and 40 seconds. The general direction of the vibration was from east to west. The instrument shows the shock covered a yery small area. A slight vertical vibration was also recorded by the instrument.

LARGER THAN FOR YEARS. Duty Paid at the Custom House by Victoria Merchants During March.

That business in Victoria is advancin is demonstrated by the fact that the duties collected during the mouth o March are away in advance of those co. lected during any month for the pase eight or nine years. The total duty collected was \$110,222.68. When the receipts of the Chinese revenues, miners licenses and other things are added it is easy to be seen that the total receipts of the customs house for March are very THE KETTLE RIVER VICTORY.

When the Colonist states that the Dominion railway committee is "forcing the Corbin railway charter upon British Columbia in direct defiance to the wishes of every representative body in the province" it takes the gravest of liberties with the facts. An overwhelming majority of the people of this province wish to see the Corbin charter granted; the upper country is solidly in favor of it; the arguments against the granting of that charter have been effectually disposed of and there is only one reason for the fierce opposition which has been offered to the granting of the charterthe C.P.R.'s jealousy of a rival in what its directorate are pleased to consider their preserve, the province of British Columbia. The evidence that the action of various representative bodies so-called, in sending resolutions to Ottawa against the charter was due to C.P.R. hypnotism is painfully clear, and nine tenths of the intelligent public are utterly disgusted with those bodies. Therefore, far from the granting of the Corbin charter-the railway committee's action practically settles it unless the Tory majority in the Senate, in virulence and spleen against the government see fit to refuse assent-being the "grievous matprovince have heard for many years. It is rank nonsense to talk now of British Columbia trade being diverted to the United States by this line, and to say that foreigners are snatching from us, under favor of the Dominion government, the "splendid heritage" (Colonist) we possess. The people of British Columbia are no longer to he "bluffed" by talk of that kind; and the defeat of the C.P.R.'s selfish attempt to run a fence round the province has caused the greatest delight among all classes of the people, except those whose patriotism requires to be manured by C.P.R. gifts

### WANTED-REDISTRIBUTION.

We have waited patiently and long for the government's scheme of redistribution, presuming the government were not only willing, but anxious to carry out their promises of legislation as suggested in the speech from the throne. Six weeks have slinned away, and yet no act for the redistribution of electoral power has been submitted to the legislature. There appears to be no sound reason for the delay. The legislature have not been crowded for work, the government have not been overwhelmed with administrative labor, nor has there been any disinclination on the part of the legislature to consider such a measure. The only barrier seems to be the government's want of method in conducting the affairs of the country. The need of a redistribution measure is beyond question. There is no finality about representation in any old and settled country. Certainly in a the conditions are changing so rapidly, tion to another, there is more need regularly revising the electoral roll and the representation of the province. It is to be hoped that the government and the opposition will approach the consideration of this question in a spirit of fairness and impartiality commensurate

with the importance of the issues involv-A glance at the electoral man will show the difficulties of arriving at an equitable decision, if area alone be taken into account. The huge tracts of land in Cariboo, Cassiar, Lillooet and portions of Yale will show the futility of dividing the province into equal electoral districts, based only upon acreage. Great portions of these tracts have not been surveyed, some hardly explored, and other portions of them are absolutely untrodden by the foot of man. Clearly therefore, such areas are not to be considered in an equitable proposal for the redistribution of electoral power. Sectional rivalries ought not to sway any honest legislator in this matter. The old cry of "Island vs. Mainland" should be buried ten thousand fathoms deep. It is a crime against the citizens of to-day and the generations yet unborn to raise such a cry. The coal deposits of Namaimo, the metalliferous mines of Al- himself informed, and it is nonsensical berni, the agricultural lands of Comox, Cowichan and Saanich have their counter parts in the Crow's Nest coal lands, the mines of Kootenay and the fertile lands of the Fraser and Okanagan. that the Dominion government had ap-Legislation suitable in its broad propriated a sum like that for the benefit principles to one section of the province of his province? Not unless he was is equally suitable to the other. In the asleep, or so wrapped up in his private. early days of constitutional government business and company directing that he the difficulty arose to find constituencies did not care a button for his public duty. of electoral power. This crude system with promises from the inexhaustible forget that Mr. Corbin has agreed to Mainland sectional cry. The author of that arrangement probably forgot that mind; that he was now convinced the behind these varied interests was the still higher interest of humanity; that without human labor, without the presence of population, those interests to state that such considerations to-day should have no weight whatever.

have as much representation, proportion- ever, Hon. Mr. Tarte, in his spirited ate to population, as the lumber, mining and reasonable replies to our worthy and agricultural districts. There are cer- premier's insolent notes, has put that pie order at first.

laid down when a measure of redistributention to deal again at a suitable opportunity.

"RATS!"

Hon. Mr. Higgins made a grand speech in the house vesterday, a full report of which will be found in another page of this issue, but he received scant courtesy at the hands of the government during its delivery. Hon. Mr. Martin in particular distinguished himself by one and elegant phraseology for which he now enjoys an enviable and unrivalled that he "would stay with the Turner government till the cows came home," a charming agricultural, or rather, dairsing, simile, upon which we had the pleasure of commenting in highly appreciative terms at the time. Hon, Mr. Martin seems to have given great attention to the study of zoology, for if there is one subject he is better "up" in than another it is that of animals. Of course he knows "hoss" from the frogs up to the ears, having turned many a long furrow of arable land at their tails; and he knows snakes; like the late Bardwell Slote he could almost say: "Don't talk ter" the Colonist professes to believe, it about snakes to me-I've had 'em." is the best bit of news the people or this But these branches do not exhaust all this most-remarkable-minister-that-everwas knows about the contents of Noah's Ark, Yesterday when Hon, Mr. Higgins made a certain very emphatic and very important statement the Hon. Martin person bawled out like a coal heaver or a bosun's mate to the lower deck: ing, hope to cope with such a master in were almost equally polite to Hon. Mr. Higgins during the delivery of the speech, but they are not such original geniuses in oblique vituperation as Hon. Cows and Rats Martin.

PREMIER TURNER'S MISTAKES,

Every person in Victoria should make a point of reading the most interesting report of yesterday's proceedings in the British Columbia legislative assembly, which we publish in the usual place to- fawn-complexioned framer of lurid Engprovince like British Columbia, where day. Not since the present session be- lish should be able to, as he would say, gan has there occurred a better oppor- "bulldoze" the Tory majority of the Canwhere the centres of population pass tunity for the people to obtain a clear adian senate with so much ease. What with marvellous celerity from one por- and comprehensive grasp of the situa- actuated the Tory majority in the senate tion than is afforded in this rend will give them a capital idea of the kind | da? Conscientious scruples; a desire to of work being done by the Turner ministry. The Colonist has, we regret to

> pieces exposing the strange conduct of Premier Turner, but the Times' report may be accepted as absolutely authentic. The matter with which we are all more particularly concerned in that report is the extraordinary behaviour of Premier Turner in regard to the Revelstoke river bank question. We are not going to denounce him for his action without the most solid grounds, and we ask our readers to peruse the correspondence which passed between Hon. Mr. Tarte, Dominion Minister of Works, and Premier Turner (see Times' report to-day) and say whether we are severe when we accuse Premier Turner of gross neglect of duty and an attempt to trifle with the truth. The premier now stands convicted on the evidence submitted. He was culpably negligent in not informing himself that the Dominion government had placed upon the estimates \$10,500 for the saving of the river bank at Revelstoke, under condiffions that the British Columbia government would vote a similar amount. It was his duty as finance minister to keep for him to say that he ought to have been personally notified of the appropriation. Is it at all likely that the finance minister of a province would not know

for members. The population centred in A fine story that-"I didn't know." The Vancouver Island; the preponderance of marines are still importing the like. is perfectly absurd. What the minister voting strength in Victoria; the main- Premier Turner, to cover up the awkland was represented chiefly by New ward look of things, first took up the says (but without offering any proof or Westminster. Hence the suggestion position that the provincial government explanation), "seriously disadvantageous was made and practically carried out was not responsible for the erosion of the to commercial and agricultural centres that the representation should be by in- bank at Revelstoke; then when popular in this province and highly prejudicial to terests rather than by population: min- clamor became dangerously loud he hur- the general interests of Canadian trade. ing, lumber, fishing, agricultural and pas- ried off to that town to face and, if possi- The Colonist only fears that ore will toral interests each claimed their share ble, appease the people by stuffing them be sent out of the country, and seems to was gradually superseded, although out supply the Turner ministry is celebrated erect a smelter in the Boundary disof it doubtless arose the Island vs. for carrying about with them. He told trict; at all events the necessity for a province was responsible and that some thing should be done. When Mr. Semlin stated those plain and well-known facts in the house yesterday Premier Turner called out: "I deny that"; but, as Mr. could not exist. It is scarcely necessary | Semlin pointed out, the Premier's denial does not affect the fact one iota; Mr, Semlin's statement was the exact truth. Then A fair and reasonable distinction, low- look at the Tarte-Turner correspondence; eevr, may be made between the fully or | what a sorry and contemptible figure our ganized city municipalities and the raral finance minister cuts therein. His atdistricts. The sparsely-populated count tack on Mr. Tarte is undignified and illtry districts may reasonably call for natured; he knew that by his neglect the more favorable representation than the sum of \$10,500, granted by the Domincities and towns already controlled by a ion government, had been lost to the prodemocratic civic power. Victoria, Van- vince and fell back upon the cheap old couver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, formula-when you have a bad case Rossland and possibly Nelson, need not abuse your opponent's attorney. How-

tion is submitted to the legislature. With all this? Here we have a minister con- matter in accordance with the dictates this phase of the question it is our in- victed practically out of his own mouth of of common sense and patriotism, not the and retraction in the legislature; but Revelstoke river bank, and the arousing of bad feeling between the Provincial and of those master strokes of good breeding his bad tempered and preposterous conthe premier cannot wriggle out of them: celebrity. Hon, Mr. Martin, it will not let the electors draw their own conclube forgotten, is the minister who swore sions. Ours is this: Premier Turner has been paying far more attention to his private affairs, which now include all the cares, anxieties and responsibilities of directorship of an important speculative Klondike company, which has to compete with other Klondike companies not only for fair profits but for very existence, than to his public duties; he has got out

> ous routes of facts directly affecting his department, months after those facts came to pass. All will regret that Hon. Mr. Turner did not make a clean breast of the whole miserable business and confess that he had really no time to spare for publiaffairs, instead of denying, retracting and shuffling.

of touch with matters any faithful

finance minister would know be-

fore anybody else in the province;

he has had to be informed by circuit-

THE SENATE'S ACTION.

Comment is quite useless; the country "Rats!" This, Hon. Mr. Higgins point- is for the present somewhat stupefied at ed out, was scarcely the kind of lan- the daring of the Senate in doing this guage one has a right to expect from thing, but in a day or two, when some minister of the British crown. The ex- inkling of the extent of the disaster uberant chief commissioner of lands and which the senate has precipitated begins works, recognizing that he had placed to seize the popular mind there will be his colossal pedal extremities "in it," plenty to say. Poor old British Columthen gave another fine exhibition of his bia. This is a desperately hard blow to magnificent grasp of his Queen's Eng- this province; probably the worst setlish by retracting the rodents expression back in her history, and it will take the thus: "I take it back; I take it back." | province years to recover from it. Real-Elegant, beyond comment. What a gem ly it does look very much as if Canada North Yale has a chance to retain in was not yet capable of rising to a great the polished and many-sided Hon. Mr. opportunity, and that she would rather Martin, who clothes the thoughts of an stick in the mud than risk a cent in a archangel in the language of a god. How grand venture. We can only imagine the can Mr. Deane, who is only a gentleman profound disgust of the friends of Canwith a gentleman's education and breed- ada throughout the Empire at this idiotic stroke by the senatorial majority-the the art of "Yah! Gon." as Hon. Mr. true enemies of Canada. And we can Martin? Some of the other ministers only imagine the wild, unrestrained glee of the Americans over what they know too well is the best stroke of luck fortune ever sent them in dealing with Canada. Indeed this is a triumph for Amhassador-plenipotentiary Livernash, name destined to be inscribed in the history of the Dominion; yet "Heavens! what a name to fill the speaking-trump of future fame!" Great, great is Livernash of the 'Frisco Examiner, yellow journalist, aide-de-camp of Mr. Hearst. Wonderful that this smooth, Hebraic, in committing this crime against Cana save the people from a supposed wrong? Not much; it was merely a glorious chance, the chance of a life time, to get say, for very obvious reasons, of course, carefully suppressed all the unpleasant a good hard whack at the Liberal goverument, place them in a false light before the country and embarrass them, even temporarily. What did arguments, figures, facts, the prickings of conscience mean to those Senators? Absolutely nothing: there lay the opportunity to deal the government a stab under the fifth rib. and the assassins of the bill snatched it without hesitation. What will the harvest be? Certainly "the future looks ominous and dark." Senator W. J. Macdonald of British Columbia, moved the

### forgotten by British Columbians. KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

six-months hoist. This should not be

Our esteemed comrade across the way talks this morning of "smelted sentiments of the greater part of the people of this province." This is not very re spectful language, anyhow, and an explanation is due; perhaps a smelted apology would fit the case. By the way, the C.P.R.'s tremendous thumb seems to have come down upon a certain editor-director of a Klondike mining company with sufficient force to make him change his views on the Corbin charter with acrobatic celerity. The Colonist is falling into delightful ways lately; it is as changeful as the hues on the skin o a dying dolphin, and no man can tell what it will be advocating day after tomorrow, or what change of front it may not execute by this day week. The Colonist's attack, this morning, on Hon. Mr. Blair regarding export duty on ore, advocates will not be as the Colonist the Revelstokers that he had changed his smelter or smelters there will be so early apparent that there can be no doubt their erection will speedily follow the construction of the Kettle River road, if not actually coincident with it. If people were never to venture upon an enterprise because there were a few difficulas to overcome they might as well be dead. It is exactly as Napoleon remarked to Marshal Ney, after the battle of Borodino, when the pair were surveying the field of slaughter from the top of the great redoubt, and Ney had said: "The conquest of Russia will cost us the army," and Napoleon replied: "Well, if you want an omelette you must break a few eggs." If the people of this province want the southern portion of Briteverything engine-turned and in apple-

tain definite principles that ought to be gentleman "right where he belongs." Our Ottawa despatches to-day show

Now, what are the people to make of the railway committee have settled the said he would take the papers to Vic be completely in touch; a useless denial the sharpest of rebukes to the degraded of provincial responsibility; a humiliating government of British Columbia, which, retraction of that denial before the people at the instigation of a financially interof Revelstoke, and a denial of that denial ested body, sent one of the meanest most cowardly and disgraceful resolu-500, still more extended damage to the sible government, to Ottawa against the granting of this charter. The Turner | and he said government has earned enough intamy people of Boundary district and of Southern British Columbia on the excellent prospects of getting the country opened up immediately on conditions so favorable.

> The Toronto Sentinel mentions the fact of the United States offered President McKinley the services of 200,000 Orangemen would feel justified in taking up arms to punish or crush, it would be Spain, and no doubt her soldiery would find no fiercer antagonists than the Orangemen in the battlefield.

Toronto Ministerial Asociation has practically declared in favor of the teaching of morals rather than religion in public schools. This seems what the silly season people call "a step in the right direction. So long as there are will be sheer denominations it folly to attempt to teach religion in public schools. Religion and morals are not synonymous, not interchangeable terms, according to several noted specialists in both.

last November that a majority (the Tory?) of the senators were not worth rope enough to hang them with, Since the murder of the Yukon railway bill there has been an awful amount of loose cordage lying looped around this part of the country. This, a daring correspondent says, should prove bad noose for the assassins of the bill.

The Ontario department of agriculture s sparing no pains to fight that awful pest, the San Jose scale, and has issued a pamphlet fully describing the brute, methods of extermination and all about him. Not since the advent of the Colorado potato bug (also a Yankee), has there been such an agricultural scare.

THE CELEBRATED BIGGS CASE. To the Editor:-Because I know your paper is always willing and ready to champion the cause of liberty, the oppor-tunity to again lay my case before the public, before the present government appeal to the people of the country for their suffrages, I send you on for publication, by your kind permission, a letter explaining once more the facts showing the perpetration of injustice by men holding high position in the country at the present time, and asking them to answer a question that may lead up-to the disclosure of the person or official in the local government who was the direct. cause of preventing an official inquiry into the facts of the grievance. As you know, by the action of an official I was deprived of my property and sought jus-tice by trying to place my case in the legal gentlemen, time after time going to one after another, all of whom seemed to be unwilling, as soon as they saw that a government official was implicated and refused to deal with the matter. In the very beginning of this case, I went and saw Mr. Yates, and I supplied him with the papers. He kept the papers for some time and neglected to answer. Then I went down to Victoria to see about my papers and also to that he had to say about the mat-He, Yates, replied that he could ake it in hand or do anything in I asked him for my papers and he told me to come back again, and in the meantime he would look over my papers again. I have good reasons for knowing Yates saw Mr. Prior during this period, and thus he told me when back the last time that he would do nothing with it. I got my papers from him, but I was unable to see another lawyer, as I was kept until it was too late, and I had to leave with the boat next morning. After this Mr. Eli Harrison was up in Nanaimo and I went to see him, with Mr. Ed. Quennell. He



Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1804 I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. Then Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me and I got it, and commenced the use of it. I began to see a change for the better. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of the Pleasant Pellets.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. The physicians who attended me said my disease was leading into consumption. I had quite he cough, and the home physician gave me up to die. I thank God that my cure is permanent." Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind.

toria with him and look over them an let me know his opinion. However, he never replied at all. I wrote him asking the grossest neglect of duty; culpable ig- dictates of the C.P.R. and self-interest. him what he intended to do in the matter he action of the railway committee is and he never gave any reply at all.

The action of the railway committee is and he never gave any reply at all.

Then I went to Victoria again to see Mr. Harrison. I saw him and asked what he intended to do in the matter and he replied that he could not take it in hand, "but," said he: "you go back to Mr. Drake again and do not show the and retraction in the legislature; but most cowardly and disgraceful resolu-above all the loss to the province of \$10. tions that ever emanated from a respon- Drake's office. He was at the Supreme court, but they spoke to him by telephone minutes. When he arrived I told him that of bad feeling between the Provincial and Dominion governments solely through his bad tempered and preposterous conduct. These things are proved facts; the premier cannot wriggle out of them; he could recommend me to any one into whose hands I could put my case, and Planta said that Mr. Walker was coming up to Nanaimo and if I would leave my papers, he would see what Mr. Walker thought about it. Then I saw Mr. Planta a few weeks after and he said that that when the United States was in a I saw Planta again he said that he could ferment over the Maine disaster the Su-preme Grand Master of the Orangemen of the United States offered President went to the late Chief Justice Davie, McKinley the services of 200,000 Orangemen in case of war with Spain. If there is any country on the globe Orangehe said: "No, you had better see Drake again"; and the same gentleman, when Mr. C. C. McKenzie brought the matter McKenzie brought the before the house at Victoria, said I should have brought it forward before; it was now pretty stale. I leave the readers to lock, Miss B. Windsor, Mr. A now pretty stale. I leave the readers to judge whether anything was left undone on my part. I just wish to say further, that the matter was brought before the that the matter was brought before the house again in 1895, and was voted down, the present attorney-general stating that what I said about not being able to get a lawyer to take up my case was "nothing but bosh." The public will see by this lefter how much the present attorney-general cares for the truth, and he is the goal of the goal of the continuous response to the continuous response response to the continuous response response to the continuous response to the continuo is a proper representative of the gentleman connected with this old government that have constantly blockaded any inthat have constantly blockaded any investigation into the facts, creating the restigation into the facts, creating the injustice from which I suffer. These facts are well known to the public; time facts, treating the Mrs. Roberts, Master Sydney Roberts, Mr. J. B. I fig. Mr. Henry F. Yorke, Mr. J. Hadis and again they have been published, so that my present object is to show how It was Hon. Mr. Tarte who said at the fraternity composing this old governthe annual banquet of the Tarte Club ment have prevented the ends of justice, last November that a majority (the prospect (and that is a very sure one) of getting in a new administration that will not only demand that justice be done at the present, but will make honorable reparation for the robbery and the incompetency of the hoodlums that are sent out of office. And as Mr. Prior is back from the Dominion house I wish to put one question to him, as he stated in his

> een sued for damages. JOHN BIGGS. Nanaimo, March 30th, 1898

correspondence to me that what he did was done from the government's instruc-tion; now, I ask him, what department

of the government did he receive this in-struction from? Let him answer this,

as the government may be taken to mean by their statements in the house that Mr.

Prior was the man who ought to have

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH. To the Editor: A correspondent signing imself "Sic," in your issue of yesterday refers to the provincial board of health as composed of "persons incapable and: wholy unfitted to hold responsible post-tions." To so mild a statement as that it is needless to reply, and, judging from the tone of his letter, it would be futile to expect any intelligent conception on his part of the work that has been done and still has to be done in this province in still has to be done in this province in connection with sanitation and the improve ment of the public health. Sanitation is as yet in its infancy here, the public health act not having been proclaimed until the of the work done by the board of heathr by referring to their published reports. I know nothing about the sewerage of Nelson, but as a medico from the other end of the world, with no interest to serve, and of the world, with no interest to serve, and not intending to practice here, I have been much surprised at the advanced methods being established for the suppression and stamping out of contagious and infectious diseases in British Columbia. Fortunately there are few people to be found nowadays who will deny that educating the public in regard to matters dealing with the cause and prevention of disease is of incalculable importance. Statistics all over the world prove, beyond controversy, that under modern sanitation the death rate among the people is only onedeath rate among the people is only one-fourth of what it used to be. I am not very ciear as to what "Sic" means by a "prac-tical mechanic with a knowledge of con-struction as sanitary inspector." Does he mean a mechanic, architect, plumber and anitary engineer, all rolled up in one, or merely a "practical" man who knows how to build a drain and lay a water pipe? The subjects which necessarily belong to sanitary science are those dealing with food and its adulteration; proper construction, heating and ventilation of buildings; water its source and composition, etc.; pure air; the disposal of organic wastes, involving sewerage and scavengering, to say nothing of disinfection, isolation, hygiene, etc. There is work enough here indicated for the chemist, the sanitary engineer, the physician, the bacteriologist and the "practical mechanic." But if "Sic" knows any mechanic who is familiar with al these cognate subjects he would render a service by giving jects, he would render a service by giving sign address.

SICCAR.

Victoria, March 31st, 1898. VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations For Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl......

		Lake of the woods, per bol\$6.50	1
		Leitch's, per bbl\$6.50	
	Disease weaves its web	O. K., per bbl	100
	around people a little at a	Dromier per bbl	4.8
	time. They are not danger- ously ill all at once. The	Premier, per bbl\$6.25	
	ously ill all at once. The	XXX, Enderby, per bbl	1
	beginnings of illness are	XXX, Victoria, per bbl\$6.00	1
		Wheat, per ton \$37.50 to \$40.00	
	mere trifles. First a little indigestion, per-	Barley, per ton\$28 to \$30 Middlings, per ton\$27.50 to \$30.00	
	haps; or headaches; or an occasional bilious		1
	turn. It is hard to realize how you are be-	Bran, per ton\$25 Ground feed, per ton\$26 \$30	
	ing tangled up in the strands of sickness	Corn, whole\$26 to \$29	16
	until you are fairly caught.	Corn, cracked\$27 to \$30	
	Nearly all serious illnesses begin with	Oatmeal, per 10 lbs40c. to 50c.	1
	some stomach or liver trouble, or with a	Rolled oats (Or. or N. W.)3c.	
	costive condition of the bowels. These	Rolled oats (B. & K.) 710 sacks30c.	1
	functions have got to be put in good condi-	Potatoes, per 101c.	1
	tion before there can be any recovery from	Cabbage 3c.	1
	any disease no matter what its name or na-	Cauliflower, per head	1
	ture, and it is because Dr. Pierce's Golden	Corn, per dozen	1
		Hay (baled), per ton\$18.	1
	Medical Discovery acts directly upon the	Straw, per bale50c. to 75c.	1
	liver and digestive organs that it has such a	Onions nor th	1
	marvelous effect upon all diseases of mal-	Bananas 25c. to 35c.	
	nutrition.	Lemons (California)25c. to 35c.	1
	It gives the digestive system power to	Apples, per lb	1
	assimilate nourishment and make good	Apples, per box of 40 lbs\$1.50	
è	blood; it drives out bilious poisons; it	Pears (Island)3c.	1
en Si	creates the red, vitalizing, life-giving ele-	Pineapples	1
	ments in the circulation; and builds up the	Oranges, Cal., seemings25c to 40c.	1
	weak and wasted places in every corner of	Fish, small 8c. to 10c.	
400	the constitution.	Eggs, Island, fresh, per dozen20c.	
	Taken in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's	Eggs, Manitoba	1
	Pleasant Pellets, it relieves obstinate con-	Butter, Delta creamery, per Ib35c.	1
287	stipation and keeps the bowels in a per-	Cheese (Canadian)	1
2	fectly natural condition.	Hams (American), per ID16c. to 18c.	1
		Hams (Canadian), per Ib16c.	1
	Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind.,	Bacon (American), per lb15c. to 18c.	1
	writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was	Bacon (rolled), per 1012c, to 16c.	1-
	a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which	Bacon (long clear), per Ib121/2c.	1
	seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave	Bacon (Canadian), per Ib14c. to 16c.	1
	me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation;	Shoulders 14c.	1
1	was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge	Lard	1
	around my right side, and in a short time I was	Sides beef, per Ib	1
	bloated. I was treated by three of our best phy-	Meats-beef, per 10 10c. to 18c.	
1	sicians but got no relief. Then Dr. Pierce's	Veal8c. to 15c.	1
1	Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to	Mutton, per Ib	1
1	me and I got it, and commenced the use of it. I	Mutton, whole	1
1	began to see a change for the better. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without	Pork, sides, fresh, per ID	1
1	assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical	Chickens, per pair	1
1	Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' and	His wife (hearing him indistinctly)	-
1	one bottle of the Pleasant Pellets.' I began to		
	improve very fast after the use of a few bottles.	Henry, please hold your mouth a little	1

further, away from the 'phone.

He (with considerable indignation)—Dolyon think I've been drinking, Amelia?—Chicago Tribune.

### TARTAR ARRIVES

The Big C. P. R. Liner in Port After a Smart Passage From Southampton.

She Has on Board the New Cable for the C. P. R. Telegraph Company

The ocean steamer Tartar, which is ply between Victoria and Vand Wrangel, arrived at the ant pasage of fifty-five day ampton. The Tartar sailed 5th, touched at Teneriffe 10th, left the following day on the 23rd. She left on made Sandy Point on Marc of one day was made here ar proceeded to Coronal arriv She sailed on the 10th and lao on the 15. The Peruvian on the evening of the same di had a good run up the Amer experiencing delightful weath the Oregon coast. She end winds and seas. The follo gers made the voyage from jority of whom are circling Mrs. Archibald, Master Arch the Misses Archibald; Rev. B. I en route to the Eastern states;

Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. G. Power, Mr. Grant.
The Tartar brought a large cargo general merchandise, cement, an forty-five miles of cable for the Telegraph company. If she is for e suitable for the work she cable between Vancouver and Der

The Tartar is a big three-masted vessel and will be the largest of the stea engaged in the Alaskan service, and with out doubt, the best-appointed. saloon and dining rooms are magn fitted up, and in the staterooms fact in every department of the st every convenience known to mo building has been installed. prettily modelled vesel, quite r in apearance. Her total length from the artistically carved figure-head to the stern is 307.05 feet. She is 47.2 feet of he beam and 33 feet deep. tonage is 4,358 tons. She is but five old having been built in 1893 or Clyde for the Union Steamship C Southampton, for whom she was running from the time she was launched un til she was sold to her present o rom Southampton to Capetown. was brought from her home port by Capt. Archibald of H. M. S. Empress of China. She left for Vancouver at one clock this afternoon

HEADQUARTERS IN VICTORIA LaMont's Crystallised Egg People Speak Well of the Capital

Six weeks ago crystallised eggs were

comparatively unknown as an article of consumption in British Columbia, al-States. their introduction in this province ing recognized by Mr. LaMont he would enjoy the trade resulting fr the influx into northern territory of vast army of men it was necessary tha he should establish a depot at the se port from which the greatest nu passengers were embarking. result has justified the course adopted amply demonstrated by the large sale made by the Victoria branch. versation with Mr. Timber agent for the Dominion, to-day, a Tin man learned that crystallised eggs handled by the ton in this city, the during the last few days being very larg One sale to a hotel proprietor at ora, Mr. H. Windebank, lately of sion City, is one ton, and the varie grocers in the city find the demand great that it has become necessary that a wholesale supply depot be established at the most central point in the province Victoria has been chosen as the place as being the most central point, and Mr Philip W. Thomson will act as manager n this city. The offices at the corner Yates and Government streets are open, and there at all times into Yukoners can obtain, not only all mation about the advantages of in ing crystallised eggs in their sup formation which will be helpful to on their journey. The store of Mo E. J. Saunders is crowded but also a great deal more valua J. Saunders with people profiting by the kindn the demonstrator, a young lady, makes cakes, omelettes and other dair with deftness; it is the intention to other "kitchens" in various parts of city, with the object of keeping the vantages of crystallised eggs prominent y before the public.

JUDGMENT REVERSED. Klondike Gold Fields Company Secure Passession of the Czar.

The Defendants' appeal in Dunsmall vs. the Klondike & Columbian Goldelds Co. and Joseph Boscowitz was allowed the Full Court this morning. defendants bought from C. J. V the steam tug Czar, under a clear in the office of the registrar of ship Victoria, and obtained possessi her. The plaintiff replevied claiming possession under a party from the owner. The defendants oved to set aside the writ of on the ground that the affidavit its issue was sworn before a in the employ of the plaintiff and who was acquainted with the circumstances of the case and on other grounds, on of which was that proper sureties wer not furnished. Mr. Justice Drake dis missed the motion and the defen appealed to the Full Court.

The appeal was argued this mobefore Justices Walkem, McColl Irving, who allowed the appeal on ground that the affidavit was in cient, as being sworn before solicitor in the employ of tiff, and who had a knowledge of the cumstances of the case, although writ of replevin was issued by ano

Gordon Hunter for defendants (apnellants): C. E. Pooley, Q.C., for plaintiff (respondent).

Joseph had gone into the service of to Joseph had gone into the service of two old bachelors, brothers, who are so much alike that they can hardly be told apart, but one of whom is deaf. Thinking he was speaking to the latter, Joseph brings the letters and newspapers on his first morning and remarks:

"There's the papers, you old buck."

What is his confusion to hear the old gentleman answer benevolently:

"It's my brother who is deaf, not I."

FROM THE CAPI

Satisfactory Increase in the R for the Past Nine Months.

Premier Turner Sends a Mes Condolence to Sir Wilfri Laurier.

Ottawa, April 2.—The revenue for the nine months endin ist shows a satisfactory increase pared with the same period of The expenditure also show The revenue was \$28,64 against \$27,451,181, or an increase 198,010, while the expenditure 552,161, or a decrease of \$564,907 same time in 1897. This makes ment of finances for the present last year of \$1,762,000. There ever, a decrease, attributable to in excise, of about \$400,000 for of March, compared with the sa in 1897. There was also a small in the expenditure for the month. ount was \$3,626,000 for three 1898, compared with \$2,720,000 about \$900,000 increase. The following telegram ex

Victoria, B.C., April To the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, The government exceedingly difficulties in the way of the al route to the Yukon, and hopes extreme importance of the question tion to the interests of British may not receive a satisfactory so (Signed) J. H. 7

### WAR CLOSE AT

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The President's Proposed Washington, April 2.—A member of the house, who sa dent to-day, says the presid commend action perfectly to the republicans. He say matic correspondence will be the republican party and cou proud. The message will I be sent in before Tuesday, affair, it is said, will probable touched on. This is regar fortunate by many promin-cans, who believe that if we war, the blowing up of the stitutes the strongest grou sample of the expressions he the opinion of Representative Iowa, one of the house lead given. "I regard war as and he was as well he was a search he was a way as well he was a way a way as well he was a way as well he was a way as

Stocks Take a Tur London, April 2.—Operate stock exchange to-day, believitable, endeavored to rea rican securities as much dealers aiming to get the with the Spanish fours. As is selling heavily. French Sympathy With

Paris, April 2.—The Fren fional arbitration secretary ters to the Spanish minister affairs, Senor Gullon, and to t cretary of state, Mr. Jo orging the advisability of entitration for the different spain and the United States. The Journal des Debats, "inadmissability of A rbitant pretentions. American and English new are advising Spain to sell C It would appear from t hat the viewpoint of na not exist. e sympathy of French ather to Spain, and hope is that some peaceful issue v rnments and good offices British Press Comm

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ocean steamer Tartar, which is t een Victoria and Vancouver and arrived at the outer wharf efore noon to day after a pleasage of fifty-five days from South The Tartar sailed on Februar ed at Teneriffe on February eft the following day for Rio d arriving at the Brazilian capital 23rd. She left on the 24th and andy Point on March 3rd. A stay to Coronal arriving March 9th on the 10th and reached Co the 15. The Peruvian port was left e evening of the same day and she good run up the American coast, iencing delightful weather with the coast. She encountered heavy seas. The following passer and seas. The following passential and the voyage from the mother y: Mr. Geo. Beill, Mr. O. J. Shed-Miss B. Windsor, Mr. A. Windsor, J. S. Kennedy, Mr. Percy J. A. cock, Miss L. C. Ogden, Miss Ken-Mr. A. H. Searle, tourists; the maof whom are circling the globe. Archibald, Master Archibald, and lisses Archibald, Rev. B. B. Keister, Keister and Master Keister, Amer nissionaries, embarked at Coronal, atte to the Eastern states; and the ving Englishmen who will join the ourneying towards the Can-

Henry F. Yorke, Mr. J. Hadfield. Taylor, Mr. G. Power, Mr. J Tartar brought a large cargo al merchandise, cement, and about five miles of cable for the C. P. R graph company. If she is found table for the work she will lay the between Vancouver and Depart

F. L. Strachan, Mr. A. Roberts.

Roberts, Master Sydney Roberts, er Reginald Roberts, Mr. J. B. Duf-

e Tartar is a big three-masted vessel will be the largest of the steamers ged in the Alaskan service, and withdoubt, the best-appointed. Her large doubt, the best-appointed. and dining rooms are magnificent ed up, and in the staterooms, in in every department of the steamer convenience known to modern shiping has been installed. She is a ily modelled vesel, quite picturesque earance. Her total length from the earance, ther total length from the tically carved figure head to the is 307.05 feet. She is 47.2 feet on beam and 33 feet deep. Her gross ge is 4,358 tons. She is but five years having been built in 1893 on the e for the Union Steamship Co. of ampton, for whom she was runfrom the time she was launched un-he was sold to her present owners Southampton to Capetown. She brought from her home port by t. Archibald of H. M. S. Empress of a. She left for Vancouver at one ock this afternoon.

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## FROM THE CAPITAL

Satisfactory Increase in the Revenue for the Past Nine Months.

Premier Turner Sends a Message of Condolence to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Ottawa, April 2.-The revenue of the Donion for the nine months ending March at shows a satisfactory increase as comast shows are with the same period of previous The expenditure also shows a de-The revenue was \$28,649,191, as erease. against \$27,451,181, or an increase of \$1,against (21, 198,010, while the expenditure was \$23,-552.161, or a decrease of \$564,907 over the same time in 1897. This makes a betterfinances for the present year over last year of \$1,762,000. There was, however, a decrease, attributable to a decline ever, a solut \$400,000 for the month in excise, of about \$400,000 for the month of March, compared with the same month of march, in 1897. There was also a small increase in the expenditure for the month. Capital account was \$3,626,000 for three months in 1898, compared with \$2,720,000 for 1897, about \$900,000 increase. The following telegram explains it-

Victoria, B.C., April 1, 1898. To the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa: The government exceedingly regrets the difficulties in the way of the all-Canadian route to the Yukon, and hopes that the atreme importance of the question in relation to the interests of British Columbia may not receive a satisfactory solution. J. H. TURNER.

## WAR CLOSE AT HAND

Every Indication That Hostilities Will Occur Between Spain and the States.

British Press Agreed That There is Little Hope of Peaceful Settlement.

Washington, D.C., April 2.-The full senate committee on foreign relations have practically agreed to accept the recommendation of the sub-committee for the resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, recommending armed intervention if necessary to secure it. This conclusion was reached after a session o day lasting an hour.

Spain Exposes a Pretty Plot. Madrid, April 2.-A semi-official statenent has been issued which says:

"One of the most immoral devices which is being employed at the present moment to injure Spain is that of supposing Spain would be disposed to re- for the foreign office.

fancies, people have been led to believe that President McKinley based his proposals on this idea. This imposition has been utilized in Wall street by every means to attract speculators into the singo circles and compel them unconsciously to aid in spreading the uneasi-

"It is our duty to declare in the most authoritative manner that this is untrue; that no proposition containing the slightest allusion to independence in Cuba, either with or without an indemnity, has been made to the Spanish government; that the government would straightway reject such a proposition, and there is no party of statesmen in Spain disposed to listen to such a solu-

The President's Proposed Message. Washington, April 2.-A prominent member of the house, who saw the president to-day, says the president will re-commend action perfectly satisfactory o the republicans. He says the diplotic correspondence will be such the republican party and country will be proud. The message will probably not be sent in before Tuesday. The Maine affair, it is said, will probably not be ouched on. This is regarded as un-ortunate by many prominent Republi-ans, who believe that if we are to have war, the blowing up of the Maine constitutes the strongest ground. As sample of the expressions heard to-day, the opinion of Representative Hull, of "I regard war as inevitable,

Stocks Take a Tumble. ondon, April 2.—Operators on the tock exchange to-day, believing war invitable, endeavored to realize on Amsecurities as much as possible. the close the market sagged lower, aiming to get the books level the Spanish fours. As a result Paris selling heavily.

French Sympathy With Spain. aris, April 2.—The French internaoral arbitration secretary has sent let-es to the Spanish minister for foreign airs, Senor Gullon, and to the American retary of state, Mr. John Sherman, sing the advisability of employing arration for the differences between sin and the United States.

Journal des Debats, commenting inadmissability of America's excomplains an and English newspapers which sing Spain to sell Cuba. It says: appear from these journals viewpoint of national honor

sympathy of Frenchmen inclines Spain, and hope is still clung to some peaceful issue will be found igh the sound sense of the two govnts and good offices of the pow-British Press Comments.

London, April 2.—The Times says edithis morning: there is much sympathy with the atof both Spain and America. It is see how two proud nations, withany bonds of traditional or social sym-y, may find themselves involved, before realize their peril, in the grim

not unnaturally suspected that s reply to the United States is a degain time and defer the war until malarious season in Cuba. If Cuba

could attain any form of respectable government under the Spanish flag, it would be the best thing which could happen, both for herself and neighbors; but there is scarcely a gleam of hope that this solution is now possible."

The Daily Mail says: "Every lover of liberty will wish that the war will be short, as it is sure to be decisive. The United States can gain nothing for themselves by fighting Spain, unless it be an addition to their honorable record as the apostles of free-how great is England's anxiety for an It is a mere commonplace to say American success.'

The Daily Graphic says: "War may be regarded as inevitable within a very few weeks. The conciliatory form of Spain's refusal to America's demands can only produce a short delay. Few reasonable people question the wisdom of the course the United States has adopted. Spain had a chance and lost it."

The afternoon papers deplore war between Spain and the United States, but declare it is inevitable, unless a third nation succeeds in patching up an eleventh hour peace. Some papers deride the Madrid strations. The Westminster Gazette refers to it as a sort of "international Nellie Farren performance at the Royal Theatre."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President McKinley has played a great part, but he will know when the limit has been reached. and if the war is to be he will enter upon it with quiet dignity, contrasting strongly with the excitable stage army effects at the

### GOSSIP OF LONDON

Speculation As To Who May Succeed Salisbury as Premier.

The Queen in Good Health-Piper Findlater the Popular

Hero.

London, April 2.—The crisis between Spain and the United States is hard pushed for first place in public interest here by the question as to whether or not the Marquis of Salisbury will retire from office, and the consequent reorganization cabinet. Conservative papers, particularly in the provinces, are in open

The National Review sums up its bitter denunciation by quoting the late General Gordon's saying: "The British race is a race of lions led by asses." The discontent is so widespread that the idea is rapidly gaining ground that a crisis in the history of the Unionist party will soon be reached. The consensus of opinion inclines to the belief that the Marquis of Salisbury, yielding to the advice of his friends, will retire from the foreign office, but will remain premier. A certain amount of color is given to this belief by Friday's semi-official rumor that the Queen will confer on the Marquis of Salisbury the Lord Lieutenancy of Middlesex, and the question of his successor will be debated in the most lively manner. Enemies of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, are diligently circulating the report that he aspires to succeed the Marquis of Salisbury, which is farthest from his thoughts at present. Mr. Chamberlain knowing that his Liberal-Union-ist friends would desert him if he tried

cognize the independence of Cuba in return for payment of indemnity.

"Already, on the basis of the Jingoist

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"Alleady, on the basis of the Jingoist"

"Already, on the basis of t ogether, Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, and government leader in the house of commons, will succeed his uncle in the foreign office. This is considered likely if Mr. Joseph Chamberlain can overcome his objection to elevation to the house of lords. Failing him, the foreign office his objection to elevation to the house of lords. Failing him, the foreign office portfolio will probably be offered to Lord Cromer, British minister and consul-general to Cairo, with possible resul-general to Cairo, with possible reversion to Mr. George N. Curzon, who, in spite of his conceited mannerisms, has greatly improved his parliamentary osition, impressing his colleagues with his administrative ability.

Piper Findlater's Popularity. Piper Findlater, who distinguished imself at the storming of Darga Ridge and is now at Netly, receives hundreds of letters daily from all parts of Great Britain offering theatrical en-gagements, marriage, "home for life," and so forth.

Journalism and Diplomacy. The marvellous tardiness of the foreign office in receiving officially news from China, which is first published by newspapers, drew from Mr. Curzon, replying to Mr. John Dillon, an amusing explanation. He said he would hesitate to say what are functions of modern journalists, adding: "But I imagine they do not exclude the intelligent anticipation of facts; and in this somewhat unequal competition, the journalist, whose main duty is speed, is liable, sometimes, to get an

advantage over the diplomatist, whose main object is accuracy.' Her Majesty in Good Health. Queen Victoria is thoroughly enjoying the fine weather in the south of France. She is in good health. Her Majesty drives out twice a day and has given a number of small official dinners. The Queen has sent to the wounded Indian soldiers at Netley framed portraits of herself, one for each ward, and also ordered couches for the disabled soldiers, as well as the finest artificial limbs for those who lost their own.

BRITAIN'S TURN NOW. British Minister at Pekin had Demanded

Important Concessions. Pekin, April 2.-The British minister here, Sir Claude Macdonald, had an important conference to-day with the Chiforeign office. Great Britain demanded important compensatory concessions for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the Far East.

"BEN" SPRINGER DEAD. Heart Disease Carries Off An Old-Timer at Vancouver.

Vancouver, B.C., April 2.—(Special)—Benjamin Springer, one of the best known men in the province, where he has been a residet for many years, died very suddenly at midnight from heart disease. For a number of years past Mr. Springer has been alling, and his death was not unexpected, though its suddenness naturally occasioned though its suddenness naturally occasioned surprise. Deceased made considerable mon-ey during the real estate boom, but ex-perienced serious financial reverses of late

Quite True.—"What is the rest of that quotation, 'Art is long, but—?" "Art long, but artists are usually short."-

A. M. Westwood, Arnold E. Keeley, W. Osborne, F. G. Crickmay, C. A. Bouit and H. W. Trenholme, representing the Vanyouver Hockey Club, are staying at the Victoria

The Sentence of One Year's Imprisonment Quashed by the High Court.

The Prosecution of the Famous Novelist Was Conducted Irregularly.

Paris, April 2.-The court of cassation has quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine imposed upon M. Emile Zola on February 15th, as a result of a collapse of the charges made against him in the Aurore against the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial, but the court has ordered trial before another assize.

This decision is based on the fact that the president of the court-martial, instead of the war minister, should have lodged the complaint against M. Zola, as it was the court-martial which was assailed by the famous author and

MINING INSPECTOR RESIGNS. D. J. McDonald Enters the Service of the B. A. Corporation,

Rossland, April 1.-D. J. McDonald, provincial inspector of mines, has resigned his position eto enter the service of the British America Corporation un- Canadian Inventors by the United States der William A. Carlyle, late provincial mineralogist. The statement is corroborated by Edwin Durant, office manager of the big company. Mr. McDonald left to-day for his home in Vancouver, and will also go to Victoria, to turn over such papers as are connected with his duties, as well as to confer with regard to the appointment of a success Since his appointment in the early part of the year he has inspected a great many mines in the Nelson and Slocan districts, and his report of these proper-ties will be turned over to the depart-

ment at Victoria. Mr. Durant, in speaking of the matter to-day, said that Mr. McDonald will re-turn with Mr. Carlyle about April 12th. Mr. Mackintosh is due to arrive in New York, so they will both arrive here about the same time. "Regarding active operations, you may say that steps in that direction will be taken immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Mackintosh. As you know the Josie, Poorman and Great Western are now being developed, but what particular one is to be opened first is yet to be determined. That matter

Mr. McDonald was formerly superintendent of the Galena Farm, and was appointed provincial inspector of metal-iferous mines early in January.

ANOTHER BANK FOR DAWSON. Bank of B. N. A. Propose to Establish a Branch in the Klondike Capital.

It has been currently reported for some time that the Bank of British North America would establish a branch in Dawson City, erecting a building complete with fire and burglar proof vaults and other needful accessory. The North America a Times man was in-formed that although the details as given above could not at present be conthere was armed in every particular, sufficient ground to warrant the belief that they are practically correct. This may be taken as an indication that the by the City of Seattle last night, accompanied by Mr. E. Finlaison.

ON THE STIKINE. Mr. J. H. McGregor Tells of His Trip Up the Stikine River.

Mr. McKay, of the lands and works department, has received an interesting letter from Mr. J. H. McGregor, P.L.S., telling the trials of himself and party on their trip up the Stikine river. The letter is dated Glenora, March 7th, and is as follows:

banks of the blushing Stikine and all along the all-Canadian 'root' to the Klondike. the all-Canadian 'root' to the Klondike. I spell it 'root,' because when you once hit the trail it's a case of 'root,hog, or die.' In my opinion, a good many of the heavy laden tollers now coming up the river will quit "rooting" and take to dying as the easier job of the two, before they get their grub stakes afloat on Lake Teslin.

"We had much snow and much weather and it took us ten days to travel and six or seven waiting for the wind to blow past, to make Glenora with about 125 pounds per man. We passed men slowly moving twelve to 1,800 pounds each by relays, and a little mental arithmetic leads us to conclude that if the river does not break up this summer they will reach Lake Teslin a year from next 17th of March, with about ten pounds of grub on hand. But the pleasures of the trip will compensate them. When I go out in the morning to rinse the sleep out of my eyes with a snowball, with a limp in each leg, a sore back, frost-bitten ears and galled shoulders, I sometimes feel a trifie discontented, but I know that I will be my joyful self again when I start for Lake Teslin with 200 pounds to hau!; and watch the magnificent scenery slipping past at the rate of two miles per hour, while the wind blows in my teeth and my frozen too nails snap in the powdered snow.

"Before this reaches you I will be reduced to bread and bacon and rice, with a spoonful of sugar per day and beans twice a week. This will continue until we get back from Teslin, where food is not to be had for any money, love or whiskey; all of which is painful to contemplate, for our appetites are ravenous. My advice to all intending Klondikers is: Buy a good supply of provisions, say \$500 worth, stay in Victoria and eat five meals a day till it is all gone; then go back to work.

"I have seen two men going down the river to have learge portions of their feet cut away before blood poisoning sets in. I have also gone through the ice on the river, as have most of my party, and you can let that we changed our things pretty quickly. By things, I mean spell it 'root,' because when you once

100 pounds each is about the right load for hem." "Yes," said the professional pugilist, "I began at the foot, and have gradually risen to where I am now." "I underrisen to where I am now." "I under stand from that," replied a bystander "that you began by blacking men's boots and have now gotten up to blacking their eyes."—Youkers Statesman.

Hymen's torch is always lighted with a match.

CLEAR Mischlevous Statements Which Do Victoria and Vancouver Harm. In conversation with some of the leading merchants in the city a Times man learned that there is a very general impresion existing to the effect that a vast amount of harm has been done to the outfitting trade of Victoria and Vancouver by the publication in the east of statements to the effect that the rush of men buying supplies for the northern trip had exhausted the stocks earried by the merchants on the coast.

the northern trip had exhausted the stocks carried by the merchants on the coast.

As has been stated repeatedly in the Times, there hardly exists a possibility that the merchants of this city can be caught napping in that regard. The arrangemnets made at the commencement of the season for the duplication of orders and the rushing through of special trains of merchandise from the east, remove any possibility of stocks being exhausted, even though traffic on the C.P.R. was interrupted for some time during the rush, the large stocks carried by the merchants here showed but little effect of the drains made on them.

The lull in the trade just now, accounted for by the fact that it is "between searsons," comes as a welcome respite to the outfitting houses, who are taking advantage outfitting houses, who are taking advantage of it to increase their holdings of all lines of goods for the Yukon trade.

FUNERAL OF MRS. TIEDEMANN.

The large aftendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. Tiodemann, which took place yesterday, testified to the esteem in which the deceased lady was held by the residents of the city. Services were conducted at the the deceased lady was held by the residents of the city. Services were conducted at the residence, St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and at the cemetery by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, M.A. The pall bearers were all Henry P. P. Crease, Hon. J. S. Helmcken, R. P. Rithet, M.P.P., H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., J. A. Grahame, Alex Monro, W. J. McKay and J. S. Yates. The casket was completely covered with beautiful floral offerings.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to government. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal.

598,217-William de Lany, jr., Coourg, Canada; air valve. 598,291—Jean L. P. Houde, Montreal, Canada; combined sleigh and carriage. 598,324—William G. Moore, London, Canada; compound for preventing escape of air from punctured tires. 598,292-Joseph A. Mumford, Hants-

Canada; excavating or dredging 598.383-Henry J. Murney, Goderich, Canada; filtering device. 598,445—John C. Shepperd, Tilsonburg, Canada; vehicle spring.
598,401—Alfred M. Terrill, Picton, Canada: fruit picker.

598,277—William G. Trethewey, Van-couver, Canada; labelling machine. DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Premier Announces That the Budget

Will Be Brought Down,

Ottawa, March 26.-Yesterday in the house of commons was devoted to a continuation of the debate on the franchise bill by Messrs. Mills, McNeil, McClure, Heyd, Roche, Rutherford and Moore, and it was again adjourned until Tuesday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the absence of Mr. Fielding, replied to Mr. Foster that the estimates would probably be brought down on Monday next, and the budget introduced. Thursday.

on Thursday.

The premier moved that after to-day governent orders should have precedence every Thursday after questions.

Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Casey and Mr. McMullen objected to giving so much time so early in the session, and finally the premier agreed to withdraw his motion, on chanditing that the budget should be introduced. Condition that the budget should be introduced on Friday next and the debate continued from day to day until completed.

AMr. Foster asked for an early meeting of

the canal superintendent on the point. Sir Louis Davies' bill respecting steamboat inspection was slightly amended in commit-tee and read a third time.

In the senate the debate on the Yukon hill was continued by Senator Dever for and Bloduc and McCallum against, and again adjourned.

JAPAN'S GROWING INFLUENCE.

One of the most notable features of the situation in the Orient is the sudden se of Japan to eminence in diplomatic Within the last few months there has been a very remarkable change in the relations existing between the Occidental powers and the government of Japan. While no one supposes for a moment that the Mikado's empire could contend successfully with any one of the six leading nations of the world, it has taken a stand which compels recognition. None of the European diplomats "Just a line to say that all is well on the decides upon a move in the Orient now

> pire was pretty well represented in Gilbert and Sullivan's lively little opera. The empire was as a sealed book to the intelligence of the outer world. Its people were regarded as hopelessly oriental and insular. How rapid have been the changes in the life of Japan is best shown by the fact that within the brief space of time it has not only dereloped considerable naval strength, opened its commerce to the world and administered a crushing defeat to its near neighbor, China, but has positively assumed a diplomatic eminence and attitude thoroughly Occidental. Distasteful as it may be to Russia, Germany and the rest, the fact has come to be recognized that Japan is now comporting itself as an Occidental power and is administering its foreign affairs with the same independence of spirit and seriousness of purpose which characterizes the state of affairs of the powers of Eu-

s new life is not to be determined save after the lapse of years, but it is evident that from this time on Japan is a nation to be reckoned with. Actually, is still weak; by virtue of its geogra phical and strategic position it is strong. It will be a formidable ally for any power which may come to its help in making a stand for its own rights in the Orient. And, as has been shown in the recent developments in the South Pacific, its strength is sufficient to cause even the United States to consider it as one of the factors which make the annexation of 'Hawaii not only desirable, but

T. Snowden, brother of N. P. Snowden of this city, arrived this morning from England.

F. D. Oliver, Stockton, and J. R. Shand. Winnipeg, are among to-day's arrivals at the Dominion.

Correspondence

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TULAMIN'S RICH DEPOSITS. Work Being Done in the Mines There Gives Very Satisfactory Returns.

To the Editor:- I would ask space in

your valuable paper to show what has

on mineral claims on the upper Tulamin

been done in the way of developm

river commencing at the Crown Point claim, which is located at the junction or the Otter and Tulamin rivers. This claim has three veins running parallel, which average from 11 to 4 teet thick and carrying galena and copper pyrites, which assay about \$20. This claim is owned by Messrs. Benson & Gunderson they have a tunnel in about 40 feet of the largest vein. The Gold Coin is 10cated about five miles further west, on the north side or the Tulamin; this side was angular and willowy; and his claim has an open cut about firty feet in conventional dress suit failed to adorn length, thirty teet deep, cross cutting his personal "tout ensemble" to any pertwo veins, one three and one six fee. thick. Silicious ore on the surface as says from \$3 to \$21 in gold. The Yellow Jacket adjoins the Gold Com north; this claim has one lode about 40 feet wide and one about six feet; one assay gave \$16.50 in gold. Work done consists of clearing and stripping on the surface. The Bonanza Queen adjoins the Gold Coin on the west, has about 50 feet of tunnel showing a ledge from three to six feet wide; assays from \$25 to \$210, principally gold: Nevada, an extension of the B. Q., on the north, about the same in size and value. About one mile further west the Come Ring is located, with some work done showing a vein of two to six feet wide in copper-gold ore, which assays from \$30 to \$40. I may mention here, that I have personally examined these claims and that I have seen the assay returns, and will vouch for the foregoing as be ing correct. Further west Creek the Kelly mine and Huckleberry have considerable work done; assay value, I hear, from \$60 upwards. Still further west, near the head waters o. tue Tulamin river, the Summit City located, where development work has been done on five locations showing ledges, I am informed, from one to six feet thick, galena and copper ore; assays from \$40 upwards. On the south side of the Tulamin the Shut tleworth mine, the Gold King and the M. and M. mines are being developed, showing lodes from 15 to 127 feet thick 1 have seen assays from \$2.80 to \$9 in gold from these claims. There are other locations too numerous to mention here: some of these assay very wen on the surface. This will show that we only make this a productive mining camp.

A. MINER. need come means of transportation

Slater Creek, Tulamin River, March 26th, 1898.

LEGISLATIVE HALL.

To the Editor: The complaints as to the defective acoustic properties of this hall are not confined to the members, but have been frequently referred to by the reporters to the press. The idea that the press is there on sufferance and that they have no right to consideration is a remnant of the days before the Reform Bill. The same public whose representatives take part in the debates send the press as their proxies to report the proceedings just as much as they send the members as their proxies to debate their interests. The public as a body could not discharge the legislative function and pick out, therefore, a few men to rearesent them; neither, can the public as a body an examination matriment had gen the public as a body could not discharge the legislative function and pick out, therefore, a few men to rearesent them; neither, can the public as a body an examination matriment had gen to the public as a body could not discharge the present them. present them; neither can the public as a body attend and hear the debates: they arrangements are said to be so far advanced that Mr. D. Doig, lately in charge of the Slocan branch has been chosen as manager of the Dawson City branch. On enquiry this morning at the local branch of the Bank of British North America a Times man was a controlled the solution of the Bank of British North America a Times man was a controlled to the controlled the minister of rail-ways would take any steps to prevent fineds on the Grand river, at the point place in the hall should be such as they shall have the best advantage for hearing and seeing all that takes place. This naturally points to tables on the floor of the house. By reference to the plans of similar houses erected in the United States we find tables placed. tables placed on either side, slightly moved from the officers of the house, for the use of the Fourth Estate. The sooner this right to public representation is admitted the better; it has to come, and now is the time to concede is, or it must be enforced, if necessary, by public opinion. This, of course, enters into the proper planning and arranging of the house, and is adopted in other countries.

other countries.
In reference to my remarks as correct shape and proportions of a hall to be used for legislative purposes, it may be pleaded that the house of commons and house of lords in England are both parallelograms and seated stallwise, with the speaker at the end. That is true. The floors are constructed on correct lines, the walls are panelled with wood, the galleries project over the reer benches and are made. wans are panelled with wood, the galleries project over the rear benches, and are made of resonant panelling, and the ceiling is panelled and cover down the walls and dropped down to the ascertained correct height. In that defects of plan are neutralized by the scientific treatment of the floors, walls and ceilings.

It is the power of setting a large mass.

decides upon a move in the Orient now without a previous careful consideration as to what Japan will think of the matter.

In fact, the change has been so pronounced as to make it seem almost inconceivable that a very few years ago Japan was a sort of comic opera kingdom, to be considered about as seriously ar Corea might be regarded to-day. The popular conception of the Mikado's empire was pretty well represented in Gil-

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Editor: Your correspondent "Sleear" will excuse me when I say that I made no such statement as he attributes to me. What I did say was that instead of the board of health appointing a per-son incapable and wholly unfitted to the responsible position of sanitary inspector, they should have appointed a practical methey should have appointed a practical mechanic. My ideal sanitary inspector is a mechanic with a practical knowledge of architecture, heating, plumbing, lighting, ventilating and sanitary engineering, capable of building a drain or laying water or sanitary pipes; in fact, capable of carrying out all details in construction. If "Siccar" is a practical medical practitioner he will admit that if all details of construction are carefully carried out, there would not be much contagious and infectious disease, requiring the "ancient," so-called advanced methods of suppressing or stamping out. "Siccar" will please remember that there are other boards of health, stamping out. "Siccar" will please remember that there are other boards of health, and that published reports are not always borne out by facts. For the information of "Siccar" I would say that I am personally acquainted with more than one mechanic who is capable of filling the position of sanitary inspector, as I deplot it, but as I have no other end to serve than to see responsible positions filled by capable men, I withhold names. SIC.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Snores might properly be classed as sheet A deaf mute is always ready to take a A deaf mute is always ready to take a hand in conversation.

When a man is up and doing much depends on who or what he is doing.

Nearly every man is his own hero and every woman is her own heroine.

When other waiters are on strike the dum waiter is still at work.

Men admire a handsome man when he has good sense—but there's the trouble.

The poor fowl is awfully cut up by the time the amateur carver gets through with ime the amateur carver gets through with

Some people are always up in the social scale because they are too light to bring the scale down.

A piece of colored glass looks beautiful in a church window, but it doesn't show up well in a finger ring.

常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常常有一 EUGENE FIBLD'S ITEMIZED BILL

In the winter of 1885 the Indianapolis friends of James Whitcomb Riley tendered him a complimentary benefit, upon which occasion Bill Nye and Eugene Field offered their services, and in conjunction with a number of local celebrities the occasion proved to be the great social event of the season. The Grand opera house was crowded to the doors. Nye occupied the stage and prefaced his lecture by humorously referring to his friend Eugene Field, whom he designated as an "educated Bohemian from Chicago in search of a job." His remarks were greeted with generous applause, and after the usual interlude Field made his appearance and the audience again wend wild with enthusiasm.

He did not present a very imposing appearance. He was thin and tall-not so tall as Nye; thin hair-what there was of it-and eyes light of color; his phyceptible degree.

With all the solemnity that he was capable of assuming-and he was an artist as well as an actor-he began by saying: "This is the first time I have had the honor of mingling with Indianapolis people upon their own ground, I have met them in my gyrations throughout this and other countries; in the Orient and in the Occident they have been my companions! I have split a bottle with them in the shadows on Mount Sinia over the broken commandments. I have taken them home from the Bacchanalian halls of revelry and administered the frapped consolation afforded by crushed ice-so sorthing to a fevered brow-when all Europe was in the throes of an unseemly Mardi Gras. Again, 1 have met them on the Rhine-at Cincinnati-and celebrated former friendships, and have held high carnival with some of your favored sons in numerous places of popular resort. My coming among you this evening was occasioned by a selfish motive upon the part of Mr. Nye, and I shall, therefore, be indebted to him largely for all the pleasure that may be afforded me while here. While hard at work in my office-as I usually am-I received from him the following telegram: 'Meet me at Indianapolis tomorrow morning to assist at Riley's benefit answer quick. Bill Nye.' "Now, ladies and gentlemen, I knew

at once what contribution was expected from me in aid of this splendid testimonial to my friend Riley. Nye does not own a dress coat-mine fits him. I mention this circumstance that you may understand my reply to his teregram: 'Can't possibly come, Riley can surely provide you with a dress coat. Eugene Field.'

"In a short time I received the follow: ing additional message: 'For - sake, come. Rilev's coat won't fit me.' This appeal touched me-Nye has touched me before-and I yielded. Hastily throwing some manuscript and other useful apparel into a grip I boarded the first train,

UNDER THE OHIO PLAN.

It was shortly after the law requiring an examination of the candidates for matrimony had gone into effect. When the judge took his place on the bench a number of young people were waiting.

"Coll the first case," said the judge.
"Josephus Jenkins vs. Maria Martin charged with contemplating matrimony called the clerk. The young people stepped forward, "Guilty or not guilty?" asked

"Guilty," they replied together.
"I don't see anything for it but to send ou to the house of correction," said the

"But, your honor," they protested, "we haven't done anything," "Not yet," heturned the judge, "but there's no telling, you know. I—" Then he checked himself. "Pardon me," he went on, "I forgot myself for a mo-ment. This is a case of matrimony,

isn't it?"
They admitted that it was "Um, well, we'll take up the question of lovers' quarrels first," asserted the judge. "Have you had any?"
Both of them flushed.

"A great deal depends on that, you know," continued the judge. "It shows the temper. It's one of the quickest ways of getting at the true inwardness of things. Now, you," turning to the prospective bride, "if he didn't get home to support for two nights in succession. to supper for two nights in succession, what would you do?"
"Why, I-I-I-"

"And you," turning to the prospective groom; "If you fund her visiting with a neighbor when you wanted dinner, what would you do?"

"T would—I why the fact is, I—"
"Case dismissed," announced
udge. "It is evident that neither has given any serious attention to matrimonial matters The clergyman may be dismissed, and the clerk will refuse the certificates."-Chicago Post.

HIS ONE CHANCE.

I gazed into her soulful eyes,
My love I sought to tell,
But could not speak a word until
At last she whispered. "Well?"
That little word unchained my tongue. I broke the awful spell, And words that scintillated from

My lips in torrents fell. Upstairs I heard her father snore, Her brothers were away; I talked a steady stream, therefore, For I had much to say!
And, oh! I'm glad I said it, since
My spell's returned to stay,
And she does all the talking for
The family to-day!

CREER UP. What's the use of looking glum? Cheer up; Brighter days will surely come, Brighter days will survey.

Cheer up;

Tho' the storm-king holds full sway,
Tho' the torrents pour to-day,
Every cloud will clear away; Every cloud will clear a Cheer up.

No use shedding idle tears, Cheer up;

Cheer up;

Cheer up;

Ain't no use of feeling blue
If the sun don't shine for you,
Sobs and sighs will never do;

Cheer up.

If misfortune be your share;

Cheer up;

Time will lighten every care;
Cheer up;

With the springtime's gentle rain
Buds the fairest flowers again,
Song birds sing a sweeter strain;

Cheer up

The Cheer up

The Cheer up

D. Brown, Jr., St. Paul; M. C. Alford, Lexington, Kentucky, and A. G. Kenney, Toronto, are among to-day's arrivals at the T. J. Martin, of Green & Martin, proprietors of the Windsor House, Nanaimo, reference by Mrs. Martin, is a guest at

### DOMINION HOUSE.

The Senate Tackles the Yukon Railway Bill and Hon. Mr. Mills Speaks.

All the Arguments Against the Bill Are Disposed of Without Difficulty.

The House Discusses the Butter Export Question at Considerable Length.

Mr. Charlton's Extraordinary Sunday Newspaper Bill Meets a Timely Death.

Ottawa, March 23 .- The debate on the second reading of the government's Yukon railway bill was begun in the Senate yesterday. There was considerable interest manifested in the discussion and interest manifested in the discussion and the galleries and space back of the bar Sir Charles Tupper had said regarding

one of immense importance to both the tion of the Stikine route could be found than that contained in Sir Charles Tupcountry and the Senate. It had been passed by a large majority in the lower house, which represented the people as nearly as the House of Commons small charles had done. The question involved the same objections against the American route as Sir Charles had done. The question involved the same objections against the American route as Sir Charles had done. The question involved the same objections against the American route as Sir Charles had done. nearly as the House of Commons smcc Confederation. In framing the bill the Confederation. In framing the bill the ed one of the most important considera-government had properly gauged public tions ever submitted to parliament. The sentiment on the subject of securing adoption of the bill meant that Canada railway communication with the Yukon would have free ingress and egress to railway communication with the Yukon country when they decided to pay for the railway by a land grant instead of rejection meant that Canada would have free ingress and egress to Yukon through her own territory and its the railway by a land grant instead of by a cash subsidy. There was a strong to use a means of communication run-feeling throughout the country against ning through United States territory and any more of the public funds being ex- controlled by a foreign power. pended in aid of railway construction. into a lengthy argument to show that This feeling was evidenced by the large under the Washington treaty Canada, Pote in the House of Commons in favor had a right to the free navigation of the of this bili. The lands of the Yukon of this bil. The lands of the Yukon Stikine river, which meant that she districts were a part of the public do-had all the rights necessary to connect main, and as such must be regarded as her trade from British Columbia ports a part of the public revenues. The diswith the terminus of the railway at position of those revenues was a matter which peculiarly belonged to the lower house. The Senate had no right to in-itiate legislation dealing with the public revenues, nor had it the right to amend such fegislation. The Senate could approve of or reject the present bill, but 1. could not make amendments to it.

The government had decided to aid in the construction of this railway by a subsidy of land. This grant of land came under the same constitutional priv-inges as any other grant from the public t asury. The question as to whether the subsidy should have been in land or sh was an academic one which the nate had only a general interest in.

did not propose to discuss the questral as to whether the work of construcshould have been commenced earlier not. If any mistake had been made

that score it was the fault of the government and did not affect the necessity for the work being done. He pointed out that the reports of Dr. Dawson and Mr. Ogilvie, which were in the possession of the government, while they information regarding the country, did not afford any information tion with Yukon. All the information on that subject had to be obtained by the government after the extent of the on the subject of railway communica- be expected that Canada would receive railway communication was a necessity.

He went on to show that since coming into office the covernment was sure that its policy met with the angular trailway communication was a necessity. into office the government had been called man to assume heavy responsibilities munication to aid in opening up the min-eral resources of Canada. The rush of ada in taking measures to uphold Canaminers to the Kootenay district in Brit ish Columbia a few years ago had made the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway a necessity. Before that extensive and costly work was completed the necessity for constructing this railway was forced upon the government. In view of the way the government had grappled with both these questions he did not think the administration could be charged with dilatoriness. When the rush of miners into the Yukon country showed the necessity for securing imme diately railway communication the government had acted as quickly as could have been expected of them under the

In assuming the government of the Yukon district for the purpose of maintain ing law and order the government had undertaken a task the enormity of which was little understood. The expense of administering affairs in that country was greatly enhanced by the physical difficul-ties which made free and easy access to the country impossible. Those physical obstacles were rendered more insuperable Canada by the fact that the United States had control of the easy gateways into the country from the Pacific slope. The political situation in Yukon was as important as the commercial situation.
The government in deciding which route that country had held the political con-siderations as paramount. It was held that it was a necessity that Canada should have a highway into that country through her own territory. If she did not have that she would have to depend upon the goodwill of the people United States whether the Canadian trade passing into the Yukon country would be submitted to duty or not.

states had country from the Pacific slope. The country from the Pacific const. The country from the pacific construction as the commercial situation, the severenment in deciding which route that country had held the political considerations as paramount. It was held that it was a necessity that Canada though the route that country had held the political considerations as paramount. It was held that it was a necessity that Canada though the property of the contract was fair and or the should have a highway into that country through her own territory. If she did hot have that she would have to depend upon the goodwill of the people of the United States whether the Canadian trade-passing into the Yukon country would be submitted to duty or not.

Choice of Route.

There were three possible routes into the Yukon which the government had to choose from. First was the Edmonton route, which required the construction for sixteen hundred miles of one the extensions of the property of the contract. The third route was impossible for the profit of construct that portion from Glenora to Lake Teslin first and utilize the Lake Teslin first and utilize the Silkine river for the Dalton trail from Pyrsmid Harbor to Ring Rapids had the advantage of being the shortest and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would necessarily be under the control of the United States and most natural route would n There were three possible routes into the Yukon which the government had to choose from. First was the Edmonton route, which required the construction fo sixteen hundred miles of railway and therefore was impossible to meet the exactly the same position of requiring too much time to construct. The third route cific coast, to Lake Teslin. The gov-ernment in selecting this route decided to construct that portion from Glenora to Lake Teslin first and utilize t'
Stikine river for the first year or so until the railway could be completed to to Lake Teslin first and utilize the Stikine river for all the purposes of an all-Canadian route. He admitted that the route over the Dalton trail from Pyramid Harbor to Ring Rapids had the advantage of being the shortest and most natural route into the country, but maintained that any railway built over that route would necessarily be under the control of the United States. Over a route of that kind it would be impossible for Canada to send into the Yukon country an armed force and Canadian trade would be at the mercy of the

the Stikine-Teslin route.
The Hon. David Mills said he had al-

be extended down to Observatory Inlet in the event of there being any difficulty on that subject. The construction of the railway from Lake Teslin to Glenora this year was intended to give access to the country and take in food and clothing to the miners this fall. It was a the government could undertake in a single year and would form the initial section of the ultimate road down to Observatory Inlet.

The mining population in the Yukon country next year, if ordinary anticipa-tions are realized, would be a hundred thousand, mostly aliens. As a result a railway would be imperatively needed. construction of a railway from the Lynn Canal practically meant the annexation of Yukon to the United States. Were those who advocated such a line prepared to allow the United States to control the entire trade of the Yukon? Washington government would be able to impose any restrictions they pleased on Canada. The action of the United States senate recently in attempting to deprive Canada of her treaty rights on the Stikine showed the spirit prevailing in that country. While willing to act in a friendly manner towards the United States he was not prepared to place Canadian hopes and Canadian

prospects in the custody of that country. The Dominion government had had thrust upon it a heavy responsibility in governing this district and maintaining law and order. The maintenance of British rule there demanded the construction immediately of a railway.

were crowded with interested spectators; the vital importance of an all-Canadian The Hon. Mr. Mills said the bill was route into Yukon. No stronger endorse-

The Boundary Dispute.

During the past few years towns had sprung up at the head of the Lynn Canal near the entrances to the passes into Yukon. Canada contended that the international boundary ran along the mountain peaks, but the American residents of these towns had established themselves and claimed for the United. States the territory as far inland as Lake Bennett. The government, realizing the importance of possession in a case of this kind, had stationed a consideres where the boundary was supposed to run. At present that force which was intended to preserve Chiadian rights able body of Mounted Police in the passintended to preserve Chuadian rights from being encroached upon had to depend upon the good will of the United States authorities to obtain supplies and ammunition over the passes. That permission would be stopped at once in the event of trouble, and if Canada had not an all-Canadian route into the country where would she stand in such a controversy? With a population such as that in the Canadian Yukon, which was not in the Canadian Yukon, which was not more than a tenth Canadian, it could not be expected that Canada would receive any assistance in maintaining her rights were they assailed. The people of Canada would receive secure the maintenance of Canada's rights in Yukon. The government was sure that its policy met with the approval of the country. The intrigues of aliens who were looking for advantages not identical with Canadian interests should not be allowed to influence Canin the matter of providing railway com- not identical with Canadian interests dian authority and protect Canadian in-

dian authority and protect Canadian interests in the Yukon country.

Dealing with the land grant, Mr. Mills could see no force in the contention that the grant was too large. If the lands had any agricultural value, he could understand such a contention. These lands, however, were utterly useless except for mining purposes. Only a small portion of the land ever, were utterly useless except for mining purposes. Only a small portion of the land granted was of any use, for gold was only found along the creeks and rivers. The extent of the area was no indication of the value of the land.

Discussing the question of quartz deposits being found in the Yukon, Mr. Mills said

that prospecting for quartz was an exceedingly costly and difficult operation, in asmuch as the ground was covered with a bed of moss two feet deep, which had to be removed to show the color of the ground.

The government, in awarding this contract, did not want Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann to fail in their undertaking. The land grant was large, because the work was immensely costly and difficult and the government maintained that it was essential to the preservation of the country for Canada. He concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

Senator Kirchhoffer, after congratulating Senator Mills upon his able argument of this question from a constitutional standpoint, explained that the real question at issue was not the advantages Canada would

issue was not the advantages Canada would derive from the construction of the railway

shippers. Mr. Fisher contended that at the present time the butter trade of Canda was making very satisfactory progress. The trade had doubled during each successal sive year for three years, and for the past year for three years, and for the past year the increase had been over 65 per cent. It was not only that the volume of trade has increased, but the quality of the butter produced had shown a marked improvement. There was a good market in Great Britain for all the first-class butter Canada could produce, and without a bounty the trade could be increased very much. Canada had got control of the English cheese market, and had done so without any bonus, by producing a high-class article. The department had under consideration the advisability of increasing the supervision of the trade in dairy products of a natural and steady progress in our butter trade. He reminded the house that Denmark, which has such a reputation for producing first-class butter, had never given a bounty on butter exported. He asked that the motion should not be pressed. Dr. Montagne, who was Mr. Fisher's predecessor in office, expressed regret that Mr. Fisher had turned a deaf ear to a proposal calculated to benefit the farmers of the country. He thought the government could afford to spend a little money in establishing depots in various parts of Great Britain, and not as British products, which was too often the case.

Sunday Newspapers.

On the order for the third reading of Mr.

On the order for the third reading of Mr.

Mr. McClure said that he was against the bill, but Mr. Charlton may yet move-to reinstate it on the order paper.

Ottawa. March 25.—When the house of commons assembled yesterday Mr. Charlton may extended that the bill should be killed in committee, but wanted a record of the vote, so that the country could see where they stood.

Mr. Maclean contended that the bill had been dealt with in a strictly parliamentary manner.

Mr. Somerville objected to having this bill, costing the country five or six thousand dollars, pas

Sunday Newspapers.

On the order for the third reading of Mr. Charlton's anti-Sunday newspaper bill Mr. Maclean moved a reference back to the committee of the whole for the purpose of sirking out the amendment inserted at the instance of Dr. Montague to prevent sale at any time of any newspaper issued or purporting to be issued on Sunday. Mr. Maclean stated that he had received letters from newsdealers, saying that the adoption of such a provision would prevent the sale on any day of the week of the Sunday editions of such well known and high class newspapers as the New York Tribune and Herald, the Chicago Record and Tribune. Mr. Maclean opposed the prohibition as a blow at the freedom of the press, an interference on personal liberty and an unwarranted attack upon business.

When the question was put the speaker declared the amendment carried, but Mr. Charlton demanded that the house should be divided. The result was that the amendment was carried by a majority of six, the yote being yeas, 64, nays, 58.

Bill Again in Committee.

Sunday Newspapers.

Bill Again in Committee.

When the house had gone into committee Mr. Maclean appealed to the members to consider the question sensibly. He contended that the proposed bill was unnecessary because there was already ample provision against Sunday vending. He moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Somerville explained the vote that he had given. He said that he was as much in favor of the observance of the Lord's Day as any one, but he did not think it was necessary to prohibit the sale of Sunday newspapers. Some of the best scientific historical literature was published in the United States papers, which are called Sunday papers, though they were not printed or sold on Sunday. Any papers that are objectionable could, under the present law, be kept out of the country. "I don't believe in this kind of humbug," said Mr. Somerville, with emphasis, "and I don't propose to vote for it any more." Mr. Wallace said Mr. Charlton's bill merited the condemnation of the house. The member for North Norfolk could not prevent the people from reading any book or paper they chose on Sunday, which appeared to be his purpose. Mr. Wallace was opposed to the admission of immoral or other objectionable publications, but the law now dealt with such.

Mr. McMullen appealed to the committee not to reject the bill in the summary way proposed by Mr. Maclean. That gentleman, he said, favored Sunday street cars; he would, no doubt, favor Sunday baseball and horse racing.

Mr. Bertram Protests. When the house had gone into committee

horse racing.
Mr. Bertram Protests. Mr. Bertram, of Toronto, made a vigor-ous protest against such legislation as that proposed by Mr. Charlton. He laid down the people were perfectly capable of conducting themselves properly on Sunday or any other day of the week, and he had no fear of any of the vices of the United States being introduced into this country because he had faith in the character, of the people. The law proposed was entirely unnecessary, and he would always continue to you against hegislation of this notifice. to vote against legislation of this nature, which, instead of making people more moral, had the opposite effect. He was not in favor of Sunday labor; he would that men had to work only five days a week instead of six. He deplored the tendency to provide penalties for actions which were not crim-

penalties for actions which were not criminal offences at all.

Mr. Clarke, of West Toronto, stated he was strongly in favor of keeping out all the blackguard newspapers published in the United States, which had a tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, but there was nothing in the bill to accomplish that object. He was not in favor of keeping out such eminently respectable journals as the London Observer, the News, the World and the Weekly Times.

Mr. Bostock pointed out that the adoption of Mr. Chariton's bill would force the staff employed in the production of newspapers in British Columbia to work on Sunday. At present the morning papers are issued on Sunday, but not on Monday.

Mr. Casgrain said the law of Quebec was sufficient to prevent the sale of newspapers on Sunday.

was sufficient to prevent the sale of news

was sufficient to prevent the sale of newspapers on Sunday.

Dr. Montague, whose sweeping amendment to Mr. Chariton's bill raised a storm of protest, arose and made the frank statement that it went farther than he intended. He explained that his object was to exclude only those papers which are objectionable in their moral tone; not to keen tionable in their moral tone; not to keep out respectable publications.

Mr. Charlton Speaks. Mr. Charlton speaks.

Mr. Charlton now took the floor. He condemned all Sunday newspapers indiscrimately, and declared that an element, of disintegration was forcing itself forward that would drag down the people if parliament did not grapple with it. The decalogue prohibited murder, unchastity, perjury and theft, and the civil law supplemented these prohibitions for the good of neuted these prohibitions for the good of the state. The Sunday newspaper was a violation of divine law, and the man who published it knew it. The publisher of that newspaper would naturally be the enemy of every moral and religious restraint. He newspaper would naturally be the enemy of every moral and religious restraint. He would be the friend of Sunday cars, Sunday saloons and of every debasing influence that would stand up as the ally of his infernal satanic press.

Replying to Mr. Bertram, Mr. Charlton said that the influences that dragged down the national, moral and social life of the Inited States would do the same thing inited States would do the same thing here. There was a large element of the copulation which did not want this American antichrist, the Sunday newspaper, incroduced here. He expressed his willingness that Dr. Montague's amendment should be drouped.

be dropped.

Other Opinions. Mr. Maclean declared that in Canada we wanted none of such cant and hypocrisy or attempts to govern the people by putting them in the criminal code.

Mr. Somerville emphasized the fact that Mr. Somerville emphasized the fact that there are provincial Sabbath observance laws sufficient to accomplish the object desired. He pointed out that it was the Monday newspapers that broke the Sabbath, and not the Sunday newspaper.

Mr. Osler raised his voice up in protest against any such old grandmother legislation as that proposed by Mr. Chariton. He objected to that gentleman coming to parliament and assuming to act under a power of attorney from the Almighty to tell the people what they might or might not read on the Sabbath. He would have none of such blue laws.

such blue laws.

Mr. Erb regarded the bill as being alto-Mr. Craig thought the amendment of Dr. Montague was the only part of the bill that met the case. He would prohibit the sale in Canada of anything calling itself a Sunday newspaper. He agreed with Mr. Newtweet that they could not make me.

Mr. Somerville objected to having this bill, costing the country five or six thousand dollars, pass.

Mr. Foster considered that the bill had had fair treatment, and it might now give way to other pressing business. The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to restore the bill to the order paper and resulted n the defeat of the motion by 52 yeas to 93 nays, an adverse majority of 41.

Sir Charles Tupper—What action does the right honorable gentleman intend to take on the defeat of the government?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (smiling)—I propose to leave the Sabbath to the care of the provinces.

New Bills. The following bills were read the first To incorporate the Canada Adantic Tran-To incorporate the Canada Adiantic Transit Company, Mr. Choquette.
Respecting the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, Mr. Logan.
To incorporate the North Shore Electric Railway Company, Mr. Prefontaine.
To incorporate the Lake Champiain & River St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company, Mr. Prefontaine.
To incorporate the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Mr. Penny.
To incorporate the Klondike Mining & Transportation Company, Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan).

skatchewan). To authorize the Canada Eastern Railway To authorize the Canada Eastern Kallway Company to convey their property to the Alexander Gibson Rallway & Manufacturing Company, Mr. Fisher.

To change the name of the Great Commonwealth Development & Mining Corporation to the Alberta & Yukon Rallway Company, Mr. Gibson.

To incorporate the Nickel-Steel Company

To incorporate the Nickel-Steel Company of Canada, Mr. Wood (Hamilton).
To incorporate the Edmonton & Peace River Railway & Navigation Company, Mr. Macpherson.
To incorporate the Hamilton & Lake Erie
Power Company, Mr. Macpherson.
Respecting the haroor of St. John, N.B.,
Mr. Ellis.
The Cattle Trade.

The Cattle Trade.

Mr. Hughes brought up the question of having Belfast, Ireland, made a port of entry for cattle.

Mr. Fisher explained that there was no disposition on the part of the imperial authorities to add to the five ports now designated as such ports, but he would again communicate with the high commissioner, in the hope that they might be induced to change their minds, Dr. Mon-tague having expressed the hope that ef-orts to exempt Canadian live cattle from the British schedule would not be abandon

Mr. Fisher said that when Dr. McEach Mr. Fisher said that when Dr. McEachern was in England recently he was authorized to make inquiries, and the minister of agriculture; Mr. Long, told Dr. McEachern that it was quite impossible for Canada to hope for the removal of the embargo now. Mr. Fisher added that he feared there was little prospect at the present time of securing the concession. Dr. Montague and Mr. Davin said that when Canada was giving preferential treatment to British goods last year the occasion should have been setzed to make a bargain ment to British goods last year the occasion should have been seized to make a bargain and get this valuable concession.

Mr. Fisher said that the government of Canada was not asking for anything more that it had in exchange for the preference and it would not, therefore, have been an opportune time to propose a bargain. He alluded to the countervailing advantages of securing an entry into the United States market by reason of the embargo in Great Britain and as an example of this quoted the fact that 78,000 head of Canadian cattle have been sold in the United States since that country abolished her quarantine on our cattle. on our cattle.

The Plebiscite. Craig inquired when they might expect the plebiscite bill.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier—As soon as we have cleared the deck of the legislation now be fore the house. Mr. McInnes' Bill.

Mr. Davin stated that a high Japanes Mr. Davin stated that a nigh Japanese official had telegraphed his government that Canada intended to impose a poll tax of \$500 each on Japanese immigrants to Canada, and thought an official statement should be made by the premier, in view

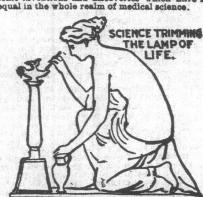
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Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient. by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has beard

I them.
They reste to or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.
They quickly stop drains on the system that say They quickly stop drains on the system that say the energy.
They cure nervousness, despondency 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 "Tria without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.
No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy ner deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Bertram that they could not make men moral by act of parliament, but they could keep them moral by act of parliament.

Mr. Fitzpatrick asked why it was pro-





has been reached in the paint that covers most, looks best, wears longest and is most economical. The paint that saves money in the beginning because it covers the most surface; saves money in the end because it lasts the longest, is

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of the alliance in the east between Great Britain and Japan.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had out a bounty. seelved a communication on the subject om the Japanese consul at Vancouver, and thought the answer sent would be satisactory. "The government have no inten-lon at all," added the premier, "of introing such legislation.

Yukon Liquor Permits. In reply to Mr. Craig, the minister of the interior gave the list of permits to take iduor into the Yukon issued by the goveragr of the Northwest Territories since Jan. and Turther adjourned. Senator Wood Tr. 1897; May 5, the Alaska Commercial Company, 4137 gallons; May 6, Binet Bros., 6,000 gallons; May 11, T. M. O'Brien, 2,000 gallons; June 12, the North American Pransportation Company (quantity not stated); August 7, William Chambers, 1,000 gallons; August 20, D McKenzle and Mc-Phie, 500 gallons; August 20, Sullivan Mc-Leod, 500 gallons; February 24, 1898, M. Brown (for personal use), 15 gallons.

Equitation Certificates. In reply to Mr. Monk, the minister of militia stated that two officers have been promoted to the command of corps since September, 1897, who had not equitation certificates, by inadvertance, and they had been called on to obtain such certificates. The Butter Bounty.

Mr. Pope resumed the debate on Mr. Reid's motion for a bounty of one cent a pound on creamery butter exported to Great Britain. Most of the speech of the member for Compton was devoted to an exploration into the politics of the past in a vain endeavor to show that years ago Mr. Fisher was not friendly to measures for the agricultural development of Canada.

the agricultural development of Canada.

Mr. Fisher rose to reply, but the opposition took a point of order to prevent him. Being unsuccessful in this, Mr. Fisher made a vigorous reply to Mr. Pope, showing that the efforts of the Pope family to keep him out of parliament had ignominiously, failed. Mr. Fisher again addressed himself to the question before the house.

A long debate ensued. Mr. Stenson, of Richmond and Wolfe, while giving credit for sincerity to the mover and supporter of the motion, did not think that the giving of such a bounty would secure the object desired, and urged that any encouragement to be given to the butter industry should take the form of cold storage transportation. transportation.

Mr. W. F. Maclean called on the government to bonus the butter industry, say-ing that Great Britain was adopting the principle of protection by coming to the

principle of protection by coming to the re-lief of the West India Island by the grantlief of the West India Island by the granting of bounties on sugar.

Mr. Oliver, of Saskatchewan, spoke in favor of a "national policy," one which would best develop the interests of the Canadian industry. He would vote against the motion because he thought that any money which should be spent could be better employed along the lines inaugurated by the present minister of agriculture.

Mr. Semple, of Wellington, opposed the bonus as unnecessary and unduly favoring one section of the farming community.

Mr. Snetsinger said that in his constituency there was no desire for such a bonus Mr. Snetsinger said that in his constituency there was no desire for such a bonus and no need for it, as the farmers were now devoting themselves to the manufacture of good butter. The motion, he thought, was intended more to catch votes than to benefit the farmers of the country.

Dr. Sproule supported the motion, and Mr. Rogers, of Frontenac, on behalf of the Patrons, oposed it in principle and on practical grounds.

An Amendment By Mr. Sutherland. After a second speech from Mr. Reid, Mr. Sutherland moved the following amend-That this house views with satisfaction That this house views with satisfaction the great progress that has been made in the butter making branch of the dairying industry, as shown in the great and regular increase in the export trade in butter and the high reputation Canadian butter has made, especially during the last season since the establishment of complete cold storage transportation and believes that the course already pursued by the government, if continued on the same line, will result in still greater benefit to the farmers of the Dominion.

An Attack By Sir Charles Tupper. After brief speeches by Messrs. Martin, of Prince Edward Island, and Erb, of Waterloo, Sir Charles Tupper attacked the Liberals for, as he said, endeavoring to avert a vote on the motion, which would appeal to the majority of the farmers of the country. Mr. Sutherland's motion was, he said, a second miserable subterfuge to get rid of the main motion. He made a savage attack upon the whole agricultural policy of the present government. policy of the present government.

Mr. McLennan, of Inverness, and Mr. Somerville spoke in support of Mr. Sutherland's amendment.

Mr. McMillan, of Huron, maintained that if the farmers took advantae of the cold storage facilities and educational advantages

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Mr. Claurcy, Dr. Sproule and Mr. Taylor curried the debate on until midnight, when a division was taken. The amendment prevailed by a majority of 46, there being 80 votes for it and 34 against it. The Yukon Bill in the Senate Ottawa, March 25.—The debate of Yukon railway bill was continued is senate yesterday by Senators Boulton, the Stikine route was open to the objections from an international standas was the railway from the head of Canal.

Senator Mills-That is not so. Senator Wood said the subsequent proposal of the government to extend the proposed railway from Glenora to an ocean port in British Columbia, showed that the government admitted that there vificulties at Wrangel in using the

Senator Scott-The object of the exten sion is to enable us to use the road all the year round.

Senator Wood—Do you mean to say that it is now intended to construct a wagon road from an ocean port in British Columbia to Glenora, and then another wagon road from the head of Lake Teslin to Dawson City, in order to make the route available all the year round? That is the only way in which it could be accomplished and everyone knows that such a wagon road everyone knows that such a wagon road.

everyone knows that such a wagon road could not be kept open. Senator Mills—What I said was that was the intention of the government to construct a wagon road from an ocean port in British Columbia to the terminus of the railway, in order that troops might be gotten into the country. The government has always maintained that the Stikine route is all that is required for commercial purposes.

> Yonge Street Fire Hall. Toronto. March 16th, 1897.

purposes.

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HEAD ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do with but there. But after all sick head

and very easy to take. One or two pil a dose. They are strictly a getable act gripe or purge, but by their gentro-please all who use them. In visits et-tive for \$1 Sold everywhere, or se-CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York.

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## PROVINCIAL HO

Messrs. Cotton and Bake the Floor in the Eudge Debate

An Apalysis of the Public Shows That the Province Retrograded.

Baker Announces that tion of 400 Miles of Rail Is Guaranteed.

Victoria, March & The house spent the entire of ing to the speeches of Mr. C Col. Baker. Before proceeding orders of the day Attorne Eberts presented the return of respondence betewen the ge and the N. & F. S. railway co specting t e company's gra handing in of the return was

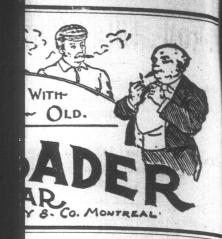
with opposition applause. Mr. Cotton spoke for two ho half, making a comprehensive the provincial policy of the go In opening, he said that he tend to go into a lot of deta nection with the estimates, he tent himself with referring to cipal points in the public acce would just say in passing, how ne considered the estimates fore the house by the finance very extraordinary indeed. ditures of the country had g \$1,566,000 in the previous ye 995,000 in 1899. This diff said, was further accentuated ference which the estimate tween the revenue and expend the purpose of making such as he would, Mr. Cotton sa would cover a period of th years. He said that the buc on Monday had very much re of the budget speech deliver by the same finance minister struck with the fact that al finance minister expressed dence with respect to the fir dition of the province the which he dealt with the finan show it. He said that ten y the finance minister regarded a very different light and l pared to show that the reachange was that the experience past ten years had shown the cial policy of the governme period had been a failure. I the house that there was a ilarity from a provincial pobetween the period of 1888 a sent time. In 1888 the pre just commencing to experien fits from the completion of and at the present time was just beginning to experi vantages of the mineral which had been going on fo past. The revenue for the was \$601,000, and for the the estimated revenue was Of the revenue of 1888-9 and the percentage of taxs enue stood 26.3 per cent. mate for the next fiscal year to be so raised was set at a percentage of 30.9 per ce that the experience of the p falsified the arguments minister that the taxation lighter at present than it w before. This was not all. ernment to maintain all maintained by the municip ten years before were a cha government, the percenta the provincial system of th

had been that an addition per cent, had been made taxation of the people. A the year 1888-9 and the enue for the next fiscal yea was \$601,500 and the latte This showed that the inc revenue had been 141 per co penditures for the same pendit \$1,995,000, or an increase cent. This showed that had been going backward upon the average for the te withstanding the prosperity ment of the province, heavier load of taxation up than there was in 1889. said that the same result tained no matter what w accounts were taken up. debt of the province was signed the loans of 1877, 1887 loan it amounted to \$5,596, of the floating debt. The ir debt had been 221 per cent. the case, Mr. Cotton said the think that it could be adva province was in any bette day by reason of the finar the government for the pa Compared with the increas lation, Mr. Cotton said to of increase of the debt was of increase of the debt was 5, that taking the increase at 5, the debt of the pro-creased 11. Considered up its basis, the debt of 1888-6 head, and at the present the great increase in popula was \$57.10 per head, jus dollar of doubling. The public debt were stated to during the past ten years and this did not take int difference with the rate which existed in 1888-9 lower rate attainable at percentage of the reven upon such account was 14.5 13.5 at the present time, so vince had only gained 1.3. charges per capita had inc cent. In 1888-9 they amo and at present \$14.82.

Cotton said that th had been supremely successitem of the revenue and respect to the Chinese tax. in 1888-9 the finance minithat tax at \$500, or jurevenue, but if the member would look at the estimate the next fixed year, they are the next fiscal year they the finance minister expe-less than \$30,000 from the view of the inducements to come into the province ! saw fit to increase that it Mr. Cotton explained the tax was the refund which received from the Domi proceeds of the \$50 poll upon Chinese. In enlar matter, Mr. Cotton said, government taken its empting to keep out the C

serted the great power

which should not have been passed matters had gone from bad to worse



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ers, but does not inebriate; a cup of Golden Blend Tea at . . . 40c. Barley and White Corn Meal, used by the Ralston Health Club . . fornia Roll Butter - - - 40c. ge Navel Oranges - - - 35c. Doz.

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The Yukon Bill in the Senate. tawa, March 25 .- The debate on the was continued in the railway bill was continued yesterday by Senators Boulton. erley, against; and Senator King, for; arther adjourned. Senator Wood said tiking route was open to the same the railway from the head of Lynn

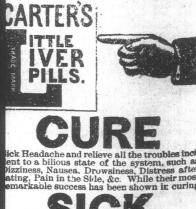
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> Yonge Street Fire Hall. Toronto. March 16th, 1897.

Gentlemen,-I have used Dr. Chase's dney-Liver Pills for biliousness and stipation, and have proved them to the best I have ever used-will use thing else as long as they are obtainle.—Remaining yours respectfully. E. C. SWEETMAN.



HEAD che they would be almost priceless to those the suffer from this distressing complaint; ut fortunately their goodness does not end ere, and those who once try them will find ness little nills suitable in

CARTER MEDIURIE CO. New York. mall Fill. Small Dose. Small Price. PROVINCIAL HOUSE

Messrs. Cotton and Baker Hold the Floor in the Eudget Debate

An Analysis of the Public Accounts Shows That the Province Has Retrograded.

Col. Baker Announces that Const.uc tion of 400 Miles of Railway Is Guaranteed.

Victoria, March 30, 1898. The house spent the entire day listenthe speeches of Mr. Cotton and Baker. Before proceeding to the orders of the day Attorney-General Eherts presented the return of the cornondence betewen the government and the N. & F. S. railway company respecting t e company's grant. The handing in of the return was received with opposition applause.

Mr. Cotton spoke for two hours and half, making a comprehensive review of the provincial policy of the government. In opening, he said that he did not intend to go into a lot of details in connection with the estimates, he would content himself with referring to the principal points in the public accounts. He would just say in passing, however, that he considered the estimates as laid before the house by the finance minister very extraordinary indeed. The expenditures of the country had grown from \$1,566,000 in the previous year, to \$1,-995,000 in 1899. This difference, he said, was further accentuated by the difference which the estimate showed between the revenue and expenditure. For the purpose of making such comparisons as he would, Mr. Cotton said that he would cover a period of the past ten vears. He said that the budget speech on Monday had very much reminded him of the budget speech delivered in 1888 by the same finance minister. He was truck with the fact that although the finance minister expressed great confience with respect to the financial condition of the province the manner in which he dealt with the finances did not show it. He said that ten years before the finance minister regarded matters in very different light and he was preto show that the reason for the change was that the experience of the ten years had shown that the finanof the government for that period had been a failure. He reminded the house that there was a great sim-

larity from a provincial point of view

between the period of 1888 and the pre-

ust commencing to experience the benefrom the completion of the C.P.R., and at the present time the province was just beginning to experience the advantages of the mineral development which had been going on for some years revenue for the year 1888-9 was \$601,000, and for the year 1898-9 the estimated revenue was \$1,453,000. the revenue of 1888-9 the sum of \$158,700 was raised by direct taxation, and the percentage of taxation to revenue stood 26.3 per cent. In the esti-mate for the next fiscal year this amount to be so raised was set at \$449,000, or percentage of 30.9 per cent. He said that the experience of the past ten years falsified the arguments of the finance minister that the taxation levy would be lighter at present than it was ten years efore. This was not all. Had the government to maintain all the services naintained by the municipalities, which ten years before were a charge upon the government, the percentage would be increased to 39 per cent. The result of provincial system of the governmen had been that an addition of about 50 cent. had been made to the direct taxation of the people. A comparison was then made between the revenue for the year 1888-9 and the estimated revenue for the next fiscal year. The first was \$601,500 and the latter \$1,453,000. This showed that the increase in the revenue had been 141 per cent. The expenditures for the same periods, actual and estimated, were, 1888-9, \$789,000, and \$1,995,000, or an increase of 152.9 per cent. This showed that the province had been going backward every year on the average for the ten years. Notwithstanding the prosperity and develop-ment of the province, there was a heavier load of taxation upon the people than there was in 1889. Mr. Cotton said that the same result would be attained no matter what way the public counts were taken up. In 1887 the

debt of the province was small. Including the loans of 1877, 1887 and the local amounted to \$5,596,000 exclusive of the floating debt. The increase in the lebt had been 221 per cent. Such being the case, Mr. Cotton said that he did not think that it could be advanced that the ice was in any better position toreason of the financial policy of ernment for the past ten years. ared with the increase in the popu-Mr. Cotton said that the ratio ease of the debt was that of 11 to taking the increase in population he debt of the province had in-11. Considered upon a per caps, the debt of 1888-9 was \$29 per nd at the present time, despite .10 per head, just within one The charges upon bt were stated to have increased the past ten years 331/3 per cent., did not take into account the existed in 1888-9 and the much rate attainable at present. The of the revenue consumed ch account was 14.8 in 1889 and

present time, so that the proad only gained 1.3. The revenue capita had increased 50 per In 1888-9 they amounted to \$10, present \$14.82. otton said that the government supremely successful with one revenue and that was with to the Chinese tax. He said that the finance minister estimated tax at \$500, or just .08 of the ut if the members of the house d look at the estimated revenue for next fiscal year they would see that nee minister expected to get no in \$30,000 from that source. In han \$30,000 from that source. the inducements for the Chinese ome into the province the government increase that item 6,000 per In reply to the attorney-general, ofton explained that the Chinese tax was the refund which the province leceived from the Dominion from the of the \$50 poll tax imposed e. In enlarging upon the rowed to be used in p Cotton said, that had the become remunerative.

would have been done, either to secured the imposition of a which would have been so high that their numbers would be very greatly diminish-

Mr. Cotton went on to argue that the expenditure on public works had only ineased one per cent. on the revenue since 1888, and the increase on public works this year was, he intimated, only due to the coming elections. The increase in civil salaries, he said, showed the business capacity of the government. increase in this branch was 11 The cent. over last year, but the taxpayers were not in any better position to pay this year than last year. He held that the taxes should have been reduced in stead of giving this increase in pay. In 1888 the estimated expenditure for edu-cation was 18.46 per cent. of the revenue. The increase in the personal property tax in the ten years was 122 per cent. The government had failed, he argued, to alance the ordinary expenditures by the ordinary revenue. Mr. Cotton questioned that the conversion of the debt was a success, his idea being that it would have been better to have let the old debts run out in the ordinary way. He claimed that events bore him out, the price asked for the old stock was so high that the finance minister had to

write to discontinue the sales, Mr. Cotton next claimed that most of the creameries were carried on without government support, yet the government took credit for assisting the creameries. government had not taken sufficient care to secure themselves for the note given for the Leamy & Kyle Mill Company. In reference to the correspon-

lators, some arrangement should be made by which the government should either own railways or at least have an interest in them. He was told the previand his associates were ready to build a railway to the interior, but were blocked by another company which hoped to get bonus from the government. The railway policy had been a complete failure, and before long there would be such a public expression as would put an end mongering and putting the mocharter ney of the country in the hands of speculators. He closed a three hours' speech by saying that the government of the

rovince was too centralized. Captain Irving made his first speech of the session. In his opening remarks he lamented that he had not been able to give his attention to public affairs, but he said that it could not be denied that he had earned his mileage. respect to the expenditure of public money he said that the government had made liberal expenditures, perhaps they were too liberal, but there could be no doubt but that they made a great many people happy. With respect to the war outlook for the United States, he said ent time. In 1888 the province was that he hoped before the house adjourned that it would pass a resolution expressive of the good will and sympathy of the people of the province towards

all would pull together.

Col. Baker replied to the remarks of Mr. Cotton. He said that the manner in which he manipulated the public accounts reminded him very much of a Cheap Jack at a country fair. He said that he juggled the figures until their real meaning was lost with a view said that the worth of the policy was of blighing the country fair. of blinding the eyes of the people. That demonstra he was incorrect was shown in his remaintenance of the new parliament buildings. His statements were full of Robson. inaccuracies. After all the prophecy which the opposition press had indulged in before the session, how the government were going to be ground into pow-der and annihilated by the onslaught and disclosures of the opposition, Col. Baker was amazed at the results, for nothing had come out of it at all but the old barrel organ tunes the opposition had played over and over again for years. In fact it would only be a waste of breath to follow their worn out arguments, but it would be far more profitable just to give a few concise statements as to how the government had administered the affairs of the country. He would go back ten years to institute comparisons, for in a province where and where necessarily the changes in a few years were rapid, a period of only three or four years would hardly give a fair comparison. As a text for good government he said that the incidence of taxation should be as light as possible. The government had no right to consider itself in the light of the directorate of a company and make a profit out of the people. The duty of a govern-ment was to administer affairs so that the incidence of taxation, would be light, and that the revenue and expen-

diture should meet each other as near as Going back to 1886-7, and comparing that with the year 1896-7, if he could show that the expenditure on public works had brought about an expansion of the revenue, and that the incidence of taxation is lighter, then it must be ad mitted that the government deserved well from the country. During that per iod the total expenditure on public works had been \$4,824,769. Now, deducti g from the revenue the land sales and the Dominion subsidy, which could not be regarded as ordinary revenue, the revenue in 1896-7 was \$1,054,145 and in 1886-7 \$239,471, the i crease in 1896-7 being \$\$14,674. Adding to this the increase of the per capita grant from the Dominion, \$30,438, the total revenue shows an increase in eleven years of \$845,212, or 45.3 per cent. That increase came about from the expenditure on public works and was a highly satisfactory showing for the government, as no one could deny. These were the plain figures and facts. The total expenditure on public works from 1886 to 1896 was \$4.824,769, and in 1896-7 the total expenditure had been \$1,569,071, of which \$519,164 had been on public works. Thus, the expenditure, not public works, was \$1,049,907 not including same year the revenue was \$1,338,048, so that deducting the revenue from the

expenditure, exclusive of public works, there remained a balance of \$333,141, which would have been quite sufficient had there been no extraordinary expenditure on public works, to keep up the repairs on what public works in existence. But, as he had already shown, this large expenditure on public works had enabled the revenue to expand, and it was, too, at a very little increase of taxation, as he could prove. Calculating the population of the province in 1889 at 60,000, the taxation was only \$2.29 per capita, and in 1897, with a population of \$100.000, \$2.86 per capita, a slight increase, but that increase was to enable money to be bor-

rowed to be used in public works and so It was charged, too, by the opposition, Sovernment taken its proper part in attempting to keep out the Chinese and asserted the great power with the Domin-

works because an election was impending. He would give the house a few facts on this so that the house and the country could measure the sincerity of the opposition in this respect. He would have amounted to mining tax it would have amounted to Nanaimo mining division was developing to the work done in the said that he thought if the government applied any such rule it would wipe out the taxation of the collieries alto gether. It must not be forgotten that Nanaimo mining division was developing the work done in the said that he thought if the government applied any such rule it would wipe out the taxation of the collieries alto said that he said that he thought if the government applied any such rule it would wipe out the taxation of the collieries alto said that he thought if the government applied any such rule it would wipe out the taxation of the collieries alto said that he said that ion government which all provincial governments were supposed to exercise, there was every reason to believe that some facts on this so that the house and the tax just read them the amount of the appropriations asked for this year by some of the opposition. Here was the list:

Mr. Semlin had asked for \$12,000 for

his constituency, Mr. Hume \$208,000, Mr. Kellie. \$62,400; Mr. Graham, \$35,-700; Mr. Forster, \$18,400; Mr. Sword. 700; Mr. Forster, \$18,400; Mr. Sword, \$15,600; Mr. Williams, \$19,000; Mr. Kidd, \$12,000, and Mr. Higgins \$27,300, or an average of \$31,540 for each. To take a similar average of all the members would give a total of \$1,040,820 for public works this year, and the total of the amount asked for by the members of the opposition themselves was \$410,400.

Several members called upon Col, Baker to read the amounts asked for in the government constituencies, but this he re-fused to do. Particular enquiries were made as to the expenditure asked for in East Kootenay, and in the chief commissioner's constituency, but no information upon the matter was offered. As to the large amount of work in the educational department, Col. Baker

the educational department, Col. Baker read the following figures to show the large increase between the years 1886-7 and 1896-7. In 1886 the number of teachers was 118; pupils enrolled, 5,345; average daily attendance, 2,837,38; cost of each pupil enrolled, \$16.56; in 1896-7 number of teachers, 384; pupils enrolled, 15,798; average daily attendance, 9,999,-61; cost each pupil, \$13.97. That, he held, was a satisfactory showing. It had been sometimes said that the cost of held, was a satisfactory showing. It had been sometimes said that the cost of education in this province was very extravagant and should be cut down, but he would give a statement comparing it with other countries to show that this was not the case. The cost of education per pupil on average daily attendance for the school year 1896 was: Rhode Island, \$39.06; Massachusetts, \$36.78; New York \$30.02. California, \$31.51; Newada. at with Ottawa.

Mr. Cotton went on to say that the government had been a failure in its parently in view asking the people to bonus the Stikine River railway, a railway the whole country was in an uproar lators, some

been anxious to get one and hoped to have such an institution provided for next er own railways or at least have an erest in them. He was told the previous school the provincial school system day by an influential man that he would be equal to that of any country. Mr. Williams asked Col. Baker if the figures which he had given as the cost of education per head included the amounts spent upon education by the cities.

Col. Baker replied that they did not.

He then took up the remarks made by Mr. Kidd upon the favoritism shown the Scandinavians. He denied that they received any consideration which would not be shown to any British subject. The idea of the colonies was to enable the settlers to raise enough produce together so that it would pay a vessel to make regular trips for their produce, and the ttlers thus ensured access to the mark ets. He also defended the government's action in raising the salaries of the civil servants. He justified this action by say ing that the government had been waited upon and urged to advance the wages of the printers employed in the vernment office up to the regular scale He also explained with respect to the asylum for the insane, that the increase in the number of the insane patients was so rapid and unprecedented that the gov-

pate it. Col. Baker said that the policy of the of the people of the province towards the United States, and intimating that that of the opposition, for he said that of their several platforms they were all so rickety that only a few members of the party could trust themselve

ernment could not be expected to antic

ernment already had the guarantee ference to the amount chargeable to the one railway company to construct 400 miles of railway from Vancouver to He said that this railway would be built under the act of the legislature which provided for the payment of \$4,000 per mile. He did not say whether the bid would amount to \$1,

600,000 or not. Mr. Cotton had wished to decentralize the government, but Col. Baker thought that surely with the municipalities there was all the local self-government that was needed. The government side of the house must feel pity for the leader of the opposition with his followers of divided views. Mr. Forster wanted single tax, the middle member for Vancouwer wanted to deprive the leader of the opposition of his only Chinaman: Cotton wanted state ownership of rail ways, the Liberal platform on one sid rapid development was going on and the Conservative members on the other side were pulling at him and when he stands in the field of battle and sees the serried ranks of the government marching to victory he will with dismay "Carter Cotton, where are my le-(Laughter and much applause. On motion of Mr. Hume, the debate was adjourned.

> New Bills. The following bills were introduced and ead a first time:
> By Mr. Rithet—An act to amend the Creditors' Trust Deed Act. By Mr. Kellie-An act relating to mechanics' liens. Hon. Mr. Martin informed Mr. Ved der that the logs were cleaned out of Vedder creek, on the recommendation of Mr. Sproatt, government inspector, and the work was carried out by the Lands

and Works Department to protect the

Victoria, March 31st.

Vedder creek bridge.

budget. The feature of the day's proceedings was the speech of the exspeaker, who gave his reasons for withdrawing from the government party. To these remarks Premier Turner sought to make reply, but as he had al-Turner ready spoken upon the question he was not given an opportunity. Mr. Hume resumed the debate. He produced a number of figures for the urpose of showing that the district of Kootenay was discriminated Mr. Hume discredited the against. story that the miners of the province requested the government to allow the tax upon themselves as laborers to remain. In reply to the argument that the tax upon mine laborers was the only way in which the government could reach some 2,000 or 3,000 Chinese miners, Mr. Hume said that he had yet to learn where any such number of Chinese were engaged in mining. He intimated that they were probably employed in Cariboo, but this was denied by Rogers, who said that not more than 100 Chinese were working in the mines of that district. Mr. Hume then asked the government why it discriminated in its taxation of even Chinese. He said that the Chinaman who worked about a metaliferous mine was required to pay the tax, but the Chinese employed in the coal mines were overlooked. As an illustration of the injustice of the present system. Mr. Hume said that the comollieries of Vancouver Island paid but \$27,417 in four years, and that durover 3,000,000 tons of coal. Had the over a Le Roi mine almost every day. coal mines been taxed upon their output in the same manner as the precious metal mines they would have paid \$156,-

\$54,690. These two sums would give a total of \$211,622 which under similar circumstances the coal mines would have Instead the contributed to the revenue. contributions were only \$27,417, so that there was lost to the province under the present system, as compared with the government's system in Kootenay, \$184,-204 in the four years. With respect to the allowance made by the government for an inspector of mines, Mr. Hume said that \$125 a month was not a good foremen's wages in Kootenay. He sugforeman's wages in Kootenay. He suggester that the government should increase the amount or Mr. McGregor would not be able to pay living expenses out of the salary provided for his office.

Mr. Hume moved the following amendment to the motion "That the speaker do now leave the chair:" That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted: "whereas the estimates of revenue and expenditure as mates of revenue and expenditure, as submitted, show that the estimated expenditure exceeds by \$539,222.30 the estimated revenue: And whereas the first report of the public accounts committee shows an overdraft of \$199.254.05 at the Bank of B. C.: And whereas the estimate of expenditure generally show estimates of expenditure generally show the most complete disregard of economy: And whereas the administration of the affairs of the province has not been car-

ried on in such a way as to best con-serve the public interests: Therefore, the government has forfeited all claim The government's election baits then received the attention of the mem-ber for Delta. He reminded the house su, nine years in the chair and

election promises of the government. He thought that the present stock of election flies would doubtless be added to as the election drew near. It might be that the dry dock would be brought to life at Vancouver and the British Pa-cific railway at Victoria, and the normal school as a double bait for Vancouver and Victoria. In dealing with the Boundary Creek railway matter, Mr. dication that the government would not be able to secure the building of the western end of the road. He said that from the general trend of the remarks of the ministers upon the subject, the only portion of the road for which there when the country shall have had an opwas any prospect of construction was that portion from Penticton to Rossland. In discussing the disastrous floods of the Fraser river he said that it did not look well for the members of the government to cast up to the farmers of the Fraser River valley their obligations on account of what had been done on their behelf during the floods. He said that the government had willingly made itself reernment had willingly made itself responsible for the damage done by the flood, since it had refused to accept any aid on behelf of the sufference that the sufference of the sufference that the sufference of \$260,000 and a further deficit for 1898-99 of \$260,000, making in all a deficit for the two years of \$800, and a further deficit for the two years of \$800, and a further deficit for the two years of \$800, and a further deficit for the two years of \$800, and a further deficit for the two years of \$800, and a further deficit for the two years of \$800, and a further deficit for the two years of \$800, and a further deficit for the two years of \$800, and a further deficit for the damage done by the sufficient for the specific for the damage done by the sufficient for the specific for the sufficient fo nood, since it nad refused to accept any aid on behalf of the sufferers from the people of Eastern Canada. Mr. Forster said that the amount expended by the government was subscribed four times over, but the government prevented the supplements before the house, he records from taking advantage of it. people from taking advantage of it. Such being the case he said it looked very small for a government to take ad- required to be provided for. vantage of the hardship of the people and intimate that because they had been sided they should be compelled to vote

commissioner with respect to the Heinze rdilway charter in Boundary put the lender of the government in a very bad position. The commissioner informed the people of Boundary Creek that the members of the opposition by preventing Heinze securing the cash as well as the land bonus had prevented the railway from being built. He reminded the house that the premier had assured the members of the government in a very bad to all that not only have they spent to all that not only have they spent every dollar within sight, but they have discounted the future by anticipating the opposition. That loan authorized by this leaves and other public works. The that the premier had assured the members that there was no intention of allowing Heinze to secure both the cash and the land subsidies. The statement of the chief commissioner put another face upon the matter. It was evident that the finance minister intended that Heinze should get both subsidies, and if so, how could this other statement b reconciled. In defence of the requisi-tions asked for by the members of the opposition, Mr. Forster said that the people demanded large appropriations because they knew that the great quad-rennial potlatch was on. They recognized that the government did not spend money according to the requirements of potlatch, and it would be a good thing if

mines. Mr. Forster said that the mem-The house spent another day on the said if the government would make the specific purposes by the house. on in very strong terms by Mr. Forster, decided shall be devoted Mr. McGregor made a good speech in defence of the government. He explained that previous to his own election the city of Nanaimo had been represented by an opposition member and that he had never made an application for necessary public works. The effect of this was that the city was in very much need of public works and the government had seen the necessity for complying with

do this in the coal mining and therefore no tax was imposed, but in the Koote

nay a miner was threatened with falling

said, that the city of Nanaimo lacked some \$8,000 or \$9,000 of having been as Nanaimo lacked well treated as the district of Westminster. With respect to the tax upon working miners, Mr. McGregor sai was not in favor of keeping the tax upon working miners unless they desired to take up claims. There was no chance to

fast as a summary of the work done if the Nanaimo office showed. There had been 710 free miners' certificates issued. 1,157 mineral claims recorded, 287 certificates of work recorded and a revenue had been received from these and similar mining items of \$10,025 during last year. On Texada Island there were mountains of iron ore from which iron had been made which was proved to be the best in the world. So good was this iron that the castings on one of the United States new battleships, the Philadelphia, had have reade exclusively of iron from Texbeen made exclusively of iron from Texada Island ore and double the price was paid for this owing to its superior qual-ity. There was every reason to believe that in the near future the smelting of Texada Island ore would be one of the leading industries on the coast and at such a figure that it can meet inferior provements would not gain a single in iron at the same cost.

The amendment was then put and lost on the following division: For-Messrs, Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Keffie, Williams, Vedder, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kidd, and Higgins—13.

Against—Messrs. Huff, Smith, Mutter, Helmcken, Baker, Turner, Martin, Eberts, Rithet, Adams, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Bryden, Rogers, Braden, Hunter and McGregor-18.

With respect to the story that the Chinese of Cariboo had got out a requisition in his favor. Mr. Hunter explained to the confidence of this house and country."

Mr. Forster seconded the amendment. In the first part of his remarks he dealt with the finances of the province. He said that there was at present a deficit of about \$240,000, and that the same would continue to grow until the end of time. Instead of this very large deficit he reminded the members that Premier Turner had promised a surplus of \$285,000. The government of \$285,000.

inexperience (Oh! oh! and laughter) he must throw himself on the sympathy that the government were having a hard uphill fight to defend their policy against the sharp assaults of the enemy. The debate, viewed from every standpoint, gainst the government.
The printed record as told heavily against the (Hear, hear.) laid before the house in the form of estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1899, was startling. To the well-wisher when the country shall have had an opportunity to pronounce judgment, that that judgment will be an almost univer-

sal condemnation of the policy that is rapidly destroying the credit of the province and hastening it with rapid steps towards a financial catastrophe. It is collapsing point, but with a 1897-98 of \$260,000 and a but with a deficit for would not be surprised to learn that a that deficit to be met? By another loan? Perhaps the skeleton of a loan bill was already prepared to enable the govfor the government. Mr. Forster said ernment to tide over their difficulties and that the statement made by the chief continue their wild career of reckless that the statement made by the chief continue their wild career of reckless commissioner with respect to the Heinze extravagance; for it must be apparent moneys raised by this loan were to be

expended in the manner following: For a railway from Penticton and Boundary Creek, approximately Boundary Creek, approximately one hundred miles in length, a sum not exceeding \$4,000 per For a railway from Butte Inlet to

400,000 Quesnelle mouth, not exceeding 230 miles 920,000 Penticton, not exceeding 230 miles . . . . .

920,000 It would be seen from this statement that of the \$2,500,000 to be borrowed the act of 1897, all the country, but according to their politi-cal necessities. The federal govern-ment, however, had stopped the Indian have to be paid from the capital sum political potlatch was also stopped. Viewed in the light of the loan of 1894, thought, compared with the Indian the province will receive from the propotlatch, the political potlatch was the worst, because the Indians gave away after deducting discounts, commission their own property and the government and other expenses a sum hardly suffi in its political potlatch gave away the cient to pay the railway subsidies. property of the people. With respect to Scarcely one dollar will be available for salary provided for the inspector of public works. And yet what did they find? The government making an over Nanaimo City should have at draft on the bank on the strength of the least \$150 per month for the services he loan still to be floated nearly the whole had rendered to the government. He of which has been already voted for change from \$125 to \$150 he would support it. With respect to the opposition deficit will have to come out of the loan upon railways Mr. Forster ex- when floated, and when the supplen plained that there was no desire to pre- taries have been brought down it will be vent the building of railways anywhere, ascertained that more than one-third of but there was objection merely to the government policy in the matter. He sidizing rallways has been swept away said that the present policy of the government was to take, all the risks for distinctly provides that no moneys shall the province and allow the railway combe borrowed before the 1st day of July, panies to take all the profits without any 1898. So here we have the government risk. The action of Colonel Baker in taking an active part in the last general election, in which he had a direct perlinear was then commented up-He said that such action constituted a building. (Hear, hear.) When those betrayal of the interests of the people. they would find it all, or nearly spent, and still another loan would have to be contracted to meet the companie just demands. For the house to under what supplementary estimates means let it examine for a moment the supplementary estimates for the past three sessions to ascertain what we may expect during the present session:

In 1895 the supplementaries 600,641.99

.\$936.953.98 Total in three years...... The amount asked and voted as supplementary estimates—that is to meet an over expenditure in three years-was upon \$1,000,000. Not one dollar of this enormous sum was authorized by an act of the legislature. It was all spent illegally and the government came before the house for a bill of indemnity,

crisis. Just think of \$600,000 being asked in one year to meet over-expenditure—an expenditure that was clearly illegal. The year 1894 was the year of the general elections, and it was now evident that the so-called balance sheet for that year was not correct—that all the items were not in the accounts and that the house in the session of 1894-5 voted blindly. To be sure, much of the over-expenditure represented in the sup plementaries was from the expenses of floating the loan; but he had it from good authority that \$40,000 would have peen saved if not gone to England at all. He felt sure that even to the most unthinking and heedless person the financial picture present itself in its true colors, provements would not gain a single intelligent or patriotic vote. But, unsatisfactory as the provincial policy of the ministry is, their railway policy is worse. He found them giving railway worse. He found them giving railway franchises in every quarter of the province to men whose only object is to sell the charters for the best price they can get. He related a story a man on the summit of Red Mountain who indicated by a sweep of his arm the holdings of Heinze, Corbin and the C. P. R., to show that there was nothing left for the people or the government in that vicinity except the blue vault of heaven. Mr. Higgins next attacked the manner in which the Nelson and Fort Shepherd Company were allowed to select their lands. He said that 8,000 acres were taken possession of by railway company as an addition to the town of Rossland, and men, women and children who had gone on the lands believing them to be government property, were turned out of their homes by the sheriff in the gloom of a winter day, their household goods thrown into the snow and the houses pulled down. Talk about Irish evictions! Did the history that some four years before it was flax and sugar beets. This year the government had added cheap money for the farmers, as they desired to make the farmers believe the sugar beets. This year the government had added cheap money for the farmers, as they desired to make the farmers believe the farmers farmers, as they desired to make the farmers believe they were in favor of it. They had also added the irrigation bait, and would just sweep the country bait, and would just sweep the country of the farmers or the farmers of the farmers. On the general policy of the government of the farmers of the farmer if they could take in the farmers. On the top of all this he said there was cold storage for the promises, in which the farmers would be required to keep the election promises of the government. He he promises of the government. He thought that the propert stock of alcounts that the propert stock of alcounts are not not look and the badge of the syndicates was on everything in sight. The railway lands had not been taken up checkerboard fashion as required by the act, but in solid blocks, the consequence being that the crown was pushed back to the crests of the hills and the railway companies held all the good lands. Mr. Higgins next referred to the Cassiar Central rail-way charter. The aid bill of this company was introduced by the premier in the expiring days of last session. It gives the company a lease of 700,000 acres in the Cassiar-Stikine country for 35 years. reserves upwards of 8,000 000 of land, from which area the lands to be leased by the company shall be selected. Five years are accorded the company in which to designate their lands, and two years additional in which to survey them seven years in all. In the meanwhile free miners may go on the lands to ex-plore for minerals, but one-half of all the claims they may locate will belong to the company, and the other half is so surrounded with conditions favorable to the company that few of would consent to hold the claims on the terms and accept the company as partners. He regarded this act as the very worst of its kind on the statute books and hoped some day to see a measure of a medication record in the interpretation record. amelioration passed in the interest of the free miners. The gold and silver miners' tax of \$5 was still retained in spite of the promise of the premier in this last session, and when at Rosslan summer, that it should be taken off. Where the justice of this tax from which coal miners are exempt, Hes he er understand. If you repre sent to the ministry the injustice of the tax, they will reply that it is designed to catch the Chinese; but if that were the real reason it would surely be placed on coal mines where a very large num-ber of Chinese and Japanese are em-ployed. No Chinese or Japanese are employed. No Chinese or Japanese are employed in Kootenay. He believed the tax to be unjustifiable when it falls on Circassian subjects. It should be abolished so far as British subjects are concerned, but maintained on aliens and Mongolians The mortgage tax was a double tax al-

though the house had decided that it Hon, Mr. Martin-"Rats!" Mr. Higgins said a minister of the rown should not use such language. (Hear, hear.) Hon. Mr. Martin-I take it back! I

take it back! Mr. Higgins continued that it mattered little to him, personally, in the evening of his days, whether there was a change of government or not. A very few years and he must retire from active public life; but he was impressed with the solemnity of the present occasion, besolemnity of the present occasion, because as the elections went so would the country be, either prosperous or the reverse, and the young men were deeply interested in the outcome. He believed that it was necessary for the preserva-tion of the country that there should be change of government (No," and Yes.") He had severed political ties "Yes.") He had severed political ties that had bound him to the government party for twenty-five or thirty years and he intended to do all in his power to ne intended to do all in his power to pring about a change. (Hear, hear, and He did not care whether he was returned or not. (Mr. Hunter-Oh! yes. you do.) but he believed he would be relected. As for the member for Comox, e was the strongest man on the government side of the house and the hor nember for South Nanaimo was the next. was refreshing to see the members of he ministry when they were hard hit by opponents, going to the two hon. members he had named for sympathy and advice. He could imagine that he heard the member for Comox exclaiming on such occasions.

"Come, rest in this bosom, my own stricken Though the herd have fled from you, thy home is still here. Here still is a smile, that no cloud can o'er And a heart and a hand all thy own to the

And the hon, member for South Nanaimo warbling to the quintette thus: "I know not, I ask not if guilt's in thy I know that I love thee whatever thou

(Laughter and cheers.) In face of the tremendous mistakes of the government one almost wonders why they have half-a-dozen supporters. Per-haps the solution of the problem will be found in this anecdote. A traveller Southern state came across an old colored man and a little boy seated on a bridge rail engaged in fishing. Presently the lad fell into the water. The old party by shouting and swinging his arms display ed the deepest anxiety for the safety of the boy, who was rescued by the travel-ler. Approaching the old man the travel-ler said: "I suppose from the concern you ler said: "I suppose from the concern you manifest that this is your son." "No, he aint no son of mine. "Your brother?" "No, he aint no relation at all." "Then why were you so anxious about him?" "No, he aint no relation at all." sah, you see, he carries de "Because, sah, yebait." (Laughter.)

The premier carried the bait. (Laugh-

Mr. Higgins, after paying a warm tri-

bute to the personal character of the premier, moved the adjournment of the bate, which was carried.

Victoria, April 1st, 1898.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and after prayers Mr. Higgins resumed his remarks upon the budget. He refer-red to the impropriety which had been committed by the provincinal secretary, in reading to the house the contents of sent in to the lands and works depart-ment by himself, in answer to the re-quest of the deputy head of the department. He referred to the requisition for district of Esquimalt. Col. Baker replied that the document was not a private one and that he had

not given details until requested to do members of the opposition. Mr. Higgins replied that the motive which the provincial secretary had was He also contended that he had no right to read the contents of such a com-munication without the consent of the

Hon. Mr. Martin exonorated the provincial secretary by saying that he had gone to him and requested that he use the figures as he had forgotten them when making his own remarks. This disposed of the insinuation that there was any

Mr. Higgins then referred to the Kootenay & Northwest railway bill. He said that had he any assurance that the promoters of the charter intended to build the road he would have been lwilling to give them ten or twelve years in which to build, but he was convinced that the promoters were merely endeavoring to secure a charter for the market. He said he knew that there would be an attempt made to give the holders of the Kootenay & Northwest railway a charter with either a land or a cash subsidy. He thought it would be well if the provincial government would follow the example of Minister Blair of the Dominion government, and examine into the bona fides of every applicant for a charter. Col. Baker was then attacked for the lecture which he had delivered in Toronto in 1895, in which he denounced the public school system. The point made by Mr. Higgins was that the minister of educa-tion was inimical to the school system which he was called upon to adm He then quoted from the published account of the lecture of the minister delivered in Toronto before a gathering of an educational association, in which, among other statements, Col. Baker said that the present school system of the province was sapping the very foundation of moral character. Such words, Mr. Higgins said, should not come from the minister who had the schools of the province under his control, and he thought that Col. Baker should exchange portfolios with the chief commissioner of lands and works. In further explanation of his reason for leaving the government party, he said, that he was obliged to liffer from the government on the ground of public policy. In the course which the government was following he could see nothing but ruin ahead. A very few more years of the same policy which had peen pursued would bring the province to the end of its financial tether. For the current and the next year there already was a deficiency of \$840,000 in sight. He said that if he was the only man on the island who would stand up against the present government he would stand up and say that the interests of the province demanded that the present oligar-chy and reign of syndicates be put down. (Cheers.) He predicted, however, the next contest the Island and Mainland would be united as never before and sectionalism will be altogether forgotten and the mountains will speak to the see with definite force.

Mr. Higgins said he had been called

an enemy of the government. seeing a dwelling in flames, aroused the inmates and bade them fly for their lives was an enemy, then he was an enemy of the government. If a man, seeing a horseman speeding towards a precipice, cried to him, "Back, or you are a dead could be called an enemy, he was a temy of the government. He had an enemy of the government. warned the government of their danger. deaths must be on their own heads. Hon. Mr. Turner asked the membe for an explanation of his remarks upon him to say that the accounts for the were out some \$600,000. lengthy debate arose between the premier and Mr. Higgins over this matter,

which was lost to the press represerta-

upon the desertion of the ex-speaker. He said that he never was of the opinion that Mr. Higgins had much sympathy for the government. He always regarded him as on the fence. With respect to his struggles he thought that he had himself by imagining sitting in the chair of the finance minister next session making the Mr. Bryden considered this the secret of the whole matter. With reference to the statement of Mr. Higgins hat the Cassiar railway bill was the last straw that broke the camer's back, Mr. Bryden said that he considered the Cassiar Central bill as one of the best ieces of legislation that the government had enacted. In the matter of public works, Mr. Bryden said that the govport upon the necessary works. He said that in this way much of the present in-justice would be avoided and districts would be treated more alike. Upon the question of the tax upon miners was removed the aliens would escape Attogether. On cheap money he said he did not see how the government could borrow sufficient to carry the mortgages of the province.

Hon. Mr. Pooley followed with his comments upon the Higgins incident. He said that he was glad that his late colleague had taken an opportunity to de-clare himself, as he would rather have an open enemy than an insincere friend. In dealing with Mr. Higgins' reasons Mr. Pooley first took up the statement that in the year 1894-5 the government had expended the sums in the supplemntary estimates to the extent of some \$600,000, Mr. Pooley said that he should have learned while a member of the house that the supplementary estimates were always passed before any expenditures were made. Mr. Pooley assured Mr. Higgins that the members of the government were not fools. They had means of communication and heard what was said behind their backs. They knew what frieids were true and what were luke-warm. Mr. Higgins, he said, done with the government, and he had not secured the respect of the opposition. He would be like the man in the commons who when he put his hat on his

who when he put his hat on his head covered his party.

When Mr. Pooley finished Mr. Higgins got him to repeat his remark about the supplementary estimates being always passed before the money was expended. Mr. Higgins then produced the pended. Mr. Higgins then produced the records showing that votes had been passed in 1896 to cover expenditures previ-

\$320,000. Mr. Pooley said that the matter rethe expenditures under special warrant. compelled them to seek refuge.

To this Mr. Higgins replied that it amounted to the same thing no matter what the presilent of the council said, or to what account the figures were car-

Dr. Walkem followed Mr. Pooley, and

gave another version of the ex-speaker's desertion of his party. He produced a copy of the Nelson Miner of June, 1897, in which an interview appeared with Mr. Higgins while speaker, and in which the speaker was reported as saying that the present administration would be overwhelmingly defeated. This was the reason, according to Dr. Walken, why Mr. Higgins had left the chair. He said that such conduct amounted to treachery. He also said that the action of the speaker in coming out as an avowed enemy of the government, while holding the office of speaker did not do credit to the speaker, to the members of the house, or the members of the opposi-known D. W. Higgins for 22 years, and that personally he had a great regard for him, but politically he would have no dealings with him. The doctor said that the source of the present trouble of Mr. Higgins went back to the time when the Walkem administration went out of office. At this time the Colonist was a nower in the province, and by it Mr. Higgins virtually controlled the opposition. When the new government was formed, Mr. Higgins looked to the government of the day for a seat in the cabinet. The doctor said that he knew such to be the case, and he considered Mr. Higgins rightfully entitled. For some reason those who joined the cabinet did not take him in, and the action net did not take him in, and the action making him speaker was nothing more than a sop to him. In connection with this Dr. Walkem said—that it was worthy of notice that nearly all the sops were given to Victoria men. Again after Mr. Davie resigned Mr. Higgins thought he should be a minister, but from the day upon which the caucus was held for the deciding of who should be the new minister, the shoe had pinched Mr. Higgins, and he had determined to take advantage of the swaying of pubtake advantage of the swaying of public opinion against the government. The doctor then ran foul of the opposition party by saying that the members of the opposition had no sympathy with the late speaker, and by mixing up the platforms of the Liberal and opposition party. In this connection he said that the Liberals intended to knife every

onservative candidate in caucus.

Mr. Huff made a speech in which he supported the policy of the government. There was so much uproar that it was possible to follow him. In conclud he said that he would sooner fail of election in the next campaign as a government candidate than win as an oposition candidate. Mr. Rithet expressed the opinion that the Dominion government should expend more money in the province. He said

that while it was possible to interest the federal authorities in any project for the better connection with the east it was very difficult to persuade them to asin works of a provincial nature. Upon the mortgage tax, Mr. Rithet disagreed with the government members. He said that it did not matter what it night be or how it was really double taxation, and he thought that the government should provide some other means of raising the revenue and repeal the mortgage tax. Mr. Rithet took Mr. Vedder in hand for making use of sectional views. He was asked what defence he had to offer for the sectionalism of Mr. Huntedr, and dismissed the matter by saying that Mr. Hunter was a rivileged character. Mr. Semlin asked Mr. Rithet who

were preaching sectionalism four years To this Mr .Rithet replied that things had changed since four years ago, and he hoped that the sectional cry would never be heard again

The desirability of the

doing something to secure railway con-nection with the Yukon was then touched upon. He said that when the Yukon was taken up the provincial government should not lose sight of the absolute necessity for railway connection with deep water in order that the province could enjoy the full measure of benefit which it should enjoy. Although the senate had thrown out the Mackenzie & Mann contract, the necessity for the road was as great as ever. He thought that the government of the Dominion should make some arrangement whereby the work could go on upon a cash basis. If the government would adopt some cheme of this kind great loss country would be avoided, and in his judgment the country would be much better off than under the previous contract. With respect to the Edmonton route, Mr. Rithet said that it could not be treated so lightly as some of the members might think. It was a route to the Yukon which the people of the east would pull for to advance. He thought there was great urgency that the road from the coast should be started this year, and he said that if the gov-ernment would take the matter up as a provincial euterprise he would support them no matter what responsibility they would assume for the province. He consciend that an expenditure of \$3,000, 000 or something in that neighborhood would be a mere bagatelle, and at 3 per cent. it would only amount to \$9,000 per annum. The only question to consider was whether the country was going to be so productive as to warrant the building of the road, and he thought this very likely. He believed that the placers of the Yukon would last 20 years, and that after that it would be quartz country. Upon the question of the Boundary Creek reliavely he said quartz country. Upon the question of the Boundary Creek railway he said that he did not consider that portion of

the line from Penticton to the coast is necessary. Attorney-General Eberts defended the policy of the government from the at-tacks which had been made by the memopposition. He was followed by Mr. Williams, who spoke until a few s after 12 o'clock. Mr. Helmcken moved the adjournment

the debate. THE MISSING PELICAN.

The Insurance on the Long Overdue

Steamer Paid-Mrs. Gove Hopes. ican are reported to have paid the insurance on her March 16, both owners and nisurers being residents of Great Britain. This fact only signifies that she has been missing the length of time which, according to custom or contract, requires the payment of the policy. Should she yet appear in the land of the living, the underwriters would recover

tne money so paid. Capt. Gove who sailed in command of the missing steamer, was insured for \$3,000 in the Independent Order of Foresters, being a member of Tacoma court. During the past week Tacoma court has notified the supreme conneil at Foronto of Capt. Gove's long continued absence and the fact that the payment of his policy is likely to be requested later. Mrs. Gove declines at present to make any proof or demand. still hoping that her husband and his ship will be found safe in some shelterferred to by Mr. Higrins was not a sup-plementary estimate, but a statement of

### A FLEET SAILS

Five More Steamers for the North-Three to Alaska and Two to Northern British Columbia.

The Willapa Sails for the West Coast -Victoria Leaves for the Orient This Afternoon.

At the outer wharf three Alaskan liners, two flying the W. & A. S.S. Co.'s flag, and the other that of the P. C. S.S. Co., the Pakshan, City of Seattle, and Cottage City, arrived about mid-night and remained until daylight. The Pakshan tok up 84 passengers, the City of Seattle 135, and 'the Cottage City. 29. Capt. Thomas has replaced Capt. Hunter on the latter vessel. From the inner harbor three steamers departed last night, the Princess Louise and Boscowitz for Naas and the various canneries and way ports of northern British Columbia, and the Willapa for Cape Scott and the West Coast. Among the possengers on the Louise were A. S. Going and a party of three, who are going on a surveying expedition through northern British Columbia; G. B. Ab-Gonderson, Miss Sylvester, Mr. McDermid and wife, Mr. Wright and family. The Boscowitz had also a large number of passengers composed for the most part of cannerymen. Both she and the ouise had a large crowd of Chinese, the advance guard of the Chinese cannery employees who go up to make pre-parations for the coming fishing season. About one-half of Chinatown assembled About one-nair or Offinatown assembled to watch them depart, lingering around the embryo Chinatown the Celestials had established 'tween decks until the steamers sailed. The Willapa took up a number of mining men, residents of the coast, and a large party of Danes from Minnesota, who go to join the Cape Scott colony.

News has reached Seattle of the total wreck of the steamer Enza Anderson. During a terrible storm early in March she broke from her anchorage at Dutch Harbor and went ashore before any assistance could be given her. She is now lying on her side, with the tide ebbing and flowing through several jagged holes in her bottom. The foliza Anderson was abandoned by her passengers at Dutch Harbor during the Klondike excitement last summer. Her trip up the coast was a series of disasters. At times the pas-sengers were compelled to work for hours it a stretch to keep the steamer affort; Her machinery broke down and she ran out of coal. The passengers refused to leave Dutch Harbor on the Eliza, so the steamer was abandoned. The Anderson was a side-wheeler of the old type, 275 gross tons, 144 feet length, 25 feet beam and an eight foot hold. She was launclied at Portland in 1858, and was the lowest pressure steamer on the Columbia. She came to the Sound in 1859, and for slow-running boat made an amount of money that was marvelous. For several vers she ran between Seattle and Viet toria, carrying a full list of passangers at \$15 each. For years she piled up at proft of many thousands of dollars for her owners.

Steamer Victoria of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, sailed for the Far East this afternoon with general freight, eleven saloon passengers number of Celestials homeward fourteen of whom embarked here saloon passengers took passage from this port. Charles Schlee, W. F. Fall and C. Christensen. The steamer Olympia, of this line, is expected from China and Japan on Monday and the R.M.S. Empress of China on Tuesday.

The British ship Lyderhorn will proceed to Tacoma this evening to load wheat for the United Kingdom. The British ship Glenalyon left for the City of Destiny last night in tow of the tag Monarch. She will load lumber for Callao.

British ship Marathon, Capt. Crossley, arrived in the Roads yesterday from Shanghai after an uneventful passago of 32 days. She is in ballast and awaiting orders.

The C.P.R. Bulletin announces the ar rival at New York last night of the Cun-ard liner Lucania, and at 7 o'clock this morning of the American liner St Louis. Freighter Bonanza arrived from Roche

Harbor this morning with a cargo of Steamer Danube is due from Alaskan orts and the Miowera from Honolulu

SHOSTING WITH INTENT.

That is the Charge Arising Out of a Disturbance in the Osborne Saloon.

The Osborne saloon, at the corner of Pandéra and Blanchard streets, which a few weeks ago passed into the hands of a former resident of Seattle, was last evening the scene of a shooting affray which, through good luck, more than anything else, did not end fatally. Joseph Barratta, an Italian laborer, according to the evidence gathered by the police, was in the saloon drinking and got into a quarrel with Joseph Gross, the bartender, the latter, it is alleged, threw a large glass at him, inflicting a very a large glass at him, innicting a very ugly wound on the head. Barratta went to the police station to report the facts of the assault and was sent by Jailer Allen to the medical health officer. Dr. Fraser, to have his wound attended to. Chief Sheppard on being notified, order-ed Detective Palmer to arrest Gross. Having attended to some work that he had in hand, the detective was proceed-ing to the Osborne saloon to carry out the order, when he met Barratta carrying a shotgun. Questioning Barratta,
the detective was informed that "Gross
had been settled." This he understood
to mean that the shotgun had been used
and that was what it did mean.

After his wound had been detected. After his wound had been dress Barratta, it is alleged, secured a shot gun and cartridges loaded with fine shot, returned to the Osborne and bolding the swing doors open with his foot deliberate aim and fired at Gross.

who was leaning on the bar, his bend resting on his arm. The shot struck Gross in the hand and neck, inflicting painful but not serious wounds. Barratta was charged in the police court this morning with shooting with intent to kill, but the case was remand. ed until Friday next, to give both men

an opportunity to recover.'
Gross is the man who two years ago was committed for trial for entring wounding a man named Christie box was discharged in the upper court owing to witnesses failing to appear.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Thursday's Daily.

-Thomas Donnelly, a Minnesota farm er, has arrived in the city and will settle on a farm near the city. His family will join him shortly.

-A party of five intending Yukoners from Michigan arrived by the Kingston this morning, and are staying at the Wilson. After having investigated the outfitting possibilities of Seattle they have decided upon purchasing every-

-Francis Hooper, of Foul Bay road, died to-day. Decensed was 48 years of age, and a native of Cornwall, England. His remains were removed to Hanna's undertaking rooms, from where his fu-neral will take place on Sunday after-

-The Bank of British Columbia has had received. completed arrangements with the Canadian Bank of Commerce by which drafts pawson City can be issued in this city. This will prove of very great convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the wealth which the business men of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience to the merchants and others, and will tend to increase the share of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of securing a convenience of the late Mr. S. P. Moody, of Victoria will have the opportunity of curing.

-During the rush of the Yukon travel Mr. J. C. Voss of the Queen's hotel found the accommodation afforded by that house altogether too limited, and Mr. Simon Leiser, the owner, has decided to increase it by the addition of another 'story. Mr. Thomas Hooper, architect, is now preparing the plans for this work, which, when completed, will make the Queen's one of the largest buildings in the city. An elevator is in-cluded in the additions to be made, and electric bells will be installed throughout

-It is thought Almer E. Lewis, the Montreal real estate agent, who has been missing for many months, was a passenger to Alaska on the Ning Chow.

The clarks at the custom house whose most religious attachments attachment at the custom house whose most religious attachments attachment at the custom house whose most religious attachments attachment at the custom house whose most religious attachments attachment at the custom house attachmen they are satisfied that a man who appressed form, and is packed in five pound plied for a license on the evening that Edward Island. He fully answered the description of the missing man.

-The local council of women are endeavoring to make arrangements for the visit to this city of Miss Livingstone, a graduate of the Boston School of Domestic Science, and Superintendent of the Ottawa Y.W.C.A. department of domestic service, for the purpose of giving a number of cooking lectures with practical demonstrations. Whether Miss Livingstone will give lectures in Victoria or not depends upon the number of those who signify their intention of patronizing the same. If sufficient encouragement is received the lectures will be

Demetrius Tabodo, mate, and Isaac Tirado, passenger, of the bark Japan, were arraigned in the police court this morning charged with being in possession of stolen property, to wit, a bicycle be-longing to Kenneth Macrae, one belonging to Thomas Bamford, and some glass-ware stolen from the Delmonico. At the request of the police the case was remanded until to morrow. The police have continued searching the yessel since the bicycles were found, as they believe the two men are responsible for a number of the robberies that have been con mitted lately. A dish stolen from a meat safe at Mr. J. McEachren's residence, Superior street, was found on the vessel.

-The Spaniard employed as cook on the Peruvian bark Japan, while being tried yesterday afternoon before Magis trate Macrae on the charge of insubor dination, said that no consideration could induce him to go back on the boat. In the course of evidence it was made plain that the reason for the cook's failure to novide meals for the crew was that he had no food to cook. One of the crew called upon to give evidence presented a most pitable appearance, clad in a ragged suit of canvas clothes which only his industry with the needle kept in a state of decency. The bark has been lying here since early last month, idle. The magistrate sentenced the accused to two weeks' imprisonment without hard labor.

-Information was brought down the Cottage City, which reached Seattle yesterday, of a rich gold strike near Sitka. H. J. Willey, a mining engineer, recently made ten assays taken from different places at Pande Basin, fourteen miles from Sitka, which showed an average of \$450 to the ton. Assay No. 5 went over \$900 to the ton. It is estimated that the basin contains 99,000,000 tons of sand. Sitka is reported to be wild with excitement and a big stampede is setting in to the new El Dorado. The property has been bonded to an Eastern yndicate, which has paid \$8,000 cash down; the purchase price is not ascerbut the vendees are to take out \$120,000 before any further payment

From Friday's Daily. -During the month of March there vere 42 deaths, 10 marriages and 31 births in the city, pneumonia being given as the cause of death in a much larger proportion of cases than usual.

-Rev. Dr. Campbell at the manse on the 29th ult., performed the ceremony which united in marriage Charles M. Grant and Luella M. Campbell, both of Tacoma, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Grant will make their home in the City of Destiny.

inland revenue returns for March follow: Spirits Malt 2,154 31 5,346 50 976 20

The case of Mrs. Schneider charged with stealing \$95 from John Sandycock was called to-day and after some evidence was taken was remanded until o-morrow. Sandycock's evidence was rather mixed, but it was shown that he had the money when he went into the

—In Gwillim vs. the Law Society the Full court this morning heard argument in the defendant's appeal, and judgment was reversed. Mr. Gwillim it will be re-membered was an Northwest Territories ndvocate and then became admitted in Manitoba, and the question now is whether he will have to serve an extra two years here.

-As stated vesterday, the receipts a the custom house for March are away in advance of those of any month for the past eight or nine years. The total receipts, exclusive of miners' licenses, were as follows: Duties collected, \$110, 222.68; other revenues, \$8,167.45. The The imports were: Free, \$81,481; duti-

able, \$317,805; total, \$399,286. The ex- E. Kenny, president of the bank ports were: Produce of Canada, \$21,793; not produce of Canada, \$4,400; total, \$26,193. The number or miners' license: issued to date is 5.379; the receipts from which were \$53,790.

—Mr. G. E. Powell, for the defence, this afternoon entered a plea of guilty in the case of Isaac Tirado, the passenger of the bark Japan, charged with having stolen bicycles in his possession. Sentence was deferred until to-morrow, when the case of Demetrius Tabado will also be called. Mr. Powell stated that evidence had cropped up to show that Tabado was an innocent accessory and he wished to look into the matter. he wished to look into the matter.

-Sergeant Langley, of the provincial police, returned last night from Otter Point, whither he went to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death editor of the Colonist, for of Alfred Symons, who died a day of court, came on before Mr. two ago under suspicious circumstances. neral will take place on Sunday arter noon under the auspices of the Sons of St. George. Deceased leaves a wife, death, and an inquest was deemed necessary. The jury returned a verdict to the sary. The jury returned a verdict to the sary. effect that the man died from pneumonia, caused by exposure and the injuries he

> toria. The ceremony was performed at Ross Dhu, Foul Bay Road, the resi. or otherwise of the allegations dence of the bride's mother, the hour chosen being 6:30. A reception was held from 7:30 to 9:30, at which a large number of friends were present, the wedding gifts being many and valuable. Miss B. Mason was bridesmaid, and the groom was supported by Mr. Robert H. Swinerton as best men. Swinerton as best man.

-Pemmican, a food manufacture little known to the majority of people, has attained a large sale since the Yukon rush commenced, most of it being imported from the States, aithough a small quantity has been manufactured in the pro-vince. Mr. J. A. Cundall is making arrangements to manufacture this useful The clerks at the custom house, whose meal, raisins, etc., containing the nutriduty it is to issue miners' licenses, say steamer sailed, saying as he did so that may be eaten, and relished, either cold he was to be a passenger on that vessel, was Lewis. He gave the name of J. McEachran and his home as Prince and Mr. Cundall should find a large demand for his manufacture

From Saturday's Daily -The investigation into the charges of theft laid against Mrs Schneider, proprietress of the London house, was tinued before Police Magistrate Macrae in the police court this afternoon.

The grocery store of E. B. Devlin, corner of Simcoe and St. Lawrence streets, was visited by thieves yesterday and the contents of the till stolen. The robbers have not been captured.

-In Lang vs. Victoria, the Full Court yesterday delivered judgment dismissing the defendant's appeal. This is one of the bridge accident cases, and it was decided against the city; the city appealed with the result stated, and the case will now go to the privy council.

The remains of the late Robert Mc Leese, ex-M.P.P., who died at Soda Creek on March 27th, were brought to the city last evening on the Charmer, and will be interred at Ross Bay cemetery to-morrow. The deceased was a theatre is a vast improvement upon those which preceded it, and reflects credit upon Mr. F. Bernard Williams, who is responsible for its preparation and arrangement, and whose journalistic credit upon his stood him in good stead tery to-morrow. The deceased was a member of the Pioneer Society and the Orange order.

While the workmen engaged at the parliament buildings cleaning up and grading the grounds were taking down the big derrick used by the builders, it fell, killing a horse belonging to Capt. Warren. The crowd of workmen neath it were fortunately warned by the whirring sound made as it fell, in time to escape

-Victoria lodge No. 17, K. of P., held heir regular meeting Thursday evening, when several propositions for membership were received and some very im-portant matters were disposed of. Initia-tion will be the principal order of business at the next meeting, when all members are requested to be present.

-Six months each was the sentences imposed imposed this morning by Justices of the Peace Pierson and Northcott on Tirado and Taboado, the pas-senger and mate of the bark Japan, found guilty of being in possession of two stolen bicycles. The magistrates two stolen bicycles. The magistrates pointed out that a very severe sentence could be imposed, but on account of their ignorance of the laws, they dealt leniently with them.

-The tide of travel which set the reduction of rates on the C.P.R. continues. Big crowds of people bound for the east arrive every day on the Sound boat, and the Charmer brings over a large number of people bound for Cali-fornia and the south generally. At the Dominion, Wilson, Queens and Occidenal the registers show each day a long list of arrivals, and although the propor-tion of intending Yukoners is much smaller than it was a week or ten days ago, hardly a day passes without some parties reaching the city en route for the north. There are quite a number of men staying in Victoria awaiting the opening of navigation on the rivers and all the hotels are well filled.

-Final arrangements were comlast evening for the Pythian ball to be held on Tuesday, April 12th, in A.O.U.-W. hall. Tickets for the event may be rocured from members of the order and at the principal stores. The committee are sparing neither time nor pains to are sparing neither time nor make it a success, and those who are assured of a pleasant evening.

—The head pupils for the South Park school for the month of March follow:-First division. Gladys Maud Cameron: 2nd division, Emma Gertrude Black; 3rd division. Mabel Agnes Cameron: 4th division, Ralph Harris Wilson; 5th division, Millie Ingraham Black: 6th division, Gladys Elsie Cruikshank; 7th division, Clement Wm. Holden: 8th division. sabel Heaney; 9th Gvision, Ernest David Spragge.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF HALIFAX Victoria Branch of This Popular Insti-tution Will Open Next Week.

The office on Government street lately occupied by A. W. Taylor & Co., which has been transformed into commodious and convenient banking premises for the accommodation of the Victoria branch accommodation of the Victoria branch of the Merchant's Bank of Halifax, will be occupied by the latest addition to the financial institutions of the city early next week. The appointments of the new bank are of the most substantial and ornate nature, and when completed the office will take rank among the best itted up in the city. It was hoped to the work has occupied a little longer time than was anticipated, and the opening will not take place until a day or two later. Mr. Martin Dickie, manager of the Merchant's Bank at Truro. N. S.. and Mr. E. G. Kenny, son of Hon. T.

now in Vancouver and expected rive in Victoria in a day or two are accompanied by Dr. D. H. president of the Truro Condenso and Canning Co., and who is ex-Mayor of Truro, and W. ex-M.P.P., of the firm of Pi Black, the steamship owners, fax.

LAW INTELLIGENCE Judgment Reserved in the Colonist Contempt Suit—Decision Against

Mr. Gwillim.

The Nest Egg v. Canadian Rand Drill

Co., the application made by the defend

the Colonist, and C. H. Lugrin

court, came on before Mr. Justice

ants to commit W. H. Ellis

The railway war has reache where railways have not. It here that the C. P. R. is cu Mr. L. P. Duff appeared in here that to Fort Steele via Golden Crow's Nest Pass. It is also the motion and Mr. appeared for Mr. Ellis and Mr. Mr. Duff opened and stated the Great Northern is cut this point via Kalispell and plaintiffs in the action were clinets for \$16,000 damages for removal of mining machinery action was set down for trial i Nelson took another step her path of progress when the cent new Hotel Hume was open to the public. The building trally located at the corner of the corne ernon streets, opposite the cound is declared to be arch the finest building in the in subject matter of the trial. claimed, was a contempt of would tend to prejudice the any juror who read it. Affidavits made by James Hill Lawson, jr., and Charles de d. b. Hemenway, super of the state of transides mine, is in pital in Greenwood, seriously i El Wilson, identifying the paper, th parties and the pleadings in the were read. It was stated that 17th December, 1896, Mr. Ellis w The 16,000 pound boiler for t works has arrived. It took over to haul it here from Bossburg. secretary-treasurer of the Nest Company, one of the parties to the sent action, and his contention was that the article was published at the instigacarried on a powerful set of drawn by 16 heavy horses. The tion of the plaintiffs and ing cost \$2,000. ledge of the court proceedings, and the offence was therefore a flagrant one. Mr. Pooley filed affidavits by his clients, Mr. Ellis in his said he wrote A quiet wedding took place St. Peter's church, when the article in question from notes supplied to him by Mr. Rolt, who is the manager of one of the companies plain-tiff, and he denied any intention of try-

as being of general interest to the pub-lic. Mr. Lugrin's affidavit showed that

the tendency of the courts now was to

Judgment was reserved

In Gwillim v. the Law Socitey, the Full Court yesterday afternoon allowed

the defendants' appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake. The plain-

tiff, a N.W.T. advocate, was admitted in Manitoba and then applied here on his

Manitoba certificate, but the society held

he would have to serve two years be-

fore admission here. He applied for

mandamus, which was granted, but the

Full Court have now decided against him. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff, and A. E. McPhillips for defendants.

COMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.

An Innovation at the Opera House Which the Public Will Appreciate.

ed by the management of the Victoria

operience has stood him in good stead

in this work. The orchestra programme being included is an innovation which is

teresting and up to date. It might be

suggested that as many theatregoers

make a point of keeping the programme as a souvenir, it would be well to in-

sert the date of the performance. Another suggestion which might prove of

value of these programmes, would be the insertion of the portraits of famous actors, actresses, singers, and musicians who appear at the Victoria, This is done

by some London and Continental thea-tre, and makes the programe a valuable

tre, and makes the programe a valuable souvenir of the pleasant hours provided by those celebrities. Only across the water they make a small charge for the programme, but Messrs. Jamieson and Williams may be trusted not to act on this dangerous suggestion which would

this dangerous suggestion, which would mape Victoria unpleasantly unique

THE TURF.

Meeting of Flyers.

E. R. Brown of New York, and Jas. A.

Murphy of Chicago, have arranged for a race between the crack pacers John R.

Gentry 2:00 1-2 and Guinette 2:05 1-4, for \$10,000 a side, play or pay, for the best two in three races. The raced with

be paced between Septemebr 1 and Octo-

ber 15, the stakes in each race being \$2,500 a side, with what is virtually a

side wager of \$2,500 more on the odd

race. Although Gentry is owned by the

wealthy New York banker, Louis G.

Tewsbury, Browne is putting up his own

money with Murphy. He declined a few

days ago to make a race against Guin-ette without receiving also a chance to

try conclusions with Star Pointer, claim-

ing that the gelding is not in the class

with the ex-champion of the Tewksbury

stable. After getting the consent of the

owner of Gentry, however, Browne de-

cided to accept Murphy's challenge on

A NEW RAILWAY FOG SIGNAL

A curious railway danger or fog signal has been invented in Chiswick, England, which has been adopted by the

large wheel placed at the side of the

track near a station and containing

by the passing train, and it in turn pulls back and then releases a hammer which

explodes two cartridges. After the train

has passed the hammer automatically re

turns into position to fire the next barrel. It is connected by electricity with the

signals, and the man in the box can se

or disconnect it by pressing a button. The disconnection is worked by a mag-

net, which draws down the hammer and prevents firing. It is expected that the

contrivance will shortly do away with the clumsy detonators now in use.

Mr. J. J. Kelso. superintendent of Child's

Mr. J. J. Keiso, superintendent of Chind's Saving Work in Ontario, is now on his way to the coast on the invitation of the provincial government. Mr. Kelso met the government of Manitoba at their request and explained the legislation and child saving plan of the Ontario government. Mr. Kelso will give an illustrated lecture in the city hall on Tuesday evening the 5th inst.

city hall on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. at 8 p.m., to which the public are cordially invited. The lecturer is far-famed in his special line, and doubtless will have a large audience. The mayor has kindly consented to preside

around its circumference thirty-two bat

rels, each holding two cartridges.

lever placed along the rail is depre

behalf of Guinette.

Southwestern Railway.

among the cities of America.

service ;and would add immensely

much appreciated, and the theatr gossip, which is made a feature, is

new "house" programme provid-

open.

Saunders was united in ma Miss D. M. Giddings, by the Ford.

Rev. F. A. Ford has receive come contribution to the function to the function for the function of the form Lord Revelstoke, at this place is named. ing to prejudice the fair trial of the action, but rather that the news was given he did not see the article till the following morning. Mr. Pooley contended no offence had been made out and cited SURREY CENTRE from numerous authorities showing that exercise the arbitrary power of commitment only when no other course was

Provincial New

venty-eight Nova Scotians

C.P.R. surveyors have

Sandon on one train the oth

work for the past week, surve tween this place and McRae cre will start back at once towards

meant business.

the same route to make a. This looks as if the

SANDON.

CASCADE CITY.

FORT STEELE.

NELSON.

GRAND FORKS.

REVELSTOKE.

Columbia.

News has been received here Royal City logging camp alon way, that John Perdue, a ho has met with an accident by lacerated the ends of the first of his right hand. He was a of his right hand. He was e guiding the cable over the dru broken strand caught the glov was wearing and drew his ha was taken to Blaine and members were dressed by Dr.

CASCADE CITY. Quite a number of buildings put up this spring. Among noticeable is that built on M by the Townsite company, we completed will have room for and several offices. Hall Brothers, at Hall's miles from Cascade, are many improvements. They building a toll bridge across river. They purpose also large hotel and store.

ASHCROFT. John Harris, of the 150has received orders from the government to immediately Hazleton with a force of men all efforts Hazleton to Telegraph Cree tions have also been given arty south to meet a gang o Mr. St. Laurent working froup. This is, says the Britis Mining Journal, good news upper country, as the openi trail will do much for the ge the country here, asier travel into the gold tricts of Omineca and Peace

KUSKONOOK Post Office Inspector Fleto ted Kuskonook and made a for the opening of a post new town at the end of the in April. The postmaster A. Hoyt, and there will be a three times a week from Kuskonook and a weekly Movie City, connecting the

Fort Steele mail. Dr. R. Morrison left her to inspect a petroleum fie miles up the trail. It was last winter by T. Ryan of Mr. Morrison will secure take them to Nelson to and if they come up to ex-company will be formed her the property. Some ten year leum was discovered on the of the summit. Coal Oil Gr abandonice i for want of t www that the l'uss railway passes right

but, there is in reason we should not be developed ex ROSSLAND Police Magistrate Jordan ed a charge of perjury a Darrow, The charge grew

fact that Darrow, who is swore when locating the that the ground on which was filed was vacant, whe fact it was already covered now location. After hearing counsel for the crown an ant, Police Magistrate Jo accused a lecture. His ho carelessness of some in m and said that he would not disregard for the law. ioner who administered Darrow was severely critic lusion, he said there were features about the case, was room for a reasonable the guilt of the defendant him the benefit of the dou him. In concluding his magistrate stated that he case would prove a warn as he wished it understood jumping or false swearing colerated by him in any was the other night the new and called on Father Pa Ross Thompson and F. gentlemen gave the boys the bill of fare, as publish press, is beter than the for the Sifton banquet he er Father Pat made a which he suggested the i anding together as a brig the Boys' Brigade at hat they could have a gyr ng room and system of rally. Judge Townsend a idea, and told the boys abo of which he was in charge

minster, and which furnis of honor to the Governor Ross Thompson, with hisity, promised the boys a DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE, in small sistance if they would carr As a continuation of

ny, president of the bank, Vancouver and expec Victoria in a day or two. ecompanied by Dr. D. H. Muir, ent of the Truro Condensed Milk anning Co., and who is all the condensed Milk Janning (Co., and who is also an yor of Trure, and W. A. Black, .P., of the firm of Pickford the steamship owners, of Hali

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

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Nest Egg v. Canadian Rand Drill he application made by the defendcommit W. H. Ellis, manager of donist, and C. H. Lugrin, the of the Colonist, for contempt of came on before Mr. Justice Drake rning and he reserved judgment, P. Duff appeared in support of otion and Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q.C. ed for Mr. Ellis and Mr. Lugrin.
Ouff opened and stated that the fs in the action were sping his for \$16,000 damages for illegal was set down for trial in Victoria 14th April before a judge and the county of Victoria. He then e article entitled "A remarkable which appeared in the Colonist rday, 19th March, and he claim ontained statements and the truth rwise of the allegations was the matter of the trial. This, he was a contempt of court and end to prejudice the mind of tend to prejudice the mind of aror who read it. Affidavits made aes Hill Lawson, jr., and Charles ilson, identifying the paper, the and the pleadings in the action, It was stated that about ecember, 1896, Mr. Ellis was the ry-treasurer of the Nest Egg y, one of the parties to the preon, and his contention was that cle was published at the instigathe plaintiffs and with a knowcourt proceedings, and the was therefore a flagrant one. Pooley filed affidavits by his Mr. Ellis in his said he wrote in question from notes suphim by Mr. Rolt, who is the one of the companies plainhe denied any intention of tryrejudice the fair trial of the acit rather that the news was given

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MENDABLE ENTERPRISE

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BUSINESS FOR SALE, in smal stock not large, but well assorted the chance for young man; no opp "Drugs," Times office.

Provincial News.

Twenty-right and one train the other day. CASCADE CITY. C.P.R. surveyors have been at

the past week, surveying be-is place and McRae creek. They back at once towards Robson me route to make a final surlooks as if the C. P. R.

FORT STEELE. railway war has reached even to lways have not. It is stated the C. P. R. is cutting the

Nest Pass. It is also reported Great Northern is cutting rates point via Kalispell and Bonner's NELSON. took another step forward in of progress when the magnifi-y Hotel Hume was thrown the public, The building is cen-cated at the corner of Ward and

streets, opposite the court house, declared to be architectural-

inest building in the interior of

Steele via Golden and the

British Columbia. GRAND FORKS.

da J. F. Hemenway, superintendent Ironsides mine, is in the hos-ureenwood, seriously ill with a

16,000 pound boiler for the water works has arrived. It took over a month to haul it here from Bossburg. It was carried on a powerful set of trucks 16 heavy horses. The freighting cost \$2,000.

REVELSTOKE.

uiet wedding took place last week. Peter's church, when Mr. F. S. ders was united in marriage to liss D. M. Giddings, by the Rev. F. A.

F. A. Ford has received a wele contribution to the funds of St. er's church in the shape of check for 25 from Lord Revelstoke, after whom

SURREY CENTRE. News has been received here from the Royal City logging camp along the rail-way, that John Perdue, a hook tender,

net with an accident by which he rated the ends of the first two fingers of his right hand. He was engaged in guiding the cable over the drum when a broken strand caught the glove which he was wearing and drew his hand in. He was taken to Blaine and the injured members were dressed by Dr. King. CASCADE CITY.

put up this spring. Among the most noticeable is that built on Main street y the Townsite company, which when apleted will have room for two stores and several offices. Hall Brothers, at Hall's ferry, five miles from Cascade, are also making many improvements. They are now building a toll bridge across the Kettle

They purpose also building a

Quite a number of buildings are being

large hotel and store.

ASHCROFT. John Harris, of the 150-Mile House, has received orders from the provincial government to immediately proceed to Hazleton with a force of men, and to use all efforts to have the trail put in first-class condition as soon as possible from Telegraph Creek. Instruc tions have also been given to work a arty south to meet a gang of men unde St. Laurent working from Quesnelle This is, says the British Columbia Mining Journal, good news to all in the upper country, as the opening up of the trail will do much for the general benefit of the country here, besides making easier travel into the gold bearing districts of Omineca and Peace river.

KUSKONOOK.

Post Office Inspector Fletcher has vis d Kuskonook and made arrangements for the opening of a post office at the new town at the end of the lake early April. The postmaster will be Mr. A. Hoyt, and there will be a mail service three times a week from Nelson to Kuskonook and a weekly service with Movie City, connecting there with the Fort Steele mail.

Dr. R. Morrison left here last week inspect a petroleum field about 80 les up the trail. It was discovered last winter by T. Ryan of this place air. Morrison will secure samples and take them to Nelson to be analyzed, and if they come up to expectations a company will be formed here to develop the property. Some ten years ago petro eum was discovered on the other side of the summit Coal Oil Grant put in a bandonice i for want of transportation fact ties that the Crow's Sest iss radway passes right through this th, there is in reason why the fields should not be developed extensively.

ROSSLAND. Police Magistrate Jordan has dismissa charge of perjury against R. E. fact that Darrow, who is a prospector, swore when locating the Maine claim, that the ground on which the location was filed was vacant, when in point of fact it was already covered by the Lucknow location. After hearing argument by counsel for the crown and the defendant, Police Magistrate Jordan read the accused a lecture. His honor scored the carelessness of some in making oaths to matters they were not certain about, and said that he would not tolerate such disregard for the la.v. The commiswho administered the oath Jarrow was severely criticized. In conlusion, he said there were some peculiar but as there eatures about the case, vas room for a reasonable doubt as to e guilt of the defendant he would give the benefit of the doubt and acquit nagistrate stated that he hoped prove a warning to others, wished it understood that no claim oing or false swearing would be

other night the newsboys gave the boys a dinner, the bill of fare, as published in the local tal, an unusual circumstance. is beter than the one drawn up or the Sifton banquet here. After din-er Father Pat made a brief address, in he suggested the idea of the boys other as a brigade, similar to Roys' Brigade at Westminster. so one hat they could have a gymnasium, read-Townsend approved of the freze hard." and told the boys about the brigade f which he was in charge in New West- of bed. ster, and which furnished the guard or to the Governor-General. Mr. istance if they would carry out the idea.

As a continuation of the pathetic it. I always did like cracked ice." mson, with his usual generos

story of the Bebau family, this item from the Miner is of interest; "The con-dition of Mrs. Nelson Bebau, the poor provincial News. dition of Mrs. Neison Bebau, the poor woman who was taken to the hospital in what was supposed to be a dying condition, as a result of overwork and poverty. Was somewhat improved yesterday. Alderman Lalonde has received a telegram from Elie Fontain, of Winnipeg. who is Mrs. Bebau's father. It stated that he was to start for Rossland less evening and that he would are last evening and that he would arrange matters for the comfort of his daughter and his children on his ar-

meeting was held in the city hall last week, when a resolution was passed condemning the action of the majority in the legislature in voting in opposition to the Kettle River Railway charter.

cently established in Vancouver have the greatest difficulty in obtaining even small quantities of hogs from British Columbia farmers. It seems to us that the farmers of the interior would do well to turn their attention to this branch of

Beans, too, for which there is now a great demand, are imported almost entirely from the other side. At Ashcroft and Lytton some attention has been given to this crop with very satisfactory results. There is no reason why beans should not form one of the principal crops in Kamloops district. There is, and will be, money in beans for many years to come. The demand will be a steadily increasing one as the mineral resources of the province come more and

more under development. Mr. Cameron further stated that prac tically the mutton supplied to the past cities comes from Washington and tically district.-Inland Sentinel.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The snagboat Samson will leave here on Monday for the Stikine river. The Scott, who came out from England some name of Captain Robinson's successor has not yet been made public. Two boats were launched at the ship-building yards in this city yesterday, one at Moir's yard and the other at Lulu Island yard. One of them was towed round to Vancouver to have the machinery put in. The keel was laid yesterday tending over several years, are endued with for another Klondike stern-wheeler.

What may develop into a very interesting legal fight was commenced in the Jounty court at Yale yesterday. Some ittle time ago nine Chinamen who had been placer mining on the foreshere of the Fraser river near Yale were summoned for trespass, at the instance of the Indian Agent, and were shed \$5. or in default twenty days' imprisonment. It appears now that the Chinamen held a mining lease and licenses from the pro-vincial government, on the authority of which they were working. The Indian Agent claims that the diggings are situated on the Indian Reserve. If the department of Indians affairs decides to ecute the case to the bitter end there will be an interesting issue between the federal and provincial authorities.

The death was announced yesterday of Mrs. George H. Gregory, the announcement being a sad surprise to many who were unaware that the de-ceased lady had been ill. The deceased lady (formerly Mrs. Locksley Lucas), who was about 22 years of age, leaves a young daughter and a husband, who the sympathy of a large circle of

Mr. J. R. Roy, R.E., returned from Nanaimo yesterday. The Automatic Can factory is busily engaged making salmon cans and has just finished turning out 5,000,000 can "talls." and they will commence next week manufacturing "flats."

The 74th drawing for an appropriation the New Westminster Building Society, Wednesday night, resulted in the full amount, \$2.000, being awarded to the holders of shares 68 A and B, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Pear-

The charge grew out of the THE EARTHQUAKE'S DAMAGE. has just come east, may also be quoted. Loss at Mare Island Navy Yard Will Total Quarter of a Million.

San Francisco, April 1.- The centre of the shock of yesterday's earthquake, or the point where the greatest energy was expended, was Valleje and Mare Island. The loss at the navy yard cannot be fixed until the yard survey completes its work, but the lowest estimate now is \$250,000. The schooner Rufus E. Wood was sailing for this port and was some distance south by east from Point Reyes. So great was the shock that the crew thought the Wood had run into a submerged rock or the hull of a derelict. The shock was also felt by several other

vessels at sea. On the farm of Captain Boyes, near Sonoma, the water in the reservoir was lifted bodily by an upheaval of the earth and thrown on one side, leaving the reservoir dry. At St. Helena the sky, which had been perfectly clear, suddenly became overcast and a thick fog drifted called on Father Pat and Messrs. over Napa valley. Observations by Thompson and F. W. Rolt. The seismometer shows that the vertical shock was twice as great as the horizon-

COULDN'T HEAD HIM OFF.

During the visit of a political gentleman to Kentucky his servant came to his room one morning and announced the coldest weather of the season. "'Hits so cold, room and system of athletics gen- Cunnel," he said, "dat all de whiskey's

> "What!" shricked the colonel, jumping out "Dey tells me de whiskey is froze, suh." "Well, well! That beats my time! But-say, John!" "Yes, sull."

LILLOOET CLAIMS

Report Showing the Work Done on a Number of Valuable Properties.

The Coming Season Will Be a Busy One Throughout the Bridge River District

(Special correspondence of the Times.)

Mr. Arthur Noel leaves to-morrow with two men for the Bendor group, on Cad-wallader creek. He intends making a fly-ing trip only to inspect the trail, and ex-pects to return here in a fortnight, when, if the trail is satisfactory, he will take in a pack train and a gang of men.

Politics are quiet here, but the Opposition party are working quietly and steadily. The nomination of the candidate will probably be made this week.

THE KLONDIKE NURSES.

The Names of the Ladies Who Are to be Sent to the Yukon. Government House, Ottawa,

March 26th, 1898. To the Editor: It may interest your readers to know that the four nurses who are to form the first contingent sent forward for service in the Kloudike have been appointed, and that the Dominion government Oregon, though small shipments of fed mutton from Calgary have found a accompany the detachment of Canadian accompany the detachment of Canadian ready market. Here, again, appears to troops, which is shortly to start for the be an opening for the farmers of this Yukon. The names of these ladies are as follows: Miss Powell, from Nova Scotia who is to act as district lady superintendent; Miss Payson, from New Brunswick; Scott, who came out from England some

years ago, and who has since been nursing in or near Toronto. humanity, to which they are devoting themselves. They are fully aware of the hardships they will have to face, but are not afraid of these and count it a high honor to have been selected for this pioneer work on behalf of their country in the name of their Queen. The plan, as it is at present contemplated, is for the nurses to accompany the soldiers all the way to Fort Belkirk, the probable capital of the district, and there to make their headquarters. It will be left to the lady superintendent to decide how best to make the work of the nurses most effective under the medical men on the spot, and these ladies, all having experience, will be able further to develop

the work if found necessary, and if funds are forthcoming. The Roman Catholics have already built hospital at Dawson City and sent nurs-These ladies have been detained on their way by ice jams and have wintered at a little Indian mission. But they will proceed in the unring and thus Decided in the unring and the the unring a eeed in the spring, and thus Dawson will he in a measure supplied. Rev. R. M. Dickey, the Presbyterian missionary at Skagway, who has done such splendid work during the winter, started a Union church, where all denominations met for worship, and erected a temporary hospital, writer urging the great and pressing need for nurses, thanking the Victorian Order for its. prompt action, and speaking of the epiemics already beginning, and saying: "The field is so vast and the need likely to be so great that ones sees openings at every

The words of a Klondike merchant, who 'The nurses will serve in the place of sister or mother to many a homesick as well as body-sick boy: and I know of no spot on all this earth's surface where greater need is likely to exist than in the Klondike. I cannot too highly commend the purpose or urge its need." Meanwhile, we need prompt contributions for the equipment of these first four nurses. Our chief lady superintendent, Miss McLeod, is preparing the outfits, supplies, medical and nursing provisions, etc., under the supervision of the provisional committee with the advice of those who possess personal knowledge of what is necessary.

But to provide efficient equipment means money, and we must depend upon those interested in the Klondike, and especially on those whose friends have gone thither to provide us with the funds, as we do not wish to trench on the regular funds of the Victorian Order, unless absolutely necessary to do so. Those funds are needed for the carrying on and developing of the district nursing work, so successfully begun at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, and for the support of which I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking many kind friends. Up to the present time we have received \$600, and we estimate that we need

at least \$5,000. Contributions may be sent for the "Victorian Order Klondike Expedition" either to our treasurer, Mrs. Edward Griffin, Russell House. Ottawa, or to myself direct. They will be acknowledged both personally, and in the Ottawa daily newspapers. I remain, yours faithfully,
ISHBEL ABERDEEN.

DOES HE PLAY "A HOT TIME?" There is a panlast in London named Murial Mustard, and they say he draws all the music out of the instrument he

GULF CABLE. Experts Looking Over the Route Be tween Mainland and Island.

Mr. James Wilson, superintendent of the C.P.R. telegraph lines, accompanied by Mr. Jerrard, who will have charge of the cable from Point Grey (Vancouver) to Departure Bay (Nanaimo) paid a visit to the Bay yesterday afternoon to see which place would make the best landing point, says the Nanaimo Free Press. It is expected that the cable will be kept on the northwest side of the bay. The cable will hvae three wires, one of which will be used exclusively for the Nanaimo business, so as to prevent in-terruption by Victoria or Vancouver messages. Mr. Jerrard expects to be

in the legislature in voting in opposition to the Kettle River Railway charter.

\*\*KAMLOOPS.\*\*

Mr. Irâ E. McNutt, who started from Spokane on February 16th, to walk over the Kamloops route to Teslin lake, gives particulars of his journey. He reached Kamloops route to Teslin lake, gives particulars of his journey. He reached Kamloops on March 6th, having been walking 17 days. He had travelled, as near as he could learn, by inquiring along the way, 398 miles, having walked all but 40 miles of the distance. The wagon roads are good ones and follow valleys that are well sectived. McNutt ways there is not to the form Spokane has to see the walking to the composed that the walking to the composed that the walking to the composed that the walking to the composed ed on Government street and at the corner of Broughton street, and for freight pur

poses on Gordon street. The construction is altogether a departure The construction is altogether a departure from that generally adopted in Victoria, being what is termed mith construction, with heavy, massive timbers that cannot be seriously affected a ire, instead of the light timbering ites so easily, and, ir it does not a collapse, becomes so much impaired, oy—an a small fire, that such structures require rebuilding.

One of the main returnes in these premises is the largeness of the openings on Government and Broughton streets, giving imparties sheets of plate glass, larger thair anything before seen in the province. The fronts are selected brick and cut stone from Saturna Island.

Messrs. Weller Bros. are to be congratu alessis. Wener Bros. are to be congratu-lated upon their great business vitality and enterprise that renders such splendid pre-mises necessary to meet their growing trade. About thirty tenders were received this morning, but the result cannot be ob-tained for a few days, but it is supposed the fotal amount will be in the neighbor-hood of \$60,000.

SAN JOSE SCALE ACT. Provisions of the Act Prohibiting Importa

tion of Certain Nursery Stock. Collector Milne has received copies of "the San Jose Scale Act," prohibiting the importation of certain nursery stock from the United States, Australia, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands, and under its provis-ions some trees imported from the United States have already been destroyed. The notice sent to collectors of customs fol-

1. Under "the San Jose Scale Act," passed 18th March, 1898, (as per schedule "A" o), the importation into Canada of any refers, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings of buds, commonly called nursery stock, from any place to which the act applies, is prohibited, and 'any nursery stock so imported shall be forfelted to the crown afill may be destroyed, and any person importing nursery stock from any such country or place, or causing or permitting it to try or place, or causing or permitting it to be so imported, shall be deemed to be guilty of, an offence under section 6 of the cus-tows tariff, 1897, and shall be liable to the

nited States of America. Australia. Japan. Hawaiian Islands. 3. By an order-in-council, approved 18th March, 1898 (as per schedule "C" hereto), plants exempted from the operations of the bove mentioned act are as follows:
(a.) Greenhouse plants, with the exception

woody plants).

(b.) Herbeaceous perennials (the tops of which lie down in winter, such as perennial) phlox, dielytra, peonies, perennial sunflow ers, etc.).
(c.) Herbaceous bedding plants (such as geraniums, coleuses, verbenas, pansies,

(e.) Bulbs and tubers (such as filles, hya-

cinths, narcissi and all other true bulbs, gladioli, caladium, irises, cannas, dahlias ly enforce the provisions of the law pro-hibiting the importation of nursery stock and to seize all trees, shrubs, plants, and to seize all trees, shruos, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, commonly called nursery stock, when imported from the countries above mentioned, in contravention of the aforesaid act, reporting all seizures in the usual way, on form K. 9.

DON'T.

Don't drop insinuations. A bigger man may pick them up.

Don't pick out for your friend at man whose dog won't follow him.

Don't think all books are saleable because they are bound to sell.

Don't sit in a draught unless you want the doctor to get the cash for it.

Don't break your word—unless you can do it so a hyphen will fit in nicely.

Don't thing because a man possesses a shining intellect that he is light-headed. shining intellect that he is light-headed. Don't wait until summer to buy thermometers; they are always lower in winter. Don't think because time and tide wait or no man that no woman will wait for Don't fail to keep an eye on the friend

who offers you suggestions at the expense of another friend. of another friend.

Don't underrate modesty. The needle has ut one point, yet it would be almost impossible to get along without it.—Chicago

HIS IDEA OF GENIUS.

"No," he said, "there are no women teniuses—and that's a fact."

"Mrs. Browning was a genius, wasn't he?" asked his wife. "She thought she was; but she'd hardly heard of now if she hadn't married

ne neard of now if she hadn't married Robert Browning."
"Well, there's Rosa Bonheur?"
"Looks just like a man," he growled, "and dresses like one. I tell you, women ain't in it when it comes to genius. But—to change the subject, I've got a \$50 note to meet to-morrow, and not a cent to meet it with." "I know all about it," said his wife.
"I've been thinking of it for a week past.
Don't let it bother you. I've saved up just
\$50 out of my p'n-money, and—here it is,
dear"

And as she counted out the crisp bills refore his admiring gaze, he exclaimed aptropuly: rapturously:

"Molly, you're a genius—bless your sweet shows itself in another manner. The soul—a regular downright genius."

"Conservatives, who say they are giving

SEE THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE -OF-

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

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

Desultory Fighting Is Still Going in the Eastern Provinces.

900 Drops

AVegetable Preparation for As-

similating the Food and Regula-

ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Oprum, Morphine nor Mineral.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-

Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

ness and Loss of SLEEP.

Tac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

At6 months old

Chatt Fletcher.

35 Doses - 35 Cents

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEF.

ion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,

NOT NARCOTIC.

Ugly Temper Displayed Havana - Demands of Ultra-Loyalists.

New York, April 1.-A despatch to the Tribune from Havana says: Progress towards settling the Cuban

question cannot be reported from Cuba. So little is known here of the negotiations between the two governments that the most violent among the Spanish classes are disposed to wait fuller information.

Desultory fighting goes on in the East ern provinces, with usual disproportion, according to official reports, between the number of insurgents killed and the number of Spanish soldiers wounded, while the mortality among the horses continues heavy. This is all there is of the military situation on which Spain might base the pretension that her arms are making readway

As to the armistice nothing has been done, and Gen. Blanco apparently is able to do nothing until he changes his

The two agents of the government who are acting under Gen. Pando's directions in trying to open negotiations for the acceptance of "amplified autonomy, still at a sugar plantation near Holquin, in Santiago province. They are trying to reach Galixto Garcia, but content themselves with sending out letters to the insurgents' camps.

Gen. Gomez and Blanco

Gomez can be reached as quickly from Havana as from Holquin. He will receive a proposition for an armistice, sent from Blanco under a flag of truce, and in no other way. This is as well understood in government circles as among thisur gents. The officials will not admit that this stage of recognizing the beliggerency of the insurgents has been reached, yet there will be no communication between Blanco and Gomez, except openly and

under forms of war. Gomez, according to the latest advices from him, does not expect such an admis sion. He seems to think the best method of settling the question, which will have proper regard for Spanish susceptibilities, through a commission or commissioner from the United States. He has promised that any commission will be conducted to his camp within two days after leaving the Spanish lines, around Sancti Spiritus, in Santa Clara province. But any negotiations, either dir ect or through the good offices of the Washington administration, must be based at the outset on the recognition of Cuban independnce. No armistice will be arranged that does not proceed from this starting point, and no peace negotiations will be begun, except on this condition.

Information on this point is not guess work. It is definite and trustworthy. . Ugly Temper of Havana.

Consul General Lee has so far received no intimation that the negotiations be-tween Spain and the United States have made progress to the degree that communication may be opened with the insurgents. If the peaceful cession of the independence of Cuba depended upon the temper of the Spanish classes in Cuba it an ugly one. The report on the Maine disaster has been so thoroughly discounted in advance that its publication caused no demonstration here. Nevertheless no demonstration here. Nevertheless violent and passionate objections are made to it and ignorance is played on, inflaming minds to believe that the find ing of exterior explosion was made by the American board for the purpose of giving the United States a grievance against Spain. The falsehood that Capt. Sigsbee and his officers were not on oard is repeated. This is a sample the way Spanish prejudices are invoked. However, classes recognize that the Mains incident in itself is not going to cause war between the two countries.

Demands of Ultra-Loyalists. Conservatives, who say they are giving

the government patriotic support because of the aggression of the United States, are demanding that succor to the reconcentrados be stopped and that if aid is necessary, which they propose to deny, it be given by their own authority. No heed will be paid to this demand. Gen. Blanco could not heed it without further expos-ing to the world the utter impotence of Spanish power in Cuba and the inability of the government to feed the starving population. American relief must continue, not simply for the reconcentrados, but for the large proportion of the town por ulation, which will be without means of support until peace is restored.

Many American are leaving Havana, but it is not because of fear of immediate hostilities. The larger portion of them are naturalized Cubans and their families. When the situation was most threatening they were advised to make their arrangements for departure. A change to a more pacific tone has not altered their opinions. Gen. Lee is not offi-cially advising anybody to leave Havana, but he is not urging those who want to go that they should remain.

Bryan Sounds the Tocsin.
Lincoln, Neb., April 1.—Hon. W. J.
Bryan has made he following statement ror the Associated Press:
"Yes, the time for intervention has arrived. Humanity demands that we shall act. Cuba lies almost within sight of our shores and the sufferings of her peo

ple cannot be ignored unless we as a nation have become so engrosed in money-making as to be indifferent to "Intervention may be accompanied by danger and expense, but existence cannot be separated from responsibility, and responsibility sometimes leads a nation as well as an individual into danger. A

eighbor must sometimes incur danger for a neighbor and a friend for a "War is a terrible thing and cannot be defended except as a means to an end, and yet it is sometimes the only means which a necessary end can be secur-The state punishes its own citizens by imprisonment, or even death, when counsel and persuasion fail. War is the only arbitrator between nations when reason and diplomacy are of no avail

Spain might not resist intervention It is to be hoped that she would recognize the right of the United States to act and immediately withdraw from Cuba, but whether she resents intervention or not, the United States must perform a plain duty.

"Our own interests justify interven-Con. Spain has governed Cuba so bodly. as to excite continuous revolt, and a ter exciting revolt has shown herself powerss to restore order and enforce law on the Island. the United States' interests with Cuba

shores and drawn upon the resources of our people to care for those made destitute by war. "We have as much right to demand the cessation of war in the interests of the people of the United States as Spain has to demand its continuance for her

increased the expense of guarding our

own benefit. "If the question is to be settled upon ne hasis of human rights, surely our people have waited long enough the other hand pecuniary interests are to be considered, then it must be remembered that the loss suffered by the United States and Cuba together far exceeds any gain which Spain could reasonably expect to secure, even if she had a hope of recovering Cuba by force of

"Spain has only herself to blame for the condition of affairs in Cuba. If she denies to her former subjects the rights of war and calls the Cuban army a mob, let her remember the words of victor Hugo, "The mob is the human race of misery." No nation can afford make its people miserable.
"If the Cubans prefer death to Spanish rule it must be because Spanish rule has robbed life of joy and hope. If a nation sows the wind it must reap the

whirlwind.' WHY WE DON'T MARRY.

Your foot it the tiniest that trips, love, Thro' the maddening maze of the waltz; Two blossoming buds are your lips, love,

Your hands are so dainty and white, love, Your figure so wondrously fine, That I'm tempted almost, but not quite, To say, I love you!-be mine!

But not there's a frightening fear, love, That will not allow me to speak. You're spending three thousand a year, I'm making twelve dollars a week.

—Harlem Life,

Such is the Advice of a Returned Traveller on the Winter Trails.

News of the Grider Party-They are Going in Light and Discontented,

Mr. J. H. Lovejoy, of San Francisco, returned by the Boscowitz this morning, having made the attempt to get into the country first by the Stikine, and secondly by the Skeena, in each case without success. Mr. Lovejoy's opinions, based upon his experiences, make interesting matter, and confirm fully the statement made that travel into the interior by the made that travel into the interior by the Stikine was for the time interrupted. Mr. Lovejoy went up to Wrangel over a month ago, accompanied by two others, intending proceeding up the Stikine. On arrival at Wrangel the party found fifteen hundred pepole encamped, and on making enquiries were told the river was impassable owing to the slush. They did not accept the opinions of others as They returned to Wrangel, and Mr Lovejoy says the feeling at that point was running very high consequent upon the fact that the true state of the case "If the papers had published the true facts of the case in time to save the mad rush which took place to the mouth of the Stikine, the result would have been first that hundreds of men would have wintered in Victoria, much to their own and the city's advantage, and secondly, they would have en tertained none but the best and most kindly feelings to the people of the city, whereas being piled up in a place unfitted for the accommodation of the vast crowds who have camped there, compelled to put in a miserable existence for many dreary weeks, the murmuring against what seems to the men' themselves to have been unscrupulous misrepresentation was both loud and long." Determined, however, not to give up until every possible method of getting in had been tried, Mr. Lovejoy and bis companions made their way down to the mouth of the Skeena and attempted to get in by that route. By canoes they reached Aiyansh, a hundred miles up the river, and then having lightened their loads to the lowest possible margin comtheir supplies to Hazleton. The result was that the trail was found to be of the hardest possible description. Up steep grades and down again to the level, ascents of 500 feet at short dis tances had to be negotiated; in some places there was not enough spow to places there was not enough snow to cover the trail, and the distance made was sometimes not more than one mile quired. He confirms the statements was sometimes not more than one mile a day. Mr. Lovejoy recognized very early in the history of the attempt that success was hardly possible, and determines wide, containing only patches of timber here and there. The province of timber here and there. companions struggling on their way, and figuring it out, as he says, "on a dollar and cents basis," he is satisfied he can return to his home in San Francomfortable until May, and by taking the Stikine route, then open for navigation, arrive at Dawson fully

The Grider party, which left here on

The Grider party, which left here on the Roscowitz a few weeks ago, was met by Mr. Lovejoy at Aiyansh, and he brings news which tends to confirm the doubts entertained in the city when the party left here, as to the chances of success attending the adventures of the fifty men who placed themselves under Girder's guidance, expecting in return for the sum of \$75 each to be piloted to locality where fabriously rich diggings a locality where fabulously rich diggings existed. Mr. Lovejoy says the men were already murmuring, and they had then only experienced the easiest part of their trip, that by canoe from the mouth of the Skeena to the commencement of the alleged trail. A gentleman in charge of the Indian mission at Aiyansh told Mr. Lovejoy and the members of the Gride: party that it was impossible to get to Hazelton with the trail in the condition Hazelton with the trail in the condition it was then. No pack animals can be used, every pound has to be carried on the traveller's back, and the steep gradients are such that unless a man is in perfect physical condition it is a sheer impressibility for him to get through the same of the principals in the fight and impossibility for him to get through.

Mrs. Grider and another lady in the party were sent back to Port Simpson, it being recognized that for them to

anxious when left behind by the party, desiring to return to her home in California and dreading to leave her hus-band. She was ordered by her husband to remain at Port Simpson. Mr. Love joy fears that when the members of the party learn, as they would immediately they started out from Aiyansh, that the trail was impassable, and that Grider, if he had, as he claimed to have. : knowledge of the country, should have known such to be the case, will make trouble. The position is, in his opinion alarming. Many of the men have not the wherewithal to return, the way for

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 10 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ward is blocked, their stock of provision scanty consequent upon the lightening of their burdens to the lovest margin, and if, as seems certain, they find them-selves unable to escape, the result wil probably be rough usage for Mr. Gride.
Mr. Lovejoy says Grider has no knowledge of the task he is undertaking or he would not attempt to take the men in. and he fully expects that all of the party who can raise money to bring them back will return when they have experienced the difficulties of the first four miles of the trail. Criminal responsibility, in Mr. Lovejoy's opinion, rests upon those who recommended the men to attempt to get into the interior with the trails in their present condition.

NIMPKISH RIVER MINES. Many Claims Recorded Along the Banks of That River.

News is brought from Alert Bay by the steamer Boscowitz, which arrived this morning, that a mining boom is in evidence on the Nimpkish river, which runs into the straits of Georgia opposite Alert Bay. A large number of miners did not accept the opinions of others as conclusive, but made their way a tew lory and a company, J. Roflia and partmiles up, only to find that it was utterly impossible for anyone to get through. Seattle men, and Mr. Ashley. Hansen and Anderson, the two Swedes who discovered the placer claims on the Nimp-kish river, are hard at work, and, acthe fact that the true state of the case had been kept back from passengers for Wrangel, and who would have preferred to remain in Victoria until navigation opened rather than have to spend weeks opened rather than have to spend weeks with the passengers had make the fact that the true state of the case cording to reports, have struck it rich. Many claims have been recorded near theirs, and all along the river, are hard at work, and, action to the passengers for the passengers for warning to reports, have struck it rich. Many claims have been recorded near theirs, and all along the river banks meaning to report the passengers for the passengers for warning to report the passengers for the passen claims, is making arrangements to dispose of his interest to a Seattle company for \$6,000.

A Running Sore Pronounced Incurable By Eight Doctors-Cured by Dr. Chase.

Mr. R. D. Robbins, of 148 Cowan ave., Toronto, says: "I had a bad leg which was simply unsightly. From below the knee to the ankle was one great sore. Eight doctors treated me without benefit. I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, which cured me, and all that remains to be seen are the

FROM KITIMAT ARM. Mr. J. S. Wilkinson, P.L.S. Returns From the North To-day.

Among the passengers on the Bosco-witz this morning was Mr. J. S. Wilkinson, P.L.S., who has been to the head of Kitimat Arm on a surveying expeditract of land at the head of the Arm to prevent more wholesale locations being made for speculative purposes, which has resulted in the abandonment of several surveying undertakings of private parties. Mr. Wilkinson has personal knowledge of the route between Alice Arm and the Skeena, which he considers far from being so suitable for a railway as that from Kitimat, in fact he found last December that it was impossible to get over more than twenty miles of the distance. The winter at Kitimat has been very mild, the thermometer not registering during the past six weeks more than ten or fifteen degrees of frost, making the conditions of existence

TWO WERE KILLED A Double Murder Reported From Skag-way-Elder Ashore.

Steamer Cleveland, of the Washington and Alaska steamship line, arrived in Tacoma yesterday direct from Skagway and Dyea. She brought the news that on the morning of March 24, the day she left there, two Klondikers were shot and names of the principals in the fight and

An eld clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous, or suffering from various ef-fects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Hav-ing nothing to sell he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness, Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, Rev. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown, On-

THE TOWN OF BENNETT.

A letter from Bennett lake states that "this is getting to be the liveliest place in British Columbia. A large number of people are coming through and very many more are working like beavers on the trail to get over by the time the lakes open. Mr. M. King, of Victoria, has arrived with the two mills, twenty horses and the general large outfit of the Vic-toria Yukon Trading Co., for building boats, etc. The mills are being put up on the company's townsite and will be ready to cut lumber soon after the first of April. The company's townsite and Sullivan's location are being surveyed by an engineer, who is also making surveys for the government and other parties. There is going to be quite a demand for lots, and many parties are getting out foundations for buildings, which will go ahead just as soon as the mills can get out the lumber. A drug store, several hotels, quarters for the provincial police, warehouses, etc., will be among the first to go up. 'Bennett' is to be the name of the new town and not 'Portage City'

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the zentie action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pils. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

The Steamer Thistle Returns to Port From Skagway and Dyea This Morning.

Islander and Australia Sail for the North-Many Vessels To Leave T -- Night.

From Thursday's Daily. The various wharfingers whose busi ness it is to look after the freight piled in the warehouses and sheds of the waterfront are busy, for many vessels are preparing for departure. At the C.P.N. wharf, where the Islander is loading for Skagway, Juneau and Wrangel, the greatest animation is to be seen, Miners and others are writing their marks on berths and piling their personal baggage into their staterooms; 'longshoremen are rushing the freight aboard; in fact, everyone connected with the vessel is busy. She will sail this evening with Commodore Irving in command. She will have about 75 passengers from this port, and a full cargo of general freight. Her passenger list will be greatly swelled at Vancouver, where 100 passengers are awaiting her. To-morrow evening three other steamers sail, the Princess Louise and Boscowitz for Naas and British Columbia way ports, the Willapa for Cape Scott, Quatsino, Clayoquot, Kyrquot and other West Coast points, The two former vessels are at the outer wharf loading tin for the canneries. Both will have as passengers, besides a number of residents of the northern country and some prospectors, large crowds of Chinese cannery employees. The Willaps will have as passengers several Danes bound for the Cape Scott settlement, many miners and prospec-tors bound for Clayoquot and Nootka, and Captains Hackett and Coles, who

Steamer Australia is expected to arrive at the outer wharf this evening on her way to Alaskan ports. Other arrivals looked for this evening are the City of Topeka on her way from Portland northward, and the Pakshan from Vancouver to load for Skagway, Dyea, Juneau, and Wrangel. She will sail to morow evening. The Cottage sail to-morow evening. The Cottag City is also billed to sail to morrow even on the Alaskan mail route.

go back to Port San Juan to join their

Steamer Boscowitz arrived from Naas ther throughout. She will return north to-morrow night.

River steamer Victorian, one of the new stern wheelers being built at the Star shipyard for the Maitland-Kersey company, was launched yesterday. She draws five inches forward and ten inch-

Canadian Australian liner Miowera is not expected to arrive until Saturday, having been delayed several days at Wellington, New Zealand.

schooner Geneva, Captain O'Leary, was spoken off Crescent City, Ca., two weeks ago, with 450 skins on

From Friday's Daily. Steamer Australia sailed from the outer wharf this afternoon for the north with 250 passengers, 30 horses and 800 tons of general freight. Among the pas sengers were Clarence J. Berry and wife, two fortunate miners who came

down on the first trip of the steamer Portland from St. Michaels last summer. They are on their way back to the famous Berry claims on Bonanon Creek. While the Australia was at Port Townsend last night one of her passengers met with a serious accident which compelled the abandonment of his intended trip to the gold zelds, The unfortunate man, A. Lawton, of Port Townsend, was going on board in the darkness, when he walked into an unprotected, open, unlighted hatchway and fell to the next deck head first, and was unconscious from the effects of his fell. which compelled the abandonment of his intended trip to the gold zelds, The un-

gel narrows with her crank shaft broken. Hermosa is at anchor and helpless. Having no canvas she is unable to proceed. Captain Trelathan has sent to

CHASE'S

Some of their Remarkable

E. J. Lasalle, Dunnville, Ont.

—Cured of severe Kidney and Bladder
Trouble by Chase's K.-L. Pills, a cure
that created a sensation.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Folgar, Ont.—Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine saved her little boy, who was sinking rapidly from Lung Disease.

R. D. Robbins, 148 Cowan Ave., Toronto, Ont.—Cured of an Eczematous Sore extending from knee to ankle. Eight doctors failed. Dr. Chase's Ointment cured. Miss Anna A. Howey, Eden, Ont.—Cured of Catarrh of 10 years' standing and Catarrhal Sore Throat by

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Mrs. Jos. Querin, Ethel, Ont.

—Cured of Eczema of the Head and
Face from which she suffered 9 years.
Head a mass of scabs. Dr. Chase's
Ointment cured her.

Dr. Chase's remedies may be had of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

the Sound for a tug to bring his vessel down. The Lorne with the bark Richard III in tow was seen in Wright Sound, and the river steamers Mist and Ramona

Steamer Islander sailed for Skagway and other Alaskan ports about midnight last night in command of Capt. John Irving. She had on board 75 passengers, to be increased to about 200 the vessel leaves Vancouver. To-night the steamer Princess Louise, Boscowitz and Willapa will sail, the two first named going to Naas and other British Columbia ports and the latter to Cape Scott and West

The record for March consists of 131, clearances and 121 entries, deep sea; and 111 clearances and 107 entries, coastwise. The increase in the number is largely due to the northern business, although interest has not been confined to that branch of trade in shipping cirto that branch of trade in shipping cir-cles. Considerable activity has prevailed in charters, several baving been entered into, principally for salmon carrying.

Steamer Pakshan will arrive from Vancouver about midnight to-night. She will sail for Alaska early to-morrow morning. Steamer City of Seattles of the same line will follow to-morrow afternoon, also the Cottage City, the mail boat of the P. C. S.S. Co.'s line. She will call at the ports on the mail route only.

British ship Lord Ripon, Richards, master, 2627 tons, 135 days from Liver-pool, arrived at Esquimalt this morning, consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. with general cargo.

The Best Liniment,-"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," Edwards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. is the verdict of, all who use it. For rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings and the numerous slight ailments and accidents common to every household, this liniment has no equal. it in the house, a great deal of pain and suffering may be avoided. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

# VAST WEALTH OF

A Prophecy That the Yield for the Season Will Be Twenty-Five Millions.

ing for Juneau, Sitka and other points This is Based on an Estimate Made by Mr. Ogilvie for the Government.

> (Joaquin Miller in S. F. Examiner.) Klondike Mines, Examiner Cabin, Feb. 17, 1898.—How will she cut up? What will be the spring catch? How shall we wash? Such are the expressions of the miners as they gather about the table in this cabin over pipes and tea. All of which means an eager query as to what this or that man thinks will be the amount of gold taken out of the Klondike gold mines in the spring. And if men here are so eager to know at this early date what we will probably have in sight in gold dust when we wash up in May, the waiting world without may want to know all it can on the subject. have estimates all the way from \$19,000,-

on up to \$30,000,000. These two figures mark the minimum and maximum that I have heard from thoughtful men.

You may remember that last year Mr. Oglivie, the Dominion givernment explorer and surveyor of this country, was asked by a Bonanza miner to make an estimate of what still remained of his claim, taking the result of a fraction already washed out as a basis of calculation for the gold still remaining on the ground as yet unfouched.

Mr. Oglivie in his official report of 1897 is very wary and accurate. He is now minister of the interior in Candda. I have followed his reports carefully since coming into this country in my request for cold, frozen facts and have found him as accurate as a problem in Euclid. There need be but little, if any, guesswork in taking his calculation as a basis, not only of this one claim, but for the whole creek as far as opened. For this one claim, while it has not only kept up, but increased its yield, is not richer than others. It is hardly up to the average. Mr. Oglivie estimated from the gold taken out that the gold in the ground was far above \$2,000. Out. Let us take just half of that, though the claims have increased rather than diminshed in prospect, and see what we will have left.

There are 80 claims that are being worked below discovery claim. To say nothing Ogilvie, the Dominion givernment explorer and surveyor of this country, was asked by

perfect physical condition it is a sheer impossibility for him to get through the party were sent back to Port Simpson, it being recognized that for them to make the attempt was madness, and by the party, who discarded everything in their burdens it was possible to get along without.

Mrs. Grider and another lady in the party were sent back to Port Simpson and the party were sent back to Port Simpson to confirm the doubts of Grider's alleged knowledge. A man at Port Simpson had been in commanication with Grider in California, and the lattent with Grider in California, and the lattent of the gardy and asked him to send him as many samples of ore and dust as he could, and the personal knowledge of which enabled him to persuade his companions to part with \$75 each. Mrs. Grider was most and personal when left behind by the party, who have been and constant and the lattent of persuade his companions to part with \$75 each. Mrs. Grider was most and possible to ascertain the extent of the particulars of the affray.

The Cleveland passed and spoke the fact at the fight and other particulars of the affray.

The Cleveland passed and spoke the steamer Geo. W. Elder, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Portland, and extended him to be party with the next high tide. Those on the Australia will also bones were broken, and think that the unfortunate prospector will soon recover. On her return voyange to the Sound the Australia will bring down about 100 muless, a number of period of the cleveland, and extented the united first, and was unconscious from the effects of his fall to the next deck head first, and was unconscious from the effects of his fall the covered hours. He was taken to his fall the covered hours. He was taken to his fall the covered hours. He was taken to his more vereal hours. He affers, and was unconscious from the effects of his fall the covered hours. He was taken to his home on a stretcher and medical assistance from the Cleveland and will be worked out by May? Fully one-fourth-many mens as were brok

I have not been up and down Hunker creek much of late, but Mr. Canovan, who is now surveying the mining claims of Hunker, assures me that Hunker is a marvel of richness. Bear creek, too, is going to astonish you in the spring. This is the dark horse. But let us put Hunker and Bear creeks, and Gold Bottom and all others down for \$5,000,000 and you have \$25,000,000 on the very lowest calculations.

The wash-up may be much more and it may be less, but this is the nearest I can come to it by figures. You will not find it all coming out from Dawson on the first boat, nor the second, nor the third. I reckon that the big trading companies here will handle most of the gold dust, and it is not probable that it will be all hazarded on any first, second or third boat, but will get to tide water gradually and as the managers think the best way to get the troublesome stuff to the mint.

But away with mines, miners and mining, cares of all sorts. The sun is out. The sunlight is not nearly so warm-hearted and kindly as the California sunlight, but it is sure enough sunlight, and we are glad—glad to the heart, all of us. It came in with the storm, and such a storm! The wind came tearing up the Yukon a week ago and blew a gale so terrific night and day that you could hardly get from one house to another in Dawson.

Strangely enough, this terrific wind blew in the sunshine and warm weather—it is nearly warm here now—at least it seems so to us; all night and this morning the mercury stood at zero, and we have the door open to get fresh air as we sit at our table at work—this warm weather wind blew straight in from the north, right up out of the Arctic circle, right past the North Pole perhaps. Whet a land of contradic-

of the Arctic circle, right past the Nort Pole perhaps. What a land of contradic For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

## FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

volume I have just issued, showing the effects of early abuse, or later excesses. Every weak man, single, married, young or old, should read it and get the benefit of my thirty years experience, as a special. ist in the scientific treatment of Drains, Losses, Impotency, Lame Back, Varicocele and Undevelopment.

MEDICINES WILL NOT CURE I know the action of every drug that was ever prescribed, but let me say as physician to patient, as man to man, medicines at best will but stimulate. They do not tone. What we must employ is nature's own gift. We need go no further. Why not use that potent force which she st bountifully bestows upon us? The one element most important to life is man or beast-ELECTRICITY-With my latest improved Galvani Body Battery and Supporting Sus. pensory I combine a self-treatment which is positive and lasting.

On my professional word I make this statement: To weak men, young, middle aged or old, who may have the least foundation left to build upon, I promise a positive and permanent cure by the judicious use of my Electric Belt. More than 5,000 attested to this last year.

IT STOPS THE DRAIN IN THIRTY DAYS and causing a free circulation of blood to and through the parts, gives development and speedily cures

## VARICOCELE.

I publish in my "HealthWorld," (sent free, sealed with book) more than four hundred sworn voluntary testimonials new every month. I forfeit \$5,000 if the currents from my Belt are not felt immediately upon applying to the body. You wear it at night.

IT CURES YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP!
If possible, call and consult me free of charge, or probably you have a friend near by who would examine the belt for you. Write to-day for pamphlet and particulars.

DR. SANDEN. 156 St. James St., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

OLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNOR

Hungarian, Premier, ★★★ and ★★ \*\* \* Specially Klondike

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

tions! The rivers freeze first on the bottom, instead of on the top, or on the surface, as in our lands, and the Yukou is shut up at the mouth first and is last to break up there in the spring, unlike all other well-regulated rivers. And now comes this other contradiction, right in the teeth of all outside precedent. I have noted that the south winds are cold winds, the coldest that ever man confronted. And now, we have this terrific north wind and find that, whether from the North Pole or whatever land or sea it comes, it is the warmest wind we have yet had.

The latest news from down the Yukon

OF INTEREST TO MEN-

The attention of the reader is called to attractive little book lately published by an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobertz, M.D. 252 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be compiled with, if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.O., Times mentioned.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The fac-siculto

GET RICH QUICKLY. Write to-day for a free copy of our big Book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent

WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C. SOUTH VICTORIA

THE . OUTH VICTORIA LIBERAL ASSOCIATIO Will meet at COLQUITZ HALL,

Carey Road, on Fasier Monday Allemoon, April 11th, at 4 o'clock,

All true Liberals who are not members and who desire to join the association will be welcome. Members please attend without further notice, as the business of the meeting is of great importance.

-DR. TAFT'S-ASTHMALENE-Gives a Night's sweet sleep and cures so that you need not sit ASTHMA for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. 0. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. 0. Taft Bros. Med Co., 186
West Adelaide Street, FREE

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT. 1897." UPPER YUKUN CUMPANY.

Registered the 21st day of March. 1898. I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Upper Yukon Company as an extra provincial company under the Companies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia exthe legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at the city of Seattle, King County, State of Washington.

The amount of capital of the company is thirty-five thousand, dollars, divided into

thirty-five thousand dollars, divided into thirty-five thousand shares of one dollar The head office of the company in this province is situate at Victoria, and W. H. Bone, stationer, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the com-

pany.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years. The objects for which the company has been established are:

To transact a general transportation and trading business in Alaska, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of the Dominion of Canada, and upon the waters in and continuous thereto: to nurchase accompany the statement of the continuous thereto: to nurchase accompany the statement of the company thereto: to nurchase accompany the statement of the company is statement. minon of Canada, and upon the waters in and contiguous thereto; to purchase, acquire, construct, hold, lease, mortgage, eperate and sell steamboats and boats of every description, saw mills, wharves, warehouses and all buildings and works necessary or convenient; to purchase, acquire, sell and trade in general merchandise, goods and lands; to borrow and loan money upon every form of security; and to give goods and lands; to borrow and loan money upon every form of security, and to give and take mortgages, deeds of trust and pledges of every kind and character, and generally to do all acts and possess such powers as are in any manner incident to the business of transportation and trading; to manage, operate, build and make any and all such improvements as shall tend to the increasing of values, adding to facilities, developing and improving of the company's property and in making investments of every kind and character, in either real or personal property, whether for the company itself or as agents for other parties.

Given under my band and seal of office

Given under my band and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 21st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

(Seal) S. Y. WOOTTON.

NOTICE

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the general meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 4 held at the office of the company. No. 4
Broughton street, in the city of Victoria,
B. C., on Monday, the fourth day of April,
1898, at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, for
the purpose of choosing directors for the
ensuing year, and for the transaction of
other business that may be brought before said meeting. Immediately after their
election, the board of directors will meet
to elect officers for the ensuing year, and
for the transaction of such other business for the transaction of such other as may be brought before them. March 7th, 1898.

WM. H. PHIPPS

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kitimat Arm, about one mile north of the land applied for by Messrs. Todd. Donohoe and Stevens: thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains: these east forty chains (more or less), to shore line; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the point of commencement. JAMES S. MURRAY. Victoria, B. C., 24th, Feb., 1898.

VOL. 17.

Three Hundred Lives Report The Utmost Destitut Prevails.

Ohio Wiped Out by

Sudden Flood.

St. Louis, Mo., April 4.-By ing of a lever last evening the of Shawneetown was wiped of and between two and three

lives were lost.
Evansville, Ind., April 4. pey of Shawneetown appea gress for aid this morning, for tute people of this stricken ci the town is absolutely destr being not enough in the to meal. He says 300 people at All the goods in the city are the situation is distressing treme. This city sent two loads of provisions last n should reach Shawneetown th

Five Hundred Drow Later-Springfield, Ills., Governor Tanner to-day rece lowing messages relative to

neetown disaster: "Ridgeway, Ills., April 4.gave way under the levee a The loss of life is nearly o our population. We have n to feed our people for one tents and clothing for living, to bury the dead. Help us (Signed) M. Carney, mayor. "Carmi, Ills., April 4.-Ge man, a reliable merchant town, just confirms the repelevee break last night. He mayor sent him to Ridgews est point of communication, sage in his name to you t provisions and burial casket ly via East St. Louis and E a train for Ridgeway will Goetzman says the scene i the Johnstown flood. Five ple are drowned and all pro The remainder of the peoplevee and housetops. Rain distress. (Signed) John M. dent of the White Count

Company." Chicago, Ill., April 4.-A The disaster at Shav which occurred at six o'cl ing, caused by the bresking government levee, ; situate above the town, was ver both as segards loss of life tion of property. A stress 12 to 20 feet deep, carry current of the flood raised descended on the unsuspe

a great rush, like a tidal There was no slow rising give warning. Houses on were lifted up and rolled Almost all of them were to ters and the inhabitants them. Nearer the centre some brick structures stopp of water for a few minu two-thirds of the building from their foundations ar reeningly out into the curre

After a few minutes the situation was added to by fire of a large house that down stream with the other the roofs were already being thrown off by collis floating houses, but the this floating firebrand add ror. As it struck one ho other in its zig-zag course fire and the unfortunate compelled to trust them mercy of the sweeping wa pieces to avoid a more te

The break in the levee miles of valley land, cut ion with two railroads, t Ohio Southwestern and th Nashville. The first rust rent did not do all the water slackened so houses were still standin quickly seen that the fran not long stand the steady

By means of rafts and the cold waters 70 or 8 transferred from their g and the roofs of the flat the Gallatin county bank stone building, and the buildings would withstand and undermining, but w courier who rode for he Junction left Shawneeto two buildings showed abo the lower part of the tow force was being thrown It was doubtful if they lapse and throw the ref

Besides the hundred or on the roofs of the two it is known that nearly o habitants, managed one wake their way to the of the town or to the housection of the village itself survived the sudden burs but the first, and in so second floors were under Those who made away with the clothes they were the water rusnhed upon to time to secure either tre ing. The scene in the str per end of the town, where men were struggling age and water to the high gro ring babies on their heads ter was ter was up to their neck ming on half-floating odd lumber from their homes floating down the river were struggling vainly the roaring waters, was