

A DISCUSSION ON INSURANCE

Mr. Kennedy's Insurance Bill Passes Its Second Reading by the Speaker's Vote.

Several Private Bills Were Read a Second Time and Considered in Committee.

The Municipal Elections Act Amendment Bill Passes Its Second Reading.

Wednesday, March 17, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayer by Rev. Canon Beaulieu.

RETURNS AND PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a return asked for by Dr. Walkem with reference to the Kamloops Fire Company.

Mr. Hehocken presented a petition from the West Kootenay Land Co., protesting against any interference with their lands by private bill legislation.

Mr. Rithet, chairman of the railway committee, presented a report to the effect that he had examined the bill of the Nesimino-Alberni Railway Company and begged to submit the same with amendments. The report was received.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return including correspondence relating to the application of Miss Davey for land on Rock Creek.

Major Muttter presented the sixth report of the printing committee.

SUPPLY.

The house went into committee with Mr. Hunter in the chair to consider the motion "That a supply be granted to Her Majesty." The committee rose and reported the resolution. The report will be considered on Tuesday.

Dr. Walkem expressed the hope that the government would bring down the returns asked for before going into supply. One in particular, that relating to the Western World advertisement, had been asked for some three weeks ago and had not yet been brought down. He believed the government had paid the Western World \$200.00 for advertising, and he saw no good reason why the returns should not be brought down.

GAME PROTECTION.

Mr. Graham asked leave to introduce an act to amend the Game Protection Amendment Act, 1894. Leave was granted. Hon. Mr. Martin moved that the bill be read this day six months. The motion was lost on division and the second reading was fixed for to-morrow.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The house went into committee with Mr. Huff in the chair to further consider the Western Kootenay Power & Light Company's bill. After several sections were considered the committee rose and reported progress in order to give the Attorney-General time to draft a section that the committee considered should be inserted in the bill.

The report of the committee on the Revelstoke, Trout Lake and Big Bend Telephone Company's bill was adopted.

The house went into committee with Mr. Williams in the chair to further consider the Cassiar Railway bill. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments. The report will be considered at the next sitting of the house.

Mr. Home moved the second reading of the Jordan Railway bill. He said the proposed railway would run through a very rich mineral section. The bill was read a second time and will be considered in committee to-morrow.

Mr. Home also moved the second reading of East Kootenay Railway Company's bill.

Mr. Seward said two years was too long a time to give companies to commence building operations. He also considered that companies should give some security of their bona fide intentions to construct the railways.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Booth moved the second reading of the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company's bill. He briefly outlined the objects of the company and said the matter had already been fully discussed throughout the country and it was therefore unnecessary to say much.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Hehocken moved the second reading of the Stekeek and Teatin Railway Navigation and Colonization Company's bill. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Home moved the second reading of the Koss and Lardo-Duncan Railway bill. The resolution carried.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Mr. Kennedy moved the second reading of the Fire Insurance Policy amending bill. His object, he said, was to protect the insured against unscrupulous insurance agents. If insurance companies accepted premiums on policies they should be compelled to pay the full value of those policies. The main clause in Mr. Kennedy's bill follows: "If any fire insurance company, through an agent or otherwise, issues a policy on a building, or on machinery or fixtures, and continues from time to time to accept the premium on such policy, the said fire insurance company, in the event of destruction by fire of such building, machinery or fixtures, shall, in addition to anything contained in the 'Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893,' or amendments thereto, pay the full amount of such policy, unless fraudulent misstatements by the insured, the truth of which the company, or its agent, had no means of verifying, can be shown by the company."

Mr. Rithet opposed the second reading. It would create such a hardship on the public generally that it would be impossible to obtain fire insurance on such advantageous terms as at present. If the bill was passed every fire insurance company would be compelled to have a valuation for each piece of property insured. He was of the opinion that Mr. Kennedy had a personal grievance or his company had a grievance on account of a loss they had sustained.

Mr. Kennedy said there was not the slightest foundation in fact for that statement.

Mr. Rithet said he had Mr. Kennedy's assurance for the statement. If the bill was passed it would increase the premiums that poor people could not afford to pay. Like the money lenders, it was the insurance companies who made the terms, and if those companies were put to additional expense, the assured would suffer. At present an adjuster goes fully into the matter of the loss and expert evidence is taken. The company has to pay the full extent of the loss and Mr. Rithet considered nothing could be fairer than that. Rates were now as low as anywhere, and if the clause Mr. Kennedy suggested was inserted the rates would be materially increased. He moved that the bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Kennedy explained that his first spoke about introducing the amendment one year before the fire occurred, and while he might have given Mr. Rithet cause for making his statement, he wished to make this explanation.

Hon. Mr. Turner opposed the second reading, and said he could fully agree with the arguments used by Mr. Rithet. The bill, if carried, necessarily has a tendency to encourage the insurance companies to reduce the amount of the premium to show that such an amendment would tend to make us a nation of firebugs.

Mr. Semla said that that was the case of the insurance company, but there was another side to the story. If a man was asked annually for large premiums, it was surely not justice to have an insurance adjuster cut down the amount of the policy on which the premiums were paid. It was an outrageous theory to say that if insurance companies were compelled to pay what they agreed to pay that this would make a nation of firebugs.

Mr. Rithet repudiated the charge that he was acting for the insurance companies. He was acting purely in the interests of the public.

Mr. Semla said he was well aware that Mr. Rithet represented the city of Victoria, but he was also aware that his company represented one or two insurance companies.

Mr. Huff asked for information regarding the adjusters, and Major Muttter said that the public has much to complain of regarding the insurance companies.

Mr. Macpherson said Mr. Rithet and Mr. Turner were representing the interests of insurance companies against those of the people. The insurance companies on the coast have a combine and there is no opposition with regard to insurance. The public are compelled to pay what the insurance companies are willing to accept. Instead of companies making reasonable profits, it was shown that the premiums amounted to three times the losses paid. Mr. Macpherson considered insurance companies ought to be compelled to make returns annually, and it could then be shown what a lucrative business fire insurance was. He suggested that legislation should be introduced allowing municipalities to undertake the business of insurance.

Mr. Graham was in favor of the second reading. He instanced cases where adjusters inflicted great hardships on those whose properties were destroyed by fire.

Mr. Williams was opposed to the bill. Insurance companies should be compelled to pay the full amount of losses and no more. The trouble arose from insurance companies insuring at a higher amount than the property was worth and accepting premiums on that amount. It would be in favor of a bill compelling the insurance companies to refund the premiums paid on the amount in excess of the actual value of the property insured, but it was a wrong principle to say that a company should be compelled to pay more than the actual loss entailed.

Mr. Booth and Col. Baker both opposed the second reading, and Mr. Kennedy said he was surprised at the arguments advanced against the bill. These arguments showed that at least the insurance companies had no sons. The public should be protected against the companies. The bill should not be built up of the house by the insurance companies.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Seward moved the second reading of the Municipal Elections Act, 1896, amendment bill. He said that the object of the bill was to remedy the mistake made last year in debarring non-resident ratepayers from their right to vote.

Mr. Williams said the bill should go further and make provision to re-incorporate such municipalities as North Vancouver, which had only one elector last year qualified to act as councillor. He voted for himself and was declared elected. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kelle wanted to know if there was one resident in North Vancouver qualified to vote, and Mr. Williams replied that such was the case and he was a lighthouse-keeper. The trouble was brought about by last year's municipal act disfranchising property owners who reside outside the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said the question would have to be met whether a municipality can be formed where there is only one resident qualified to vote. He would move to-morrow that a good strong committee be formed to take this and other matters into consideration.

Mr. Macpherson said the government were responsible for the incorporation of North Vancouver, as it was they that issued letters patent for incorporation.

Mr. Eberts said provision should be made to re-incorporate municipalities already incorporated. These municipalities were almost in a similar position to North Vancouver.

The second reading was then carried, but it was understood that the bill would be referred to a select committee.

Before the house adjourned a discussion took place as to whether all returns brought down should be printed. Major Muttter, chairman of the printing committee, pointed out that many of the returns were voluminous and were of little public interest. After some dis-

ussion the printing committee were informed that when they received no explicit orders from the house to have returns printed they should exercise their discretion.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Williams asked the Attorney-General whether it is the intention of the government to introduce legislation at the present session for the relief of those municipalities disfranchised by reason of the disfranchisement of the electors thereof by the Municipal Elections Act, 1896?

Hon. D. M. Eberts—It is the intention of the government to appoint a special committee, to which this matter will be referred along with other matters.

Mr. Graham asked the Minister of Mines:

By section 99 of the Mineral Act, free miners are obliged to pay \$5 per acre upon the issuing of a crown grant for a number of lots within the defined lot.

1. Have the provincial authorities any control over this charge?

2. Does this money go into the provincial or Dominion treasury?

3. If into the Dominion treasury, does any agreement or contract exist with the Dominion authorities for the insertion of such a provision in the Mineral Act?

4. If such a contract or agreement does exist what is the nature of it?

Hon. Col. Baker replied:

1. "No."

2. "The money is paid into the Dominion treasury."

3. "An agreement has been notified in the provincial papers of 1890."

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Home—For a return showing the number of town lots sold by the government in New Denver and Nelson, giving date of each sale, purchaser's name, amount sold for, amount paid down, balance due, with interest to December 31, 1896.

Dr. Walkem on Friday—For a return of all correspondence between the Attorney-General's department and John Riggs, of Nanaimo, in connection with the illegal seizure of some cattle by the sheriff.

Mr. Macpherson—On the motion for the third reading of the Cassiar Central Railway bill to move that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill recommitted for the purpose of considering the insertion of a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese as locomotive firemen.

Mr. Macpherson—On the motion for the third reading of the Cassiar Central Railway bill to move the insertion of a clause obliging the company to give a bond of \$3,000 to the government within six months to guarantee their completion of the work of construction within the time specified in the act.

QUESTIONS.

Dr. Walkem on Friday—Have any of those delinquent taxpayers whose properties were advertised for sale at last sale for taxes in New Westminster received notices?

Mr. Williams—To ask the Premier on Friday next:

1. Did business of the province require the attendance of the finance minister at London, England, during the year 1896?

2. What was the nature of such business?

3. Could such business have been attended to by the Hon. F. G. Vernon, the agent-general of this province? If so, why not?

4. Was the agent-general competent to transact such business?

5. If the agent-general is not competent to transact such business, why has he retained in that position at the expense of this country?

6. How many days at London were actually required and occupied by the finance minister in attending to the business aforesaid?

7. Has any relation of the finance minister or interest in the firm of Woodcock & Boston, who received a commission for management of loan authorized by British Columbia Loan Act, 1895? Also nature of relationship and interest?

Completely Knocked Out.

"I was so much run down I had to give up work, and I felt as if life was not worth living," writes William W. Thompson, Zephyr, Ont. "I took Scott's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling as I did years ago." Scott's Sarsaparilla tones up the entire system, purifies the blood, and eradicates rheumatism and scrofulous poisons. Ask for Scott's and get it.

STORAGE BATTERIES.

It was supposed that when the long and expensive litigation over storage battery patents had come to an end, the company controlling all the essential patents would at once develop a battery for use on street cars of whose commercial value there would be no doubt. New York and Washington offered favorable fields for the introduction of storage battery cars, for trolley lines have been prohibited in both cities. In New York horse cars are generally used, but there are also cable lines. Unsuccessful experiments have also been made with compressed air motors and the underground electric system is about to be introduced, though the system has made no advance in Europe. As a matter of fact, no system of street car propulsion in America is without its drawbacks. Horses are, of course, out of the question; the trolley is objectionable because of the overhead wire construction; the underground trolley is not feasible in bad weather, and the slot in the street is a nuisance. The same can be said of the cable road. The electric car roads operated by means of contact plates have not been put to practical tests. It may be added that in all of the systems the cars are not independent motors, but have to have power transmitted to them, so that a break

in the power transmission system would stop the cars.

Compressed air motors and storage batteries give promise of more satisfactory service than cables or electric lines, whether above or underground, for in both systems the power to operate a car is stored upon it, and each is independent of the others. A car provided with storage batteries or with a compressed air reservoir and suitable motors can even be taken off the track, whereas a trolley or cable car is helpless except when in connection with the source of power. Under these circumstances a fine open-

Sour Stomach

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. It cures dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 22 years I suffered from sour stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, and dyspepsia. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These ailments came often and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and soon to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." Mrs. PERNA IRBY, Leominster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the One True Blood Purifier. All Quacks Fail. Hood's Pills cure all Liver and Bilious Disorders.

ing is presented for compressed air or storage battery cars, if they can be run in commercial competition with trolley or cable cars.

As before remarked, compressed air has been tried in New York and abandoned, doubtless because of the expense of operating. Storage batteries have never been tried in this country on what could be termed a large enough scale to test their economy. In Europe they are extensively used, and with apparent success, for the number of storage battery cars and of lines using them is being steadily increased. It is not clear, however, that they can compete in cheapness with the overhead trolley system. They are apparently used in cities which prohibit the erection of trolley lines inside the city limits. In Hannover sixty cars have been equipped with batteries, and eighty more are soon to be added. The batteries are charged from the trolley lines outside the city limits. In Dresden a similar double system is employed, thirty cars being run by trolley until they reach the city limits, and then through the city by storage batteries charged from the trolley lines. Fifteen cars are to be added on this line. Copenhagen is about to start a line of eighteen accumulator cars; Hagen has eight cars in operation, and ten more are to be started; Paris is to equip thirty-five storage battery cars, and Berlin has decided to run all its cars on the mixed system—by trolley lines in the suburbs and by storage batteries in the streets of the city. Berlin will give the best demonstration of the economical nature of storage batteries, for it will have between 600 and 700 cars equipped with them. In this country established trolley lines are not likely to be disturbed by the introduction of storage batteries, but New York and Washington, having refused to permit the erection of overhead trolleys, will probably get a better system of electric car propulsion before many years.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE VALLEY OF PAIN.

HOW ONE WOMAN MADE HER ESCAPE.

A LIFE OF TORTURE CHANGED TO A LIFE OF COMFORT AND HAPPINESS BY KOOTENAY CURE.

Of all the intense and persistent forms of pain one can scarcely conceive of anything more agonizing than Neuralgia. Its victim is one of those that draw forth our sympathy and pity as all efforts to effect a cure with the ordinary remedies signally fail to bring anything more than give the merest temporary relief. Unhappily, few should fill the hearts of neuralgic sufferers at the announcement that in Kootenay the "new ingredient" is effecting miracles in the way of banishing the excruciating agony which has rendered their lives a curse, perhaps for years.

Mrs. William Judge, of Cremlin, P. O., in the County of Middlesex, was before C. G. Jarvis, a notary public of Ontario, and made a solemn declaration (so freely did she believe in Kootenay) to the effect that for many years she was an intense sufferer from Neuralgia. She says that the pain in her head and neck were so severe she thought she would lose her reason.

She has taken Ryckman's Kootenay Cure and willingly testifies it has been her salvation, and believes that without it she would now be in the asylum.

This lady has had the deep shadow of suffering lifted from her life. She has been transported from the Valley of Pain to the Hill Top of Health—and all through Kootenay.

Mrs. Jane Kenny, of York St., Hamilton, Ont., and many others testify would tell how they were released from suffering through the agency of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Full particulars of these cases will be mailed you by sending your address to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.

The remedy is not dear, one bottle lasts a month.

Victoria Loan Office

43 Johnson Street. MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential. Private entrance Oriental Alley. F. Landsberg, Prop. P. O. Box 996.

Advertisement for E. B. Eddy's Matches. Includes text: "Here since 1851", "Perfect in any climate", "Used every day in the year", "The name is on every box". Also circulars with text: "Look for them Ask for them", "E. B. Eddy's Matches", "They have the name and fame", "Made in Hull", "B. Eddy's Matches", "Sulphur, Safety, Parlor, Wax", "Good enough for a prince", "Cheap enough for a pauper".

Advertisement for NO-TO-BAC TOBACCO CURE. Includes text: "GUARANTEED TO CURE THE HABIT", "SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY DOWNS, THE DRUGGIST."

Advertisement for A BY-LAW. Includes text: "Regulations for the Working of Street Railways in the City of Victoria."

Advertisement for VEIKER-NARY. Includes text: "S. F. TOLME", "WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Mayor", "VEIKER-NARY, C.M.C."

Advertisement for SCAVENGERS. Includes text: "JULIUS WEST GENERAL HAVERGARD", "scavengers, cleaners, carters, etc."

Advertisement for WANTS. Includes text: "WANTED—Reliable woman in every locality to introduce a new discovery among the ladies."

Advertisement for FOR SALE. Includes text: "FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Sanibel Agricultural Society's land in South Sanibel, containing 64 acres more or less."

Advertisement for MISCELLANEOUS. Includes text: "A & W WILSON, Plumbers and Gasfitters", "UNDERTAKERS", "CHAS. HAYWARD (Established 1864)"

Advertisement for Federal Director and Embalmer. Includes text: "JNO. MESTON"

Advertisement for Carriage Maker. Includes text: "BLACKSMITH, ETC."

HOW WY BOB IN THE FIGHT

Description of the Greatest Ring Encounter of the Nineteenth Century.

How "Gentleman Jim" Was Brought to His by the Wonderful Cornishman.

Career Champion Fitzsimmons—Tall, Hard Battles He Has Fought.

London, March 18.—Immense crowds gathered Fleet street in front of the arena office and at the various openings to receive the news of the fight.

The fight was a hot round, Corbett hitting twice to Fitzsimmons' once on the average.

In the eighth Fitzsimmons jelled his antagonist heavily, the champion staggering back several steps, but he came back and rapped Bob twice in succession with force.

The ninth round showed "Lanky Bob" up in good fight. He seemed to steady himself and land more frequently than he had been doing.

In the eleventh Corbett still showed his weakness. He landed frequently, but his blows were very weak at times.

The thirteenth many people wondered if Fitzsimmons' dream was to be realized. Fitzsimmons started the round in a lively manner, but it soon settled down to give and take of a rather mild order.

The end of the fight came with startling suddenness. The fourteenth round was well in progress when Corbett, who had assumed the aggressive, had forced Fitz into the northwest corner of the ring.

While the contest for the world's championship is taking place, keep order, as there are ladies present.

At 12:07 a.m. Siler told the men to go ready. They said they were all ready, and Siler told them to come in.

At 12:07 in a dark blue and pink dressing gown, Julian led the procession and the other three followed. Corbett came a minute later with his seconds.

Both men were duly cheered. As Fitz passed his wife he shook hands with her and kissed her. Fitz climbed into the ring first, but Corbett was close behind.

Corbett had a broad smile on his face, and shook hands with Siler. He tried the rope. Fitz walked slowly up and down, glancing occasionally at Corbett.

Billy Madden at 12 o'clock said: "While the contest for the world's championship is taking place, keep order, as there are ladies present."

Siler was announced as referee. An official time keeper, William Muldoon, seconds for Fitz, Keeley, Healey, Stearns and Julian, Timmecker, Louis Hausman, seconds for Corbett, McVee, White, Delaney, Woods and Dunlop.

Fitz was then introduced and Corbett next. Corbett got the loudest applause. Fitz then stripped and put on his gloves of light tan green. Corbett's were tan-colored. Corbett wore a red, white and blue belt, with green buckle and rosettes. His trunks were green and he wore white socks rolled down over the top of his shoes.

Fitz wore dark blue trunks, with small American flags.

The referee ordered the men to shake hands, but Julian prevented it, saying: "No; you refused once."

Then they walked to their corners. The gong sounded at 12:07.

IN THE RING. At 12:06 the men stepped to the centre of the ring. Fitz's face was almost expressionless, but Corbett stood like a panther ready for the spring, darting for the struggle at the sound of the gong with a fierce look of hatred on his face.

For a moment the men danced around one another, and then Corbett's face assumed a customary grin as he settled down to the fight of his life.

Corbett sent several blows in the first round, one of which was on the cheek and staggered the untanned fighter, while the latter returned the compliment with two hot ones on the head and a body blow or so. Corbett, during the first round, smiled at his opponent. Both men were careful, and made no attempt to strike on the breakaway. Fitz held his man during this round, and every time a man made a motion the crowd cheered.

In the second they grained at each other in a friendly way. Corbett landed two lefts on Fitz's stomach and his right, "patted" the jaw. Corbett seemed to have the best of the round, but none of the blows were very hard.

When they came up for the third round Corbett lost no time, but put in a left on the belly. Corbett seemed supremely confident, while Fitz was a little bit nervous. The crowd howled when Fitz landed on the jaw. Just as the bell rang Corbett tried to knock Fitz, whose arms were down. He recovered himself, however, and both men laughed good-naturedly.

In the fourth Corbett landed a hard right on Fitz's ear during a clinch. Fitz missed a vicious left swing that would have ended the business had it landed. Fitz landed a hard left punch on Corbett's face and the crowd roared. Both men received encouragement from the crowd. The round ended in a clinch, both men laughing.

When Fitz got in his terrific right on Corbett's head, Corbett landed a staggering blow on the mouth which cut Fitz's lip open and started his mouth to bleed freely.

The blood, which soon spattered over the shoulders and bare breasts of the men, inflamed the crowd to the highest pitch of excitement, and nothing but barred wire and heavy wooden barriers prevented a rush to the ringside from all parts of the sloping floor before the end of the round.

Fitz was on his knees and stayed there for eight seconds. Julian rushed frantically around the outside of the ropes, yelling "Get up, Bob; get up, quick," and Bob, though bloody from forehead to waist, came to his feet and went at his work again with renewed vigor.

Corbett tried to finish his man in the sixth. Fitzsimmons was covered with blood, but still grinning. Finally Fitzsimmons slipped and stayed down seven seconds.

The seventh was a hot round, Corbett hitting twice to Fitzsimmons' once on the average.

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Billy Madden at 12 o'clock said: "While the contest for the world's championship is taking place, keep order, as there are ladies present."

Siler was announced as referee. An official time keeper, William Muldoon, seconds for Fitz, Keeley, Healey, Stearns and Julian, Timmecker, Louis Hausman, seconds for Corbett, McVee, White, Delaney, Woods and Dunlop.

Fitz was then introduced and Corbett next. Corbett got the loudest applause. Fitz then stripped and put on his gloves of light tan green. Corbett's were tan-colored. Corbett wore a red, white and blue belt, with green buckle and rosettes. His trunks were green and he wore white socks rolled down over the top of his shoes.

Fitz wore dark blue trunks, with small American flags.

The referee ordered the men to shake hands, but Julian prevented it, saying: "No; you refused once."

Then they walked to their corners. The gong sounded at 12:07.

IN THE RING. At 12:06 the men stepped to the centre of the ring. Fitz's face was almost expressionless, but Corbett stood like a panther ready for the spring, darting for the struggle at the sound of the gong with a fierce look of hatred on his face.

For a moment the men danced around one another, and then Corbett's face assumed a customary grin as he settled down to the fight of his life.

Corbett sent several blows in the first round, one of which was on the cheek and staggered the untanned fighter, while the latter returned the compliment with two hot ones on the head and a body blow or so. Corbett, during the first round, smiled at his opponent. Both men were careful, and made no attempt to strike on the breakaway. Fitz held his man during this round, and every time a man made a motion the crowd cheered.

In the second they grained at each other in a friendly way. Corbett landed two lefts on Fitz's stomach and his right, "patted" the jaw. Corbett seemed to have the best of the round, but none of the blows were very hard.

When they came up for the third round Corbett lost no time, but put in a left on the belly. Corbett seemed supremely confident, while Fitz was a little bit nervous. The crowd howled when Fitz landed on the jaw. Just as the bell rang Corbett tried to knock Fitz, whose arms were down. He recovered himself, however, and both men laughed good-naturedly.

In the fourth Corbett landed a hard right on Fitz's ear during a clinch. Fitz missed a vicious left swing that would have ended the business had it landed. Fitz landed a hard left punch on Corbett's face and the crowd roared. Both men received encouragement from the crowd. The round ended in a clinch, both men laughing.

When Fitz got in his terrific right on Corbett's head, Corbett landed a staggering blow on the mouth which cut Fitz's lip open and started his mouth to bleed freely.

The blood, which soon spattered over the shoulders and bare breasts of the men, inflamed the crowd to the highest pitch of excitement, and nothing but barred wire and heavy wooden barriers prevented a rush to the ringside from all parts of the sloping floor before the end of the round.

Fitz was on his knees and stayed there for eight seconds. Julian rushed frantically around the outside of the ropes, yelling "Get up, Bob; get up, quick," and Bob, though bloody from forehead to waist, came to his feet and went at his work again with renewed vigor.

Corbett tried to finish his man in the sixth. Fitzsimmons was covered with blood, but still grinning. Finally Fitzsimmons slipped and stayed down seven seconds.

The seventh was a hot round, Corbett hitting twice to Fitzsimmons' once on the average.

In the eighth Fitzsimmons jelled his antagonist heavily, the champion staggering back several steps, but he came back and rapped Bob twice in succession with force.

The ninth round showed "Lanky Bob" up in good fight. He seemed to steady himself and land more frequently than he had been doing.

In the eleventh Corbett still showed his weakness. He landed frequently, but his blows were very weak at times.

The thirteenth many people wondered if Fitzsimmons' dream was to be realized. Fitzsimmons started the round in a lively manner, but it soon settled down to give and take of a rather mild order.

The end of the fight came with startling suddenness. The fourteenth round was well in progress when Corbett, who had assumed the aggressive, had forced Fitz into the northwest corner of the ring.

While the contest for the world's championship is taking place, keep order, as there are ladies present.

At 12:07 a.m. Siler told the men to go ready. They said they were all ready, and Siler told them to come in.

At 12:07 in a dark blue and pink dressing gown, Julian led the procession and the other three followed. Corbett came a minute later with his seconds.

Both men were duly cheered. As Fitz passed his wife he shook hands with her and kissed her. Fitz climbed into the ring first, but Corbett was close behind.

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THE YOUNG LIBERALS

Young Men's Liberal Club's Opening Entertainment was a Decided Success.

Some of the Advantages the Club Offers to the Young Men of Victoria.

If "reading succeeds like success" then there could be no brighter augury of the permanent success of the Young Men's Liberal Club than was found in its opening concert last evening.

My first appearance in the ring was at Jim Mace's amateur boxing tournament at Timaru, New Zealand, 12 years ago.

At the time I was in my first year at the Victoria Athletic Club, where I defeated a heavy weight very low. Several doctors in attendance.

Next I fought Arthur Cooper under London prize ring rules, defeating him in three rounds. Then came my fight with Jack Murphy and Jim Crawford, both of which were under London prize ring rules.

I then knocked out five men in one night. After defeating the five men I put on the gloves with Herbert Slade, and to the surprise of everybody I landed him.

Next I fought Arthur Cooper under London prize ring rules, defeating him in three rounds. Then came my fight with Jack Murphy and Jim Crawford, both of which were under London prize ring rules.

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While a reorganization of the corporation has taken place, with the following board of directors and officers, all of whom are Californians: Henry F. Fitch, president; Thomas Meigs, vice-president; H. M. Meigs, secretary and treasurer; Joseph H. Mosser and W. W. Meigs.

The mines show outcroppings on the hillsides about 1,500 feet above the sea level, and have been worked with surface machinery to a depth of 180 feet.

Next summer diamond drills are to be put to work, and holes are to be bored to a depth of 800 and 1,000 feet. If the vein holds out at that depth three or four companies are to be formed to work the various claims, and a 500-stamp mill will be given to fifty men the year through.

A mill of the size contemplated is considered. That used at the Alaska Treadwell mines is 240 stamps, and is the largest in the world. That on the Juneau property will be nearly twice the size, and from this may be imagined the magnitude of the operations should the expectations of the owners be realized.

A working tunnel will be run at the 1,800-foot level, and a double-track tunnel will be built from the mine to the lake, a distance of three miles. No hotels or boarding works will be required owing to the ore being on the steep hillsides.

The Alaska Treadwell ore was milled and mined last year for \$125 a ton, and it is estimated that the work carried on on a large scale at Juneau can be done for \$125 a ton. The value of the ore mined on the better property last season was \$6.81 a ton, and the total mine value, working 11,825 tons, with a 30-stamp mill, was \$267,775.

The world makes enormous profits, and the shareholders are convinced that the Juneau mines are bigger than all the famed Douglas island. They can't work all of the year, water being needed in the summer and electricity in the winter.

The sooner you begin to fight the fire, the more easily it may be extinguished. The sooner you begin taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for your blood disease, the easier will be the cure. In both cases delay is dangerous, if not fatal. But once you get Ayer's and no other.

Fraser Valley and Kootenay Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for the purpose of an act to incorporate a company to be known as the Fraser Valley and Kootenay Railway Company to construct and operate a line of railway from one terminus to another, to be known as the Fraser Valley and Kootenay Railway.

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The Daily Times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

The efforts of Mr. Turner to obtain information from the business men of the province, upon which he expects to base a railway policy, or a "better terms" cry, will not be wholly successful, since many merchants will refuse to place particulars about their private business in the hands of the government.

The provincial government desires to know the amount of money paid by British Columbia consumers to eastern manufacturers, as a consequence of the higher prices charged for Canadian goods under the protective tariff.

The position of the government in this matter is a novel one, still we wish them success in their efforts to make out a case against past Dominion neglect and the ruinous effects of the N. P. in British Columbia.

TELEGRAPHIC MEANNESS.

Against a petty fraud perpetrated by the C. P. R. Telegraph Company the Vancouver World enters this protest: "In order to supply their readers with cable and telegraphic news the daily papers of this city and the province pay out a good round sum every twenty-four hours."

From Mr. Deane of the New York Sun some time ago on the same subject, and he takes the stand that the newspapers should endeavor to abate the nuisance. Advertisements appear announcing that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons pugilistic encounter will be held in this city to-morrow, and the papers thus come in second-hand.

BONAVENTURE ELECTION.

The election of Mr. Guite, the Liberal candidate in Bonaventure, is a very significant occurrence. In the telegraphic reports there have been set forth the strenuous efforts made by some of the bishops to defeat the government candidate and secure a condemnation of the Manitoba school settlement.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Sward's suggestion that railway companies should put up some deposit as an earnest of their intention to begin building operations should be made a necessary condition to the granting of any charter. It would be the most effective remedy for charter-mongering.

THE STREETS.

To the Editor:—Sometimes one hears the remark, "It is a many sided question." However, there are always two sides to every question and there are at least two sides to the question of raising \$100,000 for street improvement, and especially at the present time.

and grocery bills, etc. It would mean less charity, better clothing, better feeding and higher morality. It would mean just to the degree of money spent the revival of business, the renewing of better times.

THAT \$100,000 LOAN.

To the Editor:—Your correspondent, "Ratepayer," of Monday, wants some one to get a move on to have the loan by-law introduced, so as to spend the money and keep people in the city.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received up to April 1st, 1897, by the undersigned for the purchase of all those acres and parcels of land part of sub lot 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

"This is the way I long have sought: And mourned because I found it not" has been the poem of joy and satisfaction of many a traveller, who, after weary days of unpleasant experience with this, that or the other line, settles himself for a comfortable ride from Minneapolis or St. Paul, to Chicago in one of the elegant coaches of the Wisconsin Central line.

WE BELIEVE

there is no better soap made than our

Baby's Own Soap

care and skill in making and the best materials are the reason

THE PROOF—

Its immense sales.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

J. PIERCY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

Have nearly completed their Spring Stock and now offer, amongst other lines:

NEW PRINTS, LAWNS, MUSLINS, CHALICES, FLANNELLETTES, ZEPHYRES.

At lowest wholesale prices. See our travellers' samples. Letter orders solicited. J. PIERCY & CO., Victoria, B.C.

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,181 acres of salted farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$80 per acre. Title, Crown Grants.

The Island abounds with game, the boys with Rab. For further particulars see Directory. Apply H. J. ROBERTSON, Belmont Hotel.

MINES.

GROUND FLOOR.

Slocan Property—"Gibson" Lead.

Assays 90 ounces Silver, 65 per cent. Lead—Expert's Report. PRICE \$2,000. Twenty shares, \$100 each. Must be closed this week.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.

OPPOSITE DEPIARD.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.

Lookout Mountain Mining Company (the Joker, and the Pink) at 30 cents. J. J. Moush, co-explorer, agent of the Le Roy says: "I consider the Joker mineral claim to have one of the finest surface showings I have ever seen in the camp." These claims are situated 1 1/2 miles from the Trail smelter.

The Argo mine, adjoining the town-site of Sandon. Shares for sale at par, 10 cents.

W. J. R. Cowell, Mining Engineer and Assayer, 75 Broad Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Boeckh's Household Brushes and Brooms

Are just what you require for house-cleaning time, and are always available and as represented. They are branded with our name and trade mark—guarantee of quality; and all first-class trade handle them.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Manufacturers, ronto.

NEW Woolens, Worsted, Cloths

Just Received Direct from Europe.

Handsome Trouserings, Fashionable Spring Overcoatings, New Weaves and Patterns in..... Scotch and English Tweeds and Serges.

A. GREGG & SON, TAILORS

62 YATES STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE

GROUND FLOOR. Slocan Property—"Gibson" Lead.

Assays 90 ounces Silver, 65 per cent. Lead—Expert's Report. PRICE \$2,000. Twenty shares, \$100 each. Must be closed this week.

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To the matter of good health temperance measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, tracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease, and is surely and permanently restoring.

"The eyes of the world are steadily fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a new-day wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claims of perfect curability are not exaggerated."

The great discovery of this medicine was pronounced by the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. It is this belief that has led the best medical and medical men of the world, occupying exactly the same premises, to independently lay down the principle long ago. Everyman knows that disease or injury to the seat of the human system will result in death, if not remedied. Hence the special word, which is the motto of these nerve centres, "Nerve centres are the seat of life."

With medical treatment usually, and with every other medicine, it is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine cures by the organs, and the medicine supplies the curative power to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres, based, and of necessity the organ which has shown the most remarkable ability of development is located, in the position, anatomically, imperceptibly, lower, somewhat, all over their entire life, a development of the nerve centres. Thousands have been cured of their ailments, some being cured of their ailments as a result of the use of the medicine.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the curative power of South American Nervine. From the moment it is tried at the medical and medical men, they have known beyond all question that it does exactly what is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great curative remedy of the nerve-centres, and should be used by all who are afflicted with the ailments that are curable at their base.

FOR SALE BY...

DEAN & HISCOCKS and HALL & CO.

HUMPHREY'S Homeopathic Medicines. May be obtained at BOWEN'S DRUG STORE, 210 Government Street, Victoria B.C.

LOCAL NEWS. Cleanings of City and Environs in a Condensed Form. -Hungarian Flour for \$1.20 at Johns Bros.

Notwithstanding advertisement to the contrary, we are prepared to sell Crawford bicycles for '97. We have just received a large shipment and are selling them at very low figures.

The steamer Queen, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday, has the following cabin passengers for Victoria: J. S. White, G. O. Graham, C. G. Rhodes, Mrs. G. J. Conroy, Miss Clifton, A. Fleet and wife, J. T. Latham, W. C. Watkins, Jno. J. Howlands, W. F. Boyd, R. W. Boyd, Mrs. J. M. Nicault, M. I. Osenbom.

Mr. Martin's observations on Mount Baker are confirmed by the following from the People's Party News, published at New Whatcom: About 7 a.m. Friday, Emory McGinnis took a look at Mount Baker and discovered the old fellow smoking. The hoary old mount may have been smoking right along under cover of the clouds and dense vapor of the rainy season, but this morning Mr. McGinnis, who has been a very active and efficient United States deputy marshal in the past, was up in season to detect the old fellow in the act. Desiring to confirm his surmise, Mr. McGinnis brought a very fine binocular to bear on the mountain's crest, and sure enough, the old fellow was in a state of mild eruption. The sky was perfectly clear, not the faintest cloud being visible. Later on others discovered the same phenomena, and many people, seeing that the news reporter, Mr. McGinnis, had made the statement in regular puff from the crater, and forming clouds floated off to the south.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. First from America, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

New Management Senate Saloon.

Our best diners are served daily from 6 to 8 o'clock. Luncheon from 12 to 2. Short order meals a specialty. Lawrence the caterer. -Kinnaird, the Cash Tailor, has just received his first shipment of spring suits and pantaloons direct from Europe. Drop in at 46 Johnson street and see them. It will do you good and you will be sure to leave an order.

Notwithstanding advertisement to the contrary, we are prepared to sell Crawford bicycles for '97. We have just received a large shipment and are selling them at very low figures. Full size ladies' or gent's at \$65, or two for \$125, with twelve months' guarantee. We have the finest equipped repair shop in the city, which makes our guarantee worth more to every purchaser of cycle wheels in the city, not flimsies and rubbers. Oulins & Pinner, sole agents for Bradford and Crawford bicycles, Broad street.

Chief of Police Sheppard to-day received a letter from L. A. W. Prout, of 57 St. Gabriel street, Montreal, enquiring whether he knows the whereabouts of a man named W. Beck, who was last heard from in 1874. If Mr. Beck is dead Mr. Prout would like to hear from his heirs, as he has some money for the said W. Beck or, in the event of Beck being dead, his heirs.

Among the arrivals from Alberni to-day was Mr. C. Thompson, who has great hopes for the future of that mining district. Winter, he says, is just passing there, there being a couple of feet of snow on the ground and consequently little or no work can be done. As soon as this clears off and the Alberni Consolidated Company have their new mill at work, Alberni will take her proper place among the mining districts.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the Scottish concert in aid of the Burns memorial fund will take place in the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening, March 24th, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, and if the same success attend this venture as was secured for the Irish concert last Tuesday, a large addition to the fund will be the result. The sale of reserved seats will commence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at Jameson's book store, and those desiring good seats should go early, as already many tickets have been sold and the best seats will soon be disposed of. In addition to those already mentioned who will take part, Mrs. Rowlands has consented to assist in a solo, and will also sing with Mr. Brown in the duet, "The Crookit Bowler." Further particulars regarding programmes and other arrangements will be given in these columns later.

Walther, the celebrated Belgian violinist, will appear at the Victoria theatre in a joint programme of musical and literary exercises with Miss Ethel Elaine Hext, on Tuesday, March 23. This engagement will be one of unusual interest to both musical and literary people. Walther is the greatest violinist who has visited America for some years, and makes a specialty of interesting dramatic and popular music in the programme, as that he is a favorite with the masses, as well as musicians. Miss Hext has originated some new features of entertainment, and presents the same in a most artistic and talented manner. Her presentation of Shakespeare's famous women, costumed in the historic dress of the times, and giving strong dramatic or emotional scenes from the plays, is of special interest, while her readings from modern authors and the recitation of 45 living statuesque poems add variety of interest rarely expected in one programme. Professor Holst, the Bohemian pianist, accompanist, and is a feature of strong musical interest. All profits accruing from the engagement are to be applied to the High School fund.

O. C. Cough Drops.

Just in season. 1 oz. for 10 cents; 3 oz. for 25 cents. JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST, N.W. cor. Yates and Douglas streets. -A new plank sidewalk is being laid on the east side of Government street. -Spring stock of carpets now on show at Walker Bros. The largest stock west of Toronto. -A most complete stock of fishing tackle just received at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street. -Mr. J. T. Bethune has received some samples of ore from Sandon, which, if weight counts for anything, contains the right stuff.

The popular concert to be given at the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening will be given by the Episcopal League of the Metropolitan Methodist church. -Just received direct from Tragan & Sons, of St. Andrews, Scotland, a splendid assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's golf goods at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street. -A decided improvement is the removal of the unsightly verandah from the front of the Odd Fellows' block on Douglas street. The grading of Yates street has given the city a cleaner and more metropolitan appearance.

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THE TEST OF A SUIT

It is not what the clerk tells you, not what you see, not the price of it; it's the fit, the finish and the way it wears. These are the true tests. Many a suit looks perfect to the eye, but the wearing of it brings out its imperfections. Put any reasonable test you like to.

Cameron's Suits

They'll stand it. Good Business Suits, \$5, \$6 and \$7; better, \$8 and \$9; the very best \$10 and \$12; full tailored, perfect fit and the best that's made for the money; the equal in fit, style, finish and wear of any made to your order suit costing \$20. You save the difference. See?

CAMERON, COMFORT OVER ALL!

Physical comfort in the warmth, mental comfort in the fit and style, financial comfort in the price. This is the comfort. Our new Spring Suits and Pantings now arriving; get here early and have your choice.

CREIGHTON, THE TAILOR, Yates Street, near Broad.

PARSENGERS.

Per Str. Kingston from the Sound—Miss Hendrick, Mrs. Parks, Jas. Dunsmuir, J. H. Miller, R. Curry, A. N. Lorne, W. Patterson, S. McInnes, E. B. Hill, W. W. Cameron, F. W. Gray, W. Cameron, J. Morrison, C. Crowe, D. Bushman, C. H. Glover, G. J. Church, R. Loring.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. Chamorro from Vancouver—J. A. Mara, Dr. Milne, Max Letzer, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. G. Leiser, Mrs. Repsin and child, J. Parsons, R. F. Cooper, H. G. Shaw, T. E. E. Mellum, L. Cates, McCallum, A. Calley, Mrs. Manuel, L. B. Golden, R. Power, L. Robinson, H. Findley, Miss Wolfenden, Chas. Thompson, P. Turner, F. Plocher, G. E. Munro, Laura Melmore, J. St. Clair, Preston E. Anderson.

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best. HEISTERMAN & CO., 18 GOVERNMENT STREET. WE SELL HEINTZMAN Pianos and Estey Organs AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWEST PRICES. M. W. WAITT & CO., 84 GOVERNMENT ST.

JUST KEEP... ON WEARING

Substantial Footwear for some time. The summer is not quite here, and you are liable to catch cold. We will keep on supplying this class of Footwear for moderate money.

A. B. ERSKINE, GOVERNMENT STREET, CORNER JOHNSON STREET.

WE desire to direct the attention of the ladies to the following Special Lines, which we are offering at prices that will ensure a ready sale: Ladies' Underwear, Dr. Warner's Corsets, Blouses—all styles and prices, Serge and Lustre Skirts.

THE STERLING, Yates Street, E. W. PRATT, Manager.

Great Curtain Show...

At WEILER BROS., including fine Brussels lace, Irish Point, Swiss Applique and Tambour curtains, Swiss embroideries, maslin curtains, Swiss muslins, Swiss nets and Brussels nets by the yard. The newest and prettiest things to be seen anywhere for side and portiere curtains of goods for hangings, including the Tinsel Apsley Cloth, which only arrived this week. Fringes, corals, edgings, hiplings, etc., all made to match our goods.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort Street, VICTORIA.

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

TRADE SALE. S. A. STODDART'S, 68 Yates Street. Auction Sales. WILLIAM JONES, General Auctioneer and Commission Agent, 123 Government Street, Corner Pandora Street. Large Premises. Well appointed. FURNITURE, Farm Stock and Real Estate AUCTIONEER.

WITHOUT RESERVE AUCTION

Saturday, March 20th, at 2 p.m. Our Rooms are full of choice FURNITURE for this sale. Everything requisite for furnishing a home with solid comfort can be bought here. Terms cash. W. JONES, Auctioneer. A fine Singer sewing machine for sale cheap; also a Duvall in good order. S. A. Stoddart's complete outfit very cheap.

GREENWOOD CITY, KOOTENAY.

Predicted to become the largest in the province. Let us bring you the best in the province with our goods. Prices advancing, now is your time. Best to put off. C. T. W. PIPER, MINING BROKER AND LAND AGENT. A. SHERET, PLUMBER... Gas and Hot Water Fitter. 102 FORT STREET, NEAR BLANCHARD. Sewer Connections a Specialty. EST-10. Kootenay Mines. LATEST INFORMATION OF NEW FINDS, Transfers, Shipments of Ore Developments, WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF Stock and Share Prices. The Miner. PUBLISHED AT NELSON. MR. GEO. SHEDDEN. The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of Geo. Shedden, 101-103, Douglas St., Victoria and Vancouver.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Doctor Jack.

Jack has been... Doctor Jack... CHAPTER XX. If ever Doctor Jack was aroused...

Achmed no longer holds back... The stars are hidden by a canopy of clouds... Jack takes the rope, and moving along the wall to a certain spot...

plained of. I know you are Jack now... "That would be joy indeed, but I am afraid you cannot do it, Jack... "You give me new life—already I seem to sniff the salty air of liberty...

TRANSFORMATION. Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED). Time Table No. 23. Taking Effect December 20th, 1896.

When You Travel TAKE THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. AND SOO PACIFIC. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING TO ALL EASTERN CANADIAN AND U.S. PORTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

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British Columbia.

YANCOOVER.

Mr. William Henderson, a longshoreman in the employ of Messrs. Oates & McDermott, got one of his feet crushed while loading the Blaridale about the middle of February, and after having undergone three operations the injured limb died in the hospital yesterday morning.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Mining Review. The machinery for the Palo Alto arrived three days ago and is being installed. On its present showing the Palo Alto should make a shipping mine within three months.

There is three times the quantity of snow at this time that there was in March of last year, or the year before last. Tracks in outlying districts are completely blocked unless in continuous use.

The sections on the Jumbo, Commander and Gertrude have been recorded. It is a far cry from recording an option to buying a property, but it is more than likely that one or other of the properties will be taken, possibly them all.

Rossland has now ten shipping mines, thirteen that have shipped at a profit, and about twenty that are in a position to ship as far as is concerned. Rossland had nothing like the same showing eight months ago when stocks were booming. Such is the nature of things, meanwhile the legitimate miners of Trail Creek are sawing wood and saying little or nothing.

The Red Mountain Railway is blocked with ore for want of switches and other facilities. Since Rossland became a shipping camp the output of ore has proceeded on transportation facilities, and yet from the office of the Mining Review two separate lines of railway can be seen connecting with the mines, while eighteen months ago the site of the Mining Review's office was a brush-grown wilderness, owned by Sam Wharton, of Spokane, as very speculative real estate.

Looking around any community we find the good women in the majority. Only a small per cent, belong to the vicious and depraved classes. The preponderance of influences will be on the side of right.

The third argument, which asserts that women are already represented by their husbands and husbands, is false. A rational man would justly consider himself ridiculous if he cast his vote against his own judgment, or of compliance to his wife's opinion. Nor is the argument that if the franchise is extended to women they will vote as their husbands tell them at all tenable.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

I remember as a school girl wondering why it was that High school boys would have the right to vote when they became twenty-one, while the girls, although our general class record was better than theirs, would never be given that right. I am still wondering.

The question is one of such simple justice that I wonder that anyone with a desire to be logical can be found to oppose it. It is a question of right.

Anyone with reason has a right to determine what laws shall govern him. Women have reason, and, therefore, should vote. Justice can hurt none but evil-doers, so only good could follow the extension of the franchise to women.

The arguments against woman suffrage are of three kinds: 1. Voting is unwomanly.

2. Depraved women would be enfranchised, and their influence at the polls would always be on the side of wrong. 3. Women are already represented by fathers and husbands.

The obstructionists who follow the first argument say that voting will make women less gentle and refined. A vote is simply a recorded opinion. It is difficult to see how the mere recording of an opinion could lessen one's refinement. It is further added that it is not the actual depositing of the ballot paper that is fraught with such danger to the gentleness of women; but it is rather the surroundings of the polling booth that tend to make women less womanly.

This is no argument, for when woman is given her ballot it will be among her first cares to see that the conditions surrounding an election are sound and refined. All will be conducted in decency and order.

That women are too good to go to the polls and help determine whether good or bad men shall legislate concerning their lives and property is a beautiful theory that will scarcely bear the touchstone of common sense. It is so very demagogical for a woman to quietly drop a ballot in a ballot box than to press her way through the ill crowd of lounging men at the post office when she goes for her mail, or on the platform of a street car as she has to push her way inward.

To the second argument I would reply that it is true that vicious, depraved and ignorant women will also vote if universal suffrage is granted, but the inference usually adduced from this, that no change in the general vote will occur—a larger vote being cast with no better results—is not true.

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Husbands and wives have different moral and social standards, varied intellectual tastes and widely differing views—why not different political convictions? Twenty-five years ago the three recognized employments open to women were sewing, keeping boarders and teaching school. The World's Fair showed over three hundred distinct occupations successfully engaged in by women. By industry, ability and integrity women have entered the great competitive field of human labor and demonstrated their ability to provide for themselves and those dependent upon them.

Having proved themselves competent to administer business affairs successfully, they naturally ask the reason that should prevent their participation in matters of deeper responsibility which affect the welfare of the whole body politic.

The idea is sometimes advanced that the few women who want the franchise, that the interest of women in politics is confined to a few families. A woman has equal interest with a man in securing good government; she has as much at stake in the question of home, family, property and parity; she is as capable of judging of good or evil. The general interest of women in the battle of right and wrong is evidenced in every nook and corner of the British empire to-day. Hardly a moral or religious reform society is organized or in operation in Canada to-day without a majority of its members (its working members) being women.

It is a question of justice. Woman should have the right of suffrage because she is judged by law. If she commits a crime she is amenable to the same law as the man. Since I am a man's equal under the law, then surely I should be his equal before the law. Men make the laws by which my property is taxed. It is the old wrong of "taxation without representation." In the past to right this wrong men went to war, and fought so bravely that England led her power over the colonies; and the thinking world ever since has said, "Well done."

Women will yet be secured suffrage for the simple reason that she should have it, and those in power cannot longer shut their eyes to the divine truth that "because right is right to follow right were wisdom."

SONGHEES RESERVE.

Further Correspondence Relating to the Removal of the Indians.

Yesterday the Provincial Secretary presented a return which included the further correspondence relating to the removal of Indians from the Songhees reserve. The first is an extract from a report of the meeting of the committee of the Privy Council at Ottawa, held a few weeks ago. It states that the delay in the commissioners getting to work is due, owing to a difference of opinion as to the scope of the proposed commission, no instructions have been sent to the commissioners. The order-in-council accompanying contained the following suggestions for the consideration of the provincial government:

1. Provision to bear whole cost of removal of Indians.

2. That in consideration of a doubt as to the question of the ownership of the fee simple of the lands, the province should hand over to the Dominion government the fee simple of the lands selected as a reserve in lieu of the present reserve.

3. The present reserve to become property of the province.

The Dominion, moreover, is of opinion that the plan proposed was not sufficiently comprehensive to secure a full disposition of the question, and therefore recommends:

1. The appointment of commissioners to select a new reserve, to value it and the present reserve, and assess the value of difference; such difference to be made good by the province; conveying the new reserve in fee simple to the Dominion; the Songhees reserve to revert to the province.

2. The Indians to be compensated for their improvements.

3. The commission to negotiate with the Indians as to arrangements for their removal and to fix the date, the expense to be borne by the province.

4. The expenses of each commissioner to be paid by his government.

5. Nothing agreed upon in this matter to affect the claims of either government as to other Indian reserves.

6. The report of the commissioners to be subject to the approval of the respective governments and the Indians to be consenting parties to the removal.

As to the removal of the Indian reserves in British Columbia, the Dominion government do not think it advisable until the supreme court decides respecting the rights of the Dominion and province as to the Indian reserves in the province.

A copy of the report of a committee of the Executive Council of British Columbia, dated 15th March, contains the foregoing and states further that the Provincial Secretary submits that it would not be equitable for the interests of British Columbia to introduce into the negotiations the question of any removal of the Indians, far their removal other than that of rehabilitation.

The present value of the Songhees reserve is not amenable to the removal of the Indians upon ground which would satisfy their desire. The value of the present Songhees reserve has been created by error entirely in payment of the debt of the Indians, and in spite of their customs, habits and prejudices, and although the Songhees Indians claim by a deed of sale of their lands to the Hudson's Bay Company, dated April 30, 1850, the use of the words "let our village sites and enclosures be left to be left for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow us." It does not bear a voluntary surrender of the rights of location in consideration of another reserve being given in lieu of it. In compliance with the previous request to the Dominion it is only equitable that the title of the fee of the Songhees reserve should be vested in the province.

On behalf of the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class I wish to express our gratitude to you for the box of Chase's Ointment which you supplied in aid of our charitable work to the infant child of Mrs. Brown, 762 River street. Ten days ago the child was awfully afflicted with scald head, the face being literally one sear from forehead to chin, and in that brief time a complete cure has been effected. Surely your gift was worth more than its weight in gold.

EDMUND YEIGH, 294 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

A NEW ZEALAND DREDGER. Dredging, like everything else connected with mining, offers room for numerous improvements. The evolution of the dredge itself, from the mere wicker basket worked by hand, to the great steam bucket dredge, which lifts its hundred tons of wash per hour, shows what advances have been made in capacity, but other improvements have been made almost more important than increased capacity. Increased length of ladder now allows the buckets to bring up stuff from a depth of 50 feet, and I suppose this is by no means the limit of deep working. It will be easily seen that a dredge excavating to a depth of 20 feet or 30 feet in the gravels of a river bed must make a very big hole. In the loose shingle the sides would naturally fall in until what is known as a sufficient batter was made and frequently the hole excavated was larger than the whole of the dredge. This meant recently that the enormous expense of filling up over the stern of the dredge simply tumbled again into the hole excavated, and had to be dredged away again. The tailings elevator prevents this, for it carries the tailings far beyond the stern of the dredge, and, if necessary, can stack them to a height of 50 feet.

The separating cylinder is still another improvement. Not long ago all the wash lifted by the dredge was simply shot onto the tables—big stones, little stones—a constant stream of tons in which were a few tiny atoms of gold. Fifty or sixty tons of heavy boulders, sand, etc., were hourly shot onto the tables, causing great waste of labor,

great waste of gold, for the body of water required to sweep this stuff away carried much of the fine gold with it. Now all the wash, as it comes up in the buckets, is shot into a perforated iron cylinder, which, slowly revolving, sifts out the sand and fine stuff which contains the gold, and sends all the heavy stones direct onto the tailings elevator, which carries them clean away.

These improvements in the actual working part of the dredge have practically made the dredge master of the ordinary difficulties met with, but there is almost as much need for improvement in gold-saving apparatus met as there ever was. It has been pointed out again and again that the small size of gravitation tables and the vibrations caused by the working of the dredge are accountable for the loss of a large percentage of gold. I see no reason why gravitation tables should be limited in size to the space not occupied by machinery on the main deck of the dredge. It would be quite easy to have the gravitation tables forming the roof, as it were, of the lower deck, and extending even over a larger area than the size of the pontoons. The fine, concentrated wash, as it comes from the cylinder, could easily be elevated to the tables, and so distributed as to spread evenly over a surface five times as large as is now used, and if this is not sufficient, or if the vibration is still insufficient, why not have the gravitation tables extended over separate pontoons not affected by the vibration. In this way very light pontoons could carry a large area of tables, and, if this were not sufficient, then send the concentrated wash ashore and treat it there.—New Zealand Mining Standard.

Truly Astonishing.—Miss Annette N. Moon, Franklin, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's cough of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

VICTORIA FARMERS. Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Lake of the Woods, Flour, Wheat, and other goods.

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Advertisement for Castoria, featuring the signature of Dr. J.C. Hatcher and the text 'SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA'.

Large advertisement for The Times newspaper, including the headline 'Do You Read It?' and 'Twice-a-Week Times'.

Advertisement for Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, including the text 'All the News. Times P. & P. Co., W. Templeman, Mgr.' and 'DYSPEPSIA RHEUMATISM CATARRH HEADACHE'.

