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Provincial Legislature

Yesterday's Session Was Full of Interest for the Public and Law Makers.

Bills for Protection of Prospectors and to Repeal Railway Subsidies Discussed.

February 22, 1899.

The two features of the proceedings in the house today were undoubtedly the speeches delivered by Hon. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Helgeisen. The senior member for Victoria city has been growing in oratorical strength very rapidly of late, and to-day he exceeded all his previous records. He produced some of the finest speeches that he has ever made, and the correspondence which had taken place between the government and Messrs. McKenzie & Mann, claiming that he had been driven to do so owing to the failure of the government to bring down the same measure and in part for three weeks ago. The opposition made the most of what they thought was a surprise for the government in the surreptitious production of this printed pamphlet, and Mr. Helgeisen indulged in what was called a "novel reading," going through the whole document from beginning to end, and founding upon it a, for him, very entertaining speech.

Hon. Mr. Cotton, to use a colloquialism, "cut loose" in the discussion on the same measure and imparted a few, say, a whole lot of, useful and important truths for the benefit of the hon. gentleman on the opposition side. The common talk in the lobbies during the evening was that the Finance Minister's speech was one of the strongest of the session, and he received many congratulations on the excellent manner in which he laid bare the skeleton of the much vaunted "railway policy" of the late administration.

It was a day of business. Early in the afternoon Hon. Mr. Martin suggested that all the second readings be taken up and the committee stages of bills on the order paper left over. As there were sixteen of these second readings, it was agreed that the committee should be set to work on them, and so it proved. The house was in session seven hours, adjourning until to-morrow, at thirty-five minutes before midnight.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock, and prayers were read by Rural Dean Rev. W. D. Barber. The clerk of the house read the returns to the writ for the election at Nelson, certifying that Hon. J. Fred. Hume had been elected for that constituency. Ordered placed on the journals of the house.

Mr. Hume then entered the house, escorted by Hon. the Finance Minister and Mr. Green, was presented to the speaker and took his seat.

PETITIONS. Mr. Green—From E. R. Atherton and 463 other citizens of Sandon asking for reconsideration of the grant of preference to the railroad and wagon roads of that district. Ruled out of order as involving the expenditure of public moneys.

REPORTS. By Mr. Ralph Smith—Report of the special committee to enquire into the grievances of the employees of the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, stating that the grievances which had arisen might have been remedied by the management by increasing the number of hours employment per day given those employees. Received and ordered printed. The report was published in to-night's Times.

RETURNS. Hon. Mr. Cotton presented a return of all correspondence between the late government and the late Sunnis Dyking Commission.

SUPPLY. The house then considered the resolutions reported from the committee of supply, which were severally passed upon and read a second time, taken as read a third time and duly passed.

NEW BILLS. By Hon. Mr. Martin—An act to amend the Summary Convictions Act. Read a first time; second reading next sitting of the house.

MOTIONS. The resolution standing in Mr. Turner's name, calling in question the constitutionality of the action of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing his late ministry stood over until to-morrow, Mr. Turner explaining that this course was acquiesced in by the leader of the opposition.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Mr. Higgins asked the Hon. Minister of Finance the following question: "The rate of interest paid on bank overdrafts during the following years: 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, and the total amount so paid during the said years." The Hon. Minister answered that there were no overdrafts during 1894, but in 1895, \$10,889.40 at 5 per cent. In 1896 and 1897 nothing was paid, and that in 1898 there was the sum of \$3,945.02 and the rate of interest was a portion of the above five per cent. and portion of time four per cent.

RETURNS WANTED. Mr. Martin asked the hon. member in charge of the returns for the year 1898 to receive the returns for which he had asked relating to the Scandinavian settlements in the northern por-

tion of the province on the island and mainland.

Hon. Mr. Cotton said he would make enquiries on the subject.

BILLS BY MESSAGE. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill brought down by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, intitled, "An Act relating to the mining and other licenses and 'Act respecting liquor licenses.'" Mr. Higgins in the chair.

These were reported and the report received, the bills read a first time and set for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

ELECTIONS BILL. The Provincial Elections Bill (No. 13) was read a third time and passed.

THOSE DISMISSALS. Hon. Mr. Martin brought down a return of those dismissed from office by the present government.

PROSPECTORS' RIGHTS. Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the second reading of the Prospecting for Minerals on Railway Lands Bill, and said that the title of the bill explained very fully the intention of it. The matter had also been discussed on more than one occasion in the house. The object of the bill was to confer on free miners equal rights to prospect on lands belonging to railway companies that they now enjoy in regard to crown lands. In this case of certain grants to railway companies prospectors had found it difficult to follow their occupation, and if not absolutely prohibited, intimations had been given to them that they would incur serious liabilities or penalties if they continued. The government held it was in the interest of the country that any rights enjoyed by the crown should be conferred on those who hold free miners certificates. The rights to the precious metals had been held to belong to the crown and the interests of the crown were to be protected by the bill, and prospectors to go on those lands and search for the precious metals. There had been a question raised, that because the precious metals were mixed with base metals, therefore it would be impossible for the crown to exercise its rights, but he thought that the crown had a superior right to these metals, and if that question ever came to be decided that position would be sustained by the courts. That was what the government proposed to confer by the passage of this bill, and he thought every hon. member would agree it was in the public interest, and he was also quite sure, in the interest of the railway companies themselves, although they had hitherto put obstacles in the way of those prospectors and sought to derive a revenue from them. There was no doubt that the greatest freedom and opportunity they gave to free miners, the greater the advantage to the railway companies themselves.

This matter brought up, although it was not directly touched upon by the bill, and therefore could not be discussed now, another question which sooner or later would have to be faced, and that was whether the province could continue indefinitely to allow large tracts of lands to remain untaxed, because they have been originally granted under such conditions to railway companies. This bill must ultimately lead to that. It was a question which had come up on more than one occasion in the United States, particularly when the Union Pacific Railway was first suggested in the '60's and congress passed an act conferring great rights and privileges on that company, and also gave it enormous aid in the way of land grants, subsidies and guarantees, and stated in the act that the lands under that grant should not be taxable until they were alienated, or passed from the possession of the company. This went on for a great many years, but after a certain time it became so onerous to some of the West-

ern States that had been carved-out of what was then known as the Great American desert that great agitation sprang up, and finally congress passed an act annulling that provision after a certain date in the public interest. Although that matter was not before the house to-day.

The Speaker reminded the Hon. Minister that he was not quite in order. Mr. Booth considered that it was in the public interest that the matter should be discussed.

Hon. Mr. Cotton, continuing, said that although it did not come within the purview of this bill, the ultimate policy of this legislation might be widened in that way, and he desired to point out the beneficial policy which this bill sought to inaugurate.

Mr. Helgeisen thought the bill was decidedly in the public interest, and would receive his hearty support. It would apply, for instance, to the Cassiar Central Railway Company, to which a land subsidy of 2,840 acres of land per mile had been granted, and they had a right of selection over 10,000,000 acres which were supposed to be within what is known as the great Yukon gold-bearing belt. The company were allowed to stake out their lands in lots of four miles square, which gave them the right to look into every gold-bearing creek in this vast area, and they have sent prospectors out in armies. They could hold the valuable lands thus secured, until the blocks were laid out, and then when they had secured them, to the detriment of the legitimate prospector they could come back to the government and say: "Here is the charter you gave us, we don't want to build the road."

Mr. Turner desired to see a good deal of objection to some of the allocations of certain members on the other side of the house. He did not wish to specify to whom he referred, but very likely the Minister of Finance would have a good idea of who they were. The President of the council had said the late government was without dignity because they had not resented a certain notice by which they made certain terms upon which they were willing to allow the prospectors to go on certain lands given to the company by the Dominion government. The junior member for Esquimalt could perhaps tell the house some of the circumstances connected with the giving away of the land of Vancouver island. At that time there was a great deal of friction between Canada and British Columbia regarding confederation, and a commission was sent out here with power to settle certain differences between the two governments. Among those questions were those relating to the dry dock at Esquimalt and the railway lands on the mainland, and they being settled it was agreed that the Dominion government should be allowed to have a long strip of land along the E. & N. railway as a part of the terms of confederation, and the people were strongly in favor of the construction of that road. They were willing in fact to give anything to see that road built. Mr. Helgeisen went into a long dissertation regarding the Clements Bill and the Settlement Act, and gave a resume of the arguments used so often in regard to the possibility of the bargain made in giving a long strip of land to the E. & N. railway to the effect that not a single prospector had ever been turned off the land comprised within the island mineral belt. He believed there were some 20,000 miners on the island, and he stated that the E. & N. Company were not only willing but anxious to make the best possible terms with the prospectors, as to further the interests of the railway it was necessary that the greatest possible amount of business should be secured. Reiterating the argument in regard to the necessity of observing the details of "a solemn contract" being carried out, Mr. Elberts emphasized the statement that the grant of land given to the railway should have been so given by the Dominion government.

He believed this was a harmless act, and believed that the company was quite willing to allow all thousands of prospectors to go on the lands to prospect such as they might in any way possible. (Mr. Nell, "No.") Mr. Elberts said he would not make a statement like that unless he believed it to be actually true. He referred to a statement he had read at a meeting in Alberni during the election campaign, which stated that prospectors might go on the lands within the railway belt and extend the payments over a period of five years.

Mr. Nell—Where are those telegrams now? Mr. Elberts made no answer to the question, but proceeded, said prospectors need not have paid anything until after two years, and that if within that time they did not find enough to make interest they need not pay anything. He was sure that the hon. member for Comox (Mr. Dunsmuir) would, had he been in his seat, confirm that statement. And, moreover, if the prospector having secured his claim for a certain time, at the end of a certain time found he could not continue the necessary development work, the company would be willing to assist him in presenting the necessary work, if he considered the claim was such as to warrant further work being done.

"No," from Mr. Nell. Mr. Elberts retorted that he knew cases in which the company had done so, and said he was assured that the company had not received more than \$150 from this source. He cited the case of Chemainus where the assistance had been rendered by the company to a mining company and had been afterwards paid by the manager of the company that the help rendered by them had been most valuable to the company. He stated that Mr. Elberts concluded by repeating the statement that he did not believe a single case could be found where a prospector had been turned off the land and that the company were extremely anxious that prospectors should go and discover properties that would be valuable to the crown, company, or transportation purposes only.

Mr. Bryden N. Nainimo, opp.) spoke on behalf of the E. & N. Railway Company. He cited the terms contained in the memorable Alberni telegram and referring to the history of the E. & N. Railway, said that the late Mr. Robert Dunsmuir had been told by his best friends that he would be ruined if he carried out the scheme of building a railroad. Mr. Helgeisen said he would

have been a good thing for Mr. Dunsmuir if he never had built the road, and said he had favored for a long time the appointment of a commission to enquire into the administration of the lands within the railway belt.

Mr. Higgins maintained that the E. & N. Co. had no right to dictate to free miners what they shall do and what they shall not do. Telegrams and statements quoted had nothing to do with the bill. Any citizen, he believed, had a right to prospect for the precious metals in consequence of the decision of the Privy Council. He had had as much to do with the carrying out of the negotiations which led to the late Mr. Dunsmuir carrying out the construction of the road as any man in the province, and he believed that if the lands had been properly administered the result would have been to the interest of the people of the province. But it was not prospectors, men whose work would result beneficially if it were carried out without let or hindrance, were being treated as trespassers. 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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 7)

nounced that these two parties having railway charters which had cost them nothing, except for a few hundred dollars paid in fees, had come to an agreement by which the spoils were to be divided, but one of them frankly announced that he had been unable to come to an agreement because he had not received sufficient of the spoils. That is a matter against which the present government have uniformly fought against when in opposition, and was a matter which had been much discussed in the late election, and the principle upon which the arguments were based was that no man should be allowed to get out of the simple promotion of railways without investing any money, but that should be done in railway promoting should be done by substantial capitalists.

Mr. Martin said he had had a great deal of experience with people who had dealt with railway charters, and the experience of the present government, and the experience of the present government of Canada, that the system of granting a bonus to a company of men without capital had resulted in the railway being held back and not built as soon as otherwise would have been, and in the other cases where the money had been diverted to other uses, that is the kind of thing that must stop, that ought to be stopped. No money which is given by this House should be used in that way, and that state of things has arisen in the Dominion, and it is a great misfortune that the state should be run at a loss, for legislation can be brought to bear to bring it in the interests of the people and not allow it to be run against the interests of, and to be a great misfortune, for the purpose of "enriching" the people it is supposed to benefit.

The V., V. & E. railway had been much discussed in Vancouver during the late election, and the principle now advocated had been laid down by the opposition then, and that being so and the present government having been returned to office on the faith of the promises they made in this regard, the proper course to adopt seemed to be to wipe away all these provisions, except in so far as rights might have accrued, and to leave the matter of railway construction open for the present government to deal with in the best way possible. When the matter of building railways came up the government could then deal with it on the lines they had suggested when in opposition, acting upon the principles which they had fought for so strenuously and which had been so emphatically embodied in the late campaign.

Mr. Turner said he would like to ask the Attorney-General if he was to understand that the present bill will be amended so that it will not affect the grant to the B. C. Southern or to the N.E. or the Robson to Boundary or Robson to Pentiction lines. Hon. Mr. Martin said that with the exception of the B. C. Southern that was so expressed in the bill, the B. C. Southern was the only road which would not be affected which had not been included. Mr. Turner was glad to hear it. He regarded the speech just delivered by the Attorney-General as a regular election speech, he had neglected to explain the points of the bill, and had treated the House to nothing more or less than a campaign address. Mr. Turner thought the bill meant repudiation. Mr. Martin had said that the late government had entered into a contract which was not a contract at all, but at the same time he admitted that the contract was not a binding contract and the late government had thought at the time that those conditions were feasible. There was a great desire in the cities of the coast to have direct communication with the Fraser valley and the mining districts of the interior, and other cities had waited upon the government praying them to assist in the construction of the V., V. & E. It was well known that such a road could not be built without a subsidy. The Dominion government had granted subsidies in similar enterprises, and it was a matter of the greatest importance to the lower part of the province that the road should be built. There was every reason to believe that the Dominion government would have granted a bonus to this road, and had they done so the road would have been built long ago. Without such a bonus no company could be got to construct the road.

In regard to the northern road, that was under very similar conditions. It is a fact that the government was asked by one of the ministers in the Dominion government to assist that road, and the promise was made that if the province did so the Dominion would assist more liberally than otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Martin—"Which minister?" Mr. Turner did not answer, whereupon Mr. Martin said—"Has the gentleman any objection to saying which minister?"

Mr. Turner said he did not think it was necessary and he thought Mr. Martin would believe him in the matter.

Mr. Martin—"If I don't know anything about it, it is the first I have heard of it."

Mr. Turner concluded by saying it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the province that these roads should be built, referring particularly to the Ashcroft & Carleton. He should oppose the second reading of the bill, believing it to be nothing but a measure of repudiation.

Mr. Eberts said this bill was the most extraordinary piece of legislation ever introduced into any legislature by any Attorney-General. The very first section would take away millions of acres of land from the Crown's Nest Pass road, and when the attention of the Attorney-General was called to that fact he said it was a mistake. "Just the kind of mistake a clerk would make," said Mr. Eberts. "I don't know what the effect of sending it away from the province. There had been mistakes in other bills, but so soon as the people made themselves heard in opposition to certain propositions of the Attorney-General he came forward and said they were mistakes and they would rectify them. The Attorney-General had referred to the statutes which it was proposed to repeal as being obsolete."

Mr. Eberts said he would be able to show they were not. Referring to the statutes which it was proposed to repeal, he said they were bills thrown out to induce capitalists to come and invest money in the province. As to the Boundary-Pentiction road, not one dollar was to be paid in subsidies until the road was completed and in operation to the satisfaction of the Lieut-Governor in Council. The policy of the late government had been a bold one, and as a result of what they had done a road had been built from Robson to Midway, and as to the Pentiction and Boundary, the arrangement would be carried out with Mackenzie & Mann. He fully believed that when the ex-premier made that statement in Vernon, Mr. Turner thought the road would be in operation and that the contractors intended to carry out the work in contemplation and within the provisions of the statute. When the time came their failure to do so arrived he thought it would be time enough to cut them off. He did not believe in taking the course indicated by the bill because of some feeling of want of friendship.

Then Mr. Eberts accused the Attorney-General of having said he favored the building, owning and operating of railways by the state, and was promptly informed by Hon. Mr. Martin that he had expressed no such opinion. Mr. Eberts persisted in his statement, and appealed to the shorthand writers in the press gallery to confirm his statement. Hon. Mr. Martin said that if the hon. gentleman had understood him to say that he had received a wrong impression, subsequently, from a shorthand writer's statement of two shorthand writers the statement of Mr. Martin was proven to be correct. What he did say was that the state of things which had been going on had led to the growth of the idea that it would be a good thing for the state to build, own and operate railways.

Mr. Richard Hall appealed on behalf of fair play that this bill be not passed. He appeared as a representative of workingmen, but he had no wish to be a party to driving capital away from the province. He characterized the bill as repudiation.

Col. Baker taunted the supporters of the government with being dumb on the measure, and who responded to by Mr. Kellie, who said that he would like to know how much money had been spent on the V., V. & E. road. The charters had been obtained by men who were ready to sell it to anyone who would pay the most for it.

Mr. Helmecken condemned the bill as a bad bill. He commenced by chaffing Mr. Kellie for his reference compared with the "ability" he had displayed when sitting on "his," Mr. Helmecken's, side of the House. Mr. Kellie had brought his intelligence to bear on subjects in those days, said Mr. Helmecken, and Mr. Speaker asked him what he was speaking to.

Mr. Helmecken was surprised that Mr. Speaker should accuse him of wandering away from the subject under discussion, he always tried to keep to the rules of debate. But, the bill was a bad bill. And then he sprung his little surprise. He had asked, he said, on January 30th for the returns of correspondence between the government and Mackenzie & Mann, and although he had repeatedly asked when those returns would be brought down the only answer he had received was that owing to the illness of the clerks in the department there had been a delay. It seemed a pity he should be unable to discuss this bill because of the illness of that clerk, and therefore he had obtained a copy of the correspondence for himself, which he proposed to read for the benefit and information of the members of the House.

This he proceeded to do, the correspondence being in five page pamphlet form. The hon. senior member for the city waded through a goodly portion of it before Mr. Higgins asked him what he was reading from, and the Speaker expressed a desire to see the document. Mr. Helmecken said he might be able to secure some additional copies before evening, so Mr. Speaker says 9 o'clock and the House adjourned until 8:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Resuming at half-past eight there was a large attendance of the public, the galleries being crowded and there being many well known lawyers and railway men in the lobby. The presence of the latter gentry called forth a vigorous protest later in the evening from the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie & Mann, who said he had received before to protest against the "burrin-holing" of members in the lobby.

Mr. Helmecken continued the reading of the pamphlet containing what is alleged to be the correspondence which has been published between the government and Mackenzie & Mann, and it was 9 o'clock ere he had finished.

Speaking then to the bill Mr. Helmecken denounced it as involving the principle of "repudiation," whereas the members of the opposition have voted against it. He maintained that contracts had been entered into by the parties who had secured the charters and that the contract was a valid one, and although the hon.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable. Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced. The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

senior member for this city spoke for some time, this is practically all he did say.

Mr. Booth expressed surprise that the Hon. Finance Minister had allowed the discussion to go so far without sending in his own offer some explanation of the correspondence matter. It seemed to him a most extraordinary thing that after the correspondence had been asked for from the government it should have to be brought in this surreptitious manner by a private member. "What does he mean by that?" asked Mr. Booth. He had listened with great interest to all the Attorney-General had said. That gentleman was a man of ability, and the members always expected to hear something good from him, and they generally did, but the only reason given for the statutes should be repealed seemed to be that the gentlemen got the charters for the purpose of dividing the money between themselves. As a matter of fact not one dollar of money could be obtained under the charter until the road was built. This referred especially to the Robson Pentiction branch. The only measure of importance affected by the bill is that which provides for the building of the road from the coast to Pentiction. What, he would like to know, was the reason of the legislation against that road? If it was desired to stop the construction of the road why not say so? He had been strongly in favor of the construction of that road, not because of his own personal knowledge of the country through which it would pass, but because he had good and reliable information as to the need which existed for such means of transportation, and communication. Mr. Booth also thought the bill meant repudiation and would vote against the second reading.

Mr. McBride spoke shortly for some time, referring primarily to the ancient history of the construction of the C.P.R. and condemning the idea of a man coming to the province and being able to set a size up the situation as to be able to recommend the tearing down of existing legislation of this important nature. To expect him (Mr. McBride) to support such a measure was a proposition so monstrous that he could not entertain it. The bill meant repudiation.

Mr. Booth's raising and exciting with a burst of applause and the occupants of the gallery leaned forward to discover who the gentleman was whose appearance was hailed with so much eagerness.

Mr. Booth's raising and exciting with a burst of applause and the occupants of the gallery leaned forward to discover who the gentleman was whose appearance was hailed with so much eagerness. He commenced by saying that the debate had led to a discussion of much irrelevant matter, and the introduction of the bill was a mistake. He was prepared to carry out the policy enunciated by its supporters during the late campaign. If there had been one point which had been the subject of the late government. When in opposition the members of the present government had only been able to secure the insertion of certain clauses intended for the benefit of the government, but the bill passed by the late government, and which the late campaign they had fought vigorously on this question of railway grants and subsidies. They had maintained that the late government not only entered upon their policy without any consideration, but that they had introduced into contracts which were worthless and not binding. This bill was necessary to rectify the errors made by the members of the late administration. As to the charge of repudiation there was nothing in the two acts to be repealed which mentioned anything about the satisfactory and binding contract, and there were no contracts entered into there was no repudiation. The only basis for the charge is the alleged contracts entered into with certain parties who were to construct a road from the coast to Tofino and from the coast to Pentiction, and the contracts entered into with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann were not contracts at all, a fact which was made very clear in the correspondence between the Finance Minister and Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. He could not find anything in the acts which were to be repealed, which gave the government power to enter into such a contract, or even to enter into a provisional agreement on such a basis, as was suggested in the alleged contract.

The plain fact of the matter was that the late government failed to receive a quid pro quo for the province in the agreements they made with railroad builders, and that being so his sincere conviction was that the present government were entirely justified in the legislation they are now bringing down, and he should heartily support the second reading.

It had been suggested that the members of the government side of the House did not expect themselves in the government. He thought such talk was very silly for the opinions of the members on the government side were well known, they had been made known very plainly during the late campaign. The principles enunciated during the campaign. There was therefore no necessity for the members to waste the time of the House in making speeches. There was no reason why he should have spoken on this bill, but the fact that it is an important measure, as showing that the government is prepared to carry out the policy it enunciated in the campaign. As to state ownership of railroads he hoped the day was not far distant when the government will build, and at least, control the railroads.

Hon. Mr. Cotton was loudly cheered, the opposition joining in ironically. He said that the arguments of the Attorney-General had been sufficient to convince the House of the desirability of passing this bill, but the opposition had expended a vast amount of energy in plugging up a vast mass of fiction which could be broken up in about two minutes. They had assumed that the government was trying to break up a "railway policy." He would like to know of one tangible result of that most vaunted "railway policy." The opposition could not show one single thing in the whole of it which had resulted for the good of the province. Mr. Eberts had referred to the great good the late government had done in building the Coast to West Pass road. He could not see any tangible result of that policy, for the province had been robbed of millions of acres of coal lands to pay for its construction. (Loud cheers.)

Did they build that road? No, the road had built up several millions of acres of coal lands and had secured several millions in this province. He challenged the late

government to show they helped to build one mile. The Dominion government had come to their aid and paid large sums of money to the C.P.R. to build it, and they had passed into private ownership, millions of acres of valuable coal lands, and we are told this is the result of the magnificent "railway policy" of the late government.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills MAKE DELICATE PEOPLE STRONG.

UNABLE TO WALK UPSTAIRS.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimony of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

LAME BACK CURED.

Mr. Geo. G. Everett, a highly respected and well-known farmer of Four Falls, Victoria Co., N. B., makes the following statement: "Some years ago while working in a barn I lost my balance and fell from a beam, badly injuring my back. For years I suffered with the injury, and at the same time doing all I could to remove it, but in vain. At last gave up hope and stopped doctoring. My back had got so bad that when I would stoop over it was impossible to get anything done. It is three years since I took a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and my back has not troubled me since. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an invaluable medicine, and I highly recommend them to any person suffering likewise. I consider that if I had paid \$10 a box for them, they would be a cheap medicine."

contracts to show that the government was in any way bound to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, the road can be built by any company and the government will be able to treat with the best. But that wasn't the milk in the coconut, the fact is that if they don't get this from us the syndicate which is being formed won't get their blood money. That was what the crowd of people in the lobby meant. Negotiating men, so that they could hardly get to their seats. He had protested against this kind of thing before, but if this bill passes, perhaps these people will learn they had better keep away from the precincts of this House. Going at length into the history of the negotiations of the Heine men and the V., V. & E. people at Ottawa the hon. minister concluded by asserting that the government would persist in the course they had consistently advocated in opposition to the repudiation, and only of the members of the House, but of the country as a whole. (Loud government cheers.)

Mr. Higgins moved the adjournment of the debate in order to allow him to have the advantage of the correspondence to discuss the matter intelligently. Then came signs of more obstruction, for Messrs. A. W. Smith, Col. Baker, Turner, Price Ellison and Hall rose one after another and occupied several minutes each in saying they agreed with the motion to adjourn the debate. The debate was adjourned at 10:55.

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

After this long discussion the House resumed work and in quick succession the following bills were advanced a stage.

The Placer Mining Amendment Act, introduced, read a first time and the second reading set for the next sitting of the House.

The Revenue Act, second reading, committee to-morrow.

The Mineral Act Amendment read a first time.

The Water Classes Act, second reading.

The Municipal District Bill, second reading.

The Atlin and Bennett Lake Disputes Bill second reading.

The Municipal Corporation, a second reading.

The Atlin Southern, second reading.

The Bureau of Mines read a third time and passed.

Revolte Incorporation Amendment, second reading.

Overhauling Tenants Act, second reading.

A report was received from the special committee, read by message, as involving a charge of the public revenue.

The House adjourned at 11:35 to resume again at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nervous constipation, and in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One or two bottles, Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

How to be Healthy in Winter. Winter is a trying time for delicate people. Coughs, colds, gripe and pneumonia find them easy victims. Do you catch cold easily? It shows that your system is not in a condition to resist disease. You will be fortunate if you escape serious illness - but why take the chance. Nature is always fighting against disease. The right kind of medicine is the kind that helps Nature by toning up the system and enabling it to resist disease. Such a tonic is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. By building up the blood and strengthening the nerves these pills reach the root of many serious diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, gripe, heart troubles, and all forms of weakness, either in men or women. They have made thousands of delicate people bright, active and strong. There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned. The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the right, but printed in red ink.



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

LA GRIPPE AND SPINAL TROUBLE.

Miss Maud Fenlon, daughter of Mr. Philip Fenlon, a well known farmer living near Tofino, Ont., says: "In the winter of 1898, I had a severe attack of la-grippe, which developed into spinal trouble, and for the next six months I was helpless and had to be fed, dressed and moved by my mother. I was under the doctor's care all the time, and for a time he did not think I could recover. However, in the spring I grew somewhat better, but was very far from being in good health. In this condition I continued until 1899, when I was again stricken and again required help by the spinal trouble. It was then that I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the result has been that I am greatly improved in health, and am again able to attend school. I believe that had I taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from the outset I would have been spared much misery, and I can strongly recommend them to other young girls who may be suffering from nervous troubles."

THE EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

Mr. Peter McKeown, of Carleton Place, P.E.I., says: "I consider my deliverance through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little short of miraculous. I was taken down with a severe attack of la-grippe, which lasted for six weeks, and which left me completely broken in health. I was subject to night sweats and sleeplessness. My appetite had vanished; my stomach was disordered, and my food had turned watery. Finally I was forced to turn to my bed, and recovery seemed almost an impossibility. Nothing the doctor did for me seemed to produce beneficial results. One day a friend who had received benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills induced me to try them, and I am more than happy to say that they have completely restored my health. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a great blessing to mankind."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

CURE

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Anaemia, Heart Troubles, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Impotent Consumption, All Female Weakness, Dizziness and Headache, and all Troubles arising from poor and Watery Blood.

Municipal Council

The Permanent Sidewalks By-Law Completed in Committee Last Night.

The City to Pay for the Sidewalks at the Intersection of Streets.

For two hours last night the city council wrestled with the provisions of the permanent sidewalks by-law, their labors not being completed until after 10 o'clock. The by-law was completed with but few amendments. The only matter upon which much discussion arose was the question of how to assess the cost of the corners of the streets, which do not properly front on any lots.

Mr. Stewart raised the question and described the corner adopted in the city of Portland, where the cost is assessed upon the property owners for a distance of half a block from each corner. The difficulty which would arise in making such an assessment upon property owners who do not front upon the street was pointed out by Mr. Macgregor, who advised overruling the difficulty by making the piece of walk at the corners a charge upon the city.

Ald. Stewart thought that the city should not be saddled with the extra cost, but owing to the difficulties in the way of any other arrangement.

Ald. Macgregor's suggestion was adopted, it being pointed out that in the case of permanent roadways the city had to pay for the street corners.

The annual loan by-law was passed with little discussion.

The fire warden recommended that the building inspector be authorized to call for tenders for a new fire hall on Yates street, and that tenders be received up to March 6th at 3 p.m. The recommendation was adopted.

The question of opening up Upper Johnson street by taking over part of the DeFonville estate, which was reported on fully at a former meeting, was again brought up by Mr. Maslin. On motion of Ald. Humphrey the city solicitor was instructed to carry out the arrangements suggested, and prepare a conveyance in accordance with the recommendations.

Before adjourning Ald. Macgregor asked what the council intended to do with the fire hall on Dalnora, which is about to be vacated. He knew of a probable lessee if the council did not want the building for library or other purposes.

Several of the members expressed the opinion that the building should be leased if a tenant could be obtained, as it was altogether too large for library purposes.

The council then adjourned.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Secretary Williams Resigns - A School For Deaf and Mutes.

The above board met in the council chamber last evening. There was a full attendance of members; Trustee McMeeking to the chair.

The Vancouver school board asked for information and data upon the pupils of the local schools.

Trustees Mrs. Grant, McCandless and McMeeking were appointed a committee to answer the questions asked by the board.

Secretary Ben. Williams wrote, resigning his office, stating that the salary was insufficient, and the duties somewhat hampered his own business.

Trustee Marchant said all the trustees must admit that the services of the secretary had been always carried out in a competent manner. He was sorry he had not been aware of the secretary's intention so as to have been a little more explicit in his remarks. He hoped that it would be placed on record that the board appreciated the services of the secretary. He proposed that the resignation be sent to the finance committee for report.

Trustee Helyer said he would second the motion. He had always had a high regard for Mr. Williams as a secretary, and had no doubt that the board would have some difficulty in filling his place and obtaining an official who would be as ready at all times to do the board's work as Mr. Williams had been. The motion carried.

Mrs. Capt. Grant brought up the question of establishing a school for deaf and mute children, and asked that the scheme be forwarded by the board.

Trustee Helyer did not agree with the idea. It would cost about \$25,000, and he did not think there were sufficient opportunities in the province to warrant the government making such an expenditure.

It was ultimately decided to approach the government in the matter.

Trustee Helyer reported on the proposed improvements of the school on Kingston street, which would not be completed until about March 1st. He suggested, therefore, that the school be not opened until April.

Trustee Marchant agreed with the former speaker, and was also in favor of the school not being opened until the time indicated.

The board then resolved themselves into a committee and amended some minor clauses of the school regulations, after which they adjourned until Wednesday week.

THE CURE OF ASTHMA

Leibig's Asthma Cure will cure Asthma, Hay Asthma or Hay Fever. Hundreds of people in four continents will say so. It is a high-class medicine, endorsed by medical men, and used by the best people in all parts of the civilized world. A free trial bottle will be sent to any sufferer by mail prepaid. If you are afflicted, send your name and address to The Leibig Co., 119 King Street West, Toronto, and say you saw this free offer in the Victoria Times. If eye-lashes are cut the eyes are weakened.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co. Limited. Steam Gas House Coal. Double Screened Lump, Run of the Mine, Washed Nuts and Screenings.

The Daily Times. Published every day (except Sunday) by the Times Printing & Publishing Co. W. Templeman, Manager. Office: 26 Broad Street, Telephone No. 45.

FAURE'S FUNERAL. Paris can always be depended upon to do the thing handsomely when ceremony and display are wanted.

GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES. Report of Select Committee Appointed on Motion of Mr. Higgins to Visit Gaols and Reformatories.

U. S. ARMY REORGANIZATION. Washington, Feb. 23.—The administration and representatives in congress have reached an agreement with the minority in congress respecting the army reorganization bill.

A COOL CONDUCTOR. Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.—Kansas City auditorium and convention hall, the second largest of its kind in the United States, was formally dedicated yesterday.

INDIAN TOWN IN FLAMES. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23.—Telegraphic advices from Muskogee, I.T., say that the town is burning down.

THE ROBBERY CASE. The Trial Still Going On at the Assize Court. After going in press yesterday the accused Snider elected to give evidence on his own behalf.

THE "RIO GRANDE." A Military Drama to be Presented by the Victoria West Dramatic Club. To-morrow and Saturday evenings, in Sample's hall, Victoria West, the Western Amateur Dramatic Society will present the military border drama, "Rio Grande."

THE ROSE MAIDEN. A Crowded House meets Its Second Presentation. Institute hall was crowded last night when Oveeg's beautiful cantata, "The Rose Maiden," was presented.

FATAL CHICAGO FIRE. Chicago, Feb. 23.—During a fire which burned two hours to-day and threatened to annihilate the packing house district stockyards, one fireman was killed and three others severely injured.

FREE ART CLASSES. The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, of Montreal, Canada. Offers free courses in art to those desiring same.

NEW BISHOP OF HARRISBURG. Washington, Feb. 23.—The Papal delegation has been officially advised from Rome of the appointment of the Rev. John W. Shanahan, of Philadelphia, as Bishop of Harrisburg.

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PURE GOLD PRIZE COMPETITION. Classes May 1st Next. 1st Prize—Trip to Europe and expenses. 2nd Prize—Trip to British Columbia and expenses. 25 Five Dollar Prizes.

WANTED—A young man to work on a farm. Apply to 101 North Pembroke street.

WANTED—Employment by a young man, who will make himself generally useful. Address G. A. P., Times office.

WANTED—A girl for general housework for family of two. Apply 51 Harrison street.

WANTED—An apprentice to the millinery at Stevens & Jenkins, 54 Douglas street.

WANTED—Employers in need of practically trained office assistants, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc. Please call at the Columbia Commercial College, Vancouver, B. C. H. B. A. Vogel, principal.

FOR SALE. THOROUGHBRED BLOOD FOR HATCHING. We have Black Minorca, Brown Leghorns and Silver-laced Wyandots from imported stock, and guaranteed thoroughbred, at Sylvester Feed Co., City Market.

FOR SALE. Cheap, six-year-old mare; suitable for riding or driving. Address L. Times.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE in all B. C. mines at lowest possible prices. Write for particulars. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto.

TO LET. Three cottages on Centre road, near the bridge, also 24 acres land on Oakhill. Bales in city. Apply 6-Centre road, Spring Ridge.

LOST OR FOUND. LOST—Three terrier dogs, five months old; white; spritzed; black spots on backs; answers name "Barney," "Howard," "Carr street."

SOCIETIES. VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m. B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL. SHORTHAND—Classes in all stages; \$3 per fortnight; lessons in classes of not more than four; eight individual lessons for \$5. Address "Short-hand," Times.

MISCELLANEOUS. MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria Real Estate by the Yorkshire Guaranty & Securities Corporation, Ltd., and by the Dominion Permanent Loan Co., A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street.

SCAVENGERS. JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Donoherty, yards and cess-pools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left for James & Co., Fort street, box 100, or to Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly executed. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 130.

VETERINARY. R. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office, 815 Broadway; residence, 417, Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

CALL AND INSPECT THE Massey-Harris 1899 BICYCLES. E.G. PRIOR & CO'S Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware. Can be bought at Stoddard's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. Customer in buying here will save freight, and if goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange either there or send goods back to Toronto, etc.

A FEW OF OUR PRICES: Waltham Watches from \$5.00. Elgin Watches from \$5.00. In Solid Silver—Waltham's "Gentle" Gold Watches from \$5.00. Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from \$5.00. Watches set in gold, silver, steel, etc. from \$1.00. The handsome Lady's Gold Ring set with diamonds from \$2.00. STODDARD'S Jewelry Store, Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold in any quantity.

Indian Pictures

Sketched on the Spot by G. W. Stevens of the London Daily Mail.

The Fourth Letter in Which He Writes of the People of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

"Here we have some very characteristic and typical temperature charts," said the doctor. A Parsi speaks English with a staccato that accords every syllable alike.

"Down the long light, and any ward-plague and light air cannot live together—a double row of some 30 beds, covered with violet blankets. From under each protruded a dark, small, close-cropped head. Some lay quite still with eyes tight shut; some stared up at the pointed roof with eyes moist and shining; one boy grinned almost merrily. All were sick of the plague; no statistics it was to be expected that three out of every four would die in the next few hours."

"At its first onset, two years ago, plague killed its two hundred and forty a day; now it has sunk to fifty a day, but it goes on steadily. Bombay has resigned herself to another four or five years of it, which means, at the present rate, that one-fourth of her population will die of it between now and 1904."

"Then what is to be done, asks the practical Englishman? Ask the uneducated native and he will say that the white Emperor is angry because some blackguards defaced his statue two years ago. Ask the educated native, and he will placidly reply, Nothing."

"Let it spend itself, he says. Human life has always been abundant and cheap in India. Here is the spectacle of a great city where one disease has killed its thousands in two years, and is killing its hundreds now every week, and nobody cares. White man and brown alike accept it as a new circumstance of their existence, and that is all."

"Yet not quite all, nor is it quite just to say that nobody cares. It seems that at present all that can be done—short of pulling down Bombay—is being done, and not wholly in vain. The municipality has recovered from the paralysis which overtook it at the enemy's first attack; it has come back to Bombay again, even the more collected native no longer feeling his life in danger. The military visitations have ceased. They frightened the natives; in one case, I was told, when a couple of naval officers, with binoculars and native infantry, arrived to inspect a large tenement house, they found that every one of the three hundred tenants had bolted in the night, leaving only two men dying alone of plague, and spreading themselves to contagion in two minutes, and killing its hundreds now every week, and nobody cares."

"I had the luck to fall in with men who could show me the whole process, from cause to cure—or death. The cause was simple enough; two minutes in the native quarter and you saw and smelled and tasted it. The cause is, sheer pigsties—Dirt and Darkness."

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TO EXTERMINATE AMERICANS.

Philippine Scheme for a General Rising at Manila.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A despatch from General Otis, dated Manila February 21, says: "The following was issued by an important officer of the insurrection government at Malolos, February 15, 1899, for execution during that evening and night in this city: 'First—You will so dispose that 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all of the streets of San Pedro, armed with their rifles. 'Second—Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals of whatever race they may be will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation. 'Third—The defenders of the Philippines in your country will attack the guards and liberate the prisoners, and having accomplished this they will be armed, saying to them: 'Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them that we may take our revenge on the infamy of the treaty they have committed upon us. Have no compassion on them. Attack with vigor. All Filipinos en masse will second you. Long live Filipino independence. 'Fourth—The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Toledo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without in these streets will be the signal for the militia of Troop, Elmo, Quinto and Siquiano to go out into the street and do their duty. Those of Pako, Ermita and Malata, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see that their companions need assistance. 'Sixth—The militia of Tondo will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning. If all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men shedding our blood in defence of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants. War without quarter to the false Americans who have deceived us. Either independence or death. 'There is no 'fourth' paragraph in the insurgents' statement as furnished to the press. The decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India has been conferred upon Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy of India and daughter of L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago."

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TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific and Soo Pacific Railway Line. The most direct route to all points East and Southeast.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Toronto, Montreal, Boston.

WITHOUT CHANGE. Tickets to or from all points in Europe.

For rates, folders, pamphlets and all information call on or address B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co's. LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO Dyea and Skagway IN 60 HOURS.

SS. CITY OF SEATTLE. Sails for Dyea and Skagway direct every ten days. No stops. No delays. Round trip in seven days.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP COY. For Alaska and the Gold Fields. STEAMERS Rosalie and Dirigo.

EVERY SATURDAY. For full particulars apply to NORMAN HARRIS, Agent, 64 Government street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone 580.

A SAFE MAKER'S SUFFERING. Diabetes is one of the great scourges of the present day. All the various remedies heretofore tried have failed to cure it.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. They cure diabetes—sure when all else fails. Mr. Jesse Knowles, an employee of Goldie & McCullough Co., Safe Manufacturers, Galt, Ont., tells how Doan's Kidney Pills cured him of Diabetes.

TRANSPORTATION. SS. CUTCH. WILL SAIL TO Shoal Bay, Wrangell, Rivers Inlet, Skagway, Skeena River and Way Ports.

ON THE 18th February, 1899, at 3 p.m. From Porter's Wharf. For dates and particulars apply to HALL, COPEL & CO., AGENTS, VICTORIA.

FOR HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA. SS. AUSTRALIA to sail Wednesday, March 23, at 2 p.m. for HONOLULU only.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways. The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Roseburg and Portland.

DAILY TRAINS. Leave Spokane 8:30 a.m. for Seattle 10:30 a.m. Arrive Seattle 12:30 p.m. Leave Seattle 1:30 p.m. for Spokane 3:30 p.m. Arrive Spokane 5:30 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

G. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers. Will leave Turner, Boston & Co's wharf for Dyea, Skagway, Wrangell.

As follows, viz.: DANUBE.....Feb. 23. And from Vancouver at 12 noon, on following days:

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED). WHARF STREET, VICTORIA. Time Table No. 41—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminister, Ladner and Lulu Island Sunday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave for Wrangell, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway weekly.

HARVEY ROUND ROUTE. Steamer "Queen City" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 21st of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

Atlin Gold Fields STEEL STEAMSHIP. Leaves Porter's wharf Wednesday, 22nd February FOR SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYEA, AND WAY PORTS.

For freight and passenger rates apply Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co. 35 Government St., Victoria.

Klondike, Yukon and Atlin Traffic. The Canadian Development Co., Ltd. Are prepared to handle through freight and passenger traffic from Coast Points.

Dawson City, The Klondike, Yukon and Atlin Goldfields. SEVEN FINE STEAMERS. COMPLETE TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS. SPLENDID EQUIPMENTS. REASONABLE RATES.

For rates and information apply to the Company's Office, 35 Port Street, Victoria, B.C.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Managing Director. Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. VICTORIA TO WELLINGTON. TIME CARD. Effective Nov. 19, '98.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE. THREE (3) FIRST-CLASS TRAINS leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows: LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul, 8:15 a.m.; Badger State Express, Has parlor car to Chicago, Ar. Minn. Milwaukee 9 a.m.; Chicago, 9:55 p.m.

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TRANSPORTATION.

THE White Pass AND Yukon Route. THE PACIFIC & ARCTIC RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY. BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON RAILWAY COMPANY.

From Skagway, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass in a Comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass & Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skagway. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excise duties.

150 Pounds Baggage Free. Investigate Fully. Do Not Be Misled. WE GUARANTEE DELIVERY AT LAKE BENNETT OR ATLIN CITY. GOODS SHIPPED THROUGH IN BOND.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO YUKON, KLONDIKE AND ATLIN. FOR RATES APPLY TO J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 10 Tronace Avenue, Victoria. L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, 10 Tronace Avenue, Victoria. Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Wash.

Chilkoot Pass Route. Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Company. Alaska Railway & Transportation Company. Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company.

Operating a System of Aerial Tramways Between Dyea and Crater Lake. These tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do four-fifths of it this year.

Old Yukoners Employ This Route Almost Exclusively. Wise men will investigate the routes and conditions before committing their freight to any particular trail. Our facilities enable us to give a cheaper and more expeditious service than any other route. We shall give both.

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE IS A UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER. NO EXTRA EXPENSE FOR BONDING. NO TROUBLE. NO DELAYS. For rates and full particulars apply to BODWELL & CO., LTD. R. P. RIBBET & CO., LTD. CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. For San Francisco. The company's elegant steamship QUEEN, W. LA WALLA and UMATILLA, carrying H.R.M. mails, leave VICTORIA, 8 p.m. Feb. 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; April 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA. The elegant steamships COTTAGE CITY, CITY OF TOPEKA and AL-KI leave PORT TOWNSEND, B.C., Feb. 6, 8, 14, 19, 24, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; April 6, and every fifth day thereafter.

The Steamer COTTAGE CITY will call at Victoria, B.C., Feb. 14; Mar. 1, 16, 31, for passengers and freight. For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing. R. P. RIBBET & CO., Agents, 211 Victoria, B.C. J. P. TROWBRIDGE, Fleet Street, Supt. Ocean Dock, Seattle, Wash. G. W. BROWN, 100 Broadway, Seattle, Wash. General Agents, San Francisco.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co. TIME CARD No. 15. Effective Nov. 14th, 1898. Subject to change without notice.

Str. City of Kingston. FROM TACOMA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY). Lv. Tacoma 8:30 a.m. Ar. Seattle 10:30 a.m. Lv. Seattle 10:30 a.m. Ar. Port Townsend 1:15 p.m. Lv. Port Townsend 1:15 p.m. Ar. Victoria 4:15 p.m.

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY). Lv. Victoria 8:00 p.m. Ar. Port Townsend 10:45 p.m. Lv. Port Townsend 11:00 a.m. Ar. Seattle 1:45 a.m. Lv. Seattle 2:15 a.m. Ar. Tacoma 4:15 a.m. R. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY. Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows: DAILY. Leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m. SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m. Leave Sidney at 7:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. THE GREAT NORTHERN 75 Government Street, Victoria, B.C. Leave 8 p.m. S.S. City of Kingston. Arrive Daily. Connecting at Seattle with overland Stage. J. H. BOGERS, Agent.

No Surrender Of Our Rights

Plain Talk on Provincial Affairs in Ottawa From George R. Maxwell, M. P.

He Strongly Deprecates the Dis- allowance of the Alien Exclusion Bill.

Geo. R. Maxwell, M.P., who has just returned from Ottawa, where he has been on business with the government, was interviewed while there by the capital representative of the Mail and Empire. His views on the various questions at present interesting this province were embodied in the following remarks:

"The prospects in British Columbia never looked more promising. Notwithstanding the interest created in the Yukon country considerable development has been going on in the mining sections. The U. P. R. is being pushed into the Boundary Creek country, and that district especially will, I believe, become one of the most important, if not the most important, mining camps in the province."

"What about the 'Kootenay camp'?"
"I was at Rossland last summer, and was pleased to see the camp going ahead exceedingly well. New buildings are rapidly going up in the town, the population is steadily augmenting, and money is plentiful. There has been considerable development in the mines, and the acquisition of several properties by influential corporations is having a most beneficial effect. General satisfaction is expressed that the principal mines are falling into the hands of British and Canadian capitalists. In the Stocan district, owing to the low price of silver, there has been a temporary decline, but the district is a most promising one. Eight or ten miles are shipping ore, three or four like the Payne, Dardanelles, Charleston, Rambler, etc., are giving over 100 oz. of silver to the ton. The Ymir district is not so well known as those I have already mentioned. But I have had several letters from gentlemen interested in that district, all speaking in the strongest terms of the mines of Ymir district. One property especially, Tamarac, is said to be giving encouraging results. Little has been said about the mines up the coast contiguous to Vancouver and Loughborough Inlet, but there considerable development has taken place since the Dorothy, Van-Ada, and other properties."

"What do you think of the Atlin district?"
"I have never visited that district, and can therefore only speak from hearsay. Several of my friends, who have been there, tell me that the Atlin country will not be as rich as several creeks in the Yukon, but that there will be sufficient gold to make it worth while for those who are fortunate enough to acquire placer claims. There will certainly be a tremendous rush to Atlin this year. Indeed, it may almost be said to have set in already."

Exclusion of Aliens.
"Is the feeling on the coast strongly in favor of the exclusion of aliens from mining in British Columbia?"
"It is, indeed. I see in some of the eastern papers a report that the act will be disallowed. I am sure that the government, but I can hardly believe that a course will be pursued. The passage of the act is held to be clearly within the rights of the province, and as there is an ever-increasing unwillingness on the part of the Dominion government to interfere in matters of this kind, I hardly think that the act will be disallowed."

"But supposing it is made a condition at Washington that the act should be voted?"
"Well," replied the member for Inverness, "all that I can say is that British Columbians, if I judge their temper aright, would never consent to such a course unless the same rights were granted to British subjects in the different states of the Union. The biggest blow against the British Columbia act comes from the States of Washington, and yet I have had several letters from Canadians in that state who say they are not able under the state law to acquire mining claims in that portion of the United States. Of course you must bear in mind that the act just passed by our provincial legislature only applies to placer mining. The province is open to any one who desires to mine, and in that class of mining our neighbors will find plenty of scope for the money they have. If the act is disallowed, it will create great dissatisfaction in British Columbia. Not only would such a course be the product of a great deal of unnecessary agitation and unrest, but in my opinion the state right of any British subject in the United States is not to be interfered with by the legislature. A few people entertain the opinion that it is unwise to pass such a measure when the International Commission was meeting at Washington, but I am satisfied that 99 per cent. of our population approve of the action of the legislature. In fact, I may say that our people in British Columbia are beginning to feel it is about time that Canadians realized the value of their heritage, and should treat our American friends exactly as they treat us."

The Conference at Washington.
"What do you think of the Washington negotiations, Mr. Maxwell?" your correspondent asked.
"The people of British Columbia, so far as I am able to judge, regard with great disfavor the proposition of the sealers to sell out their rights for a financial consideration. Apart altogether from the value of the sealers' vessels, there is the question of the national right of any British subject to engage in sealing, and our people think the day has gone by for either selling or surrendering any part of our heritage. In reference to the question of reciprocity, I take the broad ground that if there are any equitable arrangements to be made with the United States in which no sacrifice of Canadian rights or principle is involved, such an arrangement would, I think, be satisfactory to our people. But I am satisfied of this, that any surrender of our rights, whether in territory or in legitimate functions of our government, would meet with the strongest opposition on the part of our people, and a fair agreement would be welcomed, yet they would rather see no arrangement at all than that Canada should be put in a

disadvantageous position. Personally, while I favor an enlargement of our borders, and an extension of our commerce with the United States, if such can be accomplished with due regard to our national honor, yet I take the ground that Canada has reached that stage when she can stand on her own feet and work out her own destiny without the aid of our American cousins."

"What do you think of the lumber question?"
"Well, a great many of our people, especially those interested in the lumbering industry, thought the removal of the duty would prove disastrous to the lumber interest of British Columbia, and especially to the increased productivity and especially to the railway operations in the Crow's Nest Pass, that industry has been very prosperous during the past year. At the same time, if a tariff for revenue is the fiscal policy of the government it is only fair that American lumber coming into this country should pay its quota to the revenue like everything else. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are, in a sense, protected so far as their main interests are concerned. Lumber being the principal industry of British Columbia, outside of mining, should, I think, receive a fair measure of protection that will enable our lumbermen to gain control of the markets of our own country. The importation of the United States of a duty upon lumber has, to my personal knowledge, compelled some of our British Columbia lumbermen to establish mills on the United States side in order to enable them to get a share of the American market. I feel, then, that it would be better that we should have reciprocity rather than the one-sided arrangement which now exists."

"But supposing the United States won't give reciprocity?"
"Well, in that event, we believe it is the duty of the government to impose the same duty upon American lumber as the United States places upon ours. Last year 30,000,000 feet of American lumber was imported into Manitoba and the Northwest. That quantity could just as well have been supplied by British Columbia. Look at the number of men its production would have given employment to in Canada, and the amount of money it would have put in circulation."

"How would an export duty on ore affect British Columbia?"
"At the present time there is considerable difference of opinion on that matter, but personally I favor an export duty. The establishment of a smelter at Neeripon, in the State of Washington, to which British Columbia has been granted a concession, is regarded with great disfavor by many of our people, and they would view with approbation the imposition of an export duty. Others, however, take the view that until Canada can offer to mine and export facilities upon ore, it would be unwise to impose an export duty upon ore. The situation has been greatly improved in British Columbia by the C. P. R.'s acquisition of the smelter at Trail from Mr. Helmer. The railway company having made a material reduction in smelting charges. The Trail smelter, as a consequence, is now being worked to its fullest capacity, and I think the C. P. R. is certainly deserving of commendation for the patriotic course it has pursued in this matter. Of course, the company has gone into smelting purely as a business proposition, but what benefits the company must necessarily benefit the country. The smelter at Nelson is also steadily employed, and we are promised another smelter, I understand, to be located in the Boundary Creek district. With that one running, and one on the coast, I think we shall have sufficient smelters to meet the requirements of the province for some time. When we secure these smelters an export duty upon ore should be imposed, unless the Americans are prepared to give us a quid pro quo. Some people advance the argument that even with these ores going to the United States to be smelted Canada is benefited, but I cannot dissent from the fact that if they were smelted in Canada it would mean more work for our people, more money in circulation, and greater development in business. These observations will apply with equal force to the nickel question, which, although not local with us, yet has its national aspects. I can well realize that if an export duty were imposed upon nickel how great a benefit would be derived by the province of Ontario, and what benefits one province necessarily benefits the Dominion as a whole."

"You have alluded to the extension of the C. P. R. into the Boundary Creek district. Do you anticipate a renewal of the fight at the coming session, over the Kootenay Valley railway?"
"Yes, it looks as if we shall have the contest over again. Notwithstanding the fact that last session Mr. Corbin said he would not apply again if he were not given his charter then, judging from the fact that the provincial legislature are out, it is not unlikely that the same fight will be fought this year. I strongly object to giving permission to a foreign corporation to align the boundary line from Spokane to the Boundary Creek district, as in my opinion it only means one thing, namely, the impoverishment of that section for the purpose of building up Spokane. The C. P. R. will be bound by May or June, and when that section of the line is built we confidently expect the railway to be continued on to Pentecost."

Who is to Blame?
If you neglect Catarrh until it becomes Consumption instead of curing it by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure?

You certainly cannot blame the fates for whatever tendency to consumption you may have inherited, you may keep off consumption by curing catarrh. Lung disease never starts in the lungs. It is always developed from a cold in the head or throat. Quick and decisive action must be taken to cure catarrh and prevent consumption.

It is impossible to estimate the thousands of lives which are daily being lost by Catarrh, which, if not cured, leads to Consumption. Catarrh is easily detected by the annoying symptoms, such as itching in the throat, hoarseness, spitting, choking up of the passages, foul breath, a husky voice, and a generally debilitated and weak condition of the system.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure will cure even the most chronic catarrh. It is the most popular catarrh remedy on this continent, and is sold everywhere for 25 cents a bottle. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe and reliable.

For a gripe Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine should be used in conjunction with Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, as it helps the throat and prevents pneumonia; 25 cents a large bottle.

A HAMILTON LADY

Finds Laxa-Liver Pills a perfect cure for Sick Headache.

Fully ninety per cent. of the women of this country suffer from sick headache. Liver disorder and constipation are at the bottom of the trouble. Laxa-Liver Pills cure the headache by correcting the cause. And they do their work easily and perfectly without any gripes, pain or sickening.

But the Hamilton lady we referred to—Her name is Mrs. John Tomlinson. Her address is 107 Steven St. North. This is what she says: "Being troubled with severe headaches, I was advised by a friend to try Laxa-Liver Pills. I only required to use half a bottle when the headache ceased, and I have not been troubled with it since."

Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a bottle or 5 for \$1.00, at all druggists. Insist on Laxa-Liver Pills and accept no other.

Mines and Mining.

The following are the ore receipts at Kaslo for the week ending February 19th:

	Pounds
Payne	300,000
Last Chance	240,000
Whitewater Mines	150,000
Jackson Basin Mines	68,000
Reco	40,000
Treasure Vault	32,000
Hambler	30,000
Total	840,000

The Payne and Treasure Vault outputs go to Omaha, the Last Chance sends one-half to Aurora, Illinois, and the other half to San Francisco. The Rambler ore goes to the Puget Sound Reduction Works at Everett, and that from the Reco to Aurora. The other shipments are passed through the smelter works of the Kootenay-Keeweenaw Company at Kaslo.

Sampling Works Put in Motion.
There is every likelihood that the Stocan Ore Purchasing Company will erect its sampling works in Nelson. The members of the finance committee of the council have waited upon H. M. McDowell, the manager for the company, and have ascertained that the company do not expect any financial aid from the city. The chief object of the company had in approaching the council on the matter of probable inducements was to get their support in the securing of a suitable site for the works.

The manager gave the members of the finance committee to understand that while the purchase of galena ore would be the chief concern of the company, it would undertake to purchase dry ores as well. The sampling works will probably provide employment for six or seven men, and as the company does not appear to be asking for any special favors from the city, the finance committee will doubtless report favorably upon the company's application.—Nelson Tribune.

Dundee Concentrates.
The management of the Dundee mine has arranged for the shipment of the company's concentrates to the Hall smelter at Nelson. The ore which the concentrator is working on is concentrated six to one, giving the concentrates a value of \$40 to the ton. At present about 40 tons of crude ore are being put through the mill daily, but as the capacity of the mill is 50 tons, an increased output may be looked for when the men become familiar with the workings of the mill. In addition to this concentrating ore, the Dundee has considerable ore which will play to ship without milling.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.
London, Feb. 22.—A mail clerk named William C. McHugh was today sentenced to three years in Kingston Penitentiary for robbing the mail.
Cornwall, Feb. 22.—James Whiting, aged 50, is dead at Farran's Point of small-pox.
St. John, N.B., Feb. 22.—Latest figures show that the government carried 41 seats and the opposition five in the general election on Saturday.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—Judge Taschereau left on the ice to-day while walking near Viger Square, sustaining a deep wound in his head.
Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 22.—The body of an unknown man was found by a section man near here. He had evidently perished of exposure.
Kingston, Feb. 22.—W. W. Moore, who is taking a science course in Queen's university, has been notified that by the death of an aunt at Kamloops, B.C., he had fallen heir to one-third of \$750,000.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The appeal to the railway committee by the Sun Oil Company of Hamilton, agents of the Corn Planters' Oil Company of Warren, Pa., in the matter of discrimination was heard to-day. Mr. R. B. Oiler, counsel for the Grand Trunk, said his company would restore the uniform rates which were in existence prior to January 6. Judge Clark followed suit for the C. P. R., and the proceedings terminated.

KHALIFA ON THE WAR PATH.
Lord Kitchener Preparing to Meet Him at Omdurman.
London, Feb. 22.—The following despatch from Cairo appears in the Daily News: "The Khalifa is advancing upon Omdurman with 15,000 or 20,000 men. Preparations are urgently proceeding to meet him."

A foot note to the despatch says: "The fact is that Col. Kitchener's army came to Omdurman on the 2nd inst. The Khalifa's army, consisting of 10,000 men and the British officer having only a small force, he found it necessary to retire to Omdurman. The retreating Khalifa regarded as a sign of weakness and he led him to rally his forces to the advance. Lord Kitchener has 9,000 men at Omdurman."
Cairo, Feb. 22.—Major Macdonald, the head of the British expedition which has been sent to Omdurman and Major General Hunter, the recently appointed governor of Omdurman, and other British officers on a furlough have, been recalled.

Provincial News.

NELSON.
It is not unlikely that Gray's mill will be taken over shortly by local parties. This property in full operation would give employment to 40 men.
The funeral of John Lewis, who died on Thursday at the Kootenay Lake General Hospital, took place on Saturday afternoon. The deceased came to Nelson from Wales last summer.
Official figures show that the Hon. Fred J. Hume's majority was 182.

The water in Kootenay river is much lower this spring than it has been for several seasons. The result is that there is considerable stretch of beach in front of the outlet of the city sewer. As soon as the necessary pipe arrives the sewer outlet will be carried out to deep water. The pipe is now expected daily.

The management of the Imperial Bank of Canada has decided to take the premises at present occupied by the Bank of Montreal, when the latter moves into its new quarters at the corner of Ward and Baker streets.

The Canadian Pacific railway is about to make extensive improvements in its yard accommodation here. A party of surveyors went out on the other day to survey the flat, south of the depot, and it is the intention of the company to remove the Chinese squatters and build extensive sidings. The depot itself will be enlarged.

VANCOUVER.
It is expected that the handsome new C. P. R. depot will be occupied in May. The contract for the basement and foundations for the new Roman Catholic church has been let to Mr. Forshaw, of this city.

Captain McCarthy, on Monday, made the descent in a diver's suit and located the propeller and broken shaft of the steamer Bell, which was lost in the harbor a short time ago. An offer was made by the steamer owners of \$100 for the recovery of the propeller.

The funeral of Mary Christina Miller, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of 646 Hastings street, took place on Tuesday afternoon from the residence.

A gathering of gentlemen interested in creating forward the matter of providing a sewage scheme for Mount Pleasant, met last night. They generally desired to see the council to see how true in forwarding the matter. No formal resolutions were passed, but the gentlemen present, it is stated, favored careful examination into the sewage disposal at Exeter, England, and elsewhere.

A General Association has been formed here. The following are the officers: President, Johann Wolfsohn, consul; German consul, vice-president, Hon. M. P. Morris; consultant, Hon. M. P. Morris; secretary, F. J. Schofield, United States vice-consul. The following countries are represented in the society: Germany—Johann Wolfsohn, consul; France—Baron de St. Laurent, consul; Spain—H. A. Melon, vice-consul; Sweden and Norway—J. M. Machure, vice-consul; Belgium, J. M. Whitehead, vice-consul; Netherlands—C. Gardner Johnson, vice-consul; United States of America—C. D. Dwyer, consul; F. J. Schofield, vice-consul; Central America—M. P. Morris, consul; Ecuador—John Alexander, consul; Chile—M. P. Morris, consul-general; Japan—S. Shimizu, consul.

GREENWOOD.
Mr. W. H. Howe has joined Mr. McCraith in the proprietorship of the Greenwood Bottling Works. They are enlarging their plant.
A dining-room lamp started a blaze at the Dundee hotel on Thursday evening. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.
Pipe laying has begun in connection with the waterworks. As soon as the pipe is laid from the dam to the end of the flume a hydrant will be placed in position and a test made in order to determine the merits of the dam and the hose received.

There are now a large force of men working between Greenwood and Midway on the line of railway.
KAMLOOPS.
W. Frisken expects to be transferred from Kamloops to the North Bend and Vancouver run.
The hoisting machinery for the Pot Hook mine will be here next week. Immediately on its arrival a force of 25 men will be put to work.

A mud slide in the neighborhood of Vic's ranch delayed Saturday's No. 1 about two hours.
The Silver Nugget claim, a silver-lead proposition situated on Shawanup Lake, has been turned over to a syndicate of Toronto syndicate, who intend putting in a large force of men to work the property.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
The many friends of Rev. Mr. Davis will be glad to hear that he is again able to resume his duties, having sufficiently recovered from a severe attack of influenza.
At the last meeting of the Caledonian Society it was unanimously decided to hold regular meetings on the third Monday of each month, save on new mooners were cancelled. On nomination and election of

WE WILL SEND OUR
MEDICINES AND APPLIANCES
FREE TO ANY HONEST MAN, WHO MAY
TRY THEM A REASONABLE TIME.

HE is pleased with the result, he is to keep and pay for them. If he is dissatisfied, he has simply to return the appliances and medicine to us, and that ends the transaction without any expense whatsoever. There is no C. O. D. fraud, no deception of any nature.

Our treatment is so sure to give bodily strength, to remove impediments to marriage, to stop unhealthy losses, to bring natural development and tone to every portion and organ, to restore to weak men the feelings and buoyancy of youth, that we gladly make this offer in good faith.

On a new method book will be mailed without charge in plain sealed envelope.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A few years ago Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea was unknown - Today it is a household word. Why?

officers being called, the following were duly elected to the respective offices: Worthy chief, W. W. Forrester; vice-chief, D. A. McDonald; past chief, R. F. Anderson; secretary, John C. McArthur; treasurer, James Muirhead; chaplain, Rev. E. A. Veit.

Mr. Angus Smith, a carpenter in the employ of Contractor Bain, met with a very painful accident on Tuesday afternoon, which will lay him up for a few weeks. While engaging in removing some staging in front of Trapp & Company's new store on Columbia street, a plank broke, causing him to fall about nine feet to the ground below, resulting in a compound fracture of the ankle.

Science Gave Us Dadd's Kidney Pills - Dadd's Kidney Pills Gives Security From Death - Mr. Charles Dean's Case Proves This Claim.

London, Feb. 22.—At this season, when everybody one meets is complaining of "the Grip," "Backache," or some other similar complaint, it comes as a relief to know that there are some diseases from which people can free themselves at very slight expense, and scarcely any trouble.

When we find that these diseases have for centuries been looked upon as incurable, and have carried hundreds of thousands to untimely graves, we have reason to be thankful to science and its votaries, who have given us the means to free ourselves from this horrible nightmare of Death.

As everyone knows, Kidney Diseases have, until less than ten years ago, been looked on as utterly incurable. Hundreds of thousands have died of them. Until lately there was no medicine known to man that would either relieve or cure them.

Today, thanks to the wonderful medicine known throughout the civilized world as Dadd's Kidney Pills, Kidney Diseases are no more dangerous than a common cold.

Proof of this fact has been given by thousands of startling cures, by Dadd's Kidney Pills, of cases that the best physicians had "given up."

The latest evidence in this city comes from Mr. Charles Dean, an employe at the City Hall.

Mr. Dean suffered for three years with terrible pains in his back. He could get no relief from any of the many medicines he used.

One day a friend advised him to try Dadd's Kidney Pills. He did so. As a result he is now as strong and well as he ever was. Dadd's Kidney Pills, he says, are worth their weight in gold. So they are to victims of Kidney Disease.

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

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.
The New York Tribune's Views on the Adjourning.
New York, Feb. 22.—The New York Tribune, referring editorially to the adjournment of the joint high commission, says: "The adjournment of the joint high commission to meet again at the beginning of August is neither to be wondered at nor to be regretted. It does not indicate that the commission has failed in its work, nor that a settlement of at least some of the controversies between the United States and Canada is not to be reached.

On the contrary, it strengthens the expectation of such a settlement. Obviously the results of the commission's work must be embodied in a treaty which must be ratified by the United States senate. It would not be surprising if the commission, at this time, is treaty-making with a part of the issues before it, because there is no time at this season for the senate to act upon it and it would be undesirable to have it remain over until fall. Moreover, it is desirable to have all the settlements included in a single treaty. The plan is, therefore, for the commission to come together in August and close up its work, so as to have a treaty ready for submission to the senate when the latter body re-assembles in December, next. It is a practical and promising plan."

Andrew Sheret, Plumber, 192 Fort St. Charles Hayward, (Established 1867).

Funeral Director and Embalmer Government street, Victoria.

FLOOR COVERINGS.

Inlaid Linoleum for Saloons, Banks, Public Dining Rooms, Halls, etc. Cork Carpet for Hospitals, Private Offices, Bath-rooms, &c.

Nairn's Plain and Printed Linoleum for general purposes. Japanese Matting for Bed-rooms, Nurseries, Surrounds and Dadoes, also a line of Japanese Rugs.

In all the very latest styles. WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

J. PIERCY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods

Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Prints, Zephyrs, Fancy Flannelettes, Muslins, Lace, Curtains, Dress Goods, etc.

21, 27, 28 and 29 Yates St. VICTORIA, B.C.

Removal of Garbage.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p.m. of Monday, the 27th inst., for the removal of garbage, in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The party receiving the contract will be required to furnish a satisfactory steam boiler and other appliances. All tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Removal of Garbage," and to be accompanied by a certified check for \$200, made payable to the City Treasurer. The lowest and best tender will be accepted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOOT, Purchasing Agent, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., February 21st, 1899.

Teams for Sprinkler.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, February 27th, at 4 o'clock p.m. for one or more teams, sufficient strength to draw the street sprinkler or sprinklers when and where required. The work to be done is to draw the rate per hour for each pair of horses; they will be required to furnish harness and drivers for each team; portable feed for horses and keep them spot. The corporation will furnish sprinklers, water and whistles. The work to be done is to the entire satisfaction of the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, and the agent whom they may appoint for that purpose. The City will be required to pay the amount of \$500 for the due performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. WM. W. NORTHCOOT, Purchasing Agent, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., Feb. 21st, 1899.

TO LOAN

Various amounts on First Mortgage. Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Government Street.

ATLIN MINES.

Reliable information can be had by applying to RANT & JONES, Notaries, Mining Brokers, ATLIN, B.C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY COY.

NOTICE. The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st, prospectors and miners can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the company's office, Victoria.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 12th day of December, 1898, James Irving Partridge was appointed administrator of the estate of John Partridge, late of the city of Victoria, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to send same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, 1899; and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

WOOTTON & BARNARD, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for Administrators.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B.C., I intend to apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as Everett's Exchange, and situated on Esplanade road, to Joseph Ball. Dated this 15th day of February, 1899. F. SMITH.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Court of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license now held by Mrs. C. W. Clemons, for the retail sale of wines and liquors and beer in the premises known as the Hall Saloon, Park street, to E. G. Walker.

C. W. CLEMONSON, the present holder of the license, desires to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith. WOOTTON & BARNARD, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for Administrators.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure Made from pure grape cream of tartar THE SAMOANS ARE FIGHTING (Continued from page 4)

their chiefs, four-fifths of the prisoners were dismissed. Of the balance, most of whom are natives who have resided in Apia, some were sent to Manono, others to Tutuila and Manua, there to remain till times are more settled. Some 40 are confined in the gal at Mulinu, and will be employed in removing the debris from the streets of Apia.

ing the late war, just as soon as they can be filed and proved. During the whole affair, Mataafa and the chiefs lately returned from exile, remained quietly on Mulinu taking no part in the hostilities. The correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald says: "According to the terms of the Berlin treaty Mataafa could not be King under any circumstances, and on December 31 Chief Justice Chambers gave his decision in favor of Taimu Malietoa's regal occupancy. Immediately upon the decision being given, so the story goes, Mataafa was assured of the moral support, if not more, of the Germans; and on January 1 the fighting commenced active hostilities. They completely outnumbered Malietoa's people, and, with the aid of the Germans—so the story goes—more—some of the tactics popular with the communists, namely, the throwing-up of earth works in the streets, were resorted to. But despite their numerical superiority and the aid of the batteries, Mataafa's side had no killed or wounded, against 20 or 25 on the other side. Practically speaking, that was about the only fight, but Mataafa burned down or looted the houses of his foes, and what was more serious to them, he destroyed by fire their bread-fruit trees. About 75 houses were burned down altogether, but probably Malietoa's people were responsible for some of the damage. There was great excitement amongst the whites on the island, and Captain Sturdee, of H.M.S. Porpoise, acted with promptitude and courage in an intricate fact. Indeed, his discreet manipulation of a difficult attack had deferred the outbreak for 24 hours. However, he was unable to stare off the attack altogether; and when the civil war commenced he immediately constituted the mission-house a retreat, and protecting it by a strong armed guard from his ship, gave infantry from danger to those who sought its shelter. Amongst the earliest to reach it were the chief justice and the consul for the U. S. A. The British consulate, too, was guarded by another detachment of Porpoise men, and it is a pleasing thing to be able to record that no foreigners were injured. There are not wanting evidences to show that in restoring the tripartite system of government Mataafa had

very bad marksmen. They did not seem to have suffered from that class of rifle, must have been as tall as the trees, on whose tops the bullets had left their marks. Mataafa did not by his conversation appear much distressed by the turn affairs had taken, but on the contrary seemed to delight in making war. From what our informant says, Mataafa was equally averse with Malietoa to seeing the islands under German control, and in his attack on Malietoa was eager, even to the point of indifference, not to hurt the bodies or injure the feelings of any white person. For evidence of this, the following Gibraltar incident was recounted to our reporter: When the fight was at a hot stage a very distressed Englishman was seen bearing down on a safe course towards the opposing armies. Then it was observed that, almost in the zone of fire, there were two horses. When the Englishman got near enough to hold a white handkerchief on a stick, and by wild physical contortions managed to convey to Mataafa that the horses were his, and were in danger. Mataafa immediately gave the word to cease firing; Malietoa's people also paused. The Englishman rushed across, mounted one horse, and led the other out of the line of fire, and struck his flag of truce. Thereupon the firing proceeded as earnestly as if business information had occurred. At together it seemed to our informant that Mataafa was being urged on against his personal wishes to fight.

Along the Waterfront. R. M. S. Miovora, Capt. Henning, reached the outer wharf shortly before 2 o'clock this morning from Honolulu and the colonies. As the steamer came out of the darkness it was seen that she had a fair sprinkling of passengers. Some were wearing hats and some were looking like the best of the south; one in fact, who showed up prominently by the rail, wore a straw hat despite the heavy down-pour of rain. There were but 25 saloon passengers in all, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Melandree Byth, Simpson, Lebborn and Frost; Messrs. Dick, Keiler, Buckingham, Thomas Duband, McErlain Hubbard, Lebborn Lee (2), Pendray, Stratford, Waltz, Powell, Gray, Osborne, King, Brown, Davis and Martin. The steamer left her berth at 10 o'clock, and was well filled with freight, including a shipment of one thousand tons of sugar and one of 500 cartons of frozen mutton. She left Sydney on January 28th. On her run to Wellington she had rough weather. A fresh northerly gale was blowing on February 1st, and the day following she left for Suva, the rough weather continuing until after she cleared the Fiji group. Through the tropics to Honolulu she experienced strong trade winds from the south, which she sailed on the 15th, to the Cape, fresh to moderate winds were encountered. She passed the R. M. S. Aorangi on the 18th. Fiji group brought news confirming the reported improvement in the Canadian-Australian line. Mr. James Burns of Burns, Philip & Co., agent of the line, in an interview with a press representative at Sydney, stated that the company intended shortly making an improvement in the Canadian-Pacific mail service. He could say that it could be made a three-weeks' service, but whether it could be even more frequent than that the present arrangements did not warrant him in saying. The question of extending to include New Zealand in the Canadian-Pacific route is, he says, under review. Certain offers have been made by the Queensland government, and if those offers are accepted New Zealand will be included from the course, and the steamer will then come right on to Sydney from Queensland.

Finnan Haddie to hand. Frozen Oysters in half gallon tins. Dutch Cheese, very fine. Limburger Cheese, original import. Ripe Olives, choice. Japanese Oranges. Erskine, Wall & Co. The Leading Grocers.

Ho! For the Gold Fields! V. Y. T. Co. OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAWMILLS. Manufacturers of Lumber of all Descriptions. Traders and Freighters. Builders of Boats and Barges.

Do You Want to Buy a Home? CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS? We are selling more homes than any other firm in the city. If you require money for a mortgage we have it to loan at a low rate of interest. Agents for the Phoenix Life Insurance Company of Hartford. We also solicit your orders for COAL.

Sporting Intelligence. THE WHEEL. C. W. A. Elections. A special meeting of the Montreal Star from Quebec, Ontario, dated February 12th, says: Nominations for the office of president and vice-president for the Canadian Wheelmen's Association closed to-day at the office of the secretary here. The following nominations have been received: President, Louis Rubenstein, of the Montreal Bicycle Club; nominated by Dr. M. G. McEldan, of Ottawa, by the Montreal Bicycle Club, and by the Granby Bicycle Club. For vice-president, Mr. J. W. Prescott, of Vancouver, B.C., nominated by Mr. J. S. Clunie, of Montreal, and Mr. A. R. Rattray, of Montreal, by the Wanderers Bicycle Club, of Montreal, and Mr. J. M. Dufresne, of Sherbrooke, Que., by the Voltigeur Bicycle Club, of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

JUST RECEIVED. New Labrador Herrings in hf. bbls. and bbls. New Mackerels in kits and hf. bbls. New Salmon Bellies in kits and hf. bbls. New Oolicans in 25 lb. and 50 lb kits. Scaled Herrings in boxes. Eastern Bloaters in boxes. Eastern Cod Fish in 5 lb., 40 lb., 100 lb. boxes. Simon Leiser & Co. VICTORIA, B.C.

Outfitting for Klondyke WILSON BROS. Have the best goods obtainable for money, and are ready to sell them at a reasonable profit. We have had a large experience in this business, and it will pay you to call on us. Nos. 76-79 and 80 Wharf St., Victoria.

New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd. NANAIMO, B.C. Samuel M. Robins, Superintendant. Goal Mined by White Labor. Best Protection Island Nut Coal \$4.25. Best Protection Island Fuel Coal \$5.50. KINGHAM & CO., 44 FORT STREET. Sole Agents for Victoria for the New Wellington Collieries. MUNN, HOLLAND & CO., 26 BROAD STREET. J. KNOX, Lamson St., VICTORIA WEST. Telephone Call No. 44, Wharf, Foot of Johnson Street.

H. M. GRAHAME SUCCESSOR TO Lowenberg, Harris & Co. Financial, Real Estate, and Insurance Agent. RENTS AND INTEREST COLLECTED. 41 Government Street, Victoria. Agent at New Westminster, F. J. COULTHARD.

Applications for Position of City Engineer. Applications for the position of City and Water Works Engineer for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 13th day of March next, at 1 p.m., applications to be accompanied by testimonials, references, etc., which will be returned to the unsuccessful applicants. For this purpose each applicant will state the address to which, in the event of his application not being accepted, he desires his testimonials to be sent. The Corporation reserves to itself the right to reject any or all applications. The salary attached to the position will be \$208.33 1/3 per month. By order, WELLS' PATENT WATERWORKS. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., 14th day February, 1899. Victoria Waterworks. Notice is hereby given that all persons letting water run to waste will be prosecuted under authority of Sec. 3 of "The Corporation of Victoria, Water Works Act, 1888." W. K. RAYMUR, Water Commissioner. City Hall, Feb. 7, 1899.

Unforeseen Revolution. The people of Samoa had deposed the Chief Justice for rendering an illegal decision. That under the treaty which that place became vacant he was the authorized successor, and as matters stood he was the real acting Chief Justice; he refused to give up the keys, and said they might use force to open the court if they chose. The American consul, who is a very quiet old gentleman, and appeared rather dazed by the whole affair and the strangeness of his surroundings, said nothing, but the British consul in very loud tones said that his colleague was acting with him, which Mr. Osborn did not deny. A great show was made of protecting American interests, which never had been endangered after which the British consul called for three cheers for the Chief Justice, which were feebly given by a few of those present. After this, the German consul protested that, in the name of his government, he refused to accept the decision of the Chief Justice as a legal one; that the Samoan people, under the treaty which closed his court, would be obliged to open it, for he should no longer recognize Mr. Chambers as an officer appointed by the powers, and still holding office; that the position becoming vacant, the President had in the ordinary course assumed the duties of the office, and might, if he chose, exercise them. He then called for three cheers for the President, which were given with a will, many of those present cheering both sides. After this, the court was closed and formally opened by Mr. Chambers, and then formally adjourned. The day was one of intense excitement, all for no purpose; both sides it appears striving for the empty honor of closing a court which could not carry on its business until such time as the powers themselves should settle the matter. During the discussion on the verandah of the courthouse, the British consul claimed that the Provisional government had grossly insulted the British flag, and that when the Provisional government had taken possession no flag was flying. "The Mataafa party have signified their willingness to pay all claims for damages caused to foreigners by either side during

the Miovora left. Another attempt was to be made to sell here on Tuesday last. Robt. Ward & Co. have just chartered two more sailing vessels to load lumber at Moodyville. The British ship Dundee is coming from Nagasaki to load for Calcutta and the British ship City of Madras from San Diego to load for Adelaide. British bark Orion is at the outer wharf. She arrived this morning from the Sound. She is having ports cut in her sides to facilitate the loading of lumber. When the work is completed she will be towed to Coleman's. Steamer Queen arrived last evening from San Francisco with 145 passengers, 18 of whom departed here. She had 48 tons of freight for this city. Steamer Unatilla will sail for San Francisco this evening. Thirteen passengers are ticketed to sail by her. Sealing schooner Hattie, Capt. Daley, was towed off this afternoon on her way to the sealing grounds. Charnier left Vancouver at 1:20 and connected with the Eastern express. Steamer Anar sailed last night for Lynn Canal ports. Steamer Danube will sail to-night for Alaskan ports. THE LEGISLATURE TO-DAY. Another Question of Privilege Arising Out of a Misreport. "Do you wish me to be characterized as a liar on the floor of the House?" asked Mr. Hans Helgesen of Cariboo this afternoon when Mr. Speaker ruled his question of privilege arising out of the misreport in the Colonist this morning. The opposition organ said Mr. Helgesen said that the Cassiar Central had a land grant of 9,000,000 acres, which the irate member said, was absurd. Mr. Speaker temporarily ordered Mr. Helgesen to come to order, which meant that he must drop into silence, but the Cariboo representative was not easily quelled. Genial Alex. Henderson persuaded Mr. Helgesen to let the matter drop. Mr. Higgins presented the report from the special committee appointed to visit the goal, reformatory and refuge home. It was read and printed. At 2:20 Mr. Turner commenced his speech in moving the resolution questioning the constitutionality of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing the Turner administration. He is still talking. RUDYARD KIPLING ILL. New York, Feb. 22. - Apparently no change has taken place in the condition of Rudyard Kipling this morning, as no bulletin has been posted. It was announced that one would not be issued, unless some change took place, until 3 this afternoon. Later, - The following bulletin was issued at 9 a. m. to-day: "Mr. Kipling passed a comfortable night on the third day. Symptoms are better as compared with the preceding day. (Signed) E. C. Janeway, M. D., Theodore Dunham, M. D."

It is not often that a sailing ship is towed for 1,000 miles, yet, according to news received by the Colonist, such a tow has just been undertaken by the steamer La Perouse, which took the British four-masted bark Falls of Garry, which was stranded on a reef off the New Caledonia coast in February last. The Falls of Garry, owned by the Noumea firm in conjunction with Sydney firm as a wreck, was floated, and was towed round the coast of New Caledonia to Noumea, where such repairs were made to the hull of the ship as were necessary for her safety while towing to Sydney. The undertaking as a sea towage is being watched with interest by the marine men of the Antipodes. According to Consul J. Lamb Doty, who represents the United States at Tahiti, and who was in Honolulu shortly before the Miovora left for this port, another line of steamers between San Francisco, Honolulu and Tahiti and San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila is to be established. The first vessel will leave San Francisco about July 1st on the Tahiti route. It will be a vessel of 2,000 tons, and to make eleven trips a year, taking 14 days for the straight run. There is now no doubt whatever but that the wreck found on the coast of Hawaii was the Nomad. Her name plate has been found. So far two bodies have been found on the coast, and buried. This vessel was going to Honolulu from bottom up of the coast where she afterwards came ashore. She is completely broken-up and strewn along the shore for two miles. News was brought by the Miovora that the schooner Alton, which sailed from the Sound some time ago, has been sold to the Kona Sugar Company to ply between Honolulu and their plantation on the island of Hawaii.

the Miovora left. Another attempt was to be made to sell here on Tuesday last. Robt. Ward & Co. have just chartered two more sailing vessels to load lumber at Moodyville. The British ship Dundee is coming from Nagasaki to load for Calcutta and the British ship City of Madras from San Diego to load for Adelaide. British bark Orion is at the outer wharf. She arrived this morning from the Sound. She is having ports cut in her sides to facilitate the loading of lumber. When the work is completed she will be towed to Coleman's. Steamer Queen arrived last evening from San Francisco with 145 passengers, 18 of whom departed here. She had 48 tons of freight for this city. Steamer Unatilla will sail for San Francisco this evening. Thirteen passengers are ticketed to sail by her. Sealing schooner Hattie, Capt. Daley, was towed off this afternoon on her way to the sealing grounds. Charnier left Vancouver at 1:20 and connected with the Eastern express. Steamer Anar sailed last night for Lynn Canal ports. Steamer Danube will sail to-night for Alaskan ports. THE LEGISLATURE TO-DAY. Another Question of Privilege Arising Out of a Misreport. "Do you wish me to be characterized as a liar on the floor of the House?" asked Mr. Hans Helgesen of Cariboo this afternoon when Mr. Speaker ruled his question of privilege arising out of the misreport in the Colonist this morning. The opposition organ said Mr. Helgesen said that the Cassiar Central had a land grant of 9,000,000 acres, which the irate member said, was absurd. Mr. Speaker temporarily ordered Mr. Helgesen to come to order, which meant that he must drop into silence, but the Cariboo representative was not easily quelled. Genial Alex. Henderson persuaded Mr. Helgesen to let the matter drop. Mr. Higgins presented the report from the special committee appointed to visit the goal, reformatory and refuge home. It was read and printed. At 2:20 Mr. Turner commenced his speech in moving the resolution questioning the constitutionality of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing the Turner administration. He is still talking. RUDYARD KIPLING ILL. New York, Feb. 22. - Apparently no change has taken place in the condition of Rudyard Kipling this morning, as no bulletin has been posted. It was announced that one would not be issued, unless some change took place, until 3 this afternoon. Later, - The following bulletin was issued at 9 a. m. to-day: "Mr. Kipling passed a comfortable night on the third day. Symptoms are better as compared with the preceding day. (Signed) E. C. Janeway, M. D., Theodore Dunham, M. D."

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