

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY MARCH 12 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 30.

## NEWS FROM LONDON.

### Britain's Naval Programme Endorsed by the Commons—British Trade Treaties.

### Arrest of Cecil Rhodes—New Chinese Loan—More Rioting in Spain.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, replying to a question put by Sir John Long, M.P. for Dundee, said he had only just received from the government of Canada a strong representation against the proposal to permanently exclude live cattle sent to Great Britain from other countries. The matter would receive the most careful consideration.

Sir Austin Chamberlain, civil lord of the admiralty, replying to Mr. John Dillon, member for East Mayo, anti-Parnellite, said there was no foundation for the report that a squadron of British warships was on the way to Caracas. The financial secretary of the treasury, Right Hon. R. W. Hannbury, replying to the government, said there had been no agreement to subsidize Canadian mail ships to the amount of \$750,000 yearly, but, he added, the government of the Dominion and the Imperial government were discussing the question of an Imperial grant for that purpose.

The debate upon the navy estimates was resumed. Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, replying to a criticism by Mr. John Rosebery, said that it was his duty to suggest that the increase in the estimates was intended to menace the United States. The navy estimate, he said, was settled in November, before the Venezuelan question had arisen.

The Daily News (Liberal) thinks that Mr. Goschen's statement to the effect that the naval programme had been agreed upon last November and was not a menace to the United States, thus showing that the estimates were framed for defence and not for offence, largely influenced the house.

The Times commenting upon Mr. Goschen's statement is inclined to think that recent events ought to have modified the estimates. "Nobody has a right to complain," says the Times, "if the nation takes measures for her own security when manifest dangers spring up around her."

Arrangements for a completion of Anglo-American syndicate to obtain a Chinese loan of \$10,000,000 which will possibly be issued in two instalments. We sincerely hope that there will be no hitch in the arrangement, because the influence which Russia has already acquired in China much concerns other nations.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "The Chinese loan has been concluded at five per cent., repayable in thirty-six years and secured on customs receipts. This is a brilliant victory of the Anglo-German over the French syndicate."

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: "Although any reports of the annexing of Lapa or Quenry are premature there is every indication that Germany proposes to acquire a permanent or a seasonal harbor on the Chinese coast for a coaling station." A Hongkong dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung reports that German officers and merchants are surveying likely points for such a purpose.

The Times replying to the Empire Trade League's memorial in favor of denouncing the clause in the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium, which prevents the British colonies from levying a lighter duty on British than on foreign goods, says: "Lord Salisbury has written to Col. Howard Vincent that he is in thorough accord with Mr. Chamberlain on the importance of securing the trade arrangements for British producers. The council of the league has decided to submit Lord Salisbury's letter to the colonial governments with a view to securing definite proposals."

Martin Conway writes to the Times announcing his intention to take a party, including Trevor Battie, next summer, to explore the interior of Spitzbergen. He invites yachtsmen and others to place a small steamer at his disposal.

On the stock exchange to-day South African securities were flat, owing to a rumor that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, and co-administrator with Earl Grey of the territory of British South Africa, had been arrested. Later in the day it was admitted by the police authorities that a warrant had been issued for Mr. Rhodes. He was charged with complicity in the importation of arms into the Transvaal territory for use against the authorities of that Republic.

A prominent Capetown merchant, Mr. Rutherford, was arrested there on Friday on a charge of supplying arms to the Johannesburg Uitlanders, was arraigned there to-day before a magistrate. The evidence showed that arms were consigned openly to a man named Williams. The prisoner was remanded. Williams will have his trial next week. The arms were consigned to Kimberly, where Williams, who is an American, lives, and where he was arrested on Thursday last on a charge of complicity.

The Daily Telegraph denies that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Cecil Rhodes. A Home dispatch to the Daily News says the government has refused the offer of a loan by London and Berlin bankers, the Italian bankers having offered to supply a loan at a day's notice. The turbulent element in the city of Bilbao which created disturbances yesterday continued to defy the authorities to-day and made violent demonstrations in spite of the armed threat of the General d'Armes. The disorders were renewed near the American consulate and a determined effort was made to reach the building where the consulate is located. The gens d'armes showed equal determination in frustrating this attempt and succeeded. But this was not done without a serious collision with the gens d'armes, in which twenty of the mob are known to have been injured, though it has not been stated that any fatalities have resulted. Nine of the gens d'armes were also injured. With this rebuff the mob drew off. But the inhabitants of Bilbao are still in a turbulent mood, and the police authorities found it necessary to take every precaution to guard against injury being done to the United States consulate.

## MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

### Sir Charles Tupper Announces a Conference With Hon. Mr. Greenway.

### A Satisfactory Settlement of the Much Vexed Question in Prospect.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 9.—In the house to-night Sir Charles Tupper made the following important announcement: "I desire to make the following statement to the house: Since answering the question asked a few days ago by Mr. McCarthy the following telegram has been received by Sir Donald Smith: 'Winnipeg, March 2, 1896.—Your telegram has received the most careful consideration of myself and colleagues. While fully appreciating all you say, it is quite clear to us that we can only proceed to Ottawa for the purpose of holding a conference upon the official invitation of the Dominion government. I fully appreciate your very kind offices in this matter. (Signed) Greenway.'"

"In view of this assurance that the government of Manitoba are willing to have a conference the government proposes as soon as the second reading of the Keeney bill is carried, to have a conference with Mr. Greenway's government with a view to arrive at a settlement of this question on terms that will be satisfactory to his government and the minority of Manitoba, but in the meantime to proceed with the question before the house de die in diem as previously arranged."

The general impression to-night is that a compromise will be reached, at least the members on both sides hope so. This afternoon Dr. Weldon gave a flat contradiction to the report in the Toronto News that last January he was prepared to accept remedial legislation and a portfolio under Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He added: "I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that it may be a question of practical politics within our party as to whether at an early date the Toronto Mail and Toronto News should not be read out of the Liberal-Conservative party." (Laughter.)

The House then took up the Chicago railway bill, which proposes to extend the time for the construction of the road and increase the bonding privileges of the company. Several members opposed the measure in the interests of British shareholders in order to prevent wasting money. The bill was carried by a majority of 55 to 54. The bill was thrown out. Nine Conservatives voted against the measure.

Hon. Mr. Costigan informed Mr. Corbett that immediate steps would be taken to place lobsters and oysters in the waters of the Pacific.

OTTAWA, March 10.—Hon. Mr. Laurier sought to elicit information to-day regarding the proposed negotiations with the Manitoba government on the school question, but Sir Charles Tupper said there was nothing new to convey to the house. I hear, however, to-night that it has been decided not to ask Mr. Greenway to come to Ottawa, but that on the contrary, Sir Charles Tupper proposed to Winnipeg and confer with the Manitoba government. It is not unlikely that Sir Donald Smith will be asked by the government to accompany the Minister of Justice to Winnipeg. That something tangible will result from the conference everybody believes.

The Premier informed me to-night that there is every likelihood of the Supreme court being asked to give an opinion as to the validity of the expiration of the present parliament.

A further number of delegates have arrived here from Manitoba on immigration matters. Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced to-day that the government had decided not to send an expedition to Hudson's bay this year, but were considering the question of permanently locating a vessel there to protect the fisheries from Yankee poachers.

## ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

WINNIPEG, March 7.—The proposed scheme of three Swedish scientific gentlemen to undertake the task of trying to reach the North Pole by means of a balloon is attracting attention here. The King of Sweden and Norway is taking much interest in the matter and through the Swedish minister in England, has asked the co-operation of the Hudson's Bay Company to advise the Indians and Esquimaux of the far North of what a balloon appears like, and to lend aid if necessary. Accordingly, a sketch of a balloon has been made with explanations attached. These are being sent to the numerous posts of the company throughout Northern Canada.

The instructions state that in the summer of 1896, a balloon may be seen floating in the air. This balloon will convey a party of three Swedish scientists, who have been making explorations towards the North Pole by these means. The government of Sweden and Norway has requested that the explorers may receive all possible assistance. Natives should therefore be told that the balloon is not a dangerous thing, but merely a mode of conveyance in the air, just as a ship is in the water. If the people arrive, having lost the balloon, the natives to be told to give them all possible assistance. It is requested that the travellers may be supplied with passports and all necessary official documents, the names being Mr. Solomon August Anderson, aged 42; Dr. Nils Gustafsson, aged 45; and Nils Strindberg, aged 24.

## TALK OF A COALITION.

MONTREAL, March 9.—(Special)—There is considerable excitement in local political circles over a rumor which has received more or less credence, to the effect that two members at least of the Tullion ministry have for some time past favored a coalition with leading members of the opposition, Hon. Felix Marchand being one of the number, for the purpose of carrying on the government of the province on non-political lines.

## A QUEBEC COMPLAINT.

MONTREAL, March 9.—(Special)—La Presse, which vigorously supports the ministerial policy with regard to the Manitoba schools, complains bitterly of the conduct of the Ontario members who oppose the remedial bill, and declares that the French Conservatives have been too loyal to merit such treatment from their Ontario allies.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

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

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

### Joseph Wright Smothered to Death at Vancouver—McGill Graduates Form a Society.

### Improved Farming Methods on the Okanagan—Vegetable Shipments to the Kootenay Country.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, March 7.—Joseph Wright, found dead in an Imperial opera house cabin, was evidently not murdered, as first thought, but smothered to death. Wholesalers report that business has been very dull for the past month, but is rapidly picking up.

The McGill graduates society will be organized here on Wednesday, the 25th inst. All graduates of McGill in the province are eligible. Seats for the Tavery Opera Company are going off rapidly.

Mr. Chas. Shaw, with the wholesale firm of R. J. Leckie, died this afternoon from brain fever.

VANCOUVER, March 9.—A fire on the steamer Comox did considerable damage to-night. The prompt assistance of the fire department saved a large amount of valuable property.

J. G. Woods has been elected temporary president of the Vancouver Jockey club, J. A. Fullerton treasurer, and E. Leighton secretary. The share book opened this morning.

The Vancouver Rugby champions were to have been presented with the championship cup on Saturday night, but the Nanaimo team failed to send it over. To blunt the edge of the disappointment a cup was borrowed for the occasion and a championship cup was presented by proxy. A pleasant impromptu smoker followed.

G. M. Thompson has been elected president of the Vancouver Gun Club, J. C. Macleure, vice-president; F. M. Cowperthwaite secretary-treasurer and C. H. Gatewood, captain.

W. Pickering has been elected honorary president of the Cricket club; Dr. Johnson, president; C. G. Johnson, vice-president; J. W. Sinclair, second vice-president; J. W. Sinclair, captain.

VANCOUVER, March 10.—The Consolidated Railway and Light Company have made an additional offer to the city to supply lights at 2 1/2 cents per light per hour, provided 200 lamps are used.

The council have decided to pay Sergeant Haywood's salary arrears rather than go to law.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Tutts, mother of Mr. Wm. Tutts, took place yesterday. The late Mrs. Tutts was a native of Digby, Ont.

No death has caused such widespread regret in the city for some time as that of Mr. Charles Shaw, of the well known house of R. J. Leckie. He was a general favorite and liked by every one who knew him. The funeral took place to-day.

The funeral of Miss Bessie Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, took place to-day. The deceased was but 16 years of age, and her lovable disposition made her a popular schoolmate and a particularly beloved daughter.

The seats for the Tavery Opera Co. are going off fast. Full houses are almost assured. The high words of praise in the Victoria papers have done much to increase the desire against missing such a musical treat.

## WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, March 7.—The lined oil company who are erecting a factory at Mission are urging the farmers in the Valley to grow flax, the soil of this province being particularly well adapted to the prolific growth of the seed.

The insurance companies interested are the Union, London, Canadian, and North American.

Document has been delivered in the case of Cunningham vs. Bank of British Columbia, a case which has been before the courts since May, 1895. James Cunningham brought action against the bank to recover a demand note from the bank for \$5,000. He claimed that the note had been endorsed by him and given to the bank by the Cunningham Hardware Company to enable the company to take up a note of H. V. Edmonds for the purpose of getting a judgment against Edmonds, and with the understanding that as soon as judgment was obtained the note would be returned. Justice McCreight held that the Cunningham note was given in place of the Edmonds note, and that the Edmonds note had been returned to the Cunningham Hardware Company, and that the bank had no knowledge of an alleged agreement between Cunningham and the company. Other minor points were decided.

WESTMINSTER, March 9.—The members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church choir, with assistance from the congregation, will present the sacred cantata "Daniel," or "The Captivity and Restoration," on Wednesday next. The following is the cast: Queen, Mrs. W. E. Watson; Sister of Azariah, Mrs. C. J. Corbett; Daniel, Mr. M. K. Knight; King, Mr. A. D. Seymour; Azariah, Mr. J. H. Vidal; President and Herald, Mr. A. L. Anderson; solo voice, J. Stewart Campbell; Miss Vass, organist; and Mr. A. G. Macfarlane, conductor.

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Durien on Sunday. The seminary fronts on Seventh street and will accommodate 25 students.

WESTMINSTER, March 10.—The steam-er Gladys, which has been in Chilliwack almost for a week, has got out and is continuing her trips.

J. Law and F. Mills were fined \$20 and \$15 respectively for their recent assault on George Forrest. The case caused much interest and the magistrate explained that he was punishing the defendants for taking the law into their own hands.

The question of starting a flour mill in Westminister is still before the council, which is being asked to distribute flax seed among the farmers for the sake of experiment, and to ascertain how much land each farmer could put into the cultivation of flax seed.

NANAIMO, March 9.—For the first time in seven months there were no vessels loading at Departure Bay or Nanaimo on Saturday.

The bark Leon will complete her cargo of lumber for the North to-morrow. The contractors for the cannery and their workmen will arrive to-day to take passage by her for Alaska.

Klik Tee, the Chinaman who lost an arm and was badly injured about the leg at Southfield three weeks ago, died on Friday night under somewhat suspicious circumstances. He was an employee of the New Vancouver Coal Company at No. 5 shaft. A coal engine passed over his right arm, which was severed at the shoulder, and one of his legs was also injured.

J. W. Horth, the youth who broke into Leiser & Hamburger's East Wellington store on February 23, came up for speedy trial before His Honor Judge Harrison on Saturday morning. Mr. F. Young, his counsel, pleaded guilty in his behalf and His Honor sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the Nanaimo provincial jail with hard labor. His Honor said he did not like the idea of sending a youth of his age to the jail or penitentiary, and, if possible, would have sent him to a reformatory. But there was no such institution in the province at present time.

NANAIMO, March 10.—The Y.M.C.A. has just purchased 200 additional books a portion of Rev. Mr. Taylor's collection.

The jury in the inquest on the body of Klik Tee, found that he came to his death accidentally, although the medical evidence showed that he had recovered from the injuries received by being run over by a train. The coroner summed up for an open verdict, but the jury were evidently of another opinion.

The City of Everett has been chartered to load coal at this port, and is expected here on Saturday.

## VERNON.

The Armstrong Flour Mill Association have decided to build an elevator of a capacity of 20,000 bushels, to be completed by April 7.

About seventeen cars of vegetables and other farm produce have been shipped to the Kootenay since the late fall by the Shippers' Union of Kelowna, and Mr. R. S. Hall, who is agent for the society at Sandon, sends most encouraging reports regarding the prospects for shipment this year. In addition, large quantities of hay, oats, etc., have been forwarded by private parties.

The Black Horse mineral claim, situated near the B. X. ranch, and owned by E. Costerton, Simon Broes, and E. C. Thompson, is showing up in fine shape. The ledge is one of the largest in the country, being nearly 60 feet wide and can be traced for the whole length of the claim. In several assays have been obtained which show the rock to average about \$8 per ton in gold, which, owing to the great extent of the lead, makes the property a very valuable one.

A marked change for the better has taken place in farming methods during the past two years. Up to a very recent date it was the custom of merchants to import large quantities of eggs, butter, hams, bacon and lard, it being impossible for them to procure a sufficient amount of these commodities at home to supply their customers. This year, however, no eggs are being imported, and before very long the local markets will be entirely supplied with bacon, butter, etc., produced in our own district.

## DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, March 10.—An inquest was held here yesterday by Coroner Wellburn on the body of an Indian named Joseph, belonging to the Quamichan ranch, who accidentally shot himself on Salt Spring Island whilst deer hunting on Wednesday last. A verdict of accidental death from a gunshot wound was found.

The annual Easter tea held here is to be changed this year into an entertainment and dance, with light refreshments. The Cowichan Association Football Club are arranging for a fancy dress ball to be held on April 16.

## REVELSTOCK.

Ore from the Silver Cup continues to arrive regularly. A McGillivray is looking after affairs at the Silver Cup during the absence of D. McGillivray in Vancouver.

It has been decided by the railway authorities to make an eating station at this point.

J. Knowles, who has a placer claim at the mouth of Larouca creek, Trout lake, one day last week was working in shallow water, and, turning over a boulder, was surprised to observe several good-sized nuggets. He secured over \$100 in coarse gold that day for his labor. He got over \$600 out of this claim last winter.

It has been practically decided to build a connecting link of rail between the Nakusp & Slocan and the Columbia & Kootenay during the coming summer, with Roseberry and Slocan Crossing as the terminal points.

## EIGHT MEN SHOT.

### The Town of Brockville Stormed by a Drunkard Who Kills Two Men.

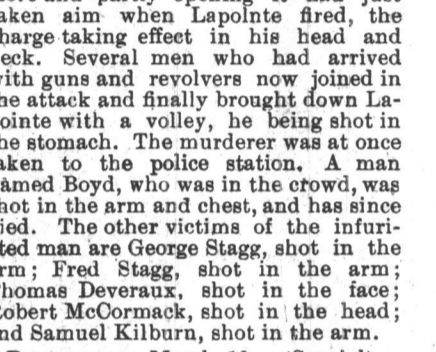
### A Most Exciting Scene—The Chief of Police One of the Victims.

BROCKVILLE, March 9.—(Special)—A man named Lapointe, who is supposed to have been crazed through drink, arrived here on the train shortly before noon. When he left the depot he proceeded up town carrying a gun and caused a wild scene, startling people in their stores and offices by repeatedly firing his weapon. The first person whom he met was an old man named Peter Moore whom, without any other hostile demonstration, he deliberately shot dead. Chief of Police Rose, who heard the report, at once ran in the direction of the firing, and upon seeing him Lapointe took aim and shot him in the breast and head. By this time a great crowd had gathered, and an old Indian named Dickson, who was standing near, received a charge in the neck. Lapointe, having his pocket full of cartridges began shooting right and left at random. Constable Tinsley at this time appeared and getting behind cover attempted to shoot Lapointe but failed. He then got behind a door of a grocery store and partly opening it had just taken aim when Lapointe fired, the charge taking effect in his head and neck. Several men who had arrived with guns and revolvers now joined in the attack and finally brought down Lapointe with a volley, he being shot in the stomach. The murderer was at once taken to the police station. A man named Boyd, who was in the crowd, was shot in the arm and chest, and has since died. The other victims of the infuriated man are George Slagg, shot in the arm; Fred Slagg, shot in the arm; Thomas Deveraux, shot in the face; Robert McCormack, shot in the head; and Samuel Kilburn, shot in the arm.

BROCKVILLE, March 10.—(Special)—The excitement caused by yesterday's tragedy is gradually subsiding. The feeling against the murderer, Lapointe, is still intense, however. Of his victims Chief of Police Rose, who is the most seriously injured, passed a fairly restful day. The doctors now hold out slight hopes for his recovery. Constable Tinsley and Dixon, the Indian, are doing well and no serious results are anticipated in their cases. As regards the others who were wounded there are all out of danger. As for the murderer himself, they have not a thought that he can live. His bowels were riddled with shot and he had to be sewed up in about twenty places.

## RETURNED FROM CUBA.

MONTREAL, March 9.—Prof. Rutan, of McGill university, has recently returned from a trip to Cuba. He arrived at Havana two days after Gen. Weyer assumed command, and says even the still loyal citizens admit that 75 per cent. of the population is in sympathy with the insurgents. The troops of the latter could be easily distinguished with the naked eye from any of the houseposts in the city. Prof. Rutan says the insurgents are anxiously awaiting yellow fever to make its appearance, as they hope that it will play havoc with the new Spanish troops.



Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction. Permanently Cured by Taking AYER'S Sarsaparilla. A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that I must purchase six bottles and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned.—Thomas A. Johns, Stratford, Ont.

It has been practically decided to build a connecting link of rail between the Nakusp & Slocan and the Columbia & Kootenay during the coming summer, with Roseberry and Slocan Crossing as the terminal points.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Admitted at the World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

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Laurier's Logic.

The assertion—for it does not deserve to be called an argument—that things would have turned out differently if different means had been used, is the commonest and the weakest kind of fault-finding. It is used in every family in the country, and used oftentimes by the most short-sighted and the least reflecting of its members. If, for instance, a boy turns out badly, brothers and sisters, neighbors and friends, will be ready to say: "If his parents had been less severe, if his father had remembered that he was a boy once and had some consideration for a boy's foolishness and weakness, his son might, after he had his fling, have done well enough. The lad was good-hearted and affectionate, but he was sorely and harshly and discouraged by severity." Or, if, on the other hand, his home life had been pleasant and his discipline lax the critics of the family would say: "We knew how it would turn out. The boy has been ruined by indulgence. If his father had been severe and had chastised him severely when he first took to bad ways, and if his mother had not weakly excused him and shielded him from punishment, the boy would have been more careful, and would have kept clear of bad company. 'Train up a child in the way he should go,' etc., etc., etc. Who has not heard such criticisms? And who are they that make them? Certainly not the persons who are most remarkable for their good sense or their discernment.

It is the easiest thing in the world to be wise after the fact. A man or a woman risks nothing when he or she says that if another course had been pursued the result would have been a thousand times better. This old woman's way of fault-finding has been adopted by Mr. Laurier in dealing with the Manitoba school question. He evidently prides himself upon it, and singular to say, sensible people who in the ordinary concerns of life see its shallowness and its futility look upon it, when coming from the silver-tongued leader of the Opposition, as the quintessence of wisdom. He says: "Why did not the Dominion Government approach the Government of Manitoba in a friendly instead of the hostile spirit in which they approached it." The Dominion Government did not approach the Manitoba Ministry in a hostile spirit. At first they approached them in a spirit of friendliness and conciliation, and they were treated with contempt very thinly veiled. Their remonstrances were disregarded and their suggestions deemed unworthy of consideration.

We all know there are some people who look upon friendly advances as signs of weakness, and the more pleasant and kind and deprecatory the other side is the more hard and exacting and repellent they become. This was evidently the case with the Manitoba Government. They felt that they had the whip hand of the men in Ottawa, and they were bound from the very first not to make the smallest concession. Conciliation on the part of the Dominion Government they construed into conscious weakness, and the greater the desire which that Government evinced for a friendly settlement the more determined the Manitoba politicians were not to settle.

Then again, there was nothing "hostile" in the proceedings taken by the Dominion Government. After the decision of the Privy Council had been pronounced they went to work in a business-like way. They did precisely what the Constitution declared to be necessary, neither more nor less. The "remedial order," which gave such offence, was a business document, and the language in which it was couched was the language ordinarily used in such documents.

There was nothing "hostile" in it from beginning to end. The phraseology of papers of that kind is perfectly well understood by business men, and those who declared it to be offensive were either insincere or outrageously ignorant. But it suits Mr. Laurier to say that the proceedings taken by the Dominion Government were "hostile," when there was really nothing unfriendly in them. He says that if the Government had resorted to the sunny ways of diplomacy the Manitobans would have conceded from the position they had taken. How does he know? The strong and fair presumption is that if the Dominion Government had resorted to those "sunny ways" the Manitobans would have laughed in their faces. They would have immediately concluded that they came to them with smiles and soft words because they knew that they had no power to get concessions for the minority from them in any other way.

Then if they had tried the sunny ways and had failed to get the grievance of the minority redressed, Mr. Laurier would doubtless ridicule the Government for being soft and unbusinesslike, and tell the people of Canada that the Government should have taken the proper legal steps to obtain a redress of the grievances of the suffering minority. He would be pretty sure to declare in his pleasant way that the Government were too good for this wicked world, and that the people should relieve them of their hard and unpleasant duties and put them in their places who would,

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.  
Second Session of the Seventh Parliament.  
TWENTY-NINTH DAY.  
WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair forty-five minutes. Dr. WALKER moved for a return respecting the guardians of the infant children of the late H. M. Cooper, of New Westminster, intestate, and the administrators of the estate. Agreed been. The Nelson Electric Light Company and the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway Company bills were read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on the Alberni Water, Electric and Telephone Company bill (Mr. Braden), with Mr. Macpherson in the chair.

Mr. HUFF moved in amendment to section 8, respecting the authority desired to appropriate the waters of Stamp and Sprot rivers, that it shall be left with the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to grant such authority after their intention to apply shall have been properly advertised for eight weeks. The section stood over to enable the amendment to be considered.

On section 40, providing for commencement of work within two years and completion within four years from the passing of the act, Mr. Huff moved in amendment:

40. The construction of the said works shall be commenced within one year and completed within four years, from the passage of this act; and the company shall engage in construction work the sum of \$500 within eight months from the passage of this act, and the sum of \$100,000 within two years from the passage of this act, and complete the whole work within three years from the passage of this act.

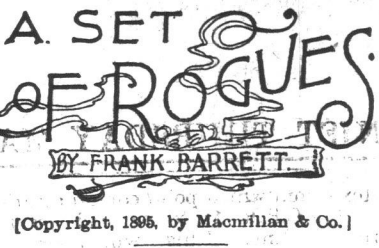
A further amendment proposed as a new section provided for expropriation if desired by the corporation of Alberni. After discussion unfavorable to them they were withdrawn by Mr. Huff, who as later explained understood that another amendment which Mr. Sword intended to move could take their place. Mr. Sword then moved his amendment, when the point was raised that it was not in order, the prescribed notice not having been given, and the motion was ruled out. Mr. Huff then moved an amendment providing that construction shall be commenced within one year and completed within three years. This was lost on division. The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. HELMCKEN moved the second reading of the Consolidated Bill, Co. Bill, and explained that amendments had been prepared in accordance with the ruling of the Speaker, to place the bill in order. Read a second time.

The house again went into committee on the Rossland waterworks bill, Mr. Kennedy in the chair. At the suggestion of Mr. Kellie the committee rose and reported progress to give an opportunity for consultation with gentlemen from Rossland now present in Victoria.

The house again went into committee on the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields bill, Dr. Walker in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress.

The house adjourned at 5:45 p.m.



CHAPTER XIV.  
On the third day of July, all things falling in pat with the don's design, we bade farewell to Elche, Dawson and I with no sort of regret, but Moll in tears at parting from those friends she had grown to love very heartily. And these friends would each have her take away something for a keepsake, such as rings to wear on her arms and on her ankles (as is the Moorish fashion), silk shawls, etc., so that she had quite a large present of finery to carry away, but we had nothing whatever but the clothes we stood in, and they of the scantiest, being simply long shirts and "burnouses" such as common Moors wear. For the wise don would let us take naught that might betray our sojourn in Spain, making us even change our boots for wooden sandals, he himself being arrayed no better than we. Nor was this the only charge insisted on by our governor, for on Dawson bidding Moll in a surly tone to give over a shedding of tears, Don Sanchez turned upon him and said: "It is time to rehearse the parts we are to play. From this day forth your daughter is Mistress Judith Godwin, you are Captain Robert Evans, and you" (to me), "Mr. Hopkins, the merchant. Let us each play our part with care, that we do not betray ourselves by a slip in a moment of unforeseen danger.

You are in the right, senor," answers Jack, "for I don't it must be a hard task to forget that Mistress Judith is my daughter as it is for a loving father to hold from chiding of his own flesh and blood. So I pray you, madam" (to Moll), "bear that in mind and vex me no more."

We lay this lesson seriously to heart, Dawson and I, for the don's hint that we might end our career in jail did still rankle in our minds. And so, very soberly, we went out of the forest of Elche on mules lent us by Sidi ben Ahmed, with a long cavalcade of mules charged with merchandise for embarking on board the pirates' vessel and an escort of some half dozen fierce-looking corsairs armed with long firelocks and a great store of awesome crooked knives stuck in their waistcoats.

After journeying across the plain we came about midday to the seaboard, and there we spied, lying in a sheltered bay a long galley with three masts, each dressed with a single cross spar for carrying a leg of mutton sail, and on the shore a couple of ship's boats with a company of men waiting to transport our goods and us aboard. And here our hearts quaked a bit at the thought of trusting ourselves in the hands of these same murderous-looking pirates. Nevertheless, when our time came we got us into their boat, recommending ourselves very heartily to God's mercy, and so were rowed out to the galley, where we were very civilly received by an old Moor with a white beard, who seemed well acquainted with Don Sanchez. Then the merchant being asked about the anchor up the men went to their oars, a dozen of each side, and rowed us out of the bay until, catching a little wind of air, the sails were run up, and we put out to sea very bravely.

"Senor," says Dawson, "I know not how I am to play this part of a sea captain when we are sent on board an English ship, for if they ask me any questions on this subject, navigating I am done for a certainty."

"Rest easy on that score, Evans," replies the don. "I will answer for you, for I see very clearly by your complexion that you will soon be past answering them yourself."

And this forecast was quickly verified, for ere the galley had dipped a dozen times to the waves poor Dawson was laid low with a most horrid sickness like any dying man.

By sundown we sighted the island of Maggiore, and in the roads there we went anchor for the night, setting sail again at daybreak, and in this latitude we beat up and down a day and a night without seeing any sail, but on the morning of the third day a fleet of five big ships appeared to the eastward, and shifting our course we bore down upon them with amazing swiftness. Then when we were near enough to the foremost to see her English flag and the men aboard standing by their deck guns for a defense, our old Moor fires a gun in the air, takes in his sails and runs up a great white flag as a sign of peace. And now with shrewd haste a boat was lowered, and we were set in it with a pair of oars, and the old pirate, bidding us farewell in his tongue, clapped on all sail and stood out before the wind, leaving us there to shift for ourselves. Don Sanchez took one oar and I another—Dawson lying in the bottom and not able to move a hand to save his life—and Moll held the tiller, and so we pulled with all our force, crying out now and then for fear we should not be seen, till by God's providence we came alongside the Talbot of London and were presently hoisted aboard without mishap.

Then the captain of the Talbot and his officers, gathering about us, were, Don Sanchez very briefly told how we had gone in the Red Rose of Bristol to redeem two ladies from slavery; how we had found but one of these ladies living (at this Moll buries her face in her hands as if stricken with grief); how, on the eve of our departure, one of our crew in a drunken frolic had drowned a Turk of Algier, for which we were condemned by their court to pay an indemnity far and away beyond our means; how they then made this pretext to seize our things, though we were properly furnished with the duke's pass, and hold our men in bond, and how, having plundered us of all we had,

and seeing there was no more to be got, they did offer us freedom for a written quitance of all they were pressing upon us, if ever they should be brought to court, and finally how, accepting of these conditions, we were shipped aboard their galley with nothing in the world but a few trifles, begged by Mistress Judith in remembrance of her mother.

This story was accepted without any demur; nay, Captain Ballock, being one of those men who must ever appear to know all things, supported it in many doubtful particulars, saying that he remembered the Rose of Bristol quite well; that he himself had seen a whole ship's crew sold into slavery for no greater offense than breaking a mosque window; that the duke's pass counted for nothing with these Turks; that he knew the galley we were brought in as well as he knew Paul's church, having chased it a dozen times, yet never got within gunshot for her swift sailing, etc., which did much content us to hear. But the officers were mighty curious to know what said Captain Robert Evans (meaning Dawson), fearing he might be ill of the plague. However, on the don's warning that he was only sick of a fever, Captain Ballock declared he had guessed it the moment he chapped eyes on him, as he himself had been taken of the same complaint with only eating a dish of pease pudding.

Nevertheless he ordered the sick man to be laid in a part of the ship farthest from his quarters, and so great was the dread of pestilence aboard that (as his sickness continued) not a soul would venture near him during the whole voyage except ourselves, which also fell in very well with our wishes. And so after a fairly prosperous voyage we came up the Thames to Chatham the third day of August.

We had been provided with some rough seamen's clothes for our better covering on the voyage, but now, being landed and lodged in the Crown inn at Chatham, Don Sanchez would have the captain take them all back.

"But," says he, "if you will do us yet another favor, captain, will you suffer one of your men to carry a letter to Mistress Godwin's steward at Chiselhurst, that he may come hither to relieve us from our present straits?"

"Aye," answers he, "I will take the letter gladly myself for nothing pleases me better than a ramble in the country where I was born and bred."

So Moll writes a letter at once to Simon, bidding him come at once to her relief, and Captain Ballock, after carefully inquiring his way to this place he knew so well (as he would have us believe), starts off with it, accompanied by his boatswain, a good natural kind fellow, who never failed to back up his captain's assertions, which again was to our great advantage, for Simon would thus learn our story from his lips, and be given no room to doubt its veracity.

As soon as these two were out of the house Dawson, who had been carried from the ship and laid in bed, though as a child of nine, was able to get up, and as ever he was in his life, sprang up, and declared he would go to bed no more for all the fortunes in the world till he had supped on roast pork and onions—this being a dish he dearly loved, but not to be had at Elche, because the Moors by their religion forbid the use of swine's flesh—and seeing him very determined on this head, Don Sanchez ordered a leg of pork to be served in a chamber, whereof Dawson did eat such a prodigious quantity, and drank there with such a vast quantity of strong ale (which he protested was the only liquor an Englishman could drink with any satisfaction), that in the night he was seized with most severe cramp in his stomach.

This gave us the occasion to send for a doctor in the morning, who, learning that Jack had been ill ever since we left Barbary, and not understanding his present complaint, pulled a very long face, and declaring his case was very critical, bled him copiously, forbade him to leave his bed for another fortnight and sent him in half a dozen bottles of physic. About midnight, however, finding his patient no better, administered a bolus, and while we are all standing about the bed, and Dawson the color of death, and groaning betwixt the nausea of the drug he had swallowed and the cramp in his inward, in comes our Captain Ballock and the little steward.

"There!" cries he, turning on Simon, "did not I tell you that my old friend Evans lay at death's door with the treatment he hath received of these Barbary pirates? Now will you be putting us off with your doubts and your questionings? Shall I have up my ship's company to testify to the truth of my history? Look you, madam" (to Moll), "we had all the trouble in the world to make this steward of yours do your bidding, but he should have come though we had to bring him by the neck and heels, and a pox to him—saving your presence."

"But this is not Simon," says Moll, with a pretty air of innocence. "I seem to remember Simon a bigger man than he."

"You must consider, madam," says Don Sanchez, "that then you were very small, scarce higher than his waist may be, and so you would have to look up into his face."

"I did not think of that. And are you really Simon who used to soild me for plucking fruit?"

"Aye, verily," answers he. "Doubt it not for thou art hast changed beyond conception. And so it hath come to pass," he adds, staring round at us in our Moorish garb like one bewildered. "And thou art my mistress now?"

"And thou art my mistress now?"

"Alas!" says she, bowing her head and covering her eyes with her hand.

"That I told you so, unbefoing Jew Quaker!" growls Captain Ballock, dox exasperated. "Why will you plague the unhappy lady with her loss?"

"We will have Evans to repine," says Moll, brushing her eyes and turning to the door. "You will save his life, doctor, for he has given me mine."

The doctor vowed he would, if bleeding and boluses could make him whole, and so, leaving him with poor George Dawson, we went into the next chamber. And there Captain Ballock was for taking his leave, but Moll, detaining him, says: "We owe you something more than gratitude—we have put you to much expense."

"Nay," cries he, "I will take naught for doing a common act of mercy."

"You shall not be denied the joy of generosity," says she, with a sweet grace. "But you must suffer me to give your ship's company some token of my gratitude." Then, turning to Simon with an air of authority, she says, "Simon, I have no money."

The poor man fumbled in his pocket, and bringing out a purse laid it open, showing some four or five pieces of silver and one of gold, which he hastily covered with his hand.

"I see you have not enough," says Moll, and taking up a pen she quickly wrote some words on a piece of paper, signing it "Judith Godwin." Then, showing it to Simon, she says, "You will pay this when it is presented to you," and therewith she folds it and places it in the captain's hand, bidding him farewell in a pretty speech.

"A hundred pounds! a hundred pounds!" gasps Simon under his breath, in an agony, and clutching up his purse to his breast.

"I am astonished," says Moll, returning from the door and addressing Simon, with a frown upon her brow, "that you are not better furnished to supply my wants, knowing by my letter how I stand."

"Mistress," replies he humbly, "here is all I could raise upon such sudden notice," laying his purse before her.

"What is this?" cries she, emptying the contents upon the table. "This nothing. Here is barely sufficient to pay for our accommodation in this inn. Where is the money to discharge my debt to these friends who have lost all in saving me? You were given timely notice of their purpose."

"Pray then be patient with me, gentle mistress. 'Tis true, I knew of their intent, but they were to have returned in six months, and when they came not at the end of the year I did truly give up all for lost, and so I made a fresh investment of your fortune, laying it out all in life bonds and houses, to great worldly advantage, as you shall see in good time. Ere long I may get in some rests."

"And in the meanwhile are we to stay in this plight—to beg for charity?" asks Moll indignantly.

"Nay, mistress. Doubtless for your presence wants this kind merchant friend."

"We have lost all," says I, "Evans his ship and I the lading in which all my capital was embarked."

"And I every marvel I possessed," answers the don.

"And had they possessed now of all they had, think you that I with an estate, as I am told, of 200,000 would add to the debt I owe them by one single penny?"

"If I may speak in your steward's defense, madam," says I, "I would point out that the richest estate is not always readily converted into money. 'Tis like a rich jewel which the owner, though he be starving, must hold till he find a market."

"These hearest thou, mistress," cries Simon in delight. "A man of business—a merchant who knows these things. Explain it further, friend, for these are words of precious wisdom."

"With landed property the case is even more difficult. Tenants can't be forced to pay rent before it is due, nor

attorney, as I have proved again and again, and" (with a gulp) "if money must be raised at once I know an honest, a fairly honest, goldsmith in Lombard street who will at the market rate, and I will not incommode them for my own convenience."

"Something for our present need we must have, madam," says the don, with a magnificent glance at his outlandish dress, "but, those wants supplied, I am content to wait."

"And you, sir?" says Moll to me.

"With a hundred or two," says I, taking Don Sanchez's hint, "we may do very well till Michaelmas."

"Be reasonable, gentlemen," implores Simon, mopping his eyes, which ran afresh at this demand. "The but some five or six weeks to Michaelmas; surely £50—"

"Silence!" cries Moll, with an angry tap of her foot. "Will £300 content you, gentlemen? Consider, the wants of our good friend, Captain Evans, may be more pressing than yours."

"He is a good, honest, simple man, and I think we may answer for his accepting the conditions we make for ourselves. Then, with some reasonable guarantee for our future payment—"

"That may be contrived to our common satisfaction, I hope," says Moll, with a gracious smile. "I owe you half my estate; share my house at Chiselhurst with me till the rest is forthcoming. That will give me yet a little longer the pleasure of your company. And there, sir," turning to me, "you can examine my steward's accounts for your own satisfaction, and counsel me mayhap upon the conduct of my affairs, knowing so much upon matters of business that are incomprehensible to a simple, inexperienced girl. Then, should you find aught amiss in my steward's books, anything to shake your confidence in his management, you will, in justice to your friends, in kindness to me, speak your mind openly, that instant reformation may be made."

Don Sanchez and I expressed our agreement to this proposal, and Moll, turning to the poor, unhappy steward, says in her high tone of authority:

"You hear this matter is ordered, Simon. Take up that purse for your own use. Go into the town and buy some tradesman hither as may supply us with proper clothing. Then to your goldsmith in London and bring me back £600."

"Six—hundred—pounds!" cries he, hardly above his breath, and with a pause between each word as if to gain strength to speak 'em.

"Six hundred, three for these gentlemen and three for my own needs. When that is done, hasten to Chiselhurst and prepare my house, and, as you value my favor, see that nothing is wanting when I come."

And here, lest it should be thought that Moll could not possibly play her part so admirably in this business, I do protest that I have set down no more than I recollect, and that without exaggeration. Further, it must be observed that in our common experience many things happen which would seem incredible but for the evidence of our senses and which no poet would have the hardihood to represent. 'Tis true that in this, as in other more surprising particulars to follow, Moll did surpass all common women, but 'tis only such extraordinary persons that can do such things, and I will add that anything is possible to one who hath the element of greatness in her composition, and that it depends merely on the accident of circumstances whether a Moll Dawson becomes a great saint or a great sinner—a blessing or a curse to humanity.

(To be continued.)

EPICUREAN WILL REJOICE.



Messrs. M. & L. Young, proprietors of the New England hotel and restaurant in this city, have leased for a long term of years the well known oyster beds at Sooke harbor, from which the Indians living in the vicinity have during years past supplied the principal cities of this province. It is the intention of the Messrs. Young to cultivate the beds upon up-to-date scientific principles, and to serve the native oysters by dredging instead of low tide gathering, and putting into service modern machinery similar to that used in the East.

By using the dredge a better quality of oysters will be obtained of the variety, and at the same time large numbers of the finest Blue Points and other choice Eastern grades will be planted and cultivated, so that in a few seasons it is expected that oysters will be as large and toothsome as any now imported will be obtainable at home. The establishment of steam connection between Sooke and this city makes possible frequent shipments to the cities of the provincial and Sound cities, in each of which a very considerable trade will in all probability be developed.

**BIRTH.**  
SMITH—In this city, on the 10th March, the wife of James Smithurst, of a daughter, PAULINE. In this city, March 6th, the wife of George Pauline, of a son.

**MARRIED.**  
BLACKWELL MANN—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 14th March, by the Rev. H. H. McCall, George Blackwell Mann, a son of W. A. Mann, of Esquimalt, British Columbia, and Miss Mary Jane Mann, of Victoria, B.C., aged 25 years.

**DIED.**  
KNOTT—At his home, No. 28 South Pandora street, Robert Knott, contractor, a native of Cornwall, England, aged 75 years.

OAR—At Resurrection, Guatemala, Central America, on March 2nd, 1896, John Seddon Oar, a native of County Down, Scotland, formerly of Victoria, B.C., aged 88 years.

VIGORITES—In this city, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Philip Vigorites, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

SILL—At Swan Lake Hotel, on the 4th inst., William Sill, a native of London, England, aged 52 years.

POLLARD—At the residence of Mr. H. G. Hall, Esquire, at the residence of Mr. H. G. Hall, Esquire, on the 10th inst., a native of Eastbourne, England, aged 65 years.

STURTON—In this city, on the 10th inst., at his residence, 135 Michigan street, William Sturton, Esquire, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 68 years.

NEWS OF THE

Proposed World's cover—Meeting Grand Ora...  
Charles Warwick Fry Let Looser son R...  
(Special to the...)  
VANCOUVER, March 11.—Cameron a week ago by Provincial Const... with the men took them 25 miles... where travel is very... P. C. MacGregor, f... wack, was ordered at... in this city to-day... prominent citizens ad... jests to-night on "The Methods of Obtaining... Another meeting of... place on Wednesday... advisability of holding... here. There were n... at the first meeting... or pass resolutions, b... appointed to present... position. If sufficient... aroused, a mass meet... the market hall and... notes passed asking... If the council say, t... ments are confident... city an additional \$5,000 in all. Provided the... sizes the following or... voted: Stanbury, H... Teener, Rogers, Dorr... bear, Harding, Sullivan, Hackett, besides a num... This scheme was spok... vision. Both amateur... asked to hold their reg... time and combine with...  
WESTMINS...  
WESTMINSTER, March 11.—Warwick, the default agent, has been again week.  
The annual session Orange lodge of British... ed here yesterday. E... Victoria, in the chair... large number of brethren following places were... Victoria, Vancouver, W... that is done, hasten to Chiselhurst and prepare my house, and, as you value my favor, see that nothing is wanting when I come."  
And here, lest it should be thought that Moll could not possibly play her part so admirably in this business, I do protest that I have set down no more than I recollect, and that without exaggeration. Further, it must be observed that in our common experience many things happen which would seem incredible but for the evidence of our senses and which no poet would have the hardihood to represent. 'Tis true that in this, as in other more surprising particulars to follow, Moll did surpass all common women, but 'tis only such extraordinary persons that can do such things, and I will add that anything is possible to one who hath the element of greatness in her composition, and that it depends merely on the accident of circumstances whether a Moll Dawson becomes a great saint or a great sinner—a blessing or a curse to humanity.  
(To be continued.)

**NEELSON.**  
(From the Nelson...)  
At the Silver King st... mence at once, the ne... have been got out an... mine.  
The Hall Mines has le... W. Wilson to haul out... by sleight of hand, a... wapons on the lower pa... no snow.  
J. Miles has bonded the... to Henry Symonds of Ca... payment of \$2,000 in dis... and the balance of the... equal instalments of \$... November 1, 1896, and M... respectively. The Majest... Royal Canadian Minin... Eagle and Forty-nine or... It has been found desir... the Silver King tramway... in order to lessen the en... living men on its great... necessary machinery has... by telegraph from San... Wednesday last the train... been shipping 100 tons... down about a hundred t... on working while the... are being built, so as to... going all the time.  
After tunnelling 300 fe... the price mine, a dig... been reached and is flow... two feet of good ore. The... runs 200 ounces to the ton... A report comes from th... on Ton-mile creek, un... A. Finch, that there is a... sight already to pay the... bond, which is \$22,500... The Deadman, a Sloca... been shipping 100 tons... winter, is working 12 men... is to be increased.  
The Hall Mines smel... started up, and if no mi... getting down ore from th... mine, this run will be a... astonish people.  
The Kaslo & Slocan rail... another week of uninter... Bringing forward the o... various Slocan mines, 7... amounted to 560 tons.  
FORT STELL  
(From the Prospect...)  
R. Jennings has a numbe... ing on the Deane. They... cred the iron cap for a... feet, are down 12 feet, an... showing of carbonates an... galena. The Deane is e... east of the North Star, a... feet from the present w... company.  
Victoria and Usher are... night 85 feet. They have... of carbonates and consid... the tunnel.  
A number of English... about to visit the Port St... vision of East Kootenay... tion of looking over the... vestment.  
The annual meeting of... Mining Association was... schoolhouse last Saturd... election of officers for the... resulted as follows: R. L... president; O. S. Frizell, v...

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Proposed World's Regatta at Vancouver—Meeting of Provincial Grand Orange Lodge.

Charles Warwick Remanded—Fry Let Loose in Harrison River.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 11.—The three men who miserably assaulted Angus Cameron a week ago have been arrested by Provincial Constable Lester, who was with the men two days, having overtaken them 25 miles up Seymour creek, where travel is very slow.

P. C. MacGregor, formerly of Chilliwack, was ordained at the Baptist church in this city today.

Col. Warren addressed the Nationalists to-night on "The Best Constitutional Methods of Obtaining Reform."

Another meeting of citizens will take place on Wednesday next to consider the advisability of holding a world's regatta here.

There were not enough persons at the first meeting to formulate plans or pass resolutions, but a committee was appointed to present the matter before prominent citizens as a business proposition.

If sufficient enthusiasm can be aroused, a mass meeting will be held in the market hall on Friday evening.

The annual session of the Grand Orange lodge of British Columbia opened here yesterday, Edward Shrewsbury, Victoria, in the chair.

There were a large number of brethren present. The following places were represented: Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster, Wellington, Saanich, Edmonds, Ladner's, Surrey, Langley, Chilliwack, Dewdney, Mission City and Sapperton.

On Saturday a million sockeye fry were liberated in Harrison river; on Monday a million whitefish and a million sockeye, and a million of each kind were let loose today.

John Hawks, of Soda Creek, Cariboo, of unsound mind, escaped from the custody of his brother while on the way to Seattle yesterday.

The Westminister authorities are being held until his brother's arrival.

NELSON.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

At the Silver King stopping is to commence at once, the necessary timbers have been got out and taken to the mine.

The Hall Mines has let a contract to W. Wilson to haul out 2,000 tons of ore by sleighs on the upper road and by wagons on the lower part where there is no snow.

J. Miles has bonded the Majestic claim to Henry Symonds of Calgary. The first payment of \$2,000 is due on May 1 next and the balance of the money in two equal instalments of \$4,000 each on November 1, 1896, and May 1, 1897, respectively.

The Majestic is close to the Royal Canadian, on the hillside between Elgin and Forty-nine creeks.

It has been found desirable to divide the silver King tramway into two parts in order to lessen the enormous strains consequent on its great length.

The necessary machinery has been ordered by telegraph from San Francisco and should arrive in eight or ten days.

On Wednesday last the tramway which had been working for some days had brought down about a hundred tons, and it will go on working while the new terminal is being built, so as to keep the smelter going all the time.

After tunnelling 300 feet, the vein on the Surprise mine, Slocaan district, has been reached and is found to carry about two feet of good ore.

The high grade ore runs 200 ounces to the ton.

A report comes from the Enterprise, on Ten-mile creek, under bond to John A. Finch, that there is enough ore in sight already to pay the price of the bond, which is \$25,000.

The Deadman Slocaan mine, that has been shipping 100 tons a month this winter, is working 12 men, and the force is to be increased.

The Hall Mines smelter has been started up, and if no mishap occurs in getting down ore from the Silver King mine, this run will be one that will astonish people.

The Kaslo & Slocaan railway has had another week of uninterrupted work in bringing forward the ore product of various Slocaan mines. The shipments amounted to 560 tons.

FORT STEELE.

(From the Prospector.)

R. Jennings has a number of men working on the Deane. They have uncovered the iron cap for a distance of 24 feet, are down 12 feet, and have a good showing of carbonates and considerable galena. The Deane is situated northeast of the North Star, and about 1,600 feet from the present workings of that company.

Watson and Usher are in on the Mid-night 85 feet. They have a large amount of carbonates and considerable galena in the tunnel.

N. A. Wallinger, vice-president; Robert Dempsey, vice-president; William Carr, treasurer; Thomas, McVittie, secretary; board of directors, John Grassick, A. B. Grace, H. W. Barnes.

KASLO.

(From the Kaslo Claim.)

F. W. Aylmer, C.E., has several gold claims on Bugaboo creek, a small tributary of the Columbia, on which he intends doing considerable work.

R. McTaggart is doing his assessments on the Lone Star and Blue Grout, second extension of the Slocaan Star.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

By consolidating the titles to the Climax and Tuesday, John Shanahan has made a very neat deal. Paul Gaston, who has bought the ground, has got as good a prospect as anybody could wish.

Some of the finest copper ore ever brought into camp was shown last week by C. A. Baldwin, of the White House, from a claim belonging to him called the Daylight.

C. O'Brien Reidin has negotiated a sale of the Centre Star No. 2 and the North Star No. 3 to W. W. Dines, of Winnipeg. Jack Gill, timberman at the Le Roi, was the sole owner and he gets \$2,000 besides retaining a tenth non-assessable interest.

The Le Roi Mining and Smelting Co. paid its third dividend on Wednesday. This time it amounted to \$25,000, or five cents a share. This makes a total of \$100,000 paid in dividends by the Le Roi in the past few months.

The receipts of the three customing houses in the Trail Creek mining division for the month of February were: Rosland, \$4,908.33; Trail, \$3,000; Wauwata, \$2,894.14; making a total of \$10,802.47.

Paul Gaston has bought the Nick of Time fraction from Ed. O'Rourke. The Nick of Time lies between the Roi, Legal Tender, Rogers and Black Bear claims and has at least two leads on it.

No large sales of mining stocks were reported last week. The approach of spring causes stocks to be firmly held.

There have been several small sales of Evening Star. Phoenix stock is being boomed in a way that will probably cause some investments. St. Elmo and Josie stocks are both good investments at the prices asked.

A big transfer of War Eagle stock at a sharp advance is rumored, but has not yet been confirmed. C. S. Rutter, of Spokane, has sold 3,500 shares of Josie stock at 33 cents.

This is an advance of three cents per share over last quotations.

Col. L. N. Peyton will begin work on the Mountain vein as soon as the weather will permit. He will put on a good force and spare no reasonable expense in leasing the real worth of the mine.

There is no question as to the existence of large ore bodies in the Mountain vein.

The new 20 inch compressor of the War Eagle was started for good on Thursday. As soon as the drills which are now at Northport arrive three more will be put to work, making five in all.

Two of these will be in the No. 2 tunnel, one in the shaft and one in the Iron Mask tunnel. Only two shifts of men are working in the Virginia tunnel. No ore is being shipped at present.

The situation at the mine is briefly: all ore in the No. 2 tunnel, all ore in the shaft, all ore in the big tunnel.

The men at work grading the Trail Creek tramway across the Centre Star ground on Wednesday uncovered eight feet of a ledge near the centre of the ground, and about 100 feet from the north side line. The whole eight feet is fine looking ore, and there is no doubt that it will run well.

About 200 feet east from this discovery, the Centre Star has a shaft down 50 feet, which shows 16 feet of ore of a satisfactory value, having run as high as \$40 and \$45 in gold.

The O. K. people have made another rich strike in the No. 11 level, and about 80 feet from the entrance of the tunnel. An ore body that was at first two feet wide, widened to five feet, and now it is nearly ten feet wide. The ore is a mixture of copper, iron, galena and lead.

Much of the quartz is richly studded with pieces of gold as large as a pinhead. It now looks as though the O. K. might become a bonanza.

A force of two men under the direction of C. T. Porter began work on the Alice mineral claim on Thursday. The Alice adjoins the Nickel Plate and Golden Chariot and laps over a good portion of the townsite of Rosland.

The work on the Alice has hitherto been done on a vein near the north side of the claim, but now the attention of the owners is being given to the vein which was long ago exposed at the intersection of Columbia avenue and Spokane street. It is the intention to start a crosscut tunnel two or three hundred feet below and drive into the hill until the vein is encountered.

John G. Devlin, better known throughout West Kootenay as "The Gunner from Galway," has a pre-emption and hotel seven miles from the mouth of Cariboo creek, which he proposes to open for the season in a week or ten days. Talking about the outlook for Cariboo creek he said: "We are going to have some big mines up there. The Promistore group have four feet of ore, averaging from \$60 to \$180. There are a lot of other good prospects on Mineral creek. Jack Byron, Hector McKinnon and myself own a claim called Nelly D.

We have only sunk a small prospecting shaft, but it disclosed an 11-foot lead. From an 8-inch pay streak we got an assay of 81 ounces silver and \$17 in gold. From an adjoining claim called the B.C. we got an assay of \$150 worth of ore. On the Golden Eagle a shaft has been sunk 50 feet which shows 8 feet of ore assaying from a trace to \$150 in gold. The boys claim an average of \$22.

On a neighboring claim Henry Boze and partners have a shaft down 60 feet. They have a ledge about 8 feet wide too and claim that it averages \$23 in gold."

The receipts of the recorder's office at Rosland for the month of February, usually one of the driest in the year, amounted to \$8,819, or about \$700 less than the maximum for any month in 1895. In July of last year the receipts totalled \$4,511. The following table shows the receipts for the first two months of 1896 and 1895.

Table with 2 columns: Month, 1896, 1895. Rows for January and February.

Totals... \$5,833 15 \$891 60. From these figures it is quite evident that the total for 1896 will run at least to \$50,000 as against \$25,000 for 1895. (From the Rosland Prospector.) Rosland is perhaps the only town in

British Columbia that has a mine in its principal thoroughfare. A large crowd is to be seen every day on Columbia avenue, near Spokane street crossing, watching the activities of two or three miners, who are using the hammer and drill and blasting some rock just in front of the Howard House. This is the outcropping of mineral discovered by Capt. Carter last September, on ground recently covered by the Alice mineral claim.

An offer of \$188,000 was made a few days ago for 47,000 shares of Le Roi stock.

GOLDEN

(From the Era.)

Captain Armstrong, who has just returned from Montreal, gives a good account of the general interest shown there towards the mines of British Columbia and especially the Kootenays. He has taken a contract to transport 5,000 tons of ore from the North Star landing, most of which is to be taken to the coast.

He feels confident that if the transportation facilities between the Columbia lakes were improved nearly the whole trade of the Upper Country could be secured for Canada.

The Upper Columbia Company are building a steamer at Libby, Mon., to run on the Kootenay river mostly from North Star Landing to Jennings.

The Duchess is undergoing some repairs which will considerably improve her. Arrangements are making with the C.P.R. to put a house-boat on the Columbia river, 60 feet long, 12 feet beam, having a parlor and dining saloon on the main deck, which will be a promenade deck adjoined.

KAMLOOOPS.

The Inland Sentinel has changed hands, Messrs. Jones, Spinks & Finbow having sold out to Mr. Baillie, of New Westminster. The latter in his inaugural says: "Within a few weeks we expect to make some changes in the make-up and general appearance of the paper, which changes we hope the public will regard as being in the nature of improvements. The great industry of this province, at least so far as the Interior is concerned, is mining. To that industry the Sentinel in the future will devote particular attention. The success of our farmers and cattle raisers will from this out be measured by the extent of our mining development. The interests of all these classes are therefore identical."

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

Some prospecting has already been done by several parties on the Tranquille this spring. Mineral bearing rock has been found to the westward of the stream. W. J. Norfolk and partner were down this week and on Thursday recorded four placer claims about five miles from the mouth of Tranquille and about two miles above the dam. The prospects are good, and the company will commence sluicing at once.

The names of the partners are W. J. Norfolk, E. Parkes, O. Bartlett and L. Dillidion.

NEW DENVER.

(From the Ledger.)

The Pueblo smelter is buying Slocaan ores.

The Monitor has become a shipping mine. It is situated near Three Forks. Whittier and Thompson have let a contract for 150 feet of tunnel on the Stranger, a claim next to the Bluebird.

Mike Hayes has bonded his claim, the Leadville, on Gayner creek, in the Lardo country, to Adams Bros., of Kaslo.

The Slocaan Star concentrator will start operations early in May. There are 30,000 tons of concentrating ore on the Star dump, and it will be run through the mill during the next six months.

Ed Shannon completed his contract of rehauling fourteen tons of ore from the Fisher Maiden to Silverton last week. The trail is a very dangerous one, there being some slides, which it is necessary to go through. The owners of the Fisher Maiden have now three tunnels into the claim and have commenced the fourth. The ore from this property assays 320 ozs. of silver to the ton; the cost of rehauling is \$20 per ton.

The Two Friends, a claim about nine miles from Slocaan City, owned by Spring and Lemon creeks, owned by N. C. Murphy and P. M. Schenberg, is truly a great mine. It has a shaft down 100 feet into between 50 and 60 tons of ore during the last month, and the following are the assays which they claim to have obtained: Dry ore, 1,374, 578, 271 and 288 ounces of silver per ton of ore; the galena ore, 1,374, 578 to 79 per cent lead. Another assay of 14,731 1/2 ounces of silver per ton was obtained on a sample of cuprififerous argentite.

MEN OF ACTIVE ENTERPRISE.

Mr. F. Aug. Heinze and party, of Butte, Mont., who arrived here on Monday evening, are visiting British Columbia's capital for the purpose of laying before the government and legislature certain important matters which they are heavily interested in. Mr. Heinze is president and owner of the Trail Creek Smelting Co., the largest and most complete in the whole Dominion, and built upon the most improved design, with a capacity of 200,000 tons already been purchased and is now stored at the smelter ready for treatment. A line of railway is being constructed by Mr. Heinze's company from Trail to the well known Le Roi, War Eagle, Josie and other famous gold mines at Rosland and upon this road eight miles of grading has been done, there being now 240 men at work. The road will be ready for operation about the 10th of May, the contractors being held liable to a forfeiture of \$100 per day for any excess time taken to complete the work. Over 2,000 cords of wood are along the railroad, and more than 600 cords are being used for fuel. There are 200 men being at the same time employed cutting. Mr. Heinze and the others with whom he is associated, have altogether a force of over 600 men at work on the road.

It is positively cruel to thus deceive the trustful and confiding customer. The sick and suffering who are in need of the Compound, knowing it to be the best, and their only hope of cure, should never be treated in such a heartless manner.

Every intending purchaser of Paine's Celery Compound should examine the bottle and outer carton, he or she will certainly accept of the genuine Paine's Celery Compound, the "kind that cures," has the "stalk of celery," and the name "Paine's"; all others are frauds and deceptions.

COUGHING LEADS TO COPPIN unless stopped by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The safest and best cure for Coughs, Cold and Lung Troubles. Price 25c., all druggists.

tion, from which point communication with the C.P.R. is to be had by the Shuswap line. This will afford an alternate route as much more advantageous to the Boundary Creek country.

FRASER RIVER FLOODS.

Application to the Dominion Government for Assistance in Diking and Otherwise.

A supplementary return yesterday issued from the government printing office gives the particulars of a request made to the Dominion government last month for assistance in providing protection from the flooding of the Fraser. It is in the shape of a report of the provincial executive approved on the 4th February last, acknowledged from Ottawa on the 15th.

This return was presented to the legislature on the 4th March, but was withheld from the press on the novel allegation that the printing committee had the right to examine it first and say whether or not it should be published. The matter being brought before the house resulted in the decision that as hitherto the reports are subject to the Speaker's order—no access to such returns when presented. The return says: On a memorandum from the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, dated 4th February, 1896, regarding the Fraser River floods.

That strong representations have been made to the government from numerous farmers and settlers concerning the danger to the lands on the Lower Fraser river by reason of periodic floods occasioned by residues on the river, and that these periodic floods had caused great damage to the farmers and settlers on the said lands, and were severely detrimental to the further settlement of the said lands and consequently to the agricultural industry of the Province.

That by the "British North America Act" the navigation and control of navigable rivers are outside the legislative action of the Province and properly belong to the Dominion of Canada.

That by means of custom receipts for goods supplied to the settlers in the Fraser river valley the Dominion government derives a considerable revenue.

Canadian farmers, in consideration of a portion of the benefits derived from the settlement of the lands of the Fraser river valley, undertaken to guarantee the bonds of dyking commissioners to the extent of \$15,000, for the purpose of dyking the lands in the Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge, Hatfield, Coquitlam and Matsqui areas, and the said dykes are now approaching completion.

That the banks of the lands now capable of being effectively dyked in the Fraser river valley is comprised in the following areas, viz.: Shumas lands, 31,000 acres, at an approximate cost of \$300,000. Canadian lands, 30,000 acres, at an approximate cost of \$250,000. Niemen lands, 7,000 acres, at an approximate cost of \$50,000. Making a total of 68,000 acres capable of being dyked at a cost of, approximately, \$600,000.

That great damage is done to the banks of the Fraser river by frequent lodgment of floating trees upon the bottom of the said river, thereby causing great accumulation of drift upon the spot, and thus creating large sandbanks which divert the course of the river and cause incalculable damage to the riparian owners.

The minister therefore recommends that application be made to the Dominion government for a guarantee of the bonds at a 4 per cent. of the dyking commissioners of the aforesaid lands of lands still remaining undyked, so as to safeguard the lands from flood and give security to the inhabitants for remaining upon the said lands.

The minister further recommends that the Dominion government be moved to consider the expediency of placing a steam tug on the Fraser river for the purpose of towing away land trees, and also of employing a dredge for clearing the channel of the said stream with a view to restrain the waters from altering their course to the detriment of the banks of the river.

The committee of council submit the aforesaid recommendations for your honor's approval and advise that a copy of this minute if approved, be forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary of State.

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A Special Feature Adopted in Their Business.

YOU TRUSTINGLY ASK FOR PAINES' CELERY COMPOUND.

The Dealer Often Gives You a Common Substitute.

THE RETAIL MARKETS. A Quiet Week With Few Changes—California Butter, Canned Fruit—Fresh Cod Plentiful.

There are no important changes in the local retail markets this week, the general tone of business being much the same as when last reported. California butter is coming in more freely than for some time, but other products of the South have not yet begun to make a good showing in local houses.

Within the past few days fishermen have profited immensely by the fine weather and have made several large hauls principally of cod. Some fresh green stuffs have been selling for a considerable time, but the supply presents no signs of immediate enlargement.

The current retail quotations are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Flour-Ogilvie's (Hungarian), Lake of the Woods (Hungarian), Victoria XXX, Lion, Portland roller, Salem, Rainier, Snowflake, Olympia, Premier, Three Star, Two Star, Superfine, Wheat per ton, Oats per ton, Barley, Middlings per ton, Bran per ton, Ground feed per ton, Cornmeal, Rolled oats per lb., Potatoes, sweet per lb., Cabages, per lb., Hay, baled, per ton, Straw, per bale, Green peppers, cured, per lb., Onions, per lb., Eggs, Island, per doz., Imported per doz., Butter, fresh, per lb., Creamery, per lb., Dairy, per lb., California per square, Delta, Hanns, American, per lb., Canadian, Boneless, Bacon, American, per lb., Rolled, Long clear, Canadian, Shoulders, per lb., Veal, Golden Cotleene, per lb., Meats—Beef per lb., Sides, per lb., Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, fresh, Chickens, each, Pigeons, per brace, Turkeys, Eastern, per lb., Geese, Fruits—Oregon apples, per box, Chilliwack apples, per box, Orange (California), per doz., Lemons, (California), per doz., Cape Cod Cranberries, per gal., Lathurbar, per lb., Pine Apples, per doz., Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb., Smoked, Haddock, each, Halibut, Finnan Haddies, Herring (Labrador), per doz., Mackerel, each, Boaters, per lb., Oolachans, per lb.



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if you are sick.

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is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure all white throats, etc. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, and by their use, the bowels are kept in good order. In cases of acute illness, these pills are valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all, the best is the most.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally a pure and by no means a true story that it had been sworn to—Times, July 15, 1864.

THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular had it not "supplied want and filled a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

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CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 20 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 15d., 2s., 9d., 4s., &c.

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MENTION THIS PAPER. TORONTO, ONT.

S. A. STODDART, WATCHES

Continued from Former Advertisements.

Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jeweller, double sunk second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19.

Elgin 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$28.50, in Silver cases \$ 5, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat, Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$6, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40.

Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up.

Eight day striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, visible pendulum, from \$4 to \$5.

Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet, Clocks \$5; with gold inlaid dials \$5.50. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city to choose from.

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AUCTION SALE OF FARM STOCK on above Ranch on Friday, March 20th, at 2 p.m., including 3 capital work horses, black colt rising 4, broken to saddle and harness, farm wagon, plow, harrows, double set of harness, Buckeye mower, block and tackle, 1 1/2 in. rope, chest of carpenter's tools, 2 cross-cut saws, 34 chickens, 1 1/2 tons hay, steers, double shot gun, rifle, incubator, blacksmith's and other tools, No. 8 cook stove, and household furniture.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING. A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Flatulence, Stomach, Biliousness or Liver Complaint, Constipation, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we need rest, exercise, and a change of air. The principal cause is generally indigestion, and all will be well, from these causes, if we take a few of these pills, which will remove the evil, restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

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WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "GOWN CASED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal BLUE One Star Capsules PINK Two Star GOLD Three Star OF ALL DEALERS.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

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WANTED EARNEST MEN AND WOMEN TO CIRCULATE THE SWORD OF ISLAM OR SUFFERING ARMENIA, a thrilling book, graphic account of the Eastern Question, the Turk, Armenian and Mohammedan, and its horrible massacres. Numerous stirring illustrations on the spot. 48 pages; only \$1.00. Send 60c. for canvassing book. Agents make \$15.00 to \$50.00 weekly. THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. 169-d&w-12m

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Protracted Meeting of the City Fathers—Direct Communication With Westminster.

The Filter Bed Improvements—Report of Experts—Other Important Business.

The city council did not get through their meeting last night till after eleven o'clock. All the members were present except Ald. Tiarks.

A letter signed by J. J. Nickson, Westminster, desired the council to give the Westminster delegation their co-operation. The letter stated that the bridge would greatly benefit the farming lands of the south shore as far as Chilliwack and bring them within easy reach of the Mainland Westminster had agreed to accept the proposition of a company which had offered to build a railway from Westminster to Garry Point and put on a first-class ferry to connect with the Victoria & Sidney railway at Sidney, making a trip from Westminster to Victoria in 3 1/2 hours and as soon as business warranted the extra expense the time would be reduced to 2 1/2 hours. The bridge would not entail any expense on the province for maintenance or interest on Westminster city guaranteed the traffic and tolls to cover interest and sinking fund and the cost of maintenance would be paid by the two railways running over it. It was expected that the increase of traffic over the V. & S. railway would liberate both the government and city of Victoria from any further payment of interest on the bonds of that undertaking.

The Mayor remarked that the matter was one of provincial importance and well worthy of the support of the city.

Ald. HUMPHREY spoke in favor of the scheme, which would, he said, be beneficial to Victoria, and he would suggest that the matter be referred to the legislative committee to report.

Ald. WILLIAMS advocated acting immediately for a proper outlet for the Victoria & Sidney railway would put it on a paying basis and thereby benefit the city directly. He moved, seconded by Ald. Cameron: That the municipal council desire the representatives of the city in the legislative assembly to present to the executive council the advantages derivable to the province by the construction of a bridge suitable for railway and general traffic purposes across the Fraser river at Westminster and also for a standard gauge railway connected therewith to some point in the vicinity of the entrance to the Fraser river, and from thence connected with a fast steamboat service to Sidney, Vancouver Island, and that the legislative committee be authorized to urge these views on the government.

This was carried.

W. W. Northcott reported the Pritchard house verandah to be perfectly safe, and therefore not liable to removal under the by-law. The letter was filed.

The Water Commissioner reported that the residents of Shakespeare street have petitioned for a sewer pipe which would lay 350 feet of 4-inch water pipe on that street.

Ald. CAMERON did not feel like granting the request till it was known how many consumers the pipe would supply.

Ald. GLOVER considered it undignified for the city to accept labor gratuitously. In this view Ald. Humphrey concurred.

The matter was laid over for further report.

H. F. Bell, C. E., and City Engineer Wilmot, who had been instructed to report as to the present condition of the waterworks, reported that they had found the work had been carried out in a systematic manner from its inception. The general accuracy of the soundings was verified in the foundations of the various walls as also in the main dam. The thickness of the walls was less than many engineers would have made them, but should prove sufficient for the city would realize a justifiable economy. The alterations from the original plan by the substitution of dry rubble for concrete in the foundations of the division walls was adopted because of the currents of water encountered at the lowest points of the excavations, but it was considered that the depth of clay filling below the filter beds would be sufficient to counteract any upward pressure due to the difference of the water level within and without the filter bed. The east and west filter beds have about half their outer bottom within the excavated out of the bed-rock by which the are flanked, and the centre bed has a depth of filling which ranges from 10 to 15 feet. It is possible that the upper bed of rock lying the upper stratum there may be some filtration along the bed.

There appears to be not less than four feet of clay filling over the highest gravel at all points of junction between the lead rock along the excavated rock contour of the filter bed bottom. The report, while trying to avoid technicalities, draws attention to the downward resistance of a certain depth of material against the upward pressure of a certain head of water, as when one filter bed is empty and the one adjoining full. Assuming a depth of 12 feet of water the upward pressure is 750 lbs. to a square foot; supposing that upward pressure resisted by 4 feet of clay overlaid feet of the filtering material, there would be a total pressure of 1,080 lbs. downward against 720 upwards—leaving a margin of safety. There might be some siphon action between two filter beds when one is full and one empty, due to the dry rubble division walls. The amount of such filtration cannot be known until the beds are put in action. At present the pressure is mainly received by the cofferdam; there is some filtration, but it is too small to be of importance.

The rubble base of the division and culvert walls may admit the percolation of water under pressure below the main dam into the filtration area when the filter beds are empty or into the reservoir when the water there is low, but it does not follow that if such should take place at first it would continue, nor that other than clear water would be admitted. The walls being built of concrete in separate lengths the bond at the joints is not so good as a

structure the walls of which can be carried up all round the same level; but should any defect appear the cost of remedying it would be trifling. The concrete of which the walls are built is fairly good. The present condition of the filter beds is such that the safety of the work, and it would be a wise precaution to allow the lake water to enter slowly and back upon the main dam as soon as possible.

With reference to placing a concrete floor on the green filling of the filter beds there is an element of uncertainty about its condition that does not inspire confidence. It may be found advisable to make some modifications in the arrangement of the pipes. The general design of the filter beds and reservoir as regards capacity has been carried out in accordance with the original plans.

The Mayor in moving that the report lie on the table was glad to see that both Mr. Bell and Mr. Wilmot had found that the work had been carried out in a systematic manner. This was very satisfactory and was a good answer to those who had found fault with Mr. Jorgensen's work.

Ald. MACMILLAN thought it was time the city were taking steps to place an engineer at the waterworks to represent the city. He moved in amendment that the report be received and that Mr. Bell be asked to take charge of the works at Beaver lake.

The Mayor in answer to Ald. Cameron, said the contractor had, in pursuance of the report, been instructed to let the water in through the cofferdam carefully.

Ald. WILLIAMS wanted to know whether letting the water in would not cover any defects there might be in the front wall. He would like the report laid on the table till the matter could be further looked into.

Ald. WILSON did not think either Mr. Bell or Mr. Wilmot would recommend that the water be let in if the front wall were not perfect; so that the council need not be uneasy on that point.

Ald. Partridge's motion was carried.

Another letter from "G. Campbell" was brought up, but was laid on the table without being read. Ald. Wilson remarked that Campbell was worse than the "Scotch Ick" and was only anxious to get his letters published.

The finance committee recommended that the telephones in the private residences of the following be discontinued: Chief of police, sergeant of police, police magistrates, city engineer, pound keeper, Mrs. Jameson, superintendent of electric light, sanitary officer, street inspector. This was carried.

The same committee recommended that the veterinary surgeon be asked to do all the city veterinary work at the price for which he was attending the fire department horses. This was referred to the fire wardens and street committee.

The recommendation of the finance committee that no clothing or boots be furnished the city employees except to the police was carried, as was also the report that the contractor of the sewer be called to his certificates for street work on February 13 and 29, which were too inclement for effective work.

The contract for horse feed was awarded to R. Baker & Son, and the motion to affix the seal of the city to the contract of C. J. King for street watering, and of Haynes & Bell for the sidewalk in front of the market, was carried.

The Mayor called attention to the fact that though the statute provided that officers handling city moneys should give bonds, there were only two who had done so. He had called the attention of the council to the same matter, but nothing had been done. The finance committee will report on this subject at next meeting.

Ald. Williams' motion to call for application for the position of revenue road and dog tax collector was carried and Ald. Glover's by-law to amend the Ross Bay cemetery by-law was put through the third readings.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

The opening of the tenders for the erection of the proposed operating room at the Jubilee hospital was the principal business at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors last evening. Mr. Teague, the architect of the new building, submitted to the board three different plans. One plan called for three corridors, while another showed only one. After some discussion the board added Mr. Pemberton to the committee in charge of the work and referred the whole subject to that body to confer with the architect and report at a special meeting on Friday evening. It was the opinion of the meeting, however, that one corridor would be sufficient. Tenders for the building were received from Edward Bragg, George Moore, Thomas Catterall, W. H. Humber, T. E. Matthews, J. McEachern and Thomas Jones.

Among the communications read was one from Secretary Carter of the Y. M. C. A., proposing a joint benefit entertainment in the theatre. The board, however, showed no interest in the offer. A letter from Dr. J. S. Helmeck, concerning the new building, was read.

The regular monthly report of the resident physician, Dr. W. A. Richardson, stated that the number of patients was smaller than at any time this year, and mentioned some damage done by the recent heavy frosts. The number of patients in the hospital on February 1 was 40 and the number admitted during the month was 22, while 27 patients were discharged.

Miss McMillan reported that in the nurses' training school Misses W. Decker and Alice Parsons had successfully passed the three months' probation and that they had been accepted for a course of training. Miss A. Buie had been receiving probation to fill a vacancy. She also acknowledged donation of the Girls' Own Annual for 1895, from Miss Nelson. The monthly accounts, totalling \$1,006.23, were passed.

Mr. Hayward moved "That the secretary be and is hereby requested to furnish to the special committee of ways and means returns showing the total number of days' stay of the 67 pay patients at \$10 per week, and also of the 120 pay patients at \$15 per week, referred to in the 1895 annual report; 2, the total amount of fees collected from patients, distinguishing between those who respectively paid \$10 and \$15, and \$3,751.45 received from pay patients as shown in the 1895 report in arrears from the previous financial year." This motion was carried and the board adjourned.

THE TAX ON MINERALS.

Delegates From the Mining Districts Form a Committee to Intervene in the Government.

They Consider That Taxing Net Returns One Per Cent. Would Be Fair.

At a meeting of all the delegates from the mining districts of the province now represented in Victoria, held at the Grand Hotel on Friday last, Mr. Byron N. White in the chair and Mr. J. L. Retallack acting as secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Be it Resolved, That to accommodate the members of the executive government and to facilitate the purposes of our delegation, Byron N. White, Col. Turner and J. L. Retallack be and are hereby selected to form a committee for the purpose of waiting upon the government at such times as may be convenient to the executive, for the purpose of representing the views of the whole body of delegates, and for such purposes are hereby invested with full power to act for the whole.

2. That whereas, on the basis of a 2 per cent. taxation, the main point at issue (with exception of the methods of collecting the tax) is as to what shall be considered net returns, be it therefore resolved that the net returns, as defined, if the tax be levied on a 2 per cent. basis on net returns, such net returns shall be the amount realized after all freights, duties, smelting charges and cost of mining be deducted; and that the cost of mining should be determined by the affidavit of the producer or such other evidence as the government may require.

3. That whereas undoubtedly grave difficulties exist in properly estimating costs of mining, (which under different circumstances vary to such an extent as to render fixed charges impracticable) and whereas whilst the miners of this province (aliens as well as natives) are willing and ready to bear their full share of taxation necessary to carry on the business of this province, still it is felt not only by the delegates here present, but by the mass of the people residing in the mining districts, who are entirely dependent on the mining industry, that in exacting a tax of 2 per cent. on net returns the mining industry is called on to support more than its equitable share of the burden of taxation; be it therefore resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that a tax of 1 per cent. on smelter returns—which shall include costs of transportation, milling, duty and smelting, but against which no charge for development or mining shall be made—is a fair and equitable tax on the mining industry.

4. That whereas the method of collecting the tax proposed as outlined in the draft of the bill now before us, will work an excessive hardship on miners, especially on small operators who are unable to employ the clerical staff necessary to carry out the requirements as laid down, and whereas the sub-sections of section 12 of the bill may be justly considered impracticable; be it therefore resolved that our representatives do call the attention of the government to our views on this subject, and our reasons for such views.

THE CITY.

The Dairywomen's Association of British Columbia will hold meetings at Chilton's hall, on Monday, at 7 o'clock, the 18th. Messrs. A. A. King, of the Delta Creamery; J. A. Cunningham, of New Westminster; J. W. McMillan, of Victoria; H. F. Page, Matejka; E. Wells, Colquhoun, and others will address the meetings.

At St. John's church, on Sunday afternoon, the funeral service of the late William Sills was conducted by Rev. Percival Jans. The funeral left Swan Lake hotel at 1 o'clock and was well attended, many members of the Orange Lodges being present. The interment was Messrs. G. Booth, R. H. Johnston, J. Foster, E. John, J. Brethour and A. McKenzie.

Mr. GEORGE WENTWORTH, the popular turfman, of Calgary, has written to a friend in this city announcing his intention of attending the summer race meeting here with a formidable string of runners. He proposes to start his stable, and is about to purchase two flyers who will carry the green and gold to the front in almost any company. The victories of Mr. Wentworth's pretty filly Alibi last week, were only one of the successes, as he intends to bring with him this year his whole stable, he should figure very nearly as the head winning owner. Mr. Jones, of Portland, who ran Misty Morn and Tokio at the last meeting here, will be represented in the different events by the following racers: Superba, Oregon, Wyand, St. Apollo, Little Elm, Granger, Queen of the Roses, and the two-year-olds Mary J. De Bannan and Olympic. Misty Morn, who has entirely recovered from her accident, will also run in his colors.

Mrs. POLLARD, relict of the late Rev. William Pollard, who was for many years superintendent of the Methodist missions of this province, passed away Sunday afternoon at her home on Saanich road, after a lengthened illness, at the advanced age of 76 years. Mrs. Pollard was a woman of culture, with clear perception and sound judgment. With Mrs. Oridge she took the initiative in the establishment of the Protestant Orphans' Home in 1873, and was for some years on the committee of management of that institution. She was one of the oldest members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in British Columbia, and she regarded it the highest honor of her life when selected by the members of the W.C.T.U. president of the Provincial W.C.T.U. The care of an invalid husband, and later her own declining health, compelled her to give up these labors of love. Four daughters and one son are left to mourn the loss of a devoted mother.

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

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Pacific Mail Steamship "Rio de Janeiro" From San Francisco Long Overdue.

The Stowaway "Fisher Maid" Strikes a Rock and Afterwards Sinks.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's big liner City of Rio Janeiro, which left that port for the Orient on the 6th of last month, should have arrived at Yokohama February 23, yet not a word has been heard from her. She had 156 people on board, all told. Of these four were cabin passengers, and there were in the steerage ten Europeans, ten Japanese and twenty-two Chinese. The crew consisted of thirty white people and seventy-nine Chinese. Following is a list of the passengers: Cabin—J. Fisher, W. T. Sylvester, Lamar Lynn, Mrs. Lamar Lynn, Steerage—A. Bon, Mrs. J. Rosenfeld, sen., J. Rosenfeld, jr., Mrs. Anna Burge and family of three, and F. Gaillard. The list of the steamer's white crew is: W. J. Russell, captain; J. A. Robinson, chief officer; J. H. Matthews, chief engineer; O. K. Tichenor, purser; A. K. Tichenor, freight clerk; S. M. Terrill, surgeon; J. C. Johnson, second officer; L. C. Newland, third officer; J. A. Hansen, carpenter; William Gray, m. deck watchman; W. J. Palmer, m. deck watchman; F. Smith, quartermaster; H. McMillan, first assistant engineer; J. E. Handley, second assistant engineer; Charles Smith, third assistant engineer; R. McCabe, J. S. Nardie, John Riley, water tenders; C. C. Reed, John Cavanagh, oilers; A. Burrell, steward; S. Kidd, stewardess; S. Hankin, storekeeper; Mrs. J. G. Day, man, stewardess; George Lancashire, butcher; Robert R. Kelly, saloon watchman; J. C. Spencer, steerage watchman; Ng Yo and seventy-nine Chinese. The one theory upon which the company's agents base their hope that the Rio was compelled to pass Yokohama without making her usual stop there. The Rio was not considered an altogether unusual occurrence. Should this be the case, the vessel is believed to have been heard from her until she reaches Hongkong.

The Rio Janeiro is a four-master, amply provided with sails. She was built in 1875 at Chester, Pa., of steel; is 312.31 feet long, 38 feet wide, and has a tonnage of 4,487,223.27, and that the said bank is indebted on account of such personal property in the sum of \$5,838,383.62, but it does not appear from the declaration made by Mr. Ward when he was sworn in as assessor, that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the said bank is \$4,487,223.27, and that the said bank is indebted on account of such personal property in the sum of \$5,838,383.62, and that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the said bank is \$4,487,223.27, and that the said bank is indebted on account of such personal property in the sum of \$5,838,383.62, but it does not appear from the declaration made by Mr. Ward when he was sworn in as assessor, that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the said bank is \$4,487,223.27, and that the said bank is indebted on account of such personal property in the 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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

End of a Most Wearisome Discussion on Hon. Mr. Foster's Budget Speech.

Interesting Talks on Farming—Successful Fishing Seasons in British Columbia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—Possibly the most wearisome discussion which has taken place in parliament since confederation closed last evening by the budget being discussed and the house going into committee of supply.

A WONDERFUL SET OF MEN.

Of this class of literature, as well as blue books, reports, pamphlets, etc., are being sent out in view of the close proximity of the general elections.

FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For the past year, which is characterized as the most successful in the history of the province, the output of the salmon canneries exceeds 28,000,000 pounds.

CAUGHT IN THE FRASER RIVER.

In late years is due to ascertainable causes, and in the Inspector's opinion is due to the hatchery and to the fact that the destruction of the Indian on the spawning ground, and also their destructions of young salmon in the streams when descending from the lakes.

HIGH SCHOOL FEES.

For a short time past a petition to the legislature has been circulated for signature by a number of Victoria citizens who are opposed to the expressed intention of the school board to charge a tuition fee for the High School.

This petition, signed by about four hundred names, was sent to the legislature yesterday.

Will be found an excellent remedy for colds, coughs, Croup, Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Monday, March 9, 1896. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. Canon Beaudry.

Mr. McGRIGOR presented an amended petition from the Miners' Protective Association against the school lands sale bill.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received a petition from a resident of Victoria asking permission to appear at the bar of the house to present a grievance.

Mr. EBERS presented a return to an order of the house containing the evidence taken at the inquest on the death of John Rowe.

MAJOR MUTTER moved for a return of all timber leases granted in Cowlitz-Alberta district to date, the acreage of each such lease; the duration of each lease; the terms on which each lease was granted; the names of the original lessees and their successors;

MAJOR MUTTER moved the adoption of the report of the committee on dairying, recommending a bill providing for advance of money to co-operative associations.

HON. MR. TURNER asked that this matter stand over, as he thought the report was not in order, because recommending an expenditure of public money.

Mr. HELMCKEN introduced a bill to amend the trustees and executors act. Read a first time.

On motion to adopt the report on the Langley municipality bill, Mr. KITCHEN again moved his amendment providing that appeals against the new roll authorized shall be heard before a court of revision instead of before a county court judge as contemplated by the bill.

ROSSLAND WATER AND LIGHT.

The house went into committee on the bill respecting the incorporation of the Rossland Water and Light Company (Mr. McGREGOR), with Mr. Kennedy in the chair. Discussion took place on that part of section 10 providing that the company may "divert and appropriate so much of the waters of Stoney creek, Little Stoney creek and Sheep creek as it shall consider necessary and proper."

Mr. HELMCKEN moved an amendment protecting the rights of persons already granted water privileges on these creeks. He said it had been stated before the private bills committee that there were no existing water rights but he found that on the 15th of October, 1890, a pre-emptor at Stoney creek had been granted the right to 400 inches.

Mr. ENAGERS said the only pre-emptor on Stoney creek that he had heard of was the owner of the townsite of Rossland.

Mr. HUNTER would like to be informed what use was intended to be made by a pre-emptor at Rossland of a supply of water about four times as great as is required for the use of the city of Victoria. He reminded the house that the matter had been very thoroughly considered before the private bills committee, where these objections should have been brought forward.

Mr. KELLIE thought that the wool had been pulled over the eyes of the committee, and that the company are asking for much larger powers than they had given notice of.

Mr. SMITH as a member of the committee was not aware that any wool had been pulled over his eyes. He thought that the house might very well pass the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. HUFF strongly protested against the position taken by some members of the private bills committee that the house should accept whatever they might report. He for one intended to freely exercise his own judgment.

Mr. KITCHEN remarked that the members interested in these bills should attend before the private bills committee and state their objections if they have any.

Mr. KELLIE said it sometimes happens that the presence of outside members is not desired by the private bills committee and that they are requested to withdraw.

Mr. KITCHEN denied that members of the legislature or persons interested in any bill are ever requested to withdraw except when the committee wish to discuss the principle of a bill.

The section was at length allowed to stand over for the present. The committee retired and reported progress, having adopted all the sections except three or four reserved until next sitting.

The SPEAKER ruled, in the matter of the report of the select committee on the petition to encourage dairying, that it was not in order, as recommending an expenditure of public money. The recommendation of course would go to the government though the report could not be adopted.

PUBLICATION OF RETURNS.

MAJOR MUTTER, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to a paragraph in a report presented by Dr. Walkem on Friday as a report from the printing committee, and which said:

Your committee also beg to report that it is undesirable to allow the publication of returns or other papers by the press, before those papers are laid on the desks of the members of this house.

This recommendation (which would delay for several days the publication of returns—such as for instance the British Pacific correspondence, and would prevent the publication of notices of motion until two days after they are handed in) Major Muter as a member of the printing committee could not see any reason for it. He wished to know in whose custody the returns presented to the house are supposed to remain.

The SPEAKER—the clerk of the house is the proper custodian of all papers.

Dr. WALKEM argued that the printing committee ought to say whether or not returns should be published and that it would not suit their convenience to have the documents in the custody of the clerk, because he is not in attendance in the morning.

Mr. KITCHEN had always understood that the returns were only for the benefit of the members until ordered printed. Mr. HUNTER would like to know whether any party could be allowed a return for any purpose, and if so what it was. Any member in possession of the facts he thought ought to make a clean breast of them. (Laughter.)

Capt. Irving being one of the five

members of the printing committee thought he ought to explain. He believed that when the committee were making the report Major Muter was engaged in another place, and neither was he (Capt. Irving) present. In fact it seemed to have been a committee of one. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER said he had been waited upon by a member of the press who laid the formal complaint that returns presented to the house had been taken in possession of by Dr. Walkem as chairman of the printing committee, and that that hon. member had refused to allow access to them for the publication of their contents in the newspapers, either one or more which he himself selected.

Mr. BOOTH was not aware of any abuse having been made of the privilege of access to the returns hitherto allowed to representatives of the press. He thought the information just as much as the members of the legislature do. The government, he thought, might be depended upon to prevent the publication of returns in the newspapers.

Mr. SEMLIN pointed out that the printing committee are not supposed to have anything to do with the newspapers. Their duty is simply to submit to them whether or not the documents submitted to them should be printed in the Sessional Papers.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. HANCOCK presented a petition from the parents of the school for the repeal of the section of the school act authorizing the imposition of a high school fee.

The house went into committee on the Lillooet, Fraser and Cariboo Gold Fields Co. bill, Dr. Walkem in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress.

The house adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Tuesday, March 10, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. Canon Beaudry.

CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY BILL.

The SPEAKER read his ruling on the contention of Mr. SWORD, a few days ago, that the Consolidated Railway bill is not in order. This was as follows:

Upon the motion to read the bill a second time, the hon. member for Dewdney (Mr. SWORD) raised the objection that the scope of the bill does not comport with the notional scope of the subject-matter in that while the notice and preamble provide only for a consolidation of the various powers conferred on sundry other companies, the bill in fact contemplates the acquisition of the Dominion hotel, is among the first to venture upon that Japanese manufactures will never come into active competition with those of America.

Mr. F. M. Clark, who with Messrs. Sylvester and Goodman arrived from Japan on the steamship Victoria on Sunday and who remained over in the city until Sunday evening, a guest of the Dominion hotel, is among the first to venture upon that Japanese manufactures will never come into active competition with those of America.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, \$1.50

PIONEERS OF THE SEA.

Captain Walbran speaks of the Early Navigators of the North Pacific Coast.

Their Enterprises Conducted in the Face of Enormous Difficulties and Many Dangers.

At last evening's meeting of the Natural History Society Captain Walbran continued his very interesting and instructive paper on the early navigators of the Pacific coast, a subject upon which he is especially well qualified to speak with authority, as he has given it much study and practical research.

In his first paper the Captain gave a graphic description of all that is known of the life of the old Greek seaman, Juan de Fuca, after whom the well known strait received its name. A short account was also given of the cross staff, the earliest invention for measuring altitudes at sea and by which the early navigators had to ascertain their position on the world of waters, a drawing of one being shown. Then the voyages of the Spanish navigators, Perez, Hequeta, Manuelle and Quadra were related from 1774 to 1779, and it was stated how various places on the West Coast of this island and in Sitka and Alaska were visited and named. The names, however, have since given way to those bestowed by Cook and Vancouver. The interdependency of the Spanish seamen, Quadra and Manuelle, in pursuing their voyage of discovery to the north and stormy seas of these latitudes, in a small vessel of only thirty tons, when the larger and better equipped frigate under command of Bruno Hequeta had turned back, and what these Spanish officers discovered in this little vessel, were dwelt upon. This paper, the first of the series, brought the account up to the arrival of Captain Cook off the cape which he named Flattery, and also told of the discovery of Nootka and how news of the wealth producing furs of these shores was spread throughout Europe, with a verbatim account of the interesting and important voyage of Captain Meares as told by himself.

Captain Walbran last night dealt mainly with the voyage of Capt. Cook, and incidentally submitted evidence of the priority of the visit to Alaska in the way of Indian traditions. He also read an interesting letter from Father Brabant, who has been a missionary for twenty years on the West Coast, giving particulars of the traditions of the Indians in regard to the Spanish voyage, the historical significance of which is most important. In his next Captain Walbran will give a paper dealing with Meares' narrative, which is the most graphic of all the accounts.

Dr. Newcombe submitted a number of fossil shells, nine or ten of which were new to science. Mr. Fannin exhibited two interesting specimens of fish; and three new ones of the same species.

Next Saturday a dredging expedition will be undertaken by the Natural History Society, and all who desire to take part may do so by leaving their names with Mr. Armet, in Messrs. Braund & Co.'s store.

Attention is called to the fact that the next is the annual meeting of the society, when a large attendance of members is requested.

LONG OVERDUE.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 9.—(Special)—General alarm is manifested for the safety of two vessels, one bound to and the other from Puget sound. The Hawaiian bark Maudslayi, Capt. William Smith, which sailed from this port November 9 with a cargo of 555,690 feet of lumber, valued at \$6,000, is long overdue at Port Adelaide, Australia. The vessel is staunch and in charge of an experienced and skillful skipper, and is thoroughly familiar with the passage between Puget sound and the Colonies.

He had made a wager with Capt. Rasch, of the German bark Bertha, which sailed for the same port on February 11, and reported experiencing severe gales. The other overdue vessel is the British barkentine Xantippe, Captain McDonald, formerly of the ship Duke of Argyle, now out from San Jose de Guatemala, 124 days late, and which left December 20 in latitude 12:28 and longitude 56:24 west, and has not been heard from since. In those waters a vessel's bottom founes very easily, and there are no facilities or dredging, which may account for the long passage. Besides the barkentine is noted for being a slow sailer. A few years ago she loaded a cargo of lumber at Burrard Inlet for Europe, and is now chartered to load lumber at Tacoma.

All hope for the safety of the barkentine Discovery, which sailed from Port Gamble 53 days ago for San Francisco with a cargo of lumber, has been abandoned. It is said by some tugboat men that the cargo was not properly lashed when the vessel went to sea, which was at a time when the weather was very threatening and stormy. The Discovery was a staunch craft, built at Port Discovery in 1874, and was owned by John Kentfield & Co., of San Francisco.

SPANISH PRIVATEERS.

LONDON, March 9.—The attention of the First Lord of the Treasury, A. J. Balfour, is to be called by T. G. Bowles, M. P. for King's Lynn, Conservative, to the statements in the Spanish press that in the event of war between Spain and the United States, Spanish privateers will prey upon American commerce. Mr. Bowles will ask whether, in view of the complications and injuries which British trade would suffer in such an event, or in the case of a rupture between Great Britain and a country which has not acceded to the declaration of Paris, the government would consider the whole effect of the declaration of Paris, and the advantage Great Britain's withdrawing therefrom.

AYER, March 9.—A through freight train dashed into a rig at the Canadian Pacific railway crossing here. In the rig was a boy named Edward Jones. He and his horse were instantly killed.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURES.

Mr. F. M. Clark, who with Messrs. Sylvester and Goodman arrived from Japan on the steamship Victoria on Sunday and who remained over in the city until Sunday evening, a guest of the Dominion hotel, is among the first to venture upon that Japanese manufactures will never come into active competition with those of America.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, \$1.50



PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity—Squire Sherwin: "We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have used its specific effect in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Oleocott (Chicago): "Nothing has ever surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable medicine now in use.—Tennessee Opera: "It has real merit, as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Virginia: "I have used it for many years, and have never been disappointed. Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine 'PERRY DAVIS' Sold every where, large bottles, 25c."

Revolution in the Face of Enormous Difficulties and Many Dangers.

Groceries and Provisions.

CURED MEATS.

Glasgow Beef-Ham. . . . . Armour's 49c Ham. . . . . Armour's 49c Bacon. . . . . Armour's Sliced Gold Band Bacon in Sealed Tins. . . . .

FISH.

Finnan Haddies. . . . . Smoked Salmon. . . . .

If you want something nice or breakfast try . . . . .

QUAKER OATS.

For sale by . . . . .

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Revolution in Chewing Tobacco

TUCKETT'S T & B MAHOGANY

IS THE LATEST AND BEST.

See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug

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VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early error or later excess, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Foreign Company.

"COMPANIES ACT," PART IV AND AMENDING ACTS.

"The Main Quesnelle Gold Dredging and Mining Company (Foreign).

REGISTERED THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered "The Main Quesnelle Gold Dredging and Mining Company (Foreign)," under the Companies Act, Part IV, Registration of Foreign Companies, and Amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are: To purchase, hold, mortgage, sell and convey real and personal property, and particularly to purchase, lease, hold, acquire, lease, sell, mortgage and convey mining claims and interests in the United States of America, and in British Columbia, and the Dominion of Canada; and to work and operate mines of all kinds and character in the United States of America, and in British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada; and to do all such acts necessary and proper to be done and performed for the purpose of carrying into full effect the foregoing objects and purposes.

The capital stock of the said Company is Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Shares of the par value of One Dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 15th day of February, 1896, at one o'clock and eight and ninety-six.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.





The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

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SENSELESS OPPOSITION.

It is a pity that the organ of the Opposition cannot or will not discuss any question, no matter how important it is, on its merits fairly and reasonably.

The day on which the terms of Mr. Bodwell's offer to build the British Pacific were published the Times, without examining the terms of that offer or passing an opinion on them in any way, shouted "BETRAYED!" Does anyone in this city mean to say that the present Government are bound to accept any offer to build the British Pacific, no matter what the terms may be or what the financial condition of the Province? Anyone capable of reflection must see in a moment that before a journal can reasonably say that the electors of Victoria are betrayed by the rejection of the terms offered by Mr. Bodwell, it must be in a position to prove that the terms of the offer are reasonable and such as the Province in its present condition could accept. Besides, the Government's accuser would have to show that its members were pledged to build the road within a certain specified time. To cry out "Betrayer!" as soon as the offer was made, without trying to show that it is a good offer and one which the Government in the interest of the inhabitants of the Province ought to accept, is what no one but a political incendiary would do.

If the Government hastily and without giving the matter due consideration had accepted an offer which they believed to be bad, or even if they accepted a good offer when they believed that the Province was not in a position to carry it out without unduly burdening the taxpayers, they would then have laid themselves open to the charge of betraying the people. The Government are bound to do what they consider best for the interests of the people, and if they enter into engagements which they believe to be prejudicial to those interests every man possessed of the least discernment must see that they are false to their trust, that they have betrayed those who placed confidence in their prudence and their integrity. But the Times has not made the slightest attempt to show that to accept the offer was in the best interests of the people. Where, then, is the justice or indeed the sense in its declaring that the people have been betrayed?

Yesterday evening the organ, still without adducing a single fact, making a single calculation, or using a single argument to show that the government ought to have accepted the offer, declared that the people have been deceived. It accuses the Government of "hypocrisy" without trying to show in what the hypocrisy consists. It also charges Mr. Davis with having "deliberately deceived the people of this city." We do not think there is a single elector in the city who is so unreasonable as to condemn the Government for having rejected the offer until he is shown that it is one that ought to be accepted. Our contemporary quotes a speech made by Mr. Turner on the eve of the last election, in which he expresses himself favorable to the construction of the British Pacific railway. Did Mr. Turner then promise to accept any offer to build that road that might be made? He gave no such pledge. A leader of a government might be most favorable to the construction of a road through a certain section of the country, and yet refuse a dozen offers to build that road, with perfect consistency. Anyone who read the speeches made by the Hon. Theodore Davis during the last general election, must admit that he was most careful as to what he said about the British Pacific. He made no rash prom-

ise. He said, if we remember right, that his government would carefully consider any business proposition that was laid before them for the construction of that road. Was there anything deceptive in that? The organ of the Opposition in condemning the Government for not accepting Mr. Bodwell's offer without trying to show that that offer was worthy of acceptance, is pursuing a course which is both unreasonable and unfair. It is acting on the assumption that the electors of Victoria and of the whole Province are destitute of reason and without any sense of justice. It seems to think that it has only to raise a cry and to make an accusation to set the people from one end of the Province to the other against the Government.

BRITAIN'S LIQUOR BILL.

The advocates of temperance will not feel encouraged when they read Great Britain's drink bill for 1896. It is generally supposed that the cause of teetotalism has made such progress that the increase of the number of total abstainers must have by this time caused a very perceptible diminution in the nation's drink bill. But this does not seem to be the case. The quantity of strong drink consumed in Great Britain increases or diminishes with the people's ability to purchase it. When times are hard and money scarce less beer and spirituous liquors are consumed, but when times are good and business brisk the consumption of intoxicating drinks increases. Business last year in Great Britain to some extent revived and the increase in the strong drink used by the people is very considerable.

The drink bill of Great Britain for the year 1895 amounted to the immense sum of £142,414,312, or over \$710,000,000; for the year 1894 it was £138,737,828, or more than \$643,000,000. The quantities, as may be supposed, are very great. The spirits consumed totalled 39,082,783 gallons, the beer 1,160,122,748 gallons, wine 14,635,568 gallons, other liquors 15,000,000 gallons. The expenditure for strong drink per head was in the United Kingdom £3.12,94, making for every family of five persons £18.3.10 1/2, which is about \$91.

DIVORCE IN B. C.

The Law Journal, published in Toronto, of March 2 contains an article on Divorce in British Columbia. After alluding to the case of Levy v. Levy, with regard to which the Chief Justice declined to act, as he doubted the jurisdiction of the court in such matters, and stating that the Law Journal goes on to say:

Under the circumstances it is but common prudence that so grave a question should be set right at once. If the jurisdiction exists there need be no more anxiety; but if it is shown not to exist or is doubtful then possibly legislation can be procured to set the matter at rest. There is certainly ample room for argument against the fact of there being jurisdiction. But to permit the question to remain open is to confirm the present feeling of unrest and apprehension, and may entail great misery and loss.

The Chief Justice has advised, viz., having the matter discussed pro and con in Full Court is now the proper thing to do, and this doubtless will shortly be done.

Alluding to an impertinent and very injudicious paragraph on the subject that appeared in an Ottawa newspaper, the Law Journal comments severely, and we wish we could say unjustly, on "items" in "the average daily papers."

They (the items) are very frequently incorrect, and being too often written by irresponsible and ignorant persons, and intended to appeal to the prejudices and passions of the masses who desire to be tickled by something sensational (whether true or false is immaterial) should really carry no weight. Such statements as the above, however, are the outcome of the desire that in that they tend to break down that reverence for law and order so necessary for the welfare of any community. The honor of the Chief Justice of British Columbia, of course, needs no defence against such silly allegations. The fact that the objection to the jurisdiction was taken by his eminent predecessor would be a sufficient vindication, if any were needed."

SURPRISINGLY IGNORANT.

The Toronto Globe is either lamentably ignorant of the history of the school question in the Dominion or for purposes of its own it affects ignorance. In an article on the remedial bill it says:

Sir Charles Tupper says that Confederation would have been impossible without the guarantee for the rights of the minority contained in the British North America Act. If that is an argument for the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba, what about the Maritime Provinces, in none of which separate schools exist to-day? New Brunswick, one of the original members of Confederation, abolished separate schools; the minority appealed to the Dominion Government and Parliament for redress. Sir John Macdonald, who must have been at least as good an authority on the Confederation as Sir Charles Tupper, refused to interfere, and argued that the logical result of interference would be to convert the Confederation into a legislative union.

The Globe, purposely no doubt, misrepresents the nature and the drift of Sir Charles Tupper's argument; but let that pass. The passage quoted above shows that the writer of the article knew nothing about the state of public education in the Maritime provinces previous to Confederation. He ought to have known that separate schools do not exist in the Maritime provinces to-day because such schools had never been established in those provinces. If, previous to Confederation, separate schools had been established in any of the Maritime provinces, they would have been continued as they have been continued in Quebec and Ontario. More than that, if any one of those provinces had, by law, set

in operation a separate school system and abolished it, the minority would, under the Constitution, have the right to appeal to the Government of the Dominion for the restoration of its educational privileges. The reason why the minority in New Brunswick was not successful in their appeal to the Dominion was that they could not prove that when the province entered the Dominion separate schools had been established by law. Denominational schools in New Brunswick had received gifts from the legislature of the colony previous to confederation, but giving such schools money to help them on while they remained wholly under denominational control did not make them public schools, and did not establish them by law. It was to get over this obstacle, to cure this defect, that the words "in practice" were inserted in the Manitoba Act; but the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that they did not effect the purpose intended. New Brunswick, then, did not abolish separate schools, for the good and sufficient reason that there were none in the province to abolish. The editor of the Globe ought to have known, and we are afraid did know this.

WORDS IN SEASON.

The modest gentleman who with so much tact and good humor protested against the speakers, at the meeting to ventilate city school matters, boring the audience, and wasting time in airing their fads will to his surprise find that he has made himself famous. The Montreal Star thus comments upon his timely and very appropriate little speech:

A gentleman, whose name is not given—an omission by which fame is the loser—rose in a public meeting in the far West, which had already listened to a deal of talking and said:

"I have as many fads as any other man, but I have them in my pocket. I rose to suggest that the resolution be put, so that we may go home."

It is recorded that this fragment of wisdom was received with "great applause," and that the resolution was forthwith put and carried. Of this man, all who frequent public meetings will pray "May his tribe increase!" He who realizes that there is a time to pocket his "fad"—even if he knows it to be Simon-pure gospel—has that most uncommon wisdom known ironically as "common sense."

The public meeting should not be an object of dread to the average citizen. It is, properly used, a valuable organ of the body social. There are few better ways to create public sentiment, but it becomes a spiked gun when men are afraid to go to it lest they be kept out so late that their minds will be of temper the next day. The man who prolongs public meetings and the man who bores public meetings should be yoked together and driven into the wilderness. Public meetings ought to be edited, and the man who can pocket his fads at the bidding of the clock is one to be cherished. He is a martyr in a new cause—a modern Curtius who may show the yawning gulf of deadly boredom which is swallowing the public meeting.

From this it is to be inferred that there are other places besides the city of Victoria in which there are gentlemen who are in love with the sound of their own voices and who never lose an opportunity of expatiating on their pet theories at public meetings. These faddists evidently forget that what is a delight to them is a sore infliction on the great majority of their hearers.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

Italy is likely to pay dearly for its attempt to extend its influence over the kingdom of Abyssinia. Italy and the other nations which have been of late years afflicted with the craze to found colonies forget that the only really successful attempts at colonization have been made in countries the greater part of which was an uninhabited wilderness. North and South America and Australasia, when they were first visited by Europeans, were almost wholly unoccupied. Except in two or three countries the number of the inhabitants when compared with the extent of the territory was utterly insignificant. The European immigrants had but little to do but to take possession of the goodly land. The inhabitants offered but a feeble resistance and that for no great length of time. It was very different with India, which even the British, who have a genius for colonization, have not been able to transform into what can with anything like propriety be called a colony.

The countries which the French, the Germans and the Italians are in these latter days attempting to colonize are inhabited in some places quite thickly by peoples more or less civilized, and who know how to fight. They cannot send into those countries shiploads of men, women and children who will have little else to do than to cultivate the soil and to pursue other avocations, under conditions more favorable than those by which they were surrounded in their native land. In Africa, in Madagascar, and in Asia the climate is not very favorable to the European constitution, and the colonist feels himself planted in an unfriendly community, in which it is difficult for him to push his way.

In Abyssinia the Italians must have found it impossible to form what we in America call a colony. The natives of the country are numerous, free, independent and warlike. Their King, when in difficulties, accepted the "protection" of Italy, evidently not having the remotest idea as to what a protectorate means. When the Italians began to ex-

ercise the functions of a protector, they were regarded with jealousy and dislike by the native chiefs. The protectors, in order to maintain their position, were obliged to keep an army in and near their protectorate. And now we find the Abyssinians turning upon their protectors and giving them a sound drubbing. This is not colonizing in the British sense. It is not likely that Italy will ever be able to transform Abyssinia into a colony. The country of the Abyssinians is easily defended, and they have learned how to defend it. They have had enough of Italy's protection, and if the Italians ever again try to protect them it is more than probable that it will not be the Abyssinians who will need a protector.

It is utterly folly now for any European nation to try to imitate Great Britain's policy of colonization. There are now very few colonizable countries in the world that are not occupied, and the countries that are still inhabited by barbarous or semi-barbarous people are, for one reason or another, unsuited for colonization. Either the climatic conditions are unfavorable to Europeans or the inhabitants are too numerous and too full of fight to make pleasant neighbors. As likely as not the nation that undertakes to protect them will sooner or later do as the Italians have done in Abyssinia—catch a Tartar.

"BETRAYED."

In an article on the British Pacific the News-Advertiser says:

There is, however, one matter on which there is no reason for any delay in expressing an opinion. It is simply absurd for anyone to say that Mr. Turner has "betrayed" the people of Victoria, because he did not accede to the proposals of these promoters. Even if Mr. Turner and other members of the Government had not guarded themselves by saying that any "business" proposition would receive consideration, ordinary common sense would suggest that such a limitation and interpretation was implied. The person who ignores that ordinary qualification or any pledge, however general or liberal, only shows himself to be so lacking in guile as to make it questionable whether he possesses sufficient intelligence to be at large. Through very severely recent proposals and policies of the Government, we hope that we shall never permit any political bias so to influence our opinion as to cause us to charge Mr. Turner with having "betrayed" his constituents because he did not accept any particular scheme presented to him.

COLUMBIA WESTERN RAILWAY.

To THE EDITOR:—Will you allow me space in your columns to put before your readers the view which many of the people of the province have regarding the scheme of the Columbia Western railway.

The proposals of the promoters were made with the nominal intention of benefiting the province of British Columbia as regards the agricultural, mineral and commercial classes, and unless there is some alteration made in the conditions of the charter as now before the legislative assembly it is feared that the objects aimed at will not be fulfilled.

The proposed line will, if completed from end to end, be undoubtedly of the highest importance, as it will not only take the ores of the different mines to the smelter, but within our own lines, but will allow the mining communities to be supplied with produce from Victoria, Vancouver and the agricultural districts of the Okanagan and neighborhood. The line via Penticton will be shorter and the goods traversing it will require less handling than is the case via Revelstoke. The goods from within the limits of our own province will therefore be better able to compete with the goods which will come in via Spokane.

But if the western portion of the proposed line should not be constructed the whole volume of trade will flow through Fort Sheppard to Spokane, and the American houses from the other side of the frontier will supplant our own merchants in our own markets.

The Victoria board of trade made a wise and loyal attempt during the past year to gain a hold of these promising centres of distribution, but it will be apparent that if this line of railway is only partially completed and the connection is not made to Penticton, the whole of their endeavors will be frustrated.

As for the inhabitants of the Okanagan and its neighborhood, they will see all hope of getting a market for their agricultural produce lost to them; for it is impossible to believe that any other line would make a connection over the least productive portion of a line when the more paying part is under the control of another company.

It seems to me that this is a case where the interests of the whole province coincide, and when we bear in mind that the promoters of the Columbia Western Railway are citizens of the United States and that those who suffer are our own brethren I hope that the petitions of those who have put their case in the hands of the members of our legislative assembly will be favorably viewed.

FALK WAREX, Colonel late R. A. Victoria, 9th March, 1896.

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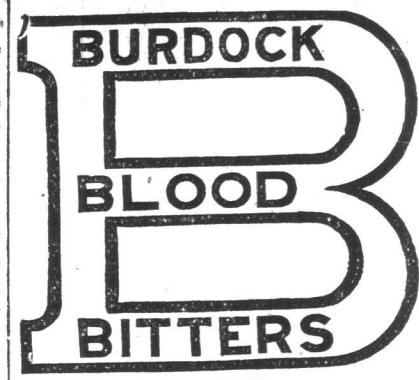
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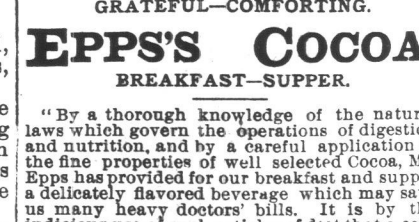
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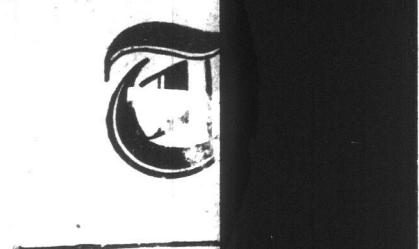
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THIRTY THE BRITISH Protest Against the Junction of the... Mr. Bithet and Explain The... The Premier Mak fence of the Govern

"Whereas the British Pacific the greatest import generally: "And whereas ment have continuing were the leaders of in this province: "And whereas fragments made by the executive, it was stood that it was mote the building of public aid in which appropriated to the the company was or "Resolved that, a meeting, the unequal proposals lately submitted the said railway con granted departure which the govern appealing to the el faith of which they and that this meet stand taken by the who have called it to obtain such public sary to secure the quired for the imme the railway."

The above resol G. L. Milne and se McLellan, was the of the citizens whic the Victoria theat Every available spa hundreds were tur to get standing ro opened shortly afte it was close to broke up."

When the curt present upon the representatives of P. Rithet, H. D. Brien; J. D. A board of trade, Mes J. McLellan, Dr. Jensen, F. C. Maca E. V. Bodwell, R. ver and others. M proceedings by mo Baker be chairman was seconded by carried unanimous proposition that M secretary. The ch any of the membe cabinet who might here rose from the seats on the platf chair, but repeate made it impossib The Premier theret here seated acco Brier and Hon. G. had been seated be same time Hon. C. D. M. Eberts appea trace. The whol present on the pl Irving, M.P.P., M McCahill and oth there before the opening address. The chairman ask pleasant hearing for resentsatives who ha and also for the Pr ministers who might ered that this spl met as a family p politics in this cas the last time he h side over a large m and he therefore he be no interruptions, ence to remember. Turner is not only tatives of Victoria G is shouldered with responsibility as a province. He first R. P. Rithet, the se city.

Mr. Rithet came eral applause, and ten sheets his expla position, as follows While I am glad to express my p portant matters, I circumstances which gether this evening When, on the 6th public meeting held pressed to refer to t pects of the early c rangements then p I informed those pr at that time in a p finite information, deavoring to brin nents to secure the that purpose, and h be able to make would not only be people of Victoria t ince; further, that consider the propos as I would like to s take the responsibi but would call my and place the resp or rejecting the p might be, upon the OBJECTS OF It is therefore, a calling this meetin explaining the po the proposals late