

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1896.

No. 23

Change of Business.

Having purchased the entire stock of Pennock & Lowe, customers having left Watches and Jewelry for repairs will be able to get them from us.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,
Jewelers, 47 Government Street.

A Spring Freshet

As falls the pitying drops upon the face of sleeping Nature, Spring wakes and breaks in smiles; every tear becomes a blade of green; and behind the curtain of her clouds she works her wondrous transformation on all our woods and hills. The brooks throw off their chains and crown their songs to the budding willows along the daisy spangled banks of verdant meadows, which in turn suggest to every passer-by

Get Your New Spring Clothes,

Varied as the flowers of the field; and fresh as Nature's own virgin green are the New Spring Dress Goods displayed in the WESTSIDE. There is Newness, Novelty, freshness and brightness in the gathering. Opened out during the week: Muslins, Crepes, Ducks, Deains, Prints, Silkolines, Cretannes, Sateens, Veilings, Embroideries, Kid Gloves.

Prices, as usual, are Right.

The Westside.

J. Hutcheson & Co. March 21, '96.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insee. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.

Marine Agency—

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

Life and Accident—

The Traveler's Insurance Company.

Railway Agents—

The Union Pacific Railway Co'y.

Steamship Agents—

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.

Coal Office—

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD.
Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Co-mo Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

Mad as a March Hare



Are those that have been buying on credit and find what they might have saved had they bought from us for cash.

This system has many sterling qualities, and can put more silver in your pocket in a week than you think. Do you know how much money you will save? If you don't you ought to lose no time in making inquiries.

California Roll Butter, 40c.
Lemons, 15c. per doz.
Fresh Island Eggs, 15c. per doz.
Print's Astral Oil (not refined) \$1.40.
English Ale (imported), 10c. bottle.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

McCALLUM'S

Large and Attractive Stock. Choice Goods.
Popular Prices. See Them.

We extend a cordial invitation to the most inveterate bargain hunter to closely examine our Suitings for the coming season's trade. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

Don't waste your time and money on poor clothes. The man who knows a good thing when he sees it, comes for his clothes direct to

JOHN McCALLUM, The Fashionable Tailor,
28 1-2 Broad Street, Next Times Building.

Medical Skill

Is not hampered in its operation when your prescriptions are accurately prepared from the purest materials. Prescriptions prepared by us represent the perfection of pharmacy.

John Cochrane, Chemist.

N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas S. streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$400 TO INVEST, with services; business must be strictly honorable. Address W. W., Times office. **mr25-24**

AND STILL ANOTHER shipment of the well known Crescent Bicycles just to hand. In Ladies' and Gents' sizes. At Wall's Cycle Depot, 22 and 24 Government Street. **mr25-11**

FOR SALE—A Peterborough canoe, very cheap. Paddles, carpet, cushions, and lazy backs. Apply "Canoe," Drawer 64, City. **mr25-21**

SITUATION WANTED as general servant; apply 55 Kane street. **mr25-31**

TO LET—4 roomed cottages. Rent, \$4, including water. Good place to raise chickens. Apply 3 Clarke street, Spring Ridge. **mr25-19**

FISHERMEN visiting that popular resort, Prospect Lake, on motor boats by night, plying at Stevens' Hotel, or to H. Short Son. **mr25-19**

SINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driland.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driland. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas. **mr25-19**

GREASOTE OIL for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—'Change' for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the 'Change' is desired to appear.

The Queen's Birthday Celebration, 1896.

The citizens are respectfully asked to meet at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 8 o'clock p.m., to consider the method to be adopted in celebrating the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty, The Queen.

ROBERT BRAVEN, Mayor.
24th March, 1896. **mr25-14**

MAKING FOR OLD CARIBOO.

The Northern Tide Shows Signs of Turning Towards There.

San Francisco, March 25.—The recent movements of miners from this city to the north have not been restricted to the gold fields of Alaska. Considerable excitement has been caused in local mining circles by the significant activity of local operators in reference to Cariboo country in British Columbia. Within the last ten days fifty men have left San Francisco for the Cariboo country. This morning several more left under the direction of H. T. Ward, the manager of affairs in the district. Some idea of the extent and character of operations which are now under way by San Franciscans in this district may be gained from the heavy shipments of material and mining plants which have been made and which are now in prospect.

Cable News.

London, March 25.—A dispatch from Athens to the Times reports the renewal of the murders of Christians in the Island of Crete and the violence of a people there, owing to the belief prevailing among the Cretan deputies that the Turkish troops are waiting for the Christians to retaliate for outrages, when they will seize the opportunity to begin a general massacre of the Christians under the leader of the military governor. On this account, the deputies have invoked the protection of Greece.

A Madrid dispatch says a Spanish force has captured the archives of the insurgent government in the province of Santa Spiritus, Cuba.

The Brazilian government has adopted measures to suppress monarchical intrigues.

At a meeting of the geographical society at St. Petersburg, Baron Toll read a letter from Prof. Broger, of Christiania, professing the belief that Dr. Nansen had discovered the pole and was returning by way of the new Siberian islands. He thought that he would possibly reach Norway in the autumn.

The Vienna correspondent of the Chronicle says that Russia refuses to assent to the Egyptian debt commission naming the expenses of the Dongola expedition.

The following message has been received from the treasurer of the international relief committee at Constantinople, dated March 23: "Need increasing; nation perishing."

In the Italian senate a number of speakers declared that Italy could not accept peace after the battle of Adowah. The Marquis Negretto said he was confident the King would never sign a peace that was contrary to the honor of the country. The Marquis di Rudini denied that the Negus of Abyssinia had demanded an indemnity of \$10,000,000, which statement, he added, was an insult to Italy.

—If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

—Seamless Tapestry Squares at Weller Bros. in three sizes, Crossley's celebrated makes.

ROYAL Baking Powder
has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

TURKEY HAS SOME FEARS

That Great Britain's Egyptian Expedition Will Affect Her Interests.

And She Has Appealed to Russia, France and Germany to Intervene.

France is Reported Hostile and Acting in Concert With Russia.

Constantinople, March 25.—As a result of an extraordinary cabinet council which lasted throughout Saturday, the Turkish government have issued an appeal to France and Russia, asking them to intervene with the object of regulating the affairs of Egypt. Germany, it is added, is also requested by the Porte to exercise her good offices in this respect. Instructions were dispatched to the Turkish ambassador at London to make certain representations to the Marquis of Salisbury, but their tenor is not known. In well informed circles it is declared that the action of the Porte is due to the counsels of France and Russia, the government of which countries, it is claimed, have submitted that the present is an opportune moment for Turkey to raise the question that her sovereignty over Egypt is being practically usurped by Great Britain. No doubt considerable annoyance is felt by the Porte at the fact that Turkey was not consulted in regard to the advisability of dispatching a British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, and the feeling of irritation has been increased by the Khedive also ignoring the Porte entirely. Reproaches have, in consequence, been addressed to the Ottoman commissioners in Egypt for not taking steps to prevent the organization of the expedition, as it is feared that the effects of the advance up the Nile will be felt elsewhere than on the frontier of Egypt, and that the Arabs of Yemen may be encouraged to revive hostilities to the Turkish authorities.

In diplomatic circles it is not believed that the steps taken by the Porte to protest against the expedition to Dongola will have anything more than a moral effect and, though it is admitted that France and Russia will refuse to consent to the use of the Egyptian reserve fund, it is generally understood that nothing short of armed interference by France and Russia will prevent Great Britain from pushing the Sudan campaign. Indeed, there are people who believe that the protest of the Porte, in the shape of appealing to France, Russia and Germany to intervene will have an effect on Great Britain contrary to the one hoped for. It is known that no great enthusiasm exists in England over the prospects of another bloody and expensive campaign in the Sudan, but the appeal of Turkey for intervention may arouse the finer spirit of the British Isles to furnish the Marquis of Salisbury's advisers with the very spirit now lacking, so that the Sultan may play clean into the hands of British statesmen while desiring to do the reverse.

It is held here that if the ostensible object of the Nile expedition be considered, namely, creating a "diversion" which will relieve Kassala, there will be no time to be lost. The distance from Wadyhalfa on the Southern boundary of Egypt, to Dongola is about 300 miles. But the route is a most arduous one, even for the black troops of Egypt, and especially at this period on account of the low water of the Nile, necessitating the employment of an immense number of camels for transportation and possibly the building of a light railway. Then admitting that the Dongola is reached without serious reverses, which is not by any means certain, that place is not likely to capitulate upon a simple summons. A siege may be necessary, and 20,000 to 30,000 men of the Mahdi, who may muster there, are liable to prove more than a match for the 20,000 British-Egyptian troops which will reach Dongola from Wadyhalfa, railroad or no railroad to assist them. Then, even with Dongola fallen, Kassala is not necessarily relieved, and the capture of the latter place by dervishes would threaten Suakim and Tokar. The possession of Dongola, it is explained, is necessary in order to defend Egypt against the dervishes' raids. It consists of a fortified town and district of the same name.

London, March 25.—There was a cabinet council held this morning, the exchange of views being devoted to a discussion of the British Egyptian expedition up the Nile. Commander-in-Chief Lord Wolsey was present. General Sir Francis Grenfell, inspector-general of the auxiliary forces, was also present.

Paris, March 25.—A semi-official note was issued this morning stating that France will refuse to sanction the use of the Egyptian reserve fund for the purpose of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile to Dongola, unless she receives precise pledges concerning the British evacuation.

New York, March 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says: The statement published by Fanfania, to the effect that Duke Gastoni di Sermoneta intends to hand in his resignation because the cabinet refused to accept a

programme for the complete evacuation of the Erythrean colony, is without foundation.

Prof. Theodore Mommsen is to be given the freedom of the city of Rome. The professor has been recommended for this honor by the minister of public instruction.

Emperor William desires to visit the island of Elba where Napoleon was imprisoned.

The Herald's St. Petersburg dispatch says: Russia is giving her support to the French agents at Cairo. The Novosti says that the Dongola expedition is England's reply to the Turko-Russian alliance. Vienostski says England is aiming at Khartoum and eventually at the possession of Kassala.

OHAWA NEWS.

The Supreme Court gave judgment yesterday in the British Columbia case of Scoullar vs. McColl, dismissing appeal with costs.

Spain is added to the countries entitled to participate in the advantages conceded to France under treaty.

Mr. Charlton gives notice of the following resolution: "This house expresses its deep sympathy with the sufferings of the Christian population of Asiatic Turkey and trusts that European interference will be made so as to ameliorate their lot, and for this purpose concurrent action by the Christian powers all over the world, including the United States of America, may be secured."

TOWN DESTROYED.

Cuban Insurgents Reduce a Handsome City to a Heap of Ashes—Severe Fighting.

Eight Expeditions Landed in Forty Days—A Too Vigorous Quarantine.

Havana, March 25.—Full details have now been received of the burning by the insurgents of the town of San Antonio de Las Vegas, in Pinar del Rio province, news of which was cabled to the Associated Press at the time it occurred. An official report of the destruction of the town has been made, from which the following points are taken: On the night of Sunday, March 15th, numerous bands of insurgents, under the leadership of Pedro Diaz Castillo, invaded the handsome town of San Antonio de Las Vegas with the two-fold purpose, and determination of converting it into a heap of ashes and rubbish and compelling the Spanish garrison to surrender by burning and smoking them out. The first part of the plan succeeded, making paupers of thousands of industrious workmen. The second part, the capture of the garrison, failed, through frustrated only after a bitter struggle. A sentinel on watch gave the alarm when the insurgent forces first made their appearance and officers and garrison were promptly aroused. A shower of bullets was thrown into the ranks of the invading army through the loop holes and from behind the parapets, but this did not prevent the spread of the fire in the town, which was already feeding upon the houses adjoining the fort, when the commander, General Seales, seeing the necessity for prompt measures to save the fort, consulted with Lieut. Martinez, of the engineers corps, and decided to order the whole force of the garrison into the street and demolish the houses which were supplying food for the flames. This was done immediately, the soldiers using pick-axes and rifles and alternately fought the insurgents and the fire. The attack by the insurgents lasted two hours, when they were finally routed with heavy loss.

Manifattura City, March 25.—Maintaining a vigorous quarantine at Nassau against Cuba because of yellow fever at Santiago and other Cuban ports has become the subject of diplomatic correspondence between Secretary Olney and the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. Complaint has been made to the state department that an unnecessarily rigorous quarantine was being imposed upon the vessels of a steamship line plying between New York and the coast of the Antilles. In the course of the correspondence the British ambassador said he had referred the subject to the governor of the Bahamas, asking why such rigorous quarantine was imposed at Nassau against arrivals from Cuba.

Governor W. F. Haynes Smith has submitted his reply to the request of Sir Julian at Washington in the following language:

"The matter is one which is dealt with under the law by the local council and a representation from the consul of the United States at Santiago on the same subject had been carefully considered. Restrictions have been continued this year during the winter because the disease of yellow fever appears to maintain its virulence at Santiago and other ports in Cuba during the winter months.

"Efforts have been made this winter to attract to Nassau some of the winter visitors to Florida, and a new line, which is subsidized by the colonial government, has been started to run between Nassau and Palm Beach, Fla., which was declared a port of entry by a special act of congress. The local council felt that it was undesirable to incur special risk, in view of the large number of Americans visiting the Bahamas.

"The colonial authorities have not the authorities at command nor the large quarantine stations necessary to deal with the numbers who may desire to leave Cuba, and the council, looking to the exceptional circumstances existing in Cuba, considered it would not be wise to relax their vigilance."

—See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

CANNOT BE PASSED

The Coercion Bill Will Not Again Come Up Until Thursday Next.

It Cannot Pass, as Only Fifteen Days Will Remain Till House Adjourns.

The Closing Speeches in a Memorable Debate—Opposition Victory.

Ottawa, March 25.—In the commonsense yesterday, Sir Charles Tupper, after stating that the government did not intend to prolong parliament after April 25th, moved that government business take precedence on Mondays and Thursdays. This was agreed to on condition that private members have the two days promised during the debate on the budget. Sir Charles then moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the remedial bill. Mr. Laurier said that such a motion was not unheard of, and he supposed it was necessary to get through with the government business, therefore he had no objection. However, as soon as he resumed his seat it was apparent that the government would have a siege before getting into committee. Mr. McMillan took the floor and made a long speech, followed by Dr. Borden, who did not finish until after recess. Edgar called attention to the fact that the bill proposed taxation, therefore it came under rule 83, which required such measures to originate in committee of the whole. The speaker held that the rule could be applied after going into committee. Dr. Weldon supported McCarthy's amendment for the reference of certain legal points to the Supreme Court. He maintained that McCarthy's objections were well founded and said if the government hoped to secure a settlement of the Manitoba school question they should call off their runners now that the authority of the second reading of the bill. Outimet and Haslam spoke in favor of the bill and against McCarthy's amendment, to which they were opposed on the ground that the Supreme Court's decision might not have any bearing on the bill after it had been amended in committee. Outimet, referring to the statements that Manitoba might resist the enforcement of remedial legislation, said that the house ought to assume that the people of that province would accept the authority of the Queen, but he hoped the matter would be amicably settled in Manitoba. Outimet made the astonishing statement that it was the intention to pass the bill, so that if a compromise was made at Winnipeg and the concessions afterwards withdrawn the minority could fall back on the federal law. At this juncture the debate ceased, much to the surprise but relief of everybody and McCarthy's amendment was lost on a division. Clarke Wallace arose to move another amendment, agreed to without it until the next sitting at which the bill is brought up. It was also announced that the house would then go into committee and the members were divided into squads in order to keep the house in session, but it was apparent that this plan would not be effective, and it was decided not to impose on the patience of the house. As Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to private members' business and Friday to Foster's motion regarding the British cattle embargo, the remedial bill cannot come up again until next Thursday. There are only fifteen days remain in which it can be considered. Hence it is out of all question that even the first clause can be passed, as there are other government measures that will also have to be dealt with. It is claimed that the opposition have won a great tactical victory. The French Conservatives exhibited considerable chagrin at the turn of events, and it would not be surprising if more ministerial trouble ensued. Unless the opposition are willing, no government business can be put through now, before the life of parliament expires. So far they have been reasonable in their opposition and cannot be justly charged with undue obstruction.

Lieut. Governor Mackintosh left for Regina to-day.

The order-in-council appointing Sir Charles Tupper high commissioner in London, has been rescinded and there is no longer any high commissioner. Sir Charles, however, has been appointed to supervise from Ottawa the work done in the high commissioner's office.

Winnipeg, March 25.—The conference for the settlement of the Manitoba parochial school question will take place in continuous session in order to complete their labor so that the present Dominion parliament, whose life expires within a month, may ratify the agreement, that is, an agreement be reached. The Tribune, organ of the Greenway government, last night intimated that if the Roman Catholics will accept some school system and which they may have to, but if they hold out for parochial schools, nothing may come of the conference. Archbishop Langevin will leave for Rome at the close of the conference to lay the school case before His Holiness the Pope.

ENQUIRY CONCLUDED

Special Committee Hear All the Evidence of the Beaver Lake Workmen.

Witnesses Who Wished to Board in the City Refused Work by the Contractors.

The special committee of the city council appointed to investigate the charges made by the workmen against the treatment received by them at Beaver lake, heard four additional witnesses last evening, and as no one else wished to give any evidence on behalf of the contractors, Chairman Macmillan announced the investigation closed. The committee expect to report to the city council at its regular meeting, Monday evening. Before presenting their report the committee will inquire from the auditor the amount paid to each workman. A clause in the contract binds the contractors to pay the men their wages in full, and the members of the committee will satisfy themselves as to whether the conditions in this clause were observed.

Mr. Hamby was the first witness. He worked at Beaver lake and boarded with the contractors. The board was not good, not being properly cooked. He understood that he had to board there. The price of the board was deducted from what he earned. He worked as a blacksmith and the wages paid him were 35 cents an hour. He considered this a fair wage for the kind of work done by him, sharpening the tools. He left because he didn't like the board or sleeping accommodation. The men were crowded in the bunks too closely for comfort, and the only light furnished for the entire camp at night was that from two lanterns, so that very little could be seen; presumably they were all expected to go to bed as soon as it was dark. He never remained there over Sunday, but no rebate was made to him. He heard the bosses swearing kindly several times, but was not sure whether it was the men or the wheelbarrows (laughter).

George Reed was then called, but he asked: "Is it compulsory for me to give evidence here; was I subpoenaed?" Chairman Macmillan: "We can make it compulsory by subpoenaing you."

Mr. Reed: "All right; make it compulsory and I'll give my evidence."

Chairman Macmillan remarked that they were not at all anxious to secure his evidence, and called Harry Wormwood.

Mr. Wormwood worked at Beaver lake eight weeks. The current rate of wages at first was \$2 for nine hours, and \$2.25 for 10 hours work; afterwards a general rate of 25 cents an hour was paid. He considered the board decidedly inferior, excepting the first few weeks, when it was good enough for any one. He heard the bosses swear at the men; possibly they did this as a pastime (laughter). He didn't like the way Foreman Murray talked to him, so he quit. He was sure the language used was not taught in the Sunday school (laughter). Mr. Wormwood thought about half the men employed were Victorians; the rest were strangers. When he started to work Mr. Warkley told him he must board at the lake. There was plenty of time to go out and come back on the railway and work nine hours per day.

James Patterson worked a short time at Beaver lake. He was paid at the rate of 22 1/2 cents per hour. He worked 5 hours (laughter). He got the grand bosses then; he could not work there unless he would begin work at seven o'clock. He intended to board in town, and couldn't get there before 7:30. He was told that he had to begin work at seven o'clock, after a resolution had been passed by the committee instructing the contractors to allow the men to board where they pleased. The day after he worked five hours, he and a number of others went out on the morning train. They arrived at the work at 7:30 and intended to work 9 hours a day, but were told by the contractors that unless they were there at seven o'clock, they could not go to work. It would be impossible for them to live in town and get to Beaver lake in time to go to work at seven o'clock. He knew the most of the laboring men in Victoria, but he saw very few of them at work at Beaver lake. Chairman Macmillan wished to know if any of the men present wanted to give evidence, and Ald. Humphrey remarked that he considered they had sufficient evidence to convict. Henry Cole stated that he had worked for a short time at the lake and would be pleased to tell what he knew.

Mr. Cole after being sworn stated that he went out to go to work after the council had instructed the contractors to allow men to board where they pleased. He and those who were with him told the contractors that they intended to board in the city, and Foreman Murray said he would arrange the work so that those who wished to live in town could begin at 7:30. Murray told them further that if they boarded at the lake he would pay them 25 cents an hour, but if they boarded in town the wages would be \$2 for 9 hours. On the second morning Murray told them that they would have to begin at seven o'clock or wait till 9:30. When Mr. Cole pointed out that it was impossible to get out at seven o'clock, but that they could begin at 7:30 and work 9 hours, Murray retorted that it didn't make any difference; they would have to begin at seven o'clock or lose a quarter of a day. The contractors could not pay a book-keeper to look after the uneven time of the few who wished to board in town. Mr. Cole, although acquainted with Victoria workmen, knew only three or four of those at the lake; the rest appeared to be strangers.

Chairman Macmillan considered it unnecessary to call any more witnesses, but if the contractors, or any one acting for them wished to give any evidence, they were at liberty to do so. No one appearing, the investigation was declared closed.

—Simeon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than anything has ever done for me." For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—There will no doubt be a rush of boys to Gilmore & McCandless' next week.

—Okell & Morris' damson and green sage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

—Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Agree With the U. P. R.

New York, March 25.—The World this morning says: The main features of the new transcontinental association were agreed upon at the meeting of the traffic officials, but there are several points which will have to be submitted to arbitration. One of these is the question of differentials which are demanded by the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific. It is not settled yet whether the Canadian Pacific becomes a member of the association or not, but it agrees to come in if a satisfactory differential is allowed. Several years ago, it is said, the Canadian Pacific was paid a fixed subsidy amounting to \$500,000 a year for keeping out of California business. It is practically settled that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be paid a subsidy of about \$72,500 a month for maintaining routes. It may not be put in this form, for, as the two transcontinental roads are still in the hands of the courts, it might be charged that the agreement is a violation of interstate commerce law, inasmuch as the effect of this agreement is to abolish competition. It is believed, however, that a way will be found that will at last appear on the face of it to be legal. By today's arrangement a certain amount of space on each steamer is chartered.

—All last winter Mr. George A. Mills of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

CARIBOO HYDRAULIC MINE.

Estimate Profit of Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars This Year.

The following statement from the annual report of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company:

Water used in Pit 1, 19 days, 11 hours

Water used in Pit 2, 23 days, 22 1/2 hours

Total 45 days, 9 1/2 hours

Gold product of season, gross \$90,306 95

Yield, per miner's inch, per day 56

(estimated) 56

Pit No. 1—

Quantity of water used 42,003 inches

Gravel removed (estimated) 60,000 yards

Gold recovered (estimated) \$35,000 00

Yield per cubic yard 58 3/10 cents

Duty of water per miner's inch 1 4/10 cubic yards

such per day 1 4/10 cubic yards

Pit No. 2—

Quantity of water used 64,731 inches

Gravel removed (est.) 150,000 cubic yds

Yield, per cubic yard 16 9/10 yards

Duty of water, per miner's

inch, per day 2 3/10 cubic yards

The full effective duty of the water cannot be attained until the working pits are enlarged to dimensions sufficient to accommodate a proper system of branch sluices, and more room is still required to permit the heavy hydraulic pump to be placed and handled with economy and safety to the plant and men. The greater portion of the expenditure in the mine, included under the heading of "Operating," has been applied to opening pit No. 2, with the object of so enlarging the working space that the above conditions may be speedily attained, and the continuous working of the mine, day and night, may be carried on with safety and dispatch. The duty of the water and the resulting gold product will increase with the further opening of the mine.

The estimated gross product for

the season of 1896 is \$300,000

The estimated cost of operating

the mine for a period of 180 days

during the season 1896 is \$7,000

(The estimated possible number of

working days with water, 150)

Leaving a net estimated profit for

season of 1896, say \$223,000

When the present working hydraulic pits,

at Dancing Hill Gulch, are sufficiently enlarged,

and the lower, or bed rock, bench of

high grade gravel opened up for working,

so as to accommodate the continuous use

of the present water supply, and facilitate

the rapid removal of the auriferous gravel,

the product will be increased, and the following result attained:

Two thousand miners' inches of

water will remove, in 24 hours,

cubic yards of gravel 7,000

Value of gold, per cubic yard 50

Estimated daily gross product \$ 8,500 00

Deduct daily cost of mining 500 00

Estimated daily net profit \$ 8,000 00

Possible working days per season 150

Estimated annual net profit \$540,000 00



Tired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills

Make Your Spring Wraps. So that they will be stylish, durable and weather proof. It is very simply done using QUILTED FIBRE CHAMOIS. which is made by the MONTREAL QUILTING CO., and can be had at all leading stores. When the Highly Proofed Fibre Chamois is used it makes the garment completely waterproof, and this quality added to the graceful stiffness and handsome finish of the quilted goods provides all that could be desired. But find the New Red Star Label on each yard, because imitations are worthless.

When we read or hear of HULL We naturally think of E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

Justly The Favorite

WITH Readers and Advertisers THE Daily Times. If you want all the news ... Read It... If you want Business Advertise In It Residents in the Country who desire to keep informed of the world's doings should subscribe for the Twice-a-Week Times.

The Times Printing & Publishing Co. WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager. Times Building, Broad St., Victoria.

MR. KAYE Receives pupils for instruction in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and other studies. Cases of neglected education receive special attention. 111 Fisgard street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to George Tribe and Henry J. O'Leary, of Victoria, of my license to sell wine and liquor upon the premises known as the New York Hotel Bar, situate on Lot 428 on the south side of Yates street, Victoria City. JOHNSON. Dated this 27th day of January, 1896.

TENDERS

Tenders sealed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Monday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., for the supply to the Corporation of the City of Victoria of: 50,000 Copper Coated Carbons, 5-8 x 12; 35,000 Plain Carbons, 7-10 x 12; 20,000 Plain Carbons, 7-16 x 8. As per specifications and conditions which may be seen at the office of the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. WM. W. NORTHCOOT, Purchasing Agent for the Corporation, City Hall, Victoria, B. C. March 21, 1896.

NOTICE.

Mortgagee's Sale. Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 14th day of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot Fourteen (14), Lake Hill Estate, which said lot has been subdivided into a number of parcels, to-wit: (1), of subdivision of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), Constance Cove Farm, part of Section ten (10), Esquimalt District, and more particularly described on a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., and numbered 288. Mortgage registered in Charge Book Vol. 16, Fol. 390, No. 12462B. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

Mortgagee's Sale. Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 14th day of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot twelve (12), of subdivision of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), Constance Cove Farm, part of Section ten (10), Esquimalt District, and more particularly described on a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., and numbered 288. Mortgage registered in Charge Book Vol. 16, Fol. 390, No. 12462B. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

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Cutting Teeth

Talk about school teachers' cut, look at this: Dental Work at One-Half the Usual Price FOR ONE MONTH ONLY. The prices at which I am now offering my work are such that every man, woman and child in Victoria can have their teeth attended to these hard times. Very best set of teeth . . . \$10 00

BY-LAW

A By-Law to Amend the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894."

The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 22 of the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894," is repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be read: "Sec. 22. No person shall undertake or execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying, improving, or of caring for any grave lot or lot, or any grave or graves, or carry on the work of a gardener in the cemetery, without first having the permission in writing for so doing from the Cemetery Committee, and any such work shall be carried on under the supervision of the caretaker, and to the satisfaction of the said committee. No person shall be permitted to enter the cemetery for the purpose of erecting therein any monument or headstone, or to do any stone or brick work in connection with any grave lot or lot, or any grave or graves, or to execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying or improving of any grave lot or lot, or any grave or graves, in the cemetery, unless he is possessed of a license issued by the City Treasurer under section 30 of Schedule A, of the "Revenue By-Law, 1895," which covers the period during which he is about to work and does actually work in the cemetery."

Sec. 2. The "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894," No. (100) 16, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This by-law may be cited as the "Ross Bay Cemetery Amendment By-Law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 8th day of March, 1896. Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 10th day of March, 1896. (L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, and all persons are hereby notified that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the Victoria Columbian Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Mudgevay Block, 2nd street, is open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., for the convenience of the Pioneer and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Weende, V. A., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Fort street, groceries, Cochrane & Munro, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 60 Vancouver street. Telephone, 150.

WANTS.

TO WOOD DEALERS.—Tenders will be received until March 25th, inclusive, for supplying the Excelsior Brewery Co. with cordwood. m23-5t

WANTED—A nurse girl, immediately. Address V. W. F., Times office. m21-tf

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 60; 6 ft. or 2 in.; formerly wore dark hair, hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. m18-tf-daw

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. m22-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—A liver and white spaniel bitch, from Globe hotel, Esquimalt, missing. Anyone returning same will be suitably rewarded. m23-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION, by Hon. B. W. Pearce, Rector of the Victoria School-house, Thursday evening, Admission, 10 cents. Tickets at Hibben's.

A SOCIAL AND DANCE will be given by the Daughters of England, in their hall, on View street, on Wednesday, 25th inst. A good programme, and Richardson's orchestra. Admission 25 cents. m24-2t

MONEY TO LOAN by the Dominion Building and Loan Association, for 5 to 12 years, repayable by easy monthly payments; also straight loans made for clients. W. More & Co., Mortgage Brokers, 70 Douglas street.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent, per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS. Sell Hardware and Tinware. Orders in best territory sent of Heating and Plumbing, Gas, etc. Telephone supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone-call 14.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, \$5. In stemwind nickel cases guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68 1-2 YATES STREET. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pinset Staffs, \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1897.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer Government Street, Victoria.

The recent cut by the School Board of Teachers' salaries, and the reduction of the incomes of our Civic Officials, have not the keen appreciation of those interested.

The Feeling Among our Townspeople

is quite unfavorable to the change. While we deplore the fact that existing circumstances demand a saving, we are not blind to the ultimate outcome.

In Anticipation of Coming Events

I have reduced my prices in the various departments to the very lowest. I do not ask for your work, but I do ask to give an estimate.

To Your Requirements

Firmly believing that the price and quality submitted will settle the question. Phil. R. Smith, Printer, Book Binder, Paper Ruler and Manufacturing Stationer, 32 Langley street.

Patronize Home Industry

The B. C. Broom and Brush Works. Have opened a factory at the corner of Johnson and Blanchard streets, Victoria, and are prepared to supply the trade of this province with all kinds of brooms and whisks, which will compete with Eastern Canada or the United States in quality or price. Write labels only. Mail orders promptly attended to. m23-1m

JOHN MESTON

Passed the Municipal Council the 8th day of March, 1896. Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 10th day of March, 1896. (L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Carriage Maker

BLACKBURN, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Fox Avenues.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, March 24, 1896.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, prayers being read by Rev. J. H. Sweet.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Forster moved: Whereas, it is in the interest of the province in general, and of the rural districts in particular, that our agricultural population should be fitted as thoroughly as possible to carry on agriculture according to scientific methods: Therefore be it resolved that this house ask the minister of education to so arrange the curriculum of the rural schools as to give practical instruction in agricultural facts and principles.

In moving this resolution Mr. Forster had no desire to add anything to the expense of education in the rural districts. It is quite possible to give a good deal of education on agricultural methods without adding to the expense of the schools. Much could be accomplished by the selection of proper reading matter and possibly, in certain cases, instruction regarding botany. Great progress has been made of late years in technical education, and though the practical portion of it could not be undertaken in this province, owing to the sparseness of the population, still a good deal that would be of benefit might be done in giving children in rural districts a knowledge of the diseases of farm animals, food grown on the farm, drainage, fertilizing and so forth. This could be done by the selection of a proper text prepared by a practical man like Professor Robertson.

Hon. Col. Baker said that although this was a question entirely of detail, in the matter of public instruction, yet he was not sorry that the hon. gentleman had brought it forward, because it would enable him (Col. Baker) to inform the house that the matter had already received the consideration of the government. He had been in communication with Professor Robertson, and had requested him to compile a simple but concise little book on matters connected with the farm. In the course of a few months he hoped it would be brought into practical effect.

Mr. Booth had pleasure in supporting the resolution. There was, however, an important consideration attached, and that was the selection of teachers. This should be looked into at the approaching examinations for teachers.

Mr. Kellie did not know why children in the mining districts should not be taught something about prospecting.

Hon. Col. Baker, in reply to Mr. Adams, referred to the expense attending the undertaking of manual training. The subject, however, was going to be inaugurated by the Y. M. C. A. at Victoria, and no doubt would be followed by the other cities in course of time.

The house went into adjourned committee on the Assessment act, which was reported complete without any more material amendments.

The house next went into committee on the Mineral bill.

Section 28 reads: "Upon any dispute as to the title to any mineral claim no regularly happening previous to the date of the record of the last certificate of work shall effect the title thereto, and it shall be assumed that up to that date the title to such claim was perfect, except upon suit by the attorney-general based upon fraud."

Mr. Helmcken inquired if it would affect any legislation at present pending, and the government answering in the negative, he said he thought it would be better to make sure, and accordingly drew up a section dealing with the point.

With the exception of a few sections laid over for further consideration, the whole bill was dealt with and progress reported.

The Placer Mining Bureau and Lunatic Asylums bills were read a second time, and the report on the Columbia & Western Railway bill adopted.

CONSOLIDATED RY. CO.

The house next went into committee on the Consolidated Railway bill. Mr. Smith in the chair. In the discussion on the section validating the sale of the lines, Mr. Helmcken read a declaration of W. C. Ward, of the Bank of British Columbia, giving a history of the consolidation and other affairs of the company. The declaration reads:

1. At the time of and subsequent to the incorporation of the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company there was advanced to the said company by the Bank of British Columbia in the neighborhood of \$270,000.

2. A portion of the said sum was paid by the said company, and judgment was accordingly got for such sum by the said bank in or about the 10th day of January, 1894.

3. At the time of the obtaining of the said judgment the said bank were the holders (by way of collateral security) of some \$440,000 of the bonds of the said company, and remained such holders up to the time of the sale hereinafter mentioned.

4. That the said company had given to the Montreal Safe Deposit Company of Montreal a trust deed covering all the property real and personal, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said company, to secure the payment of the said bonds above mentioned, and also an additional amount and additional number, amounting in all to \$500,000 worth of bonds.

5. That such deed provided upon default on the part of the company in complying with all or any of the provisions of such trust deed, any number of the bondholders amounting to three-fourths should be at liberty to insist upon a sale being made of the property of the said company under such trust deed.

6. Among the other conditions of the said trust deed it was provided that the sum of \$4,000 per annum should be put aside by the said company for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off the said bonds at their maturity, and it was also further provided that interest should be paid on the said bonds half yearly.

7. The said company made default in connection with the said provision with reference to the sinking fund, inasmuch as they never set aside any sum whatever for the purpose of such sinking fund, and furthermore made default in payment of the interest on the said bonds.

8. The said company being in default as aforesaid under the said trust deed, all of the bondholders insisted upon the

putting up the property of the said company for sale under the provisions of the said trust deed.

9. The Montreal Safe Deposit Company accordingly, after public advertisement for something over six months in all the leading newspapers in Canada, proceeded to sell the property of the said company and did sell such property in or about the month of April A. D. 1895.

10. I am advised and verily believe that such sale was perfectly legal and in strict accordance with the provisions of the said trust deed.

11. At the time of the said sale the said company was financially bankrupt being indebted to various parties in the sum of about \$430,000.

12. The said property of the company was sold at such sale for the sum of \$290,000; the result of such sale being that the said Bank of British Columbia alone made a loss in connection with the amount due to them by the said company of or in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

13. In addition to the said claim of the Bank of British Columbia against the said company, there was at the time of such sale outstanding claims to the amount of about \$100,000, no part of which was then or ever since has been paid, and for no part of which any security whatever is held by such creditors.

14. That although such receiver was appointed as aforesaid, in the month of

and is presented to this house out of mere personal feeling only.

17. A validating clause such as that contained in the present bill is a very usual one in connection with projects similar to the present, and is inserted merely for the purpose of satisfying foreign capitalists when the bonds of the present company are placed upon the market with the object of providing further funds for developing the property of the said Consolidated railway and light company in connection with the proposed new works and improvements to the present undertaking being in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

The section was finally adopted and the committee rose at a few minutes to six.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced an act to amend the supreme court act, and an act respecting diking, both of which were read a first time.

The house then adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. Walker—That a committee composed of Messrs. Mutter, Booth, Kennedy, Forster and the mover of this resolution be appointed to inquire into the working of the act of 1895, in respect to the sealing of logs in this province, with power to send for persons and papers, take evidence under oath and report to this house.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Sward—Is it the intention of the government to introduce legislation this session to amend the land act so as to

may be assigned to any office in the public service.

Money to be paid into the Supreme Court shall be paid into some incorporated bank, to be designated by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. All moneys to be paid into court shall be accounted for as part of the revenue of the province. All moneys to be paid into court, and all balances for principal to the credit of any matter, suit or proceeding shall draw interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum from the first day of the third month after payment into court up till the first day of the month during which such moneys shall be paid out, and no interest shall be paid in respect of fractions of a month.

INVESTMENT SOCIETIES.

Mr. Helmcken's bill to amend the Investment and Loan Societies act is short, and is as follows:

2. Section 30 of the Investment and Loan Societies act is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"30. Every such society may take and hold any property or securities thereon, bona fide mortgaged or assigned to it, either to secure the payment of the shares subscribed for it by its members, or to assure the payment of any debts due to the said society, and may become the absolute owner thereof by foreclosure or by assignment of the equity of redemption in the mortgaged lands."

2. Section 32 of said act is hereby

the provisions of section 30 of the said act."

5. Section 50 of the said act is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"50. No portion of the funds of any society established under this act shall be advanced to any or either of the directors of any such society, nor to nor for his or their use, upon security or otherwise; no should any advance be made contrary to the spirit of this act, the director or directors receiving the same shall forfeit to the society a sum equal to ten times the amount so advanced, and shall cease to be a director of such society: Provided that a member who has had an advance shall not be disqualified thereby from being elected as a director."

Perfect wisdom

Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood-Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

—We have just received a nice line of Tapestry Stair Carpets. We advise an early selection by our patrons who have been waiting for these goods. Weller Bros.

A SOLDIER'S STORY

HE DISCUSSES A POPULAR MEDICINE WITH A NEWSPAPER MAN.

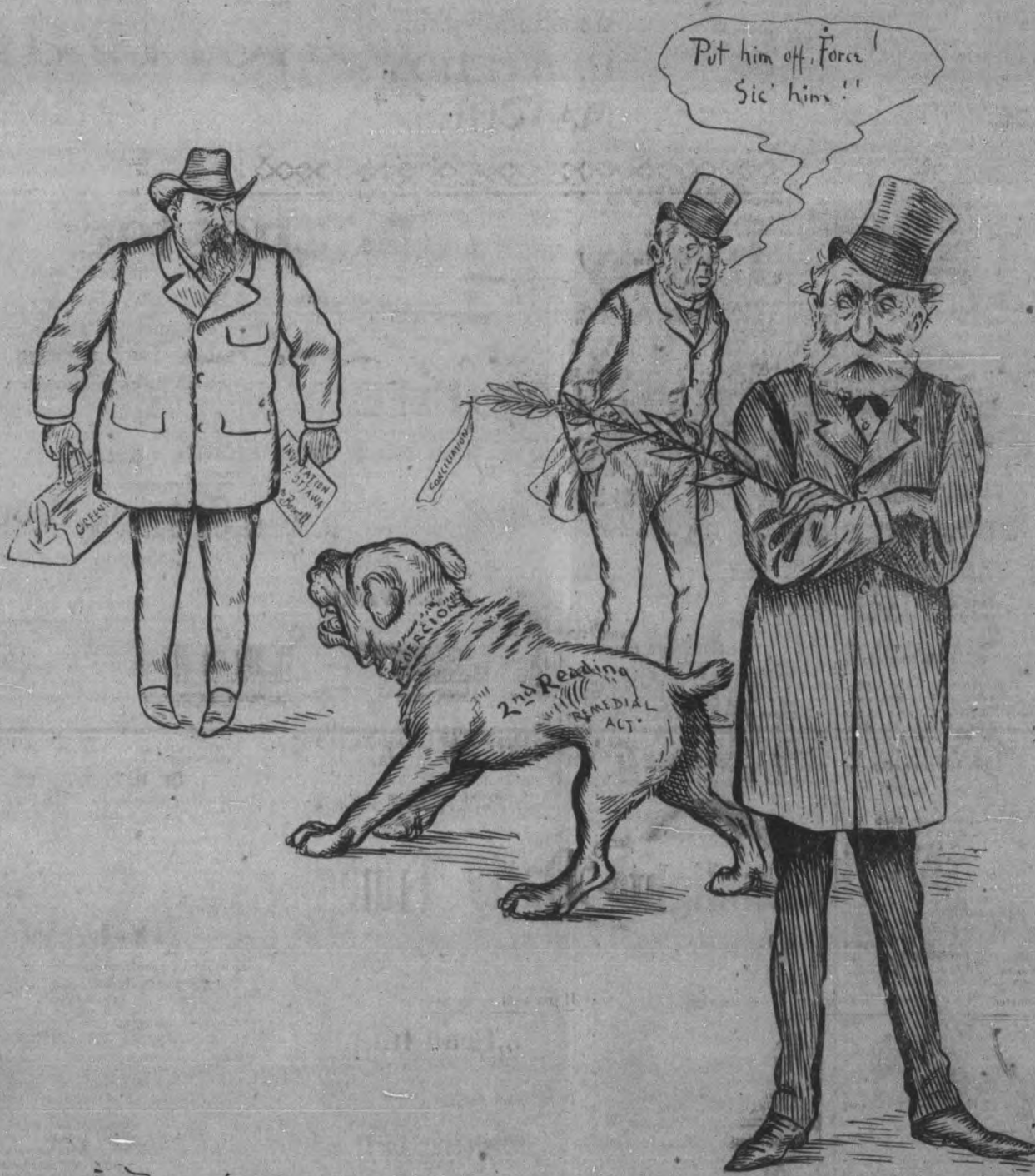
Had Suffered for Several Years With Rheumatism—Acting on a Friend's Advice He Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Effectually Drove Out the Trouble.

There are very few people in St. John, N. B. who do not know Capt. S. O. Crawford, who is prominent in military circles, and popular with his brother officers and men. In conversation recently with a member of the Gazette staff, the talk turned upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the captain remarked that they had cured him of rheumatism. Being asked if he was willing to give the facts for publication, he replied that while there was nothing startling about his case, he felt he owed the medicine something for the relief it had given him from pain, and he was quite willing to help some one else on to the right road to health by his testimony. "For some years prior to 1895," said Captain Crawford, "I had been a sufferer from rheumatism in my shoulders, the pain and attendant inconvenience being somewhat intermittent in its character. It was sometimes in one shoulder, sometimes in the other, and sometimes in both. As may well be understood I endured not a little suffering in this connection. I tried local applications and made many other efforts to rid myself of these pains, but the efforts were always futile. At length a friend recommended to me the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on his advice and am profoundly thankful that I did so. After using the Pink Pills for a short time the pains entirely disappeared, and best of all, though upward of a year has elapsed since that time, the pain has not returned for an instant. I believe myself perfectly cured. I have every reason to believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a sterling remedy and cheerfully recommend their use to all who may be suffering as I had been."

With the approach of spring and its consequent extremes of weather, rheumatism makes the lives of hosts of people throughout the land miserable. All such sufferers should act upon Capt. Crawford's advice, and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. They cure when other medicines fail, and there are thousands throughout the Dominion who cheerfully bear witness to their wonderful healing powers. As a spring medicine Pink Pills have absolutely no equal. They make pure, rich, red blood, drive out all impurities, strengthen the nervous system, and prevent disease. The genuine can only be had in boxes with complete directions and enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all imitations, no matter what plausible story the dealer who offers them may tell you.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—Have you seen our chafing dish? It is the latest acquisition to our stock of fine cooking utensils. You may see it at Weller Bros.



LATEST SITUATION IN THE FARCE.

(Sir Charles Tupper announced that in view of the assurance that the Government of Manitoba is willing to have a conference, the Dominion Government proposes, as soon as the second reading of the Remedial Bill is carried, to have a conference with Mr. Greenway's Government.)

GREENWAY—If that olive branch means anything, call off your dog!

August, 1895, no legal proceedings of any kind whatever, whether in the way of redemption or otherwise, have been taken by the said company or any of the shareholders thereof to set aside such sale or to attack it in any manner whatsoever.

NEW LEGISLATION. The act to amend the supreme court act, introduced by Hon. Mr. Eberts, provides that when the constitutionality of any act of the parliament of Canada or of the legislature of British Columbia comes into question, the same shall not be adjudicated to be invalid until after notice thereof has been served upon the minister of justice for Canada and the attorney-general of British Columbia respectively.

There is also provision made for remedying the loose state of affairs prevailing in the arrest and finding time regarding the building of court moneys. The act provides that the lieutenant-governor may, from time to time, appoint an accountant of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, who shall be an officer of the Supreme Court and attached thereto, and who shall have charge of all funds paid into court, or the duties of such accountant

repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"32. In case of default being made in payment of any such sum of money secured, or intended to be secured, by any deed of security taken by any such society, or any part of any such sum, for the space of three months successively after any or either of the days or times at which the same became payable, it shall be lawful for such society to offer the property comprised in any such deed of security, or any part or parts of such property, for sale by public auction or to sell the same by private contract, and either together or in parcels."

4. Section 34 of the said act is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof: "34. Any such society may hold absolutely real estate for the purposes of its place of business, not exceeding the annual value of three thousand dollars in any one place, exclusive of the improvements which may be made by any such society thereon, and such funds as may be acquired by the society under

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

—Fishing tackle at Shore's Hardware.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND Sacred Concert

Will be given on Thursday Evening, March 26

In Institute Hall, View St. In Aid of St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral Fund. The following artists will take part: Miss Agnes Dawson, I.R.A.M. ... Pianist; Miss A. Dolan ... Soprano; Dr. Meadows ... Baritone; F. Victor Asselin ... Violin; L. Bradley, F.V.C.M. ... Violinist; Admission 50c. Tickets on sale at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s, R. Jameson's and Howard & Co.'s Bookstores, and at Lombard's Music store. m22-11

Christie's Biscuits Peas Meal FOR SALE BY R. H. Jameson, Grocer, 33 FORT STREET.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS. Medal Awarded, 1893.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

MARCH.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

THE "DIRT EATERS."

Mr. McCarthy's observation in regard to the dirt-eating of government supporters raised a storm in the house, and those who read the report, which we publish to-day, will very easily perceive that the storm raged simply and solely because the observation was true. Sir Charles Tupper, all through his career, has been most virtuously indignant over accusations brought against him that were true, and that he could not refute but hoped to dissipate by frowning and blustering of a severe character. It was so in this instance. He knew that Mr. McCarthy's accusation was well founded, that the government secured a majority by bribing certain of its followers and bullying others, who would otherwise have followed the dictates of their own consciences and the wishes of their constituents by voting against the bill. If the people of Canada have not become altogether heedless as to the character of their government they will surely ponder over the situation that has been disclosed at Ottawa. Here is an important bill, practically taking away the rights of a province and striking at the very roots of the federal constitution passed to its second reading by a majority secured through a combination of corruption and coercion. It is passed, too, in a house that has outlived its proper constitutional term and should long ago have been dissolved. If the people inspect the situation as closely and as earnestly as they should they will very probably agree with the conclusions which Mr. E. E. Sheppard, a Conservative, expresses as follows in the Toronto Star:

Those who are acquainted with the situation are well aware that dirt has become a common diet with the government, the members of which have denounced in unmeasured terms one another, the premier and the majority of the party which is, unfortunately, held guilty of having brought the present administration into existence. Notwithstanding having called one another all the bad names that could be found in the vocabulary vulgar they retain office and collect salaries and patronage themselves as important people, while, if it is possible for a human being to be convinced of the contempt of his fellow-citizens, every member of the government must know that he is distrusted, if not despised, by the majority of the Canadian people.

In spite of every manifestation of popular disapproval, the administration insists, in the name of the constitution, but with absolute disregard to the principle of popular government, on doing a wrong thing, and in trying to bully its followers into endorsing an iniquitous bill. Those who refuse to stultify themselves and are conscientiously opposing a transaction which may be the undoing of confederation are being subjected to personal persecution and violent abuse heretofore unheard of in Canada. Nothing is too despicable to charge against these men whose lives have been without reproach and whose political records have been injured only by too unquestioning loyalty to their party.

Mr. Laurier, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Wallace, Dr. Weidon and all the other opponents of coercion have one by one been forced to listen to imputations against their honor and to discover themselves placed in the attitude of being traitors to their country. That the men who make these charges are cabinet ministers, lends a certain strength to any slander that is uttered, but time will vindicate the propriety of the course pursued by the men who refuse to support coercion or to lend themselves to tyranny, and history will be brightened by the noble and courageous conduct of these leaders, who have made great sacrifices for principle's sake.

It seems utterly impossible that there will ever be born of bred a historian who will be able to deal patiently or apologetically with the performances of the present government. Their programme with regard to remedial legislation has been devoid of patriotism, honor or the commonest sort of everyday sense. That members of parliament have been corrupted, coerced and coaxed into a course which they do not themselves approve of, and which they are well aware the constituencies condemn, is bad enough for it means the complete destruction of the idea that we have a government—Canada is now convinced that she is being governed by conspirators—but the greatest sorrow that can be felt is that our noblest men, the remnant of what was once a great parliamentary body, are suffering the torments of political crucifixion in order that Barabbas may live.

THE BOYS' FRIEND BURIED.

Author of Tom Brown's School Days Is Laid Away.

London, March 25.—The remains of Thomas Hughes, Q.C., author of "Tom Brown's School Days," etc., who died at Brighton on Sunday last, were interred today in the presence of a crowd of friends. In accordance with the desire of the deceased, the funeral ceremony was of the simplest kind. The grave was lined with ivy and many floral tributes.

Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. Gilmore & McCandless.

IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Concert at Institute Hall Last Night.

There was only a fair attendance at Institute hall last evening, the occasion of the Ladies' Auxiliary concert in aid of the fund of the Jubilee hospital, but, though small, the audience was a decidedly appreciative one. The programme as published in last evening's Times was followed and the rendition of the various numbers proved that it was excellently arranged. The opening number, "Hail Smiling Morn," by the choir of the Metropolitan church, under the leadership of Mr. Clement Rowlands, was sung with good effect, the perfect blending of the voices reflecting great credit upon Mr. Rowlands as trainer. The St. Andrew's Roman Catholic choir appeared twice, "Noel," with solo by Mr. Oliver, being probably the best of the two selections. Space does not permit of an extended reference to the delightful manner in which all the participants acquitted themselves in the various selections. Suffice to say that the concert was, musically, a great success, and it is to be regretted that the affair did not have more liberal support from the public, not only on account of the worthy object for which it was given, but because of the rare treat provided.

CENTRAL LUMBER COMPANY.

Decide Upon an Advance of 50 Cents a Thousand for the Present.

The Central Lumber Company, which includes all the shipping mills on the coast, with the possible exception of the Chemainus mill, have prepared a price list. The prices of lumber, as they are now quoted under the orders of the trust, may be divided into three great departments. The first has reference to the export prices from the mills, the second to cargoes delivered at San Francisco, and the third to shipments made to south coast ports. The export price has been fixed upon a basis of \$8 a thousand. This includes lumber up to lengths of forty feet. Lumber shipped in lengths longer than this is proportionately more costly. The export price includes delivery from the mill on board the ship. For San Francisco cargoes, that is for lumber delivered at that port, the price is \$11 a thousand. For all shipments to south coast ports—that is, to Southern California—that is, to all places below San Francisco—the prices are now fixed at \$12 a thousand.

This new schedule of prices means a general advance of 50 cents a thousand in each of the three departments of the trade. The prices, as they prevail under competition and before the trust was finally organized, were \$7 and \$7.50 a thousand for exports from the mills, \$10 and \$10.50 a thousand for shipments to San Francisco, and \$11 and \$11.50 a thousand for cargoes to all ports on the south coast. The increase has been accepted by the retail dealers because resistance was absolutely out of the question.

It is not the purpose of the managers of the trust to allow the prices to remain where they are now fixed. They wish to establish a still higher standard and to fix the export price at \$9 a thousand, with cargoes for San Francisco schedule schedule at \$12 a thousand, and shipments for southern ports at \$13 a thousand. This will represent a second and very material advance which will be made as soon as possible.

In regard to the report that the Chemainus mill was included in the combine, Mr. E. J. Palmer, manager of the company, said to-day that if his company had joined the Central Lumber Company, it had been done from the eastern office. He had heard nothing of it.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, March 25.—Now that the present government have decided upon April 24th as the last of the existing parliament, the Liberals of this city intend to get all their forces together in order that they may do their utmost to carry the constituency. So far many prevail, although there are a few jealous individuals who think they ought to have the nomination, but it is expected everything will be worked off all right by the day of the election.

The Athletic Association intend giving an entertainment in the opera house some time next month.

The charge against the Indian for shooting a species of water fowl was dismissed yesterday in the provincial court.

The steamer City of Everett arrived here yesterday, and is expected to complete her cargo of the N. V. Co.'s coal to-day.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, March 25.—Dr. F. J. England, of Montreal, has been awarded \$1000 and costs in his action against Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, for \$20,000 on account of the death of his wife owing to a mistake in filling a prescription.

Toronto, March 25.—The Home Mission committee of the Presbyterian church of Canada, western section, met here, when application for grants were disposed of, the following, among others, being ordered to be paid: Calgary, \$200; Kamloops, \$172; Westminster, \$100; Victoria, \$918. The financial statement showed a balance of \$19,223 to meet pending outlays.

Orangeville, Ont., March 25.—Alexander McLachlan, the well known Canadian, died at his residence here Saturday. He was 78 years old. Deceased was a relative of Mr. Dan McLachlan, of Victoria.

St. John, N. B., March 25.—The Eight regiment Princess Louise Hussars, of Kings County, N. B., have notified the British government that they will raise volunteers out of the regiment to send four squadrons to the Nile in the proposed expedition.

Toronto, March 25.—Rev. S. Fear, a pioneer Methodist, died at his home in Etobicoke, aged 94. He has been fifty-six years a Methodist minister in Canada.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Book. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 25 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" or "Tollie" Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 3 cents. The cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE OAR.

Toronto, March 25.—The senior rowing crew of the Argonaut Rowing Club of this city, have decided not to take any part in the Henley regatta this year, one member finding that it will be impossible for him to get away.

LACROSSE.

ONE REFEREE. The New Westminster delegates to the meeting of the B. C. Lacrosse Association have been instructed to advocate the appointment of one official referee who shall act in connection with all association games.

COLON CONSUMED.

The Old City at the Isthmus Devastated By Fire.

New York, March 24.—The world has a special from Colon, dated March 23, which says: "A terrific fire raged here for five hours and burned itself out at nine o'clock to-night. It destroyed the greater part of the commercial part of Colon, including a large number of tenement houses, every school building, and the hotels and government buildings, including the prison and school, the markets and courts of justice. The Panama railway property was saved only a few cars being burned. There was much looting of property during the excitement of the fire. One life was lost and hundreds of people are rendered homeless. The Panama fire brigade came across the Isthmus to assist in fighting the flames. The damage is roughly estimated at \$500,000, the insurance covering about a twentieth part of the loss. Business has been suspended."

PERSONAL.

Wm. Garden, of Vancouver, is at the Grand.

J. J. Mann came over from the Mainland last evening.

Mrs. W. Lockford returned from England last evening.

Judge Bole, New Westminster, is paying the capital a visit.

H. Burchall, Thetis Island, is registered at the New England.

James Delgarino, Port Townsend, is a guest at the Oriental.

Miss Lizzie Mesher is recovering from her recent severe illness.

Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dewdney returned from the Mainland last evening.

J. C. Newbury and sister were passengers on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

W. N. Lazier, of the Victoria Fish Company, returned this morning from the Sound.

General Roberts, American consul, returned from visiting his home in North Carolina last evening.

Robert Irving and family, of "Gisburn," have gone to Portland, where they will reside in the future.

J. E. Gardner and Rev. Father Bunnell were passengers on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

Dr. J. O. Gosnell and wife, Seawac, Wash., are visiting their brother J. E. Gosnell, the provincial librarian.

Dr. A. C. West left yesterday morning via the N. P. R. on a professional trip through the Kootenay country.

Rev. Father York, Chancellor of the Diocese of San Francisco, arrived from California this morning to attend the funeral of his sister, the late Mrs. Davie.

S. G. Yerkes, for several years agent of the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co., has resigned to take a position with the firm of Lilly, Bogardus & Co., of Seattle.

Among the guests at the Hotel Dallas are: Capt. Pinkham, San Francisco; S. Huntington and wife, Ottawa; F. G. Lutton and J. Carter, Sydney, Australia; General Roberts, U. S. consul, and Mr. Bure, deputy U. S. consul.

"Success is the reward of merit," not of assumption. Popular approval is what tells in the long run. For fifty years people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

The Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific railways are still giving cheap passenger rates from British Columbia and Puget Sound points to San Francisco. Passengers leaving here on Friday can obtain second class tickets for \$12.50 and first class tickets for \$17.50. This includes a sleeper from Portland.

Sunlight Soap
It does more. It makes a soft, rich lather. It is perfectly safe in every respect. It is the best soap for the skin.

Books for Wrappers. For every 12 "Sunlight" wrappers sent to Lever Bros., Ltd., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent, or a cloth-bound for 50 wrappers.

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrapper sent to the Canadian Head Office, 25 Scott Street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send post-paid a useful paper-bound book, 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" or "Tollie" Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent.

AUCTION SALES. JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER.

Will Sell by Public Auction on Saturday, April 11th, 1896.

At his Salesroom, Bastion Square, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and fixtures as a going concern of the

Victoria Electric Ry & Lighting Company, LIMITED.

For full particulars apply to MESSRS. McPHERLLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, SOLICITORS, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria.

WE announce further startling reductions in Furniture and Furnishing Goods in order to make room for a large lot of new Goods soon to arrive.

B. C. Furniture Co., JACOB SEHL, Manager.
Government Street.

---THE GREAT---

Mortgage Sale

Manchester House

Will be continued for a short time longer, but the mortgagees, to effect a speedy clearance of the stock, have decided to make a further reduction in the already Low Prices.

Store Will be Closed on Friday, March 20th, to Re-Mark Stock.

Re-Open on Saturday Morning.

J. H. WARK, Manager.

George Marsden
General News Agent
Is now located in the **ADELPHI BLOCK**

A Choice Stock of Tobacco and Cigars.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE
Tax on Dogs.

Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due.

NOTICE.
Campbell & Co.,
Cor. Truncoe Ave., and Broad St.

Have just received a choice line of Imported Goods.

Call early and secure your Spring Suit.

Medium.
Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on MRS. DR. MARCHANT. She gives valuable information on all business, writing the separated, and can talk to your spirit friends. Free reasonable. New York Hotel, 102-24

NOLTE'S PATENT
Glasses Accurately Adjusted. F. W. Nolte & Co. The Only Opticians 37 Fort Street.

Don't Smoke
Any but the Capital Brand of Cigars. They are the Best. Insist upon getting the Capitals. MEISS & GOLD, Manufacturers, 54 Johnson Street, Up Stairs.

TO THE PUBLIC
Our Best
DOUBLE SCREENED
New Wellington Coal

Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of per ton \$5.00 per ton at SPRATT'S WHARF, Delivery Extra. SPRATT & MACAULAY, Agents.

Crossley's Carpets
Weiler Bros.. Are better than ever

Pendray's Electric
Fills the Bill.
Beautiful designs and colors in Brussels. Fine line of Tapestry Carpets, including 5-8 and 8-4 Stairs. These goods have just arrived for the Spring trade. Don't be put off with any substitute offered as better Soap. Pendray's is the best, and the best is the cheapest.

How Annoying

To draw blood in the act of shaving, causing delay often when a delay is especially irksome. All annoyance may be removed in the hand by the use of one of BOWES' SEPTIC PENCILS.

BOWES, he Dispenses Prescriptions. 100 Government Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 75 Government street. New stock.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, 30 volumes and supplement, special price. Johnston's Kirk block.

A shipment of 44 tons of ore from the Recco mine to the Everett smelter netted the owners \$17,521.

His Worship Mayor Beaven has called a public meeting for Thursday evening to consider the method to be adopted in celebrating the Queen's birthday.

A. R. Wolfenden won the J. B. A. A. whilst tournament last evening, with a score of 10 games out of 15, and the consolation prize went to S. Sea Jr., with 4 games.

A large collection of articles made by the inmates of the Refuge Home were sold at a special sale this afternoon. The proceeds will be used in increasing the fund of the Home.

Mrs. Janet Kirkendall, who until recently lived with her daughter, Miss Kirkendall, teacher at Esquimalt, died at Hamilton, Ont., on Sunday, March 22nd, the deceased was 69 years of age.

A doughnut social and concert will be given by the mission of the Calvary Baptist Union, at the residence of Mrs. Dier, 45 Fernwood road, on the evening of the 31st. A choice programme is in preparation.

There was a large number present in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, Johnson street, last evening, when Mrs. Morris gave her lecture on "Old London," and Miss Purdy gave a fifteen minute discourse on physical culture. Both subjects were well handled and proved very interesting.

A general rehearsal for the Old Folks concert will be held this evening. The costumes are expected to arrive and be in the hands of those taking part not later than Saturday next. Judging from the programmes that have been printed, this affair will be a most unique and interesting entertainment and those desirous of novelty and change from the ordinary concert cannot do better than secure tickets for "Ye Old Folks" on Wednesday evening next.

The British vice-consul at Tacoma, in a letter to Mr. Gosnell, the provincial librarian, says: "The editor of the Pacific Coast Dairyman has just returned from attending a meeting of the Dairyman's Association at Chilliwack and Langley, where he met several of the farmers." He has been over a great part of this state and knows California well, but he tells me that the Chilliwack valley has some of the finest land he has ever seen and that the settlers should do well there; there is no land here like it. He was most pleased with the visit to our country.

The split in the Conservative party at Vancouver is rapidly becoming wider. The "riff raff" section, by which name these members of the party who sent a delegation to Victoria during the last bye-election, are known, have called a meeting for one date to select a candidate, and the other section has called a meeting for the same purpose. One meeting is to be held this evening and the other on April 8th. There will in all probability be two Conservative candidates in the field. Mr. Rowser, who had an interesting experience in the Victoria Theatre at one of Hon. Mr. Prior's meetings, is the choice of the "riff raffs."

Mr. R. H. Breed, the well known Spanish hop grower, shipped 200 bales by the Charmer this morning. Five of these bales are going to the Kamloops brewery and the balance to a large brewer in London by whom the consignment will be forwarded to Bartons-Trent, where a brewery has been established which uses British Columbia hops exclusively. Several shipments have recently been made to England, the B. C. product having met with much favor there as the following extract from a prominent English brewer to a British Columbia hop grower will show: "You have proved you can grow hops of excellent flavor. Those we have bought of you this season are not much to look at, rather badly packed, being loose, but they give an excellent flavor in the beer, being well suited for putting into casks—as we call it, hopping down. I consider our hop gardens are burnt out and cannot produce the old-fashioned flavor which you can do on your maiden soil."

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

To-Day's Events. Spenser's Millinery Opening, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Twenty-eight cases of French modes, Children's Millinery, untrimmed goods and Sailors.

Mr. F. Proctor will take charge of Dr. West's practice during his absence.

A Chinaman was taken to the city lock-up today for safe keeping, he being of unsound mind.

At three o'clock to-morrow afternoon a business meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Temperance Hall.

The police are continuing their campaign against the peddlers who have failed to pay their licenses. This morning Nageb Paccni, an Assyrian peddler, was fined \$2 for peddling without a license.

A new passenger tariff, to take effect on Friday next, has been prepared by the Northern Pacific and Spokane Falls and Northern railways. It reduces the passenger rates from Victoria to all points in Kootenay. The local agent reports that business between Victoria and Kootenay is improving.

Somebody has a grudge against Mr. Schoen, the proprietor of a grocery store on Douglas street and he or she threw it in a very emphatic way. On several occasions large panes of glass in the windows of Mr. Schoen's store have been broken. Last night stones were thrown through three of the panes.

In all probability there will be a large attendance at to-night's meeting in the Cedar Hill school house, where Mr. Elberts will be asked to explain his views regarding the British Pacific railway proposition. The Mt. Toluic stage, which leaves the Oriental Hotel at 7 o'clock, will take all those who wish to go from the city.

A successful anniversary entertainment was given by the James Bay Methodist Sunday school children and their teachers last evening. A well arranged programme of singing and recitations were given by the pupils, who had been carefully trained by Miss Butler and Mr. Justin Gilbert. A collection for the funds of the Sunday school was taken up during the evening.

The funeral of the late W. H. Wood took place at 10 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence, 44 Henry street. Besides the members of the I. O. O. F., who turned out in a body, there were present many of the numerous friends of the deceased. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. There were many beautiful floral offerings. The pallbearers were E. Dickenson, F. Taylor, W. Earl, S. F. McIntosh, W. S. Dempster and H. Coates.

Mr. Alexander Dismantle met with a very painful accident in San Francisco on Saturday. He was boarding a car and was struck by a passenger who jumped from the car. The blow was a violent one and he was knocked down, striking on the back of his head which was badly cut. He was assisted to the car by those on the scene, and rode to the Occidental Hotel, where he makes his home. There the wound was dressed.

The following Victoria passengers, per steamer Walla Walla, sailed from San Francisco this morning: B. C. Bicknell, H. N. Short, John Strend, N. L. Brown, R. Stoddard, F. W. P. Eckardt, Mrs. W. Deitz, Mrs. E. D. Lawrence, Mrs. Cook, A. Delane, E. C. Gallagher, J. Barrett, Miss Alice V. Harrison, Dr. R. V. Verrinder and wife, Rev. Canon Good, A. Bultemeyer, Mrs. C. A. Stewart, Miss J. F. Abe, L. W. Mulholland, I. F. Boyd, Mr. Aycarst, Mrs. J. B. Duffy and child, Mrs. Spinks.

An association, organized on the same lines as the Transcontinental Passenger Association, has been formed by the railway companies whose lines reach the coast. The new association is known as the North Pacific Coast Local Passenger Association, and its object is to maintain passenger rates from the coast eastward and along the Northwest Coast. The Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and Northern Pacific are parties to the agreement, which is a copy of the agreement passed at the meeting held by the Transcontinental Association in Chicago on February 18th. Any agent who cuts rates or gives concessions is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$25.

When Police Magistrate Macrae dismissed the information against Dr. Ting Yeng, who had been charged with disturbing the peace by throwing missiles at the actors on the stage of the Chinese theatre, the police court officials thought they had got through with another long drawn out Chinese case. They were mistaken, however, for last night the doctor swore to informations, charging Wong Ah Quock, the actor at whom the missiles were thrown, and another Chinaman, with perjury. Quock Ah Quock was arrested last night, and this morning his case was remanded until Friday. The other man cannot be found. They swore, on the trial of the doctor, that they had seen him in the theatre on the night of the row. He on the other hand brought forward several witnesses who swore that he was at another place that night.

At a meeting of the Bar now in Victoria held at the law courts this morning, with Mr. J. A. McColl, Q.C., in the chair, it was moved by Mr. S. Perry Mills and seconded by H. B. W. Aikman: "That whereas the members of the Bar now in Victoria have heard with feelings of profound regret of the bereavement which has fallen upon the chief justice, the Hon. Theodore Davis, by the death of his beloved wife, on Saturday last. Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Bar do tender his lordship the chief justice and his family their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of deep sorrow and affliction, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the chief justice, accompanied by a floral tribute, and further that Messrs. H. B. W. Aikman, E. V. Bodwell and S. Perry Mills be appointed a committee to forward this resolution and present the tribute."

Blood purified, diseases cured, sickness and suffering prevented—this is the record made each year by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Boys read the ad. of Gilmore & McCandless.

W. H. Pennock

Will be found at 64 Yates street, next door to Dalby & Claxton's, where he will continue his manufacturing and repairing business, of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

A BIG MERCHANTMAN

Arrival of the Howth With the Largest Cargo Ever Brought to Victoria.

Another Puget Sound Lumber Vessel Supposed to Have Been Wrecked.

The big British ship Howth, Captain W. A. Martin, which crossed Liverpool bar alongside the Glenalvon, sailed into the Royal Roads last night, and was today towed to the outer wharf by the tug Sadie and Constance. The Howth made the voyage in exactly 150 days, and although this is 20 odd days longer than the time taken by the Glenalvon, Captain Martin does not feel in the least disconcerted, for he made an average voyage and besides has the honor of being master of the largest sailing vessel that ever came alongside the outer wharf. The Howth, which from her appearance and size was dubbed in Australia the "Irish man-of-war," is a four-masted of 2166 tons register. She has stowed away in her hold 3650 tons of merchandise, the largest cargo ever brought to Victoria by a sailing vessel. About one-half of this is tin for the canneries, and the balance is made up of general merchandise. The Howth had an uneventful voyage. She would have been here much sooner had she not been becalmed for several days off the Madeira Islands. The Cape was rounded in 70 days, but she was driven back by a furious west wind so that the vessel was 86 days out before 50 south latitude was passed. The Equator was passed on the 28th of February in longitude 115 west. Several days were spent off Cape Flattery, when a favorable wind sprang up and the Howth sailed up the straits. The Howth comes consigned to Robert Ward & Co., Victoria, and Evans, Coleman & Evans, Vancouver. Messrs. Gatos & McDermott, who have secured the contract for discharging her, will put on a large force of men and push the work as rapidly as possible. Of her cargo 1800 tons is consigned to Victoria merchants, 1200 tons to Vancouver and the balance, 650 tons, to the Sound.

Another Puget Sound lumber vessel is believed to have been lost at sea. The schooner Halcyon from San Pedro has arrived and reports sighting a barkentine flying signals of distress and a flag at half-mast. Though every effort was made to reach the vessel and render assistance, yet it was impossible, owing to a heavy gale and a cross sea. Those aboard the barkentine endeavored to communicate with the Halcyon by chalk writing on a blackboard, but the distance was too great for the messages to be read. A short time afterwards darkness came on and the next morning the distressed vessel was not in sight. The description of the vessel given by Captain Rice of the Victoria merchant, 1200 tons to Vancouver and the balance, 650 tons, to the Sound. The barkentine Discovery is now out over 45 days from Port Gamble, bound to San Francisco with a cargo of lumber, and she is given up for lost. The officers and crew numbered ten persons and the vessel and cargo are worth \$20,000. The modern built bark Cadzow Forest, en route from Callao to Portland, after taking a pilot aboard off the mouth of the Columbia river, was driven out to sea and sixty days have since elapsed and no signs of the vessel have been reported. She carried 24 men and cost \$24,000. The British bark Xantippe is out over 140 days from San Jose de Guatemala and hopes for her safety are about abandoned. She is a finely built steel vessel and cost nearly \$70,000. The ship's company number 22 people. The schooner J. B. Leeds is long overdue from South America for Gray's harbor. She is supposed to have been lost at sea with seven men aboard. Her value is \$60,000. The steam schooner Point Loma went ashore recently on the Oregon coast and was a total loss. Her value was \$16,000, partly covered by insurance. Two sailing schooners were wrecked, the Matilda at Neah Bay and the Wanderer on the north end of Vancouver Island, and both proved total losses. Their values were \$500 and \$1500 respectively.

On Point Wilson the English ship Killbrannan went ashore and was afterwards pulled off into deep water a comparative wreck. It will cost fully \$30,000 to repair the damages, and the best offer received for the ship in her present condition was \$5000. The British ship, Glenmorag, from Callao for Portland, last week went ashore north of the Columbia river and two men lost their lives. To successfully float the vessel an expenditure of not less than \$20,000 will have to be made.

Mrs. Tilton, relict of the late General James Tilton, died suddenly this morning of heart disease. The deceased was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was 74 years of age. She leaves two sons, E. G. Tilton, of Marvina & Tilton, and Howard Tilton, who is at present in the States. The funeral will take place on Friday morning, from her son's residence, Heyward avenue.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. are advertising reduced passenger rates from Victoria and other coast cities to all points in Kootenay. The new tariff will take effect on Saturday.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

The Very Best

Tea cannot be sold at thirty cents per pound, but we have a tea which we sell at that price, which is as good as many of the teas sold at fifty cents elsewhere. We call it our Gem Blend.

Try a pound. Victoria Tea House, 79 Government Street, Corner Troncon Alley.

MANY LIVES LOST.

List of Vessels That Have Been Wrecked This Year and Those That Are Overdue.

Estimated That Over One Hundred Lives Have Been Lost in the North Pacific.

Port Townsend, March 24.—The list of maritime disasters on the North Pacific Ocean since the winter season commenced indicates the loss of many lives and much valuable property. Few persons would believe that the number of people lost are reckoned at 102, and the value of the vessels is conservatively estimated at \$457,500. Six vessels are known to have been lost at sea or wrecked ashore, and there are four others long overdue and the general opinion prevails that they will never arrive in port, with the possible exception of the preceding winter, when three coal colliers, the Ivanhoe, Montserrat and Keewenaw foundered with nearly 100 persons on board, the last four months have witnessed a greater destruction of lives and vessels than was ever previously recorded on the North Pacific coast. The publication of the following list will bring sadness and sorrow to hundreds of homes. It briefly tells the stories of the loss of many lives and the destruction of valuable properties, besides it omits many vessels that are long overdue and for which much apprehension is felt though not generally manifested.

The first of the fleet to be lost was the British ship Lord Brassey, bound from Hong Kong to Port Townsend. Before sailing the master sent his two mates ashore and then went to sea. Nothing was heard from the vessel or crew afterwards. The ship was worth \$110,000 and carried a crew of thirty men. The particulars of the loss of the fine steel ship Janet Cowan, bound from South Africa to Vancouver, on the south shore of Vancouver Island, are still fresh in the public mind. The captain and six men were lost, drowned or frozen to death, and the vessel was valued at \$125,000.

Four days after sailing from Burrard Inlet, for Sydney, the Australian bark Ninereh, loaded with a cargo of lumber, was abandoned and set on fire. The crew was picked up by a schooner and taken to San Francisco. The bark and cargo were valued at \$22,500.

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The Very Best

Tea cannot be sold at thirty cents per pound, but we have a tea which we sell at that price, which is as good as many of the teas sold at fifty cents elsewhere. We call it our Gem Blend. Try a pound. Victoria Tea House, 79 Government Street, Corner Troncon Alley.

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SCORCHING THE MINISTERS

D'Alton McCarthy's Speech on the Remedial Bill Causes a Lively Session in the House of Commons.

Coercionists Angry Under Their Castigation From the Third Party's Leader--Purchased Members.

Ottawa, March 17.—A full house and crowded galleries evidenced the interest that was manifested in Mr. McCarthy's speech. At the outset he devoted himself to replying to the personal attack of Sir Hibbert Tupper. He said: "I cannot ignore the personal attack of the hon. gentleman who resumed his seat before the recess, and which more or less ran through his speech from beginning to end. I confess, remembering that this same subject was brought up by that hon. member when this same question was under discussion in July last year, and bearing in mind if he did not know what the parliamentary practice was on this subject, if indeed, he was capable of understanding anything, I was somewhat surprised to find that in the labored harangue we have had the pleasure of listening to this afternoon, that he made that the burden of his song. I am either or I am not violating the rule of this house, I am either or I am not entitled to address to you and to the members of this house such arguments as appear to be relevant to the question under discussion, and as I think I am not out of order, and as the hon. member does not press the matter so far as to claim that I am out of order, I am unable to grasp the importance that he attaches to the position I hold. If, indeed, he means to say that I now believe that Manitoba should not be coerced, because of the position I have occupied as counsel for that province on two different occasions, I cannot understand his argument. If he does not mean to say that I fail to appreciate its force, I am blamed because in 1889, in a speech made at Portage la Prairie, I ventured to say that I thought separate schools in Manitoba ought to be abolished. I thought so, sir; I think so still. But if I thought so in 1889, and if that was my conviction, I don't know how the fact that in 1892 I held a brief for that province in the argument of the legal question before the privy council has in any way affected my opinions. I am bound as a professional man to accept a brief when I am offered one. I have no choice; I am bound by my oath when a brief is offered to accept it, and if the province thought fit in 1892 to entrust me as one of their counsel with the conduct of the argument before the judicial committee of the privy council, it is far any member in this house or any person out of this house to say that my position is in the slightest affected because I held that brief? I continued, I think, consistently, in the course I mapped out for myself in 1889 from that time onward.

CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.
In 1895 I was suddenly called upon by a telegram from the attorney-general of Manitoba to appear before him at the investigation, so-called, which took place at Ottawa before a committee of this privy council. At that time Mr. Sifton, who was superintendent of education, was engaged in leading the house, which was then in session. Mr. Greenway was ill in bed and he urged me to come here and appear. I could not in the application that was made in behalf of the minority before the issue of the remedial order. I appeared, openly and above board, announcing myself as counsel and spoke as such. There was no pretence on my part that I was appearing in any other capacity. If I have been obliged to give more attention to the subject and master the details more thoroughly than I otherwise would, I do not know that it qualifies me in any way from taking part in this discussion. I am not here to justify myself. After twenty years of public life I do not want to come here to defend my character. If my position is not as good as that of the hon. gentleman who assailed me or any of his family, then I must occupy, according to my understanding, a very low position indeed in the public life of this country. I am quite content to leave my fellow countrymen in all parts of the Dominion who have had a full opportunity of understanding my conduct, placing such value upon it and attaching such opinions to it as they see fit—I am quite willing to leave in their judgment the attack which the hon. gentleman has thought fit to make upon me this afternoon. The law of parliament is quite well settled. It can give you instances to show that I have not violated any propriety. It will be in the remembrance of this house that in 1889 a special committee was appointed to investigate charges made against Mr. Parnell and his associates. That commission took evidence and there were appointed the leading counsel of England on one side or the other. That commission reported to the imperial parliament, and upon the report a motion was made and a resolution adopted based upon the findings. If I am wrong in venturing to speak on the subject of the Manitoba school question, so must be Sir Charles Russell, the present chief justice of England; so must be the attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster, and in fact the leading counsel of England, because every one of these gentlemen took part in that discussion on the motion which was made. They were not deemed to be improper in England. That was not a violation of the rules in Eng-

land; it was not a violation of any rule we have here. I do not deny that the hon. gentleman was perfectly within his right and privilege in drawing attention to the fact that I had occupied the position of counsel, but so far as that might detract from any statement I propose to make or any argument I propose to offer, this house will have to bear in mind and be guided in the weight they ought to attach to my statements and arguments by that fact to the extent they may think proper. It occurred repeatedly; it was the alpha and omega of the hon. gentleman's speech. If you left out the attack upon myself and upon Mr. Wallace, I doubt if there is anything to be found in the harangue, labored and tiresome as that harangue was, that we listened to this afternoon.

THEIR POSITIONS.
The position which Mr. Wallace and I occupy now does not differ, so far as I know, from that which we held in July last. I drew attention to the fact that I thought the position of Mr. Wallace in the government of the day, under the circumstances, was unusual, extraordinary, and called for observation. The hon. gentleman who assailed Mr. Wallace in unmeasured terms was the Wallace of the crowd, who rose to his feet and defended the propriety of the position which Mr. Wallace occupied then.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—He was all right up to that date.
Mr. McCarthy—Now, if you will allow me, I will read what Mr. Wallace said openly and above board up to that date, which the hon. gentleman (Sir Hibbert Tupper) ought to have known if he had kept himself informed upon public affairs. Mr. McCarthy quoted the 12th of July utterances of the grand sovereign, in which he expressed himself as being in favor of public schools, free from sectarianism, and said that he would wait events rather than anticipate what might occur. Continuing, Mr. McCarthy said: "I think that Mr. Wallace did not in the slightest degree conceal that he was opposed, and determinedly opposed to the remedial policy of the government. Yet that hon. gentleman was permitted to remain a member of that government, and Sir Hibbert Tupper, who thought proper in unmeasured terms to assail him this afternoon, was the minister who at that time rose to his feet to defend and justify his position. It does not lie in the mouth of those who sanctioned and approved of his remaining in the government to turn around and reproach him here in the language which he has employed against him on this occasion.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Will the hon. gentleman tell me how I assailed Mr. Wallace for his conduct prior to November, 1895?

Mr. McCarthy—I am beginning to fear the hon. gentleman is hopeless. (Laughter.) He occupied the position of minister of justice, and he is the author of this absolutely hopeless and indefensible order-in-council. The more I see of him the more I am convinced that he is absolutely incapable of understanding the difference between right and wrong. He did not assail Mr. Wallace until November, 1895. He had not a word to say of him until he was announcing a policy opposed to that of the government, until he was speaking upon the public platform to destroy it, and yet because he consistently retires from office, which certainly is a virtue which the hon. gentleman has not displayed, except when he brought about the introduction of his ancient and venerable parent into political life, he assails him. I have been unable to understand the hon. gentleman's position. If Mr. Wallace was sincere, the only fault he made was in resigning too late. If Mr. Wallace held, as no doubt he did honestly hold, these views, he was sacrificing his party—and I dare say he feels it and knows it now—what he ought not to have sacrificed. But surely after Mr. Wallace has given his reason for his course, his position is a reflection upon the great body of men in this house, who, if they vote according to their convictions, will be found voting against the proposition which we have in the bill before us. Dr. Weldon is here and can speak for himself, but he also underwent the castigations, if they can be called such, by a gentleman formerly occupying the position of minister of justice, which give him more standing in the house. He would not reply to the speech of the afternoon. Denunciation there was, abuse there was in that sense, but I submit to the house whether there was a single argument in it, although there were in it statements which the hon. gentleman apparently mistook for argument. (Laughter.) He had called upon the leader of the opposition to deal with the question because he was a Catholic question. Then before he sat down he declared that it was neither a Protestant nor a Catholic question. He attacked Mr. Laurier because he is a Catholic, was not supporting the bill, without seeming to appreciate the force of the position which the leader of the opposition had taken that he, a Catholic, had taken a stand which was opposed to the sympathy of the great body of Catholics. (Hear, hear.) In the first place, Mr. McCarthy did not think that the authority of this house to pass remedial legislation was

open to doubt, but whether it had authority to pass the present bill was a very different thing. (Hear, hear.)

REPLY TO MR. FOSTER.
Dealing with Mr. Foster's speech, he said that if the facts could be relied on, then his conclusions would be correct. His facts, however, were not reliable. Every quotation which he, a minister of the crown, and until lately leader of the house, had made were from the pamphlet issued by Mr. Ewart in reply to a pamphlet issued by Mr. Wade. In the first place, Mr. Foster stated that the compact with reference to separate schools was the sine qua non of confederation, and that it was insisted upon by the Protestants of Quebec. Mr. McCarthy ridiculed the statement by references to the records. He showed that the separate school bill had been passed by the legislature of the United Canada by the votes of Quebec Catholics, and in the conference of confederation at Quebec it was Mr. A. J. McCrear who imposed in the resolutions the condition that the separate schools, which had been imposed by Catholic votes should not be repealed in Upper Canada after confederation. Mr. Foster perhaps had not heard of Mr. McCrear or the fact that he was a Catholic. (Hear, hear.) It seemed that Mr. Foster had not gone far enough into the subject. He preferred this explanation to the other that a minister of the crown could have knowingly misled the house. Mr. McCarthy referred to this not because he thought it had any importance in this question, but to show that the statements which were being made to excite feeling were not based upon the true historical account. This question, which was described as the sine qua non, was scarcely referred to in the speeches of the leaders in the confederation debates. The deadlock out of which confederation arose was not caused by the school question, but because of the practical unanimity of the people of Upper Canada upon the principle of representation by population and that principle was being opposed by the representatives of Lower Canada. That was the great question in the parliament of 1868, which met mainly for the purpose of defining the powers of the new provincial legislatures, for it was after the Canadian parliament in the year previously had adopted the scheme of confederation as it was laid down in the Quebec resolutions. There was no guarantee to the minority in Quebec. In that session Sir John Macdonald, in a speech, said that "the minority in each section would have to throw themselves upon the generosity and justice of the majority." The scheme was finally adopted, and delegates were appointed to go to London to have the scheme passed through the imperial parliament. Over there it was true that a conference was held by the delegates at the Westminster Hotel. It was at that conference that the protective clause for the Protestants of Quebec was inserted by Sir Alexander Galt. It was not part of the Quebec resolutions, nor part of the scheme which the parliament of Canada had adopted. The real origin of the clause was a petition sent to the Queen by the Protestant Teachers' Protective Association of Quebec, and was not in any sense a sine qua non of confederation. It would be better, Mr. McCarthy thought, to construe the constitution without historical references. There was no use talking of compacts. He was as ready to submit to the constitution as the enthusiastic young gentleman who had spoken during the afternoon. (Laughter.) Perhaps he was not prepared, as that young man said he was, "to die for the constitution." (Laughter.) There was no necessity for it. It was much better for Canadians to live up to the constitution. When the minister of finance talked of the compact of 1867 had forgotten that one of the questions asked the judicial committee of the privy council was whether the B. N. A. act had anything to do with the appeal of the minority of Manitoba, and the reply of the privy council was that it had not.

HOW MANY COMPACTS?
Then, what did the minister of finance mean by referring to the two compacts? Let us examine the constitution as we find it; but let us not be led away by the statement that there was not only one compact but two compacts.

Mr. Foster—So there were two.
Mr. McCarthy—No; what record is there of two?

Mr. Foster—I do not like to interrupt the hon. gentleman, and I cannot reply to the trend of the argument he is now taking without making a speech myself. I am quite willing to allow what I actually said to be placed before the house and the country side by side with what the hon. gentleman has said, and he will be the first to acknowledge that he has misused the argument for the purpose of refuting what I said far beyond what I did myself. On this last point, for instance, I said that there were two compacts, will he (the hon. gentleman) deny it? I did not say that the first compact was a matter of law, or as a matter of words, had its bearing directly on the Manitoba question. The second Manitoba compact has that. But my argument was this, legitimately pushed, fairly pushed, that the spirit of the first compact was followed out by the spirit of the second compact. (Conservative cheer.)

Mr. McCarthy—I am delighted at the explanation of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Foster—I am very glad to afford you pleasure.

Mr. McCarthy—And I think it would require a good deal of ingenuity for any person who has listened to the hon. gentleman's speech, and I confess to have read it, to derive from it any such conclusion as the hon. gentleman states to have been his meaning. However, I accept his meaning. He now withdraws his statement, and says there were not two compacts.

Mr. Foster—I do not. My hon. friend has shown his utter incapacity to argue fairly and rightly by that very statement.

Mr. McCarthy—The hon. gentleman has not withdrawn the statement that there were two compacts?

Mr. Foster—No.

Mr. McCarthy—I put it any way the hon. gentleman pleases.

Mr. Foster—I dare say.
Mr. McCarthy—Now, surely I have allowed the hon. gentleman to make a speech, and he should not talk while I am talking. The hon. gentleman says there were two compacts.
Mr. Foster—Certainly.
Mr. McCarthy—He said the first had nothing to do with the second, except as

IT DOESN'T HURT



infusing a spirit into the second. Is that right?
Mr. Foster—Not quite. It is as near as you can get to it.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.
Mr. McCarthy—Well, we will try to keep as near to it as the hon. gentleman was. Now, sir, it is a matter of law, at all events, the hon. gentleman has admitted that the first compact and nothing to do with it. Then, if the first compact was a matter of law, and we are living under a federal constitution, had nothing to do with it, why all that story, why all that tissue of misrepresentation, either designed or uttered in ignorance. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. Foster—If the hon. gentleman will allow me. (Opposition cries of "Order.")

Mr. McCarthy—I said either designed or uttered in ignorance.
Mr. Foster—You said a tissue of misrepresentations.
Mr. McCarthy—So it is. It is a complete tissue of misrepresentations.
Mr. Foster— object to that remark. The ignorance part I do not care about, but to the other part I do object.

Mr. McCarthy—Very well. I make your choice about it. I am not going to say it was not in ignorance. I will accept the hon. gentleman's statement. But, if he says through ignorance, it is rather too much for us to be told that we must vote for a remedial bill based on statements founded in ignorance, and which really are a tissue of misrepresentations.

Mr. Foster—It is your own assertion that it was founded in ignorance.
Mr. McCarthy—Well, I cannot please the hon. gentleman, whether I blow hot or blow cold. It does not matter, he is not satisfied. So I will not attempt to satisfy him. I will go on with the discussion.

Mr. Foster—That is right.
Proceeding, Mr. McCarthy said that the minister of finance claimed that in 1870 there was a compact. What significance did he apply to that word? What value did he attach to a compact? Did it make the value of words more or

less?
Continued on page 7.

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TIME TABLE NO. 26.
To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sun'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8:00	4:00
Ar. Nanaimo	11:35	7:25
Ar. Wellington	12:01	7:45

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sun'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:20	4:15
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:55	4:50
Ar. Victoria	12:04	8:00

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SCORCHING THE MINISTERS

Continued from page 6.

less? No one had ventured to get up in this debate and say that there was a fourth bill of rights. There was no longer any claim that the settlers of the Red River territory made any claim for separate schools, and if they were put into the constitution it was the work of influences at Ottawa to which the house was not a stranger.

MANITOBA'S RIGHTS.

But he was willing to treat the act of 1870 on the broad lines which the finance minister had laid down. According to the interpretation of the judicial committee of the privy council, the province had unlimited power in matters of education. The attempt to restrict it by the first sub-section was found by the judicial committee to be a meaningless clause. There were no facts and circumstances upon which it could act. The words "or practice" which had been added after the words "by law" in the clause copied from the B. N. A. act had been found not to place Manitoba in any different position than New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. If therefore the judicial committee decided that Manitoba was within her rights in passing the legislation and in abolishing separate schools, and if this parliament had the right to sit in review, he asked in what spirit should they sit? Were they to assume that the province acted in good faith or wantonly, or were they to assume that the provincial legislature had sought to do its duty by seeing to the educational interests of the children of the province? If the State took from the parent the education of his child, it was because it was necessary in a democracy to see to the good education of the citizens. He would like to know what evidence was before the house to show that the provincial legislature had not discharged that duty? Was this house going to say that because in 1871 when the population was no larger than a small township, the legislature passed a certain school law, the legislature shall not in 1896 review the situation and pass another law, if it considers the educational interests require it? Mr. McCarthy ridiculed the statement of Sir Herbert Tupper that the government had the law behind them in the course they were taking. All there was in the decision of the privy council was that it found that the minority had a cause which gave the governor-in-council jurisdiction. What should the government do under those circumstances? War was not raging in the province at the time; Manitoba was a province of the Dominion and entitled to be treated as a friendly power, instead of being treated as she was—summoned to the bar here and called upon to defend her rights. What had been the government's course? "You summoned them, you paused, you sent the reference to the supreme court and you prayed God that the court would find that you had not the power to interfere. If the privy council had come to the same decision you would then have posed as the defenders of the Roman Catholic minority without being called upon to do anything more. But the judicial committee found that you had jurisdiction, and you have wriggled and twisted from that day to this." (hear, hear)

A SCENE OF UPROAR.

"Now at last the principle of the bill is to be established by the second reading, and it will compel your followers to cast dirt, which some of them will do for a consideration."

There were loud cries of "Order, order!" Mr. Speaker, appealed to, said: "The hon. member for North Simcoe will realize that that is not a proper expression."

Mr. McCarthy—I bow to the Speaker's ruling. He says that the followers of the government will not cast dirt. (Uproar of Conservative members.) Mr. Speaker (rising again)—I refer to the hon. gentleman's statement that the followers of the government would do certain things for a consideration. That, I think, is not parliamentary, and the hon. member ought to withdraw it.

Mr. McCarthy (blatantly re-answering)—As to the latter part of the statement, it seems I am out of order, and I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker, and at once withdraw the expression. The rumors we see are all fiction. We read the newspapers so often that we get imbued perhaps with the statements they make. I apologize for that statement. It is not true. I am quite certain that there are a great number of members now hanging on to the skirts of the government demanding compensation for their vote in the shape of office.

This aroused a still greater tumult of dissent from the ministerial side, and cheers from the Opposition.

Mr. McCarthy's voice could be heard repeating imperturbably: "It is not true; I say it is not true. I could give you the names, but I say it is not true, and I am not bound to do it."

An hon. member—What are you talking about then? Mr. McCarthy—What am I talking about? I am talking it back, I am talking it back. (Renewed tumult and opposition laughter.)

AFTER SIR CHARLES.

Sir Charles Tupper—I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, whether it is competent for an hon. member to shelter himself by a subterfuge and a side wind, and at the same time to utter a gross libel upon the members of this house.

There was cause for further commotion, and the Opposition benches rang with cries of "Order, order," directed toward the leader of the house.

Mr. Edgar, rising, asked:—Mr. Speaker, I ask you to rule whether the leader of the house is in order in the language he has just used.

Mr. Speaker, again appealed to, sought to quell the noise. "I am afraid the house is getting into a state of disorder. The member for Simcoe certainly did use an unparliamentary expression in saying that the members of the house would be influenced to do certain things to vote for a bill for a consideration; and I understood the hon. gentleman to withdraw that statement."

Mr. McCarthy (coolly)—Perfectly correct. Mr. Speaker—Since that I have not understood him to make any unparliamentary statement.

But the Opposition were now after the leader of the house. Mr. McCarthy

was not allowed to proceed until Mr. Edgar again addressed Mr. Speaker. He asked: "whether you consider that the leader of the house was in order when he characterized the language of the member for Simcoe as a subterfuge and a libel?"

Sir Charles Tupper, rising, red and angry—The statement I made was this: That the hon. gentleman had uttered a gross libel upon members of this house, and he has been obliged to withdraw that. What I objected to was that by any subterfuge he should endeavor to repeat it and to fix it upon the members of the house.

Mr. Speaker—I am afraid the hon. member is not quite in order in using the word subterfuge.

The chamber rang with the laughter of the opposition, and their cries, "Withdraw, withdraw," made it impossible for anyone to be heard.

Mr. Foster tried to raise his voice against the storm: "I want to call your attention to this point of order, to a statement made—" He was drowned by the uproarious cries of "Order, order."

Mr. Speaker restored quiet by rising to say: "If the hon. member proposes to raise another point of order he is quite in order to do so. But the hon. member must either accept the ruling of the chair in the point already raised or appeal to the house."

Liberal cheers and renewed demands to Sir Charles to "Withdraw."

Mr. Foster—The point of order I wish to raise is this: "The hon. gentleman went on to state that it is not true that there are members in his house who will vote for compensation."

Mr. Mulock—The hon. gentleman himself is out of order.

Mr. Foster—I think I have a right to state the point of order I am raising. The member for Simcoe went on to further state: "It is not true that there are several gentlemen who are willing to do that. I could give the names of those gentlemen, but it is not true." Now, that phrase, "I could give the names of those gentlemen," taken in connection with the hon. gentleman's previous statement, it seems to me, constitutes a direct imputation, and he cannot cover that up by saying just afterwards, "It is not true." That is the point I take.

Mr. Speaker, I did not quite understand the member for Simcoe to be casting further imputation on the members of the house. What I did understand him to say was that, although the newspapers had made these statements with regard to members of parliament, he did not believe them to be true.

Mr. Foster tried to continue. "Then, if you will allow me," he said— Again his voice was lost in the loud cries of "Order," and "Chair," and general confusion.

Mr. Speaker tried again. "I am discussing the question, I do not question the speaker's ruling."

Mr. Speaker—The hon. minister of finance is entirely in order.

Mr. Foster—I did not understand the speaker to have ruled decisively upon the point of order I raised, and I appeal now to my hon. friend (Mr. McCarthy), who used the word, whether I am correct in my understanding of what he said and whether he did not say, "I could give the names of those hon. gentlemen, but it is not true, and therefore I am not going to give the names." That is the point of order to which I rose, and I think my hon. friend will admit that he did put in that parenthesis in that way.

Mr. Speaker—If the hon. member for Simcoe meant to continue the imputation that he first uttered, by his subsequent remarks, these latter are out of order.

Mr. McCarthy, rising again, was proceeding with his speech with the off-hand remark: "Honors being easy I do not think we will pursue this matter any further. I do not wonder that the leader of the house has got libel on the brain at the present moment."

There was a burst of laughter, but the opposition was not satisfied to let the leader of the house off.

Mr. Edgar again arose. "The point of order I raised, I understood, was ruled by you to a large extent in my favor. But we have not heard any expression of regret from the secretary of state." (Cries of "Chair, chair.")

Mr. Laurier, rising, asked in surprise, "Is the house to understand that the leader of the house does not submit to the ruling of the chair?"

Dr. Landerkin—He is acting as high commissioner to-night. (Laughter.)

REFUSED TO WITHDRAW.

After a pause, Sir Charles Tupper rose and said:—"I am satisfied I was strictly in order in calling attention to the fact which your subsequent ruling had established, that the hon. member, by putting his language in that hypothetical way, was continuing to impute the charge he made at first, and which charge, I repeat, is the grossest libel that an hon. gentleman in this house can utter. I say, Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly in order, and I am in the judgment of the chair of the house when I say that the language of the hon. gentleman is the grossest libel that one member of this house can utter against another, that is, to charge him with being influenced to his vote by the bribing influences in his vote by the promise of office."

Ministerial cheers and renewed opposition cries of "Chair, chair."

Sir Charles continued: "Taking it on that ground, your subsequent ruling, Mr. Speaker, entirely justified me in calling attention to it."

The Speaker said he thought the word "subterfuge" should be withdrawn, whereupon Sir Charles said he had no objection to withdrawing it, and substituting the word "device."

Dr. Landerkin—That language might have done thirty years ago. (Laughter.)

Mr. Laurier challenged the substitution of the word "device." The leader of the house should be an example in debate.

Mr. Speaker, not satisfied with the word "device," remarked: "I have no power to do more than express an opinion, and I hope the hon. member will withdraw."

"Take it back, take it back!" the opposition shouted at Sir Charles Tupper, who sat glowering obstinately under his silk hat.

Mr. Foster shouted that he had withdrawn it, but the house did not take that view.

Mr. McCarthy, when the uproar subsided, proceeded:—"I suppose it is not unusual that the leader of the house should claim exemption from the rules which govern the debates in this house."

He is of the nature of a resurrection in this house, anyway, and I am not going to insist upon him being governed by the rules which govern younger men or the ordinary proprietors which are observed between man and man. (Cheers.)

Dr. Landerkin—We will take no further proceedings. (Laughter.)

THE PETITIONS.

Continuing with his speech, Mr. McCarthy examined the complaints set forth in the petitions upon which Mr. Ewart appealed for interference. One was that the schools of Manitoba were unfit for Catholic children to attend. But those schools, Mr. McCarthy contended, were practically the same as the public schools of Ontario; the text books were practically the same, and yet one-half of the Catholic children of Ontario were voluntarily attending those schools. The schools before 1890 were inefficient. That statement was not challenged.

Mr. LaRiviere—Have you any evidence?

Mr. McCarthy replied that he had. No better evidence could be asked than appeared on the face of the bill. The remedial order called for the restoration of the schools exactly as they were prior to 1890. Then the ministers went about the country declaring that the bill would see that the schools were efficient, and when the bill was drafted the minority were not entrusted with the control of the certificates of teachers or the text books. He then went into the facts of the old system upon which the legislature had acted in 1890. There was only one ground left, he declared, upon which remedial legislation could be argued, and that was the ground that separate schools were in themselves good. In no province were there separate schools except Ontario, and they would not be there but for the constitution. Yet gentlemen from provinces which would not have separate schools within their boundaries were required to force them upon Manitoba.

It was not simply a question of justice, which the house had to consider. They had to consider whether it was "just, politic and wise" to force a system of separate schools upon Manitoba. Justices might mean one thing for the majority of Manitoba and another for the minority. The question should be looked at chiefly and mainly from the standpoint of the good of Manitoba.

When the Canadian parliament disposed of the clergy reserves of the 1830s which the Crown had given, if you took of justice alone it would be difficult to justify that great reform. It was the same with the feudal tenure and the Irish landlords where contracts were set aside. The ground on which they were to be considered was whether they were "just, politic and wise." This was the test to be applied to this remedial legislation. After pointing out the futility of the bills financial features, he said it was said that the Archbishop of St. Boniface was satisfied with the bill. If that were so, then it must be because there was some understanding with the government that there should be future additions to it. The bill was unwarrantable and it was only designed to satisfy the sentiments in favor of separate schools. Would that luminary of the law, the ex-minister of justice, tell the house why the Dominion government dared to delegate the taxing power of the province of Manitoba to the separate school trustees? He would have great pleasure in voting for the six month's hoist, not that he believed that an enquiry was necessary, although there was something to be said in favor of it since the province challenged an investigation of its position.

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