

Victoria Daily Times

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1892.

No. 29.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW LINE OF...

Sterling Silver Mounted Purses...

AND CARD CASES. THE BEST VALUE WE HAVE HAD. NEW STYLES AND NEW GOODS...

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

Constancy of Purpose

The Secret of Success.

WE don't intend to deflect from the standard already reached here, and invite you to see the choicest selection yet offered to the Ladies of Victoria in...

Exclusive Dress Robes
Changeable Sicilians and Lustres
Silk and Wool Mixtures
Grenadines, Plain and Fancy
Spring Tweeds and Effects
Also Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, Capes, Coats, Cuffs, Collars, Ties, etc., just placed on view.

Don't Forget Our New System

One Car Fare Free with Every Dollar Cash Purchase

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Something Very Nice in

CALIFORNIA BUTTER

The best that can be produced.

GORGONZOLA IMPORTED SWISS BOUQUINOT CALIFORNIA CREAM LIMBURG

CHEESE.

QUEEN OLIVES) A new line in bulk or in bottles

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

THE LEADING GROCERS.

CANDIES

TRY OKELL & MORRIS'. You can have anything from Turkish Delight to Hard Bottled Candies. We manufacture Turkish Delight, but don't employ Turks; Britsiders can do it better and cleaner...

Trout Fishing Has Begun

If you want the best tackle, see our SCOTCH FLIES, GUT CAST, RODS, REELS, LINES. They are of the best make, and are all fresh and new.

FOX'S, 78 Government St.

British-Canadian Gold Fields Co'y

Brokers Department—Specials.

TREASURY SHARES.
Albion Gold Mining Co. 25
Albion Gold Mining Co. 25
North Salmon River Gold Mining Co. 5
We have only about 2,000 shares of Albion left out of the 50,000—back at present on the market at 25c. and expect instructions to advance the price within the next week. Latest reports from the mine are of a most satisfactory character. The Albion intends making a trial shipment of the Albion ore, and as soon as better shipping facilities are supplied, we look for this company to become one of the heaviest shippers in the district. Other quotations on application at the office.

British-Canadian Gold Fields Co'y, Ltd.

44 FORT STREET T.

Geo. R. G. Brown, - Local Manager

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—To mortgage night at 7:30 for 1892. Apply to the office of the Registrar of Deeds, 44 Fort Street.

LOST—Bunch of keys. Finder please return to Times office.

WANTED—A housekeeper or general servant. Apply "W. A. S." Times office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Five rooms, bath and pantry. No. 3 Avon Road.

LOST—Between the Transfer stables, Broad Street, and Frederick street, a rubber baggy containing money, silver, tea, cream, and cake, in the S. A. Barracks, at 8 p. m. Admittance 10c.

WANTED—A male teacher for North Spanish school. Duties to commence 1st of May. Apply P. Harris, Sec. of School Board, North Spanish P.O. 41-24 West Times office.

AGENT WANTED—To sell various Victoria publications; reference required. J. P. Times office. 41-21

ANYONE desiring information about the Independent order of Foresters, address Organizer James H. Falconer, Deputy Supreme Chief, Manager for B.C., 100 Government St. Telephone.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd, hallojah wedding, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the bride, in the S. A. Barracks, at 8 p. m. Admittance 10c.

SOLICITORS WANTED for Dr. Tallago's "The Earth Girled," or his famous tour around the world, a thrilling story of savage and barbarous lands. Four million of Tallago's books sold. "The Earth Girled" is the latest and grandest demand enormous; every body wants this famous book; only \$5.00; big book; big commission; a gold mine; and perfect guarantee given; freight paid; outfit free; drop all trash and sell the King of Books; and make \$200.00 in 100 days. Address, 100 Government St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. State Building, Chicago.

BEAUTIFULY FURNISHED SUITES and single rooms. Mrs. W. G. The Vernon, 80 Douglas street.

BLACKSMITH WANTED at Colwood. Address Alfred T. Pratt, Colwood P.O., B. C.

IT IS HARD TIMES to pay 50 cents for a meal. Go to the Russ House and get the best meal for 10 cents, with tea, or coffee and a glass of beer.

WANTED—A furnished or unfurnished house of 6 or 7 rooms, with modern improvements, for family of 3 adults; word like possession about 1st of May. Address "R. C." P. O. Box 10.

FOR SALE—Small Bay Mare, suitable for lady to drive or for light work. Price \$25. Apply "G. D." Times office. If

TO LET—Suites of furnished housekeeping rooms and private kitchen, at Elanore house, 104 Pandora Avenue. Apply 97 Quadra street.

TO LET—The Four Mile House, Craigflower Road, Esquimalt at Mirror Saloon or F. J. Dawley, on the premises.

COAL—\$5 per ton, delivered; weight guaranteed. Muss, Holland & Co., 205 Broad street.

MANUFACTURING FURRIER. Repairing of every description neatly done. Old garments made over in the latest style, and perfect guarantee. Manufacturing and repairing of coats, suits, and specialties. S. SOUPLA, 42 Pandora street.

NOTICE. Dr. A. A. Humber's Dental Parlors, Douglas street, will be closed at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoons during the summer months.

W. JONES, Auctioneer, 133 Government Street.

AUCTION ON SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 p. m., of a very nice collection of Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureau, Sideboard, Sewing Machine, Chamber Set, Single and Double Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Cook Stoves, Baby Buggies, and a quantity of other household goods. W. JONES, Auctioneer, 133 Gov't St.

25 TAUNTON STREET, SPRING RIDGE. AUCTION SALE. I am instructed by Mrs. T. G. to sell on the premises, at 3 p. m. sharp.

MONDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1892. All her well kept FURNITURE. Comprising Parlor, Dining-room, 2 Bedrooms and Kitchen Furniture, Fine Oak Bed-room set, Walnut Bedstead, Chamber and Chairs, Ash Extension Table, Good Large Cooking Stove and 1 Small Stove, Crochery, Brackets, Ship Model in glass case, Feather Bed, Woven Wire and Woven Mattresses, Lamp, Carpets, Pictures, Feather Pillows, Lace Curtains Chamber Sets, etc. W. JONES, Auctioneer. 412

CABLE. Vienna, April 2.—The Neu Free Press says the cabinet has resigned, owing to the failure to negotiate with the pro-separatist group, with the object of forming a coalition majority.

—Just received direct from Fergan & Sons, of St. Andrews, Scotland, a splendid assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's golf goods at Henry Sherr's, Box, 72 Douglas street.

CRETANS CRY, OUT IN PROTEST

Thirty Thousand Refugees in Greece. A plea to Powers of the Six Great Powers.

Curzon's Statement in the House Causes a Tremendous Uproar.

Cretans Refuse the Czar's Gift of Fifty Thousand Roubles.

London, April 1.—I asked today, says Special Correspondent Langdon Ferris, "the opinion of seven ministerial despots on the present situation, and they consider it very serious. They tell me if satisfaction is not given Greece the Greek nation is determined to fight, whatever may be the result."

"I have just seen a petition which has been sent in the name of 30,000 Cretan refugees in Greece to each of the six great powers. After protesting eloquently against the oppression of a people fighting for their liberty, it says, with reference to the present attempt to starve out the insurgents:—

"After suffering so much from our oppressors during the long period of servitude we did not expect that a more horrible and ignominious fate would be inflicted upon us by the admirals of the great Christian powers at the moment when we were commencing to breathe the air of liberty."

"In the name of the All-Powerful, by whose grace you reign, in the name of philanthropy and human dignity, we implore you to revoke a decision so cruel and to order your admirals rather to give aid and protection to the feeble and oppressed, who seek only to deliver themselves forever from the yoke of heathenish tyrants by uniting themselves with Greece."

"Two cavalry officers and one Cretan deputy, who had just arrived from Crete, report that the Greek troops and insurgents are in high spirits, notwithstanding the fact that the insurgents' families are beginning to feel the want of bread, owing to the blockade. Col. Vassos continues to establish order and law, appointing public notaries and founding courts of justice. Captain Fokialis has divided the eastern district into five provinces and appointed local chiefs as prefects to act in the name of King George."

A SIGNIFICANT FEATURE.

New York, April 2.—A special to the World from London says: The most significant feature of the Cretan situation, at least so far as Great Britain is concerned, is the continued increase of the London Times gives its special correspondent, both at Athens and on the frontier, to denounce the policy of the concert of Europe. Government organ though the Times is, it gives the most conspicuous place to such expressions from its Athens correspondent as these: "The concert of Europe is rapidly falling into contempt. Pillaging the property of Christians in Crete apparently goes on unchecked, and bands of Bashi Basouks continue to make predatory excursions. Exasperating conditions among the insurgents are increasing and the powers are now regarded by them as allies of the Turks. Six or eight weeks ago a force of marines from the fleet might have traversed the island without molestation, but is not the case now. Letters from Crete state that the insurgents have come to regard the European troops with the same hatred as the Turks, and it is certain that so long as the Turkish army remains this feeling will increase."

The correspondent practically says that the only reasonable solution of the question is, after all, a mandate to Greece to restore order.

WAR INEVITABLE.

London, April 2.—The Chronicle, discussing the proposed blockade at Athens, goes so far this morning as to say: "The powers, including England, have made war inevitable, and in this war Greece must take her chance. She will face her fate bravely, honorably, as she has faced the bullying of Europe and the blackguardism of the chancellor; but the people of England must, at least for shame's sake, see that she is handicapped by no wrongs."

The Spectator and the Chronicle openly invite Armenian ships, at least, to dare the admirals, since no blockade is legal unless war has actually been declared. Several of the correspondents intimate that all the admirals, except the Russian admirals, have been disgraced with their orders; but since the public voice is so strong, it is probable that the other day for writing to the Times, they are naturally reticent about discussing the situation.

CURZON'S STATEMENT.

London, April 2.—There were loud cheers from the Irish benches in the house of commons yesterday when the parliamentary secretary, Mr. George N. Curzon, confirmed the report from Crete that a detachment of Turkish Bashi Basouks at Retimo had fired upon a flag of truce, subsequent to the refusal of the insurgents to accept amnesty and upon their insisting upon annexation. Continuing, Mr. Curzon said the government was doing everything possible to accelerate the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, though, he explained, until the powers were in a position to replace the garrison, which they are endeavoring to do by the dispatch of reinforcements, they were not justified in expecting the refugees to accept the risk of a successful attack. There was great excitement and ap-

pear in the house of commons while Mr. Curzon was replying to questions regarding Crete.

The Scotch and Welsh members objected to the employment of the Scotch and Welsh troops as "A service repugnant to the whole of Scotland and Wales."

Cheers and counter cheers and cries of "shame" punctuated the questions, and the scene closed with Mr. J. W. S. Macdonell, anti-Parnellite member for South Donegal, moving to adjourn in order to call attention to the absence from England of the Marquis of Salisbury at the present critical period. The motion was negatived without a division.

Constantinople, April 2.—It is understood here that the Porte, replying to the request of the powers for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete, declares that Turkey will only comply with the request in case that the Greek troops be withdrawn first.

London, April 2.—The Times will publish a dispatch from Crete to-day, which says that the whole line of defence outside the town has been divided into districts, which are to be garrisoned daily by foreign detachments in order to familiarize the troops with the country in which they may have to act.

Berlin, April 2.—The Frankfort Zeitung has received a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Greece has submitted to the Turkish government, a proposition to purchase the island of Crete. The dispatch adds that the Porte declined to undertake separate negotiations, declaring that Turkey remains in accord with the European concert.

London, April 2.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which says that, acting upon the instructions of their respective governments, the ambassadors of the powers have opened negotiations with the Turkish government for a definite withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete.

New York, April 2.—A special to the Journal from Athens says it can be stated authoritatively that the Cretan committee will not accept \$50,000 roubles offered by the Czar for the families of refugees. They ask no aid from the Czar while Russian warships take part in the blockade.

THOUSANDS SUFFER

Mississippi River Still Rising and Continuing Its Awful Work of Destruction

A Threatening Situation at Minneapolis and Other Minnesota Points.

St. Paul, April 2.—The Mississippi river has reached a stage 16 feet high, and it is still rising slowly. This is the highest point reached here since the great flood of 1881. The residents on the flats have had a warning to save themselves and their property. Between Minneapolis and St. Paul 1,000 families have been made homeless by the flood. They live on flats along the river side, and the lowlands west of St. Paul. Families that lived west of the Interurban bridge in Minneapolis have been driven out, and a vast body of water rushes over the spot where the houses used to be.

The flood has swept away many houses. On the west side the water is encroaching on the Robert street bridge. Only two streets in the flats are free from water, and those only for three squares. The water is coming up and gradually submerging all the low lands. Over 200 hundred homes over there are water-worn and more will disappear each succeeding hour.

Looking from the pier on the old Broadway bridge towards the south, the west side looks like an immense lake with homespots sticking above the surface here and there to relieve the monotony.

Many residences are further down, and the lake is floating full of all sorts of houses, household goods, fences, barns, roofs, trees, and lumber of all descriptions.

On the upper flats on the east side of the river the inhabitants awake this morning to find their yards, and in some cases, their houses, flooded. They immediately began to pack up their belongings and to load them on the cars.

By a sudden rise in the river at South St. Paul last night 150 sheep were drowned. There were 8,000 sheep in the pens at that point, which were being removed to other yards.

Millions of feet of lumber got away from the booms of the companies to the north, and floated over St. Anthony. The Associated Lumber Dealers Company estimate its loss at \$200,000.

St. Louis, April 2.—Nearly \$10,000 have been raised at St. Louis in aid of the flood sufferers in the south. The Terminal Railway Association, composed of all railroads entering St. Louis, have given notice that they would transport supplies free.

Winipeg, April 2.—The Liberals met last night in the B'non opera house to ballot for a candidate for the next session of the legislature. Hon. Hugh John Macdonald's disqualification. Balloting resulted in the choice of ex-Mayor Jameson. As the Conservatives have practically decided not to put up a candidate under the present circumstances, his election by acclamation is not considered improbable.

A ROW IN THE TORY CAUCUS

Nothing Else to Fight, Conservatives Commence to Quarrel Among Themselves.

New Leaders Are Boldly Wanted in Ontario for the Conservative Party.

Canada and United States Make Important Arrangements to Prevent Smuggling.

Ottawa, April 2.—All the proceedings at the last Conservative caucus have not so far been published. A good part of the meeting was taken up with a discussion about the leaders of the party in Ontario. Haggart and Montague were both roundly abused, and declared unfit to lead. But it was at Montreal that the most blows were leveled. Reid, South Grenville, made a bitter attack upon Dr. McLennan and spoke in round terms about the action of the member for Hamilton in regard to Cornwall. McLennan was left to fight the contest alone, and Montague refused to give any assistance. Haggart was also present. Montague in reply said he was in very poor health and that he had always fought when able to do so the battles of the party. About going to Cornwall, he said he was not asked to do so. McLennan at this point of the row sent a copy of a telegram which he had sent to Montague at Dunville to come to Cornwall. Montague made some excuse about his not being at home at the time. His health, however, was the main ground upon which he asked the sympathy of the caucus. No one, however, came to the doctor's rescue, which seemed to annoy him very much. Nothing will satisfy the party but new leaders in this province.

C. J. Smith, special agent of the United States treasury, was in the city and had an interview with the minister of trade and commerce, the controller of customs and the solicitor-general on behalf of Hon. Lyman Gage, secretary of the treasury at Washington. The result of the interview is that important international arrangements have been made so as to protect the river at the boundary line on behalf of both governments. At present there are a large number of stores partly in Canada and partly in the States, carrying heavy stocks, and the duty is said to be evaded in many cases. Smuggling is carried on to a large extent. In the future joint action will be taken by both the governments of Canada and the United States to prosecute the offenders. Canadian officers will assist the American officers, and American officers will assist Canadian.

Negotiations in connection with the fast line service between Canada and Great Britain have reached such a stage that an announcement may be expected any day. Mr. Dobell, who sailed last Saturday from New York, will be in the old country to-morrow, and very shortly after his arrival there it is understood that a temporary arrangement will be put through which may permit of the service being inaugurated on a limited scale during the coming summer, when navigation opens via the St. Lawrence route. Parliament may be asked to pass a subsidy at the present session, and if the company who are to give the service have not all the boats ready, a special appropriation will be made for the service which they are able to give.

Mr. Macdonell will ask if the government intends to allow the Canadian Pacific to build the Crow's Nest Pass line before coming to a settlement with them. The announcement of a few weeks ago that Don Sheppard, of Toronto Saturday Night, is going to South Africa as commercial agent for Canada has been confirmed.

There have been needless acceptance for Bisher out of the first twenty on the list.

Sir Donald Smith is here again, and he says he is anxious to procure views of the leading cities to show in England to disabuse people of their backward ideas as regards Canada. Two ex-officio delegates from Manitoba, John Richardson and James L. Macdonell, are to be sent to straighten out existing difficulties.

Nineteen officials of the postoffice department were discharged yesterday.

Winipeg, April 2.—Joseph Roy and Joseph Berthiaume filed a protest in the Manitoba courts yesterday against the election of J. B. Macdonell as member of the legislature for St. Boniface. It is the charge that Macdonell was guilty of numerous acts of bribery, both directly and by agents. They also charge that the Archbishop of St. Boniface and a large number of his clergy were acting as Macdonell's agents, and threatening withdrawal from the right and privileges of the church and national benefit arising therefrom in order to induce them to vote for Macdonell, and to prevent them from voting for the Liberal candidate; also that the Archbishop and his clergy used spiritual and temporal intimidation against many voters, threatening them with penalties if they did not vote for the respondent.

Toronto, April 2.—D. H. Macdonell called attention to the fact that the British Columbia election law is a disgraceful piece of legislation, and that it is necessary to have a better law.

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SCANDAL EXPOSED

Mr. Williams' Sharp Comments on Lieut-Governor Dewdney's Connection With Helms.

Her Majesty's Representative a Director of the Columbia & Western Railway Co.

Mr. Helms's Dinners to the Governor and Government Had Their Purpose.

Mr. Turner Delivers Budget Speech—Messrs. Sword and Kid Reply.

Thursday, April 1, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by Rev. W. D. Barber.

Mr. Helms presented the surveyor-general's annual report.

Mr. Bryden presented a petition from a number of fishermen, asking that the trout fishing season be extended to November 15.

PETITION RECEIVED.

Mr. Booth, as chairman of the private bills committee, reported that with reference to the petition of H. G. Beaton, A. Drecker, G. H. Wilkinson and E. E. Billingham, dated March 26, the committee were of opinion that owing to the great importance to the province of the projected railway from the head of the Lyon Canal to the boundary line a should be granted to the above named to present a petition for a bill incorporating them as a public company for the purpose mentioned, notwithstanding that the time limit for receiving petitions had expired. The committee recommended that the standing orders be suspended accordingly.

The standing orders were suspended and the report was adopted.

Mr. Booth also presented a report from the same committee recommending that as the water clauses bill had not yet been passed the time limit for the reception of reports should be extended for two weeks from April 3rd, and that the rules be suspended accordingly. The report was adopted.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting a bill to assist in railway construction. The house went into committee to consider the message.

Mr. Semlin thought Hon. Mr. Turner could in an important matter of this kind deviate from the usual course of explaining a bill on its second reading.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the more satisfactory way would be to distribute the bill and let the members study its provisions for themselves. He was sure that the members on both sides of the house would heartily endorse the measure. (Laughter.)

THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the house go into committee of supply. He said that he had the honor, for the tenth year in succession, to make the preliminary motion for committee of supply. On the last occasion, which was in March, 1896, and also in 1896, he had a far more difficult task than he had to-day, as there had then to be found the hard fact that the revenue, as it was, was not sufficient to meet the needs of the province; and that matters were changing in the province and that the revenue would be improving, still, there was an element of uncertainty about that which was likely, if not very carefully investigated, to promote pessimistic ideas. It is evident that that effect on the gentleman who composed Her Majesty's loyal opposition, for last year they prophesied dire disaster. Owing to their distorted view of the situation, they convinced themselves that by the 30th June, 1896, the government would not only have expended all the revenue but, in addition, all the balance of the loan, and have gone into debt besides to some hundreds of thousands of dollars. It must be most gratifying to them as well as to the government to find on looking at the accounts that it is not half so bad after all; that instead of the province being hard up on the 30th June last, it had a good round sum to begin the current year with, and further, that it is certain now that a large amount will still stand to the good on the 30th June next to begin the next financial year with. The public accounts show that the revenue was \$1,984,765, or some \$410,127 more than the estimate made in January, 1896. The shortage was much more than accounted for by the fact that the land sales were \$110,000 less than estimated. This is largely owing to arrears of long standing not having been got in as well as hoped. The government did not wish to press unduly those who were in arrears. Other lines of revenue, however, notably mining receipts, increased so much that the total result is, as I just stated, only some \$40,000 less than the estimates. On the other side of the account, the actual expenditure was \$1,885,000 over the amount voted by the house, but such is not really the case. The expenditure then provided by vote was \$1,215,837, the difference had been previously provided by statute, it being made up of the payment on parliament buildings account, and the first year's interest and sinking fund on the 1895 loan. In addition the sum of \$48,825 was expended on roads, streets and bridges for urgent works, as provided by supplementary estimates passed last year. On the other hand the expenditure in some lines was considerably less than the sum voted. Thus for civil government salaries the expenditure was less than the sum voted by \$5,000; there was \$6,000 less paid for administration of justice salaries, and about \$30,000 less for administration of justice than the vote provided.

Mr. Turner then said that the revenue from 30th June, 1896, to 30th

June, 1897, was estimated to amount to \$1,185,769, but he expected considerable more. This was pretty generally shown by the accounts already laid before the house of the revenue for the first six months up to the 31st December last. This amounts to \$309,439, and in that sum there appears only \$33,227 paid in for taxes, for the well known reason that taxes are not paid until June in each year. The amount of those to collect—even if only the same as paid in last year—will be \$252,000, thus producing a total of \$1,278,878. No doubt, however, some deductions will have to be made from this on account of certain lines of revenue, such as timber leases, timber receipts, mining receipts and Chinese restriction tax, which may probably not realize so much in the current half year as in the last half year referred to in the statement. But after all allowances are made it is evident that on the 30th June next there will be approximately in the neighborhood of \$290,000 on hand to begin the next year with. On the other side of the account for the current year the estimate for expenditure is \$1,432,708. The expenditure for the half year to December 31 was \$823,503, and if the expenditure for the next half year amounts to the same it will bring the total to fully \$2,000,000 beyond the vote. He noticed that some of the total papers had already signed on this, and have proved to their own satisfaction, but probably not to that of any one else, that the government had extravagantly expended, without any good cause. This showed either their ignorance or something much worse. They had entirely overlooked the fact, which they certainly should know, that the province was in a state of bankruptcy, especially on public works, always in the first half year. They had also eagerly turned to the revenue for the first half year and had decided that it does not come up to half the amount that was estimated for the whole year, therefore the total revenue will be at least \$150,000 short. Adding this to over expenditure made out that by the 30th June next there will be a total shortage of at least \$350,000.

Hon. Mr. Turner then turned his attention to the estimates for the coming year and said it would be seen that the revenue is placed at \$1,288,000. This, he thought, must be admitted to be a very conservative calculation, as it is only \$124,000 over the estimates of the previous year. The different items were carefully based on the actual receipts for the past half year, which indicate pretty closely the possibilities. There is \$30,000 less allowed for land sales, as it was evident that the present year's amount is not likely to be realized. The mining receipts of all kinds are arrived at by the actual revenue now steadily coming in from those sources, whilst the amount under the head of taxes was the actual sum assessed against property. The minor lines of revenue are several of them of such a nature that no proper estimate can possibly be made of them. He referred to such things as Chinese restriction tax, succession duty, probate fees, reimbursements, etc. Now, taking up the estimated expenditure for the same period, it will be found to amount to \$1,569,078. The vote for the year is \$1,917,700 more than last year. This was owing to the fact that nothing was placed in last year's estimates for sinking fund on 1877 loan, and it was not known then whether the amount of sinking fund standing in London to our credit would be transferred. It was considered advisable, however, to make the transfer, as from the working of the original act, even if this sum of \$109,252 the debt is \$9,187 more than last year. This was owing to the fact that nothing was placed in last year's estimates for sinking fund on 1877 loan, and it was not known then whether the amount of sinking fund standing in London to our credit would be transferred. It was considered advisable, however, to make the transfer, as from the working of the original act, even if this sum of \$109,252 the debt is \$9,187 more than last year. This was owing to the fact that nothing was placed in last year's estimates for sinking fund on 1877 loan, and it was not known then whether the amount of sinking fund standing in London to our credit would be transferred. It was considered advisable, however, to make the transfer, as from the working of the original act, even if this sum of \$109,252 the debt is \$9,187 more than last year.

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great advance of the last few years is principally owing to our mines. It is true that for a number of years very heavy expenditure was made in purchasing districts. Take for instance the Kootenay. The total expenditure in that district for the last five years was \$303,450, exclusive of railway grant. That this was a wise expenditure is evidenced by the revenue now coming in from the same district. This amounted last year to \$115,722, exclusive of land sales. A writer in one of our papers recently asserted that the province is going behind to the extent of \$2,000 a day, and in order to help himself in this calculation he actually takes the \$100,313 that the province has recently had paid to it and places it as a debt of the province. This is equal to the rate of a merchant that has the good fortune to collect an old account, claiming that he is so much worse off by the amount he has paid to him. (Laughter.)

An Hon. Member—That depends on how you use it. (Renewed laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Turner—We always use it well. (Cheers and laughter.) The same writer carefully picks out one year of the revenue, 1896, in which there are small land sales, and compares with one very large, and from this arrives at the conclusion that the revenue is declining and heads his letter "Province drifting into bankruptcy." He thought if many of our inhabitants were like that writer the province would have been bankrupt long ago; but he was glad to say, however, that in the case, he referred to the depressed condition of the farming industry. We know from the experience that are continually being heard and the various suggestions remedied for this trouble that the farmers are generally heavily mortgaged, and that owing to this they cannot make a living. To remove this condition some have proposed that the farmers should borrow and advance to the farmers a lower rate of interest than they now have to pay. What does this mean, sir? It is stated that the mortgages amount to twelve millions. If it is possible for the province to borrow such an amount for such a purpose what would be the result? The whole of the money would have to be paid to the banks, the farmer would be mortgaged, but to the government instead of to a private party. The government would in fact be the landlord. The only difference to the farmer would be between say 5 and 6 per cent. interest and 8 or 9 per cent. which, if the statement is correct that the average amount of such mortgages is \$700 or \$800, would make a difference of from \$21 to \$24 a year. Is it possible that this is enough to give prosperity to the farmer? We have to look at the other side. It is very easy that if the province went into the market to borrow on such a proposition, it would not for such an amount, or even a considerably smaller amount, get the money at anything near 2 per cent. at present. It would likely be 4 per cent. or over, which, with sinking fund, and this would mean a very large increase of taxation, as the addition to expenditure for interest, etc., on such a loan would be \$600,000. That would mean more than doubling all our taxes, and of this the farmer would have to bear his part.

New Zealand had been referred to as a model, and the plan of assistance to farmers by loan was mentioned. It would be found that the New Zealand scheme is entirely different to any suggested as a remedy for the troubles of British Columbia farmers. The New Zealand loan was raised for the purpose partly of clearing and rearing, and partly of giving the cost of these improvements to the farmers by means of a charge on a quit rent for small holdings of such lands sufficient to cover cost and interest. Another part was to advance on farms and improvements to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent. of the value for the purpose of enabling the farmers to carry on more satisfactorily and to improve the property. But no advance was made to pay for mortgages. How the New Zealand plan answers it is certainly too early yet to say. The loan was only raised in 1895, and would hardly be applied before 1896. No doubt the expenditure of a large amount of the loan in that colony may have brought about a temporary prosperity, but the actual results are yet to be heard of. He was in London when the loan was offered, and he knew that very considerable difficulty was experienced in raising it, but he understood that it cost that colony more than four per cent without sinking fund. New Zealand, therefore, in many years in a very depressed state. It was certainly a very good plan, but it was not a very good plan for farmers that made the great improvement there. The farmers themselves brought about the great prosperity by changing their methods, finding a market and growing what was wanted for it. The market that was found in England for their mutton did more for them than any loan would do. He could not help thinking that the farmers of British Columbia have much better prospects at their doors. The immense development going on has already made a change. The demand is going to be felt here for all a farmer can raise, and when we add to the demand by mining, the additional one arising from great public works which the government hopes to be able to inaugurate in the province, shortly, it is evident that those who can provide what is wanted will be able to sell it to advantage. We know what a very large amount of farm produce is imported—a good deal of it raised in the State of Washington adjoining us. The farmers there are certainly not better situated than here. Their taxes are heavier, their roads are not so good, but they have more. The hon. member for Dewdney and the hon. member for Richmond will probably have a very subtle array of figures to prove that we are really getting worse off. He thought it the best named gentleman who last year had so arranged his figures that he convinced himself that there was something wrong. He showed conclusively to himself that the amount of money that the government had on hand was more than it ought to be. He must candidly admit that he had not yet found that debt's moment. These gentlemen, however, cannot do away with the fact that we shall have a fair amount of cash on hand next year to add to the following year's revenue. Before closing he would like to state shortly the amount that has been expended during the last ten years. The total good in this province. (Roar of applause.)

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and bridges amount to \$2,558,000; public buildings, \$1,013,107; surveys, \$287,100; education, \$1,005,291; hospitals, \$274,882; from \$137,420; or a total of \$5,071,614. In addition, there have been grants to free companies, to agricultural institutions and to the Old Men's Home.

Hon. Mr. Turner closed with moving the usual vote that the Speaker do now leave the Chair.

MI. SWORD.

Mr. Sword, in rising to reply to the minister of finance, said in connection with Hon. Mr. Turner's reference to himself that he was of the opinion that the government was not fit to be entrusted with large sums of money, and that this opinion was general throughout the province.

Several Members—Oh! oh!

Mr. Sword—I said throughout the province, I made no reference to the gentleman opposite, as they do not represent the public opinion in the province. (Hear, hear.)

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, by the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company, (Foreign), for an act authorizing and empowering the said Company to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from the head of steamboat navigation on Taku Lake, by the most direct and feasible route to Teslin Lake, with all necessary side tracks, switches, turnouts and terminal facilities to construct and maintain steamers, ferries, wharves and docks; to make traffic and operating arrangements with other railway lines; and to construct, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines for railway and other purposes.

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SCANDAL EXPOSED.

(Continued from page 2.)

and plenty of reasons for criticizing the provincial secretary and his department.

MR. KIDD.

Mr. Kidd rose to continue the debate, as none of the government members showed any intention of speaking; in explaining to the premier his remarks of last session, which had been referred to in the budget speech, he said that his contention was that money had been borrowed for a certain purpose, but had not been used for that purpose. To see this all one had to do was to look at the finance minister's figures. In two years over \$4,000,000 was borrowed to be used in public works, and during that time only \$2,558,000 was expended for that purpose. If it was applying the money for the purposes for which it was borrowed he was no judge. The amount spent during the ten years for public works and education was only about \$10,000 more than the amount borrowed. Add to the sum the amount realized from the sale of public lands and the total is \$5,317,596, or over half a million more than was spent altogether in roads, public buildings, education, hospitals, asylums, public works and school houses. Surely the finance minister could not be congratulated on such a showing. Mr. Kidd also criticized the finance minister for the conversion of the loan.

The estimate revealed the fact that the policy of having the expenditure greater than the revenue was going to continue. Salaries were reduced last session, but were going to be increased this session. The government should have adopted the policy of reducing salaries in conformity with the inability of the taxpayers to pay sufficient taxes to meet the expenditure. The government were making no efforts to retrench. Mr. Turner had given no assurance and no hope that the government intended to assist the farmers in any way. Had the government spent the money borrowed in opening out the country the farmers would be in a more prosperous condition. There was not now one settler in Howe Sound district for two years, some years ago, and all because the government had failed to provide needed public works. Mr. Kidd also scolded the government for its treatment of the Burnaby snail holders. In contrast to this treatment he pointed out how lavishly the government had expended money on the Bella Coola settlers. Why should these people be given a preference over ordinary settlers, or why should ordinary settlers be neglected in order that these people should be looked after? The government's stepping in to sell lands for taxes and shut out new municipalities was dwelt upon, as was also the government's policy of selling lands for \$1 per acre that could be leased at 25 cents per acre per annum.

Mr. Kidd again referring to the finances of the province pointed out that borrowing must be resorted to to pay interest and sinking funds of the former loans. He always held that the province was in safe financial condition while the income of the Dominion government paid the interest and sinking fund, but now the income was inadequate to the extent of \$40,000 to meet the payments. If the capitalists realize the financial condition of the province, the credit of the province would not be so high.

MAJOR MUTTER.

Major Mutter could congratulate the government on the very weak attack made upon it. He wanted to make some remarks on agriculture, but did not wish to be understood as criticizing the leader of the government. The major then supported the policy of securing cheap money to farmers in contradistinction to the policy advocated by the premier. He ridiculed Hon. Mr. Turner's contentions regarding the New Zealand farmers. The trouble here was that it was about impossible to get the farmers to combine. He hoped that the government would introduce a scheme by which the farmers could be assisted.

MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams said that it was a rule of parliamentary speaking that a speaker should reply to the remarks of the previous speaker. The hon. member who had just sat down had said that he could congratulate the government on the weakness of the attacks made upon it. He (the speaker) could congratulate the hon. member for Cowichan-Asquith upon the fact that he had made a very strong attack on the government. Every word he had uttered had been condemnatory of the agricultural policy of the government, and not one word of approval was there to qualify his remarks. They must be satisfied from what they have heard from the speaker that it was the 1st of April, and it was a 1st of April speech. There was nothing more in the speech than was contained in the public accounts and estimates.

Hon. Mr. Turner—That is so. Mr. Williams, continuing, said it was true that the year just ended was one of the most prosperous that this province had ever enjoyed, judging from our exports, and he held that the exports were the result of the business of a country. Taking the board of trade figures—which presumably were correct—our exports for 1896 exceeded those for 1895 by \$1,500,000; exceeded those for 1894 by \$2,750,000, and the exports for 1896 by nearly \$5,000,000. That showed that the country was in a prosperous state, and he held that the government had not taken advantage of the prosperity, nor had they presented a statement commensurate with that prosperity. Since confederation the province, with the exception of one year, had annually exceeded the revenue, and, so far as he could see, so long as the present government was in power there was no hope of the revenue equalling, let alone exceeding, the revenue. In 1896 the revenue was \$980,762; expenditure, \$1,014,723, showing a deficit of \$34,961. In 1895 the revenue was \$894,025; expenditure, \$1,006,000; over a million dollars a deficit. In 1894 the revenue was \$821,000; the expenditure, \$1,514,405; a deficit of \$692,745. That was a pretty good record for any government; a record of which they might be proud! It was his opinion that the government simply made the wildest guesses in regard to the estimates in their endeavor to hit off the probable revenue, showing that they did not properly grasp the situation.

Take the estimates for 1896-97, was there anything there of which the finance minister could feel proud? Receipts from land sales were put at \$180,000, and the receipts were \$604,000, so that on that point the finance minister was only out \$116,000.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I told you that. Mr. Williams—Then look at the returns from timber leases; the estimate was \$30,000, the receipts were \$27,876. Only out \$2,124. Miners' licenses, the estimate was \$26,000, the actual receipts from that source of revenue were \$54,953. The minister of finance was only out \$28,952 on that. The real property tax was estimated to bring in \$85,000, but the receipts were \$95,148. Only out \$10,148 on that. The printing office was estimated to bring in \$5,500, it brought in \$11,190; only out \$5,690. Pretty good guesser! (Laughter.) The hon. member instanced several other items where the returns materially differed from the estimates, winding up with the succession duty, which was estimated to bring in \$10,000, and had actually realized \$8,481—out \$1,519 on the last mentioned item and making the total miscalculation up to \$29,515. If by any possible chance the sum total of the receipts was about the same as the estimated expenditure, surely the hon. minister of finance could not claim any credit for that.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Shows how cleverly we did it. Mr. Williams—It shows that you could not grasp the financial problem, but acted in a go-as-you-please sort of a way. (Laughter.) He held that this government—and he was not going to particularize, because they had already been ably criticized—he held that this government had been extravagant and wasteful in the expenditure of the public money. One thing in which he considered that they had been most wasteful and extravagant was in the money they had spent in travelling about the country at the public expense. In fact they had even extended their travels to foreign lands. (Laughter.) Let them look at page 1,035 of the sessional papers for 1896, and between the dates of 30th June, 1894, and the 30th June, 1895, they would find that the provincial secretary took a trip to Ottawa—what his object was he (the speaker) did not know nor had he been able to ascertain—but he managed to expend \$450. There were many small items contained in this amount, but having been in the ministry but a short time he had not then begun to deal in cents, and the account came out even. (Laughter.) There were cents in many of the items, but they added up all right. He would not impute that they were not correct, as the total came out even it was probably a mere accident. Then we come to the attorney-general, presumably it was his first trip, but he got rather more extravagant afterwards. The trip was supposed to be on business, but it must have been political, because he turned over his brief to another. This little trip cost \$267.85. These returns had been a good deal for a session, but they had not been brought down in time for the members to have access to them after being printed, and that was the reason these matters had not been alluded to last year. Then there was the hon. the late premier of the province. He had been a very good traveller indeed. He had paid a visit to East and West Kootenay, for which the country paid \$168. Then the provincial secretary took a flying trip to Ottawa, which cost the country a lump sum of \$200.

Hon. Col. Baker—For two years. Mr. Williams—He was not going to ask for a itemized account. When he (the speaker) went away from home he did not want the public to know how he spent all his money. (Laughter.) The difference was that he (the speaker) was spending his money while the ministers were spending the public money. He now came to the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works. He had only once been allowed by his colleagues to run away from their own leagues to wander away from home. He took a trip as far as Kamloops, where it would be remembered that he delivered his famous political speech. Although it only occupied five lines, it cost the country \$100, to say nothing of the valuable services of the hon. the chief commissioner for some time. (Laughter, in which Mr. Martin joined.) Hon. Mr. Turner—That is \$25 a line. Mr. Williams—Yes, sir, but the ministers are more expensive as a whole. He might say that this was a trip to his home in Kamloops solely. Hon. Mr. Martin—Oh, no! Mr. Williams—I have got it that it was to his ranch at Kamloops. Hon. Mr. Martin—I was not at my ranch. I did not spend twelve hours on my ranch. Mr. Williams—If the hon. gentleman will listen to me, I do not say that was so; only say, that I have it that way. (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. Turner—You do not want anyone to imply anything. Mr. Williams—It does not appear in the papers or the returns, as he drew his seasonal mileage on this trip—that was for paying a visit to his constituents. Then they had another little trip on the part of the Attorney-General to England to look after the application in the present affairs case. It would not say whether there was any actual necessity for this trip. He would freely admit that where a legal gentleman had a case in his hands—even if he held the brief, it was desirable for him to be present to give information, as very often very important questions came up. However, in other cases just as important it had often been deemed unnecessary for the province to be represented. What he wanted to deal with was the amount it had cost the country. In reply to a question put to the hon. the attorney-general he had chosen, the fact that the hearing of this appeal occupied one day, July 10th, 1896, Messrs. Bigham, Q. C., and C. A. Russell had been retained on the 10th and 11th of May respectively, and they had been briefed on the 2nd July, 1896. The costs for the services of these parties had been \$340 10s. 8s. and £254 8s. 8d. had been refunded. It appeared to him that with both senior and junior counsel engaged, the presence of the hon. the attorney-general could hardly have been necessary. Most certainly if he had gone or tried to assist at the hearing of this case, he might have dispensed with the hiring of a junior counsel, and thus saved that portion of the fees.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—There are solicitors fees there as well as those of counsel. Mr. Williams—Allow me to ask you your answer to my third question. If you have misled me, and I am wrong,

I am willing to accept your statement. There may have been a necessity for two counsel to be engaged, but I am willing to leave the public to judge of that. In any event there was only one day occupied in the hearing of this case, and one week after they were briefed in the case counsel were sufficiently versed in it to argue it. Personally he could not see any necessity for the attorney-general's presence. It had cost \$1,544, and they must remember that was not the only loss. All the members of the cabinet get a salary of \$4,000 per annum to look after the business of the country—they might not put that value on their services, but it was on the statute book. We had been actually paying \$1,890, being the attorney-general's proportion of \$4,000 while he had been occupied in attending to the hearing of this case, so that we had actually lost out \$4,154 on that trip. That is what it cost the country. It was entirely too expensive, and entirely out of proportion to the importance of the case, which did not warrant such an outlay, nor the engaging of senior and junior counsel. Not only that, while the attorney-general had been absent business in his office became so congested that they had not even time to attend to the correspondence, nor to reply to the letters that were sent to them. Again, during his absence there had been a very important case tried here. The Kootenay Quarry Company brought action against the Queen, because the government had refused to accept some stone purchased under contract. In July last, and in the absence of the attorney-general, that case came on, and the company obtained judgment for \$12,000, and with costs it amounted to \$13,000. It was possible that if the attorney-general had been here to give the presence of the bench of his ability the result might have been different. Then again in 1895 the hon. the minister of finance took a trip to London; he was absent 139 days, for which he charged the province \$10 a day, and his hire was \$88.50, his fare was \$394, making a total of \$1,572.50. During the absence of the hon. the minister of finance in 1895, the hon. the minister was not in London in 1896, but business required his presence in 1896, and that he was telegraphed for by the government brokers to make arrangements for the issuing of the 1895 loan and also in connection with the friendly suit relative to the transfer of the \$100,000 which has since been effected. I cannot see how it can be necessary for him to have had to go for that purpose. It would appear that we have an agent-general in London, who is presumably there for the purpose of attending to any business of this province which may arise. He was put here under the supposition that he would require 139 days' trip. Surely if he was fit for his position, there was a case which he could have attended to.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Read the whole of my answer to your question. Mr. Williams—You say that he would be competent, but on this occasion the presence of the minister of finance of a colonial representative, and was generally required. Hon. Mr. Turner—The other colonies all have agent-generals. Mr. Williams—If the agent-general is not competent, why retain him in office? Hon. Mr. Turner—Read my answer. Mr. Williams—If the hon. gentleman doubts the accuracy of his own answer, we shall have to give him something stronger than this. He would show the hon. gentleman that he was not correct. Whether the hon. gentleman intended to deceive the public or not he would leave the public to judge. That trip had cost the country \$1,872 and he would like to know if anyone really believed that it required 139 days' to transact this piece of business. There was another matter, he was convinced that this government did not attend as it should to the collection of the revenue. It was just as necessary for the government to pay attention to matters of detail as it was for a man in business, and he could succeed in business unless he did look after details. The result of non-attention to detail was that the government did not collect the revenue they should do. It was a very difficult matter to become acquainted with the finances of this country, for the simple reason that it was extremely difficult to get any specific information. They had a committee of accounts, which was supposed to assist him on this subject, but they had only had two reports that had been available to the house for the purposes of this debate, the one brought down on this day being the third.

An Hon. Member—Who is reasonable? Mr. Williams did not know, but he fact remained that they had only had three reports. There was an instance, the Kaslo-Slokan railway. They had no details of freight, the number of passengers, or anything else, and yet the province was supposed to get 40 per cent. of their total earnings. On 28th February, 1896, an order was passed by the house asking for a return giving all this information, the freight, passenger, etc., etc., but to this day those returns had not been brought down—or at least if they had been he had been unable to find any trace of them. Notwithstanding that resolution of the house was not yet in possession of the details, and presumably the government was not. How then were they to arrive at the 40 per cent. which they were supposed to collect? Then there was the Victoria-Slokan railway, for which the province was paying 2 per cent. It is high time that some enquiry was made into the working of those roads. He was also under the impression that the timber dues were not properly collected, and he based his opinion upon the fact that in the return of the chief commissioner of lands and works it was set out that the Mosleyville Saw Mill Company had a royalty on all the timber that they cut, amounting to \$7.830. Now one-half of that amount was repaid, showing that every foot of timber they cut was being exported. That might have been the case with them, for the local consumption did not amount to much, but the same state of things was supposed to exist with reference to all the leading mills of the province. He would like to ask them, the chief commissioner if these mills did not cut any lumber for home

consumption. It was very easy to show every fact they exposed, because they got 25 cents a foot royalty on it, and had to pay a royalty of 50 cents a foot on every foot they cut for home consumption. There were also other statistics contained in a return sent out for on the 29th of February, 1896, as to the amount of timber dues collected from mill owners in West Kootenay. In the return the Nelson sawmill was set down as paying \$234.50, whereas the report said \$31.25; in the return, the Sayward mill, through Mr. Skinner, were credited with \$1,550, and they were never discredited, which might be capable of explanation, but they certainly bore a peculiar aspect.

There was another matter, to which he wished to refer. This was an incorrect answer given to him by the premier in answer to a question. He had asked the premier the following question: "Was the Columbia & Western Railway Company placed a deposit with the provincial government, in compliance with section 3 of the 'Columbia & Western Railway Act, 1890?' If so, what was the said security deposited?" To these questions he replied that security had been deposited on the 14th of October, 1890. In answer to the nature of the security, (if any) he replied, by bond, and that name and address of the bondsmen was August P. Heine, of Trail, B.C. In answer to a question as to the conditions of the bonds he replied, to be supplied by \$75,000 of first mortgage bonds of the railway as soon as issued. Why he made use of the expression "as soon as issued," he would leave that for the house to judge, but it was not consistent with the fact. The condition of that bond was that Mr. Heine was to deposit the \$75,000 bond before the 15th of December, 1890, and the hon. the premier knew the condition of that bond, and further knew that the time for depositing the bond had elapsed. He had particularly said "as soon as issued." The condition was for a specific date, which had expired, and yet he said "as soon as issued." He said that that was unworthy of the finance minister. If the premier had not wished to mislead he would have posted himself on the facts. He would not go so far as to say that the statement had been made deliberately, but it was certainly framed ingeniously. The bond had been given for \$50,000 on October 14th, 1890, and by the 15th December, 1890, there was to be deposited, with the minister of finance first mortgage bonds of the company to the amount of \$75,000 for security, and the bond recites that the company should have on the first section of the railway, consisting of 14 miles, a series of bonds, being 2,500 at \$1,000 each, and 5,000 at \$500 each, with interest at 6 per cent., making \$5,000,000 in all. These bonds were secured on the line, rolling stock and plant of the railway by mortgage. He would ask the attorney-general if he had inspected the deed or a copy of it, and if he had, did he pass that deed and those securities? Had the other ministers seen it. If they had, then they were not fit to make our laws. They had no right to accept a bond of that kind, because it was not in compliance with the terms of the contract. He would like to ask the attorney-general if he would advise a client who came to him on private business to accept bonds of that nature? It was such affairs as this which showed that the hon. gentlemen opposite were not fit to conduct the legislation of this country. There was another matter of very grave import to which he wished to call their attention. Not being satisfied with the replies he had received from the hon. the premier in this matter, he had asked him to show him the bonds and the papers relating to them. The result had been sufficient to considerably astonish him.

It was necessary, in compliance with the by-laws of this company, that these bonds should be executed at a meeting of the directors especially called for the purpose. He had procured a copy of the minutes of that meeting, which he would read to them. The premier also had a copy. Here are the papers:

COLUMBIA AND WESTERN. Deposited \$75,000 mortgage bonds, being 75 of \$1,000 each, with interest at 6 per cent. Series of 2,500 of \$1,000, \$2,500,000 Series of 5,000 of \$500, 2,500,000 \$5,000,000

Bond dated 14th of October, 1890, for \$50,000, conditional that on or before 15th December, 1890, company shall deposit with minister of finance bonds of the said company, to be issued as hereinafter recited to the amount of \$75,000 for the security, and upon the conditions of section 3 of the Subsidy Act, 1890. The recital in the bond is a proposal of the company to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 per mile in respect of the 16 miles in the first section of road constructed. This would be bonds to the amount of \$400,000. Now the following were the minutes of the meeting: January 27, 1897. Minutes of meeting of the provisional directors of the Columbia & Western railway at the head office of the company at Trail, British Columbia, on Wednesday, 27th day of January, 1897. Present: H. C. Bellingier, F. P. Gullius, F. E. Ward, Hon. E. Dewdney, F. A. Heine and A. P. Heine (being represented by their proxy, F. P. Gullius).

A waiver of the rights of notices of this meeting was signed by F. A. Heine, A. P. Heine, Charles Warfield and Chester Glass. F. E. Ward was elected chairman. He stated that the Provincial Government had consented for six months that the company have issued certain series of first mortgage bonds and have secured the same by a first mortgage on all their railway rolling stock, etc.; further recites that the deposit of certain of the said bonds to aggregate to a face value of \$75,000 will be good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in accordance with the above recited enactment. Authority was granted to the secretary to deposit said mortgages with the provincial government as required. (Signed) GEORGE COCHRANE, Secretary.

This meeting was held on January 27, 1897, although the Heine bond was

conditional that the company should deposit for \$75,000 on or before the 15th of December, 1890, so that the bond was long ago forfeited. The bond of the promoter himself had been taken further without even an affidavit of justification—an affidavit that the man was worth anything. No affidavit had been taken from Heine as to the effect that he was worth anything. All a matter of fact, Heine has executed a deed of all his property to the British Columbia Smelting Company, and does not now own that property.

An Hon. Member—How do you know? Mr. Williams—Because I paid 50 cents to inquire at the land registry office. Here are the minutes, and the minutes show that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council had extended the time for six months mentioned in section 3 of the subsidy act.

Mr. Cotton—Was the Lieutenant-Governor there in person at that directors' meeting, or was he there by proxy? Mr. Williams—The minutes state that he was there. In no less than five places in the act is the Lieutenant-Governor in Council vested with power to control the actions of this company. Mr. Cotton—Did you not wish to say one word discrediting the Lieutenant-Governor, but if the Hon. E. Dewdney, mentioned as one of the directors of this company is the same Hon. E. Dewdney who is Lieutenant-Governor, I am at a loss for language strong enough to use in connection with this matter. Hon. E. Dewdney as a director of the company filed plans satisfactory to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney. Hon. E. Dewdney gives a bond satisfactory to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, and he issues crown grants satisfactory to himself. The act is full of clauses, where matters are left to the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. He did not say the Lieutenant-Governor should not be in a speculation of any kind, but nothing could justify his conduct in connection with the Columbia & Western. A good many members and others wondered under what rules of propriety the Lieutenant-Governor and members of the government could accept a manager of public favors. He was asking for public favors in the shape of railway charters and land grants. (Hear, hear.) Hon. Mr. Turner—Well, I wasn't at the banquet. Mr. Williams—It might not violate your notion of propriety to accept such a banquet. Evidently the government's notions of this kind savored more of the American style. Such conduct would not be tolerated for a moment in Britain. The results showed that Mr. Heine knew what he was doing. He retained so lavishly as he did, and no other company was treated by the government and the province as Mr. Heine's company was dealt with. These were facts that were disgraceful to any governor and disgraceful to any government. Here we had a Lieutenant-Governor in Council vested with authority to accept bonds as security from a company of which the Lieutenant-Governor was one of the directors. Language was not strong enough to denounce a minister, who would stand such a thing. There was no excuse, they were fully aware of the fact, and no language was strong enough to denounce the conduct of the ministry of this province in permitting such a scandal. Let them justify themselves if they could. He did not think that this government or any of the members retained such a position of conduct in permitting such a scandal to exist. He hoped that the stating of these facts would at least have a tendency to get some of the members of the government on their feet; they had always shown an extreme reluctance to get on their feet and discuss the budget; rather would they allow member after member on the opposition side of the house to express their views, and make a reply. There were certain facts and figures to be laid before the house, and it was now for the ministers to try and justify themselves. (Loud applause.) Mr. Williams moved the adjournment of the debate and the house rose.

It surprised many visitors to the Chicago World's Fair to find that all of the blood purifiers, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the only one on exhibition. The reason is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a standard remedy, and not a patent medicine or secret nostrum. Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick stomachs and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

THE TROOPS IN INDIA. The Secretary of State Makes An Important Statement. London, April 1.—The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, in a dispatch to the Indian government, declares that there must be no registration, licensing or compulsory examination of women, as a result of the prevalence of sickness among the troops in India. This state of affairs has aroused considerable agitation in the public press, but he explains that the rules already enforced against cholera and smallpox may be extended to all companies and cantonments, and that further inquiries into the sanitary conditions of the troops, and the sanitary proposals looking to the improvement of their health, are being considered.

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THE ARBITRATION TREATY. A Number of Amendments Are Adopted by the Senate. Washington, April 1.—The House amendment to the arbitration treaty was adopted by an overwhelming vote in the senate, the vote being 5 to 1. The Chamberlain amendment was laid on the table. The senate adopted an amendment of force by Senator Foraker, which provides for a separate tribunal for each case which may arise under the treaty. An amendment by Morgan to the arbitration treaty providing that all disputes should be subject to the treaty and shall be settled by diplomatic negotiations instead of by convention was defeated.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels." For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

"This is the way I long have sought; And mourned because I found it not" Has been the boon of joy and satisfaction of many a traveller, who, after weary days of unpleasant experience with this, that or the other line, settles himself for a comfortable ride from Minneapolis or St. Paul, to Chicago in one of the elegant coaches of the Wisconsin Central lines. Then again the inspired lines of the poet come to mind as he seats himself at the table in the dining car of this same Wisconsin Central and finds himself served with the very best meal at a reasonable price. For particulars address George S. Barry, General Agent, 246 Stark Street, Portland, Or., or James C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., or apply to your nearest ticket agent.

One loaf of bread may be light, sweet and digestible. You may use the same materials for another and have it heavy, sour and soggy. The knack is in putting the ingredients together just right. A substitute for Scott's Emulsion may have the same ingredients and yet not be a perfect substitute, for no one knows how to put the parts together as we do. The secret of "how" is our business—twenty-five years of experience has taught us the best way.

Two stars, 10c. and 5c. each. SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore, Md.

Wilson's Old Empire Rye 1890 GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE

Canada's Favorite Brand. Sold everywhere, used in Clubs, Hotels and Families. Aged 7 Years, in Oak Casks under Government supervision. An official Government Excise Stamp seals each Cask.

The Best Whisky Ever Distilled In this Country. Pure, Mellow, Old. Contains purely and only McDougall's N. O. 1890 Whisky.

of which we are the sole controllers. LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO. Sole agents in Canada for GOLD LAD SEC. CHAMPAGNE VIN MARILLAN (Marshall Wine). The Ideal Tonic for Body and Brain.

REMOVAL. A. W. MORE & CO. Mining Brokers, have removed their office to 56 GOVERNMENT STREET, next to the new bank of Montreal building.

E. W. Raymond, Elgin high grade 17 ruby-jewel \$17.50. In solid silver and gold plated cases. S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweler, 60-2 YATES STREET. Cleanse Watches thoroughly for Rheum, New Made, Spring, 75c. Balance and Pulley Stone, 12.50, and guarantee work for 12 months. Practical Repairer of over 25 years.

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ONLY IN 16oz 2 1/2 TIN CANS. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

The Daily Times.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

Mr. Williams, member for Vancouver, speaking on the budget yesterday afternoon, delivered a speech which, we venture to say, will be received with astonishment by the people of British Columbia, and beyond the confines of the province will create a profound sensation. Mr. Williams explicitly charged, and produced documentary testimony, to substantiate the startling indictment, that the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, with the connivance and assistance of his responsible advisers, subverted the provisions of an act of the legislature, and that the Lieutenant-Governor sat as a director at a meeting of the Columbia & Western Railway Company...

We shall await with interest the answer of the government. For the sake of the political character and personal reputation of our public men—for the cause of right and honor, of everything as life itself—we hope that that answer will be full, complete and satisfactory. For however much we may desire that the Turner government should be driven from office, we do not want to see that event brought about by the commission of a crime against the state, which is practically what has been committed if Mr. Williams' revelations are true.

THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. Turner, in a halting manner and from a typewritten manuscript, yesterday delivered a budget speech of the usual stereotyped order. He gave one the impression that he was a stranger to his manuscript and still less acquainted with the many matters relating to his department. It is, of course, difficult to make figures interesting, but when the minister of finance is allowed to discuss in the budget speech everything appertaining to the province, there could have been found plenty of material for raising the speech out of the commonplace. Mr. Turner again congratulated his government on the very creditable showing for the present financial year, and on the bright prospects for the coming one, but his season of congratulation was a very short one, since Mr. Kidd clearly showed that during the last ten years all the money spent on public works and education had been borrowed with the exception of \$150,000. Mr. Kidd also pointed out that during the ten years, although over \$4,000,000 had been borrowed for public works, only \$2,588,000 was expended for that purpose. The balance of the money had been frittered away by the government. Not a small portion of this very substantial sum was used in paying the expenses of political tours through the province and holiday trips to London. Mr. Kidd, in his usual clear and concise style, showed conclusively that the province lost heavily through Mr. Turner's clumsy handling of the conversion of the loans and the sale of In-

vention of a writer in the Times, whose theme was that the province was drifting into bankruptcy, and added that if many of the inhabitants were like the writer the province would have been bankrupt long ago. Mr. Turner would have been more guarded in his criticism had he known that the writer in question has large interests in the province, and is regarded as the soundest of financial critics. Major Mutter's speech was a direct attack on the minister of finance, introduced by a declaration that he had no intention of making such an attack. A military gentleman can scarcely be censured upon such a style of warfare. It certainly is not a common characteristic of a Scottish major to tell the enemy that his intentions are most friendly and then betray

by his actions a totally different sort of intentions.

THE "RAILWAY POLICY."

Hon. Mr. Turner has at length submitted what has been freely heralded as the government's "railway policy," in the shape of the bill which was published in full in the Times yesterday. And what a policy! If it be assumed that the scheme is really and sincerely intended for the proper development of the provincial resources by means of useful railways, then one must conclude that it is a farce of the most wretched description. If the subsidies provided for in the bill were to accomplish the objects they specified, what would be the result? Simply three lines of railway "in the air," whose powers of development would be unworthy of notice. They could only be useful as parts of connected schemes. If they are intended for this latter, the plan of affording aid is a strangely inconspicuous one. But of the three proposed grants of money there appears to be only one with any prospect of effectiveness, namely, that which covers the line from Pointeclair to Boundary Creek district. That, as everybody understands, is a portion of the railway which Mr. Heine has proposed to build, and it must be assumed that Mr. Heine's company is the prospective beneficiary. That company has already been voted a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile; it is well known to be merely a sort of screen for the C. P. P.; and Mr. Williams has shown that it bears peculiar relations to the government. More enlightenment on this latter point may be expected from the discussion in the house. Just what the proposed bonus to a road from the Coast to Chilliwack means nobody, outside the government and its faithful supporters in caucus, seems to know. It looks like an utterly ridiculous attempt to delude or placate the great body of people who demand a short road from the coast to Kootenay. The third subsidy would appear to be of the same order. Taken altogether the government scheme, if honestly intended as one of railway aid, is too nonsensical to be seriously considered. If, on the other hand, it is devised as a scheme of jobbery and to gain support for the government it may carry some hidden virtues, though even on that basis it must be classed as a piece of awkward bungling, which the government's political congeners at Ottawa would laugh to scorn.

ANOTHER ALLEGED GRAB.

Another affair in which Mr. Heine and the government are concerned is raising a storm in Kootenay. Questions in the house the other day elicited the information that a company headed by Mr. Heine had been granted by order-in-council the control over 1,200 inches of water of Beaver creek, a stream running into the Columbia on the east side. Vigorous protests have come from the district against this privilege being granted; the protestors declaring that the grantees have no immediate use for water and are simply desirous of "cornering" it. On the other hand there are many miners and others to whom the use of the water is a necessity. There will likely be more heard of the matter before long.

WEST KOOTENAY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.

To the Editor: In last evening's Times Mr. Frank Higgins, the solicitor for the applicants for the private bill entitled as above, attempts to justify the passage of such a measure embracing within its scope a territory of nearly 5,000 square miles. In Mr. Higgins' estimation, this private bill is quite in accordance with custom and right; and, in fact, the power, light, heating, tramway and telephone privileges sought by these enterprising promoters will be productive of incalculable benefit to West Kootenay. Mr. Higgins alleges that "the bill is not a water bill—it does not ask for one drop of water in British Columbia, and therefore does not come within the provisions of the Water Privileges Act." In refutation of this position, attention is directed to clause 9, where the company is "authorized and empowered to erect, construct, etc., power houses, generating plant and such other appliances and conveniences as are necessary and proper for the generating of compressed air and electricity." Further down in the same clause power is given to sink, lay, etc., cuts, drains, water courses, etc. If, as Mr. Higgins alleges, the company does not ask for power to use "one drop of water in British Columbia," will he kindly explain why the company is authorized to sink water courses? Mr. Higgins' claim that the company will sink water courses without having the slightest intention of running water through them is too absurdly illogical to pass even for sophistry. A liberal interpretation of clause 9 clearly includes the use of water power. It is observed, therefore, that though the bill is not a water bill, it is a water bill in Higgins' language. It does not come within the provisions of the Water Privileges Act.

Some of the objections against the bill are briefly enumerated as follows: 1. The published notice of the applicants in the B. C. Gazette states that power is to be obtained from Sheep Creek, and no notice has been given to the people of West Kootenay that power is to be taken from any place other than Sheep Creek. 2. All the available power of Sheep Creek being below the international boundary, everyone has assumed that the legislature would deny the petition of the applicants on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and for this reason no protests have been lodged. 3. Had the private bill committee power to grant more than the applicants petitioned for in their notice? The applicants asked leave to obtain power from Sheep Creek. There is no mention of Sheep Creek in the bill, but clause

9 gives the company power to run water courses within a radius of fifty miles from Rossland. 4. Clause 49 gives arbitrary right to enter on and appropriate lands, and also to take timber, stone, gravel, sand and other materials. A right of arbitration is provided in event of dispute, but dissatisfied owners are obliged to invoke the expensive machinery of the arbitration act to protect their interests. 5. Whilst every encouragement should be extended to legitimate enterprises, there is no crying necessity justifying a franchise to one company to carry on multifarious projects over an area of 5,000 square miles. If the West Kootenay Power & Light Company were given a charter to supply heat, light, telephones and tramways to Rossland alone, it would have a respectable contract on hand. 6. The bill should state specifically where and how the power is to be generated, and the routes of its transmission, telephone and water courses should also be indicated as accurately as possible, in order that the public might know the exact character of the franchise.

Mr. Higgins makes general charges of misrepresentation and false imputations against the writer of the Times article denouncing Bill No. 10. He instances one, and he has the manliness to confess that he erred in stating that any allusion was made to the "alleged" methods of the private bill committee. Will he also have the honesty to admit that a bill "that is not a water bill" containing power to run water courses is somewhat of an ambiguity? If the insertion of water courses in clause 9 is mere surplusage, will Mr. Higgins explain how his clients intend to generate their power? It may be by means of water courses for the generation of energy, but the bill is shrouded in such a haze of mystery and indefiniteness that Mr. Higgins is challenged to point to any clause in Bill No. 10, showing where the power will be obtained for the many operations of this West Kootenay company.

Will Mr. Higgins also be candid and confess that his clients intend spending most of their capital in locating generating plants on Sheep Creek within American territory, and that the operations of this company in British Columbia will be confined to expropriating land for the purpose of running water courses? There is nothing in the bill to show this, but Bill No. 10 is so barren of information touching the intentions of the promoters that anyone attempting to interpret its provisions is compelled to wander off into speculation.

Will the solicitor for the applicants mention any private bill by which our legislature has ever given a company power to operate tramways, telephones, heat, power and light conducting appliances over a territory of 5,000 square miles? If such privileges were usual and proper in the past, the time has ceased for the creation of gigantic monopolies.

Mr. Higgins is challenged to name the monopolists who are interested in that section of the province where the company intend operating. NELSONITE. April 2nd, 1897.

KOOTENAY POWER & LIGHT BILL.

To the Editor: I have just returned from the Trail Creek mining district, and observing a controversy in your columns concerning a bill to supply that camp with power, etc., I should like to place on record my opinion. In the first place the town and the mines are already suffering from a wood famine. It is impossible to have wood hauled except at a heavy charge. The timber, naturally small in size and scant in quantity, is rapidly disappearing and soon there will be none left within easy reach of the mines. It is estimated that 10,000 horse power (steam) is now in use in the camp. The consumption of wood is therefore very great. What will the consumption be in six months or a year from now, with about fifty new mines preparing to put in machinery? I leave you to imagine. One thing is certain, if it were not for the prospect of the utilization of water power for compressed air and electricity, which will supplant steam and render the use of wood unnecessary, the prospects of the camp would be dark indeed.

While I would give no company a monopoly, I would give all companies rights over the same territory, so that competition and low rates would be assured. The West Kootenay Power and Light bill, which is the subject of discussion to-day, would be dangerous if it carried exclusive privileges, but in its present form with an arbitration clause (if there is none there should be one inserted), it would be a great boon to the district and ought to become law speedily.

I may add that I have no interest in that or any other water bill; but I am interested in mining claims near Rossland, and which soon cannot be worked in consequence of the scarcity of fuel, which is nearly all in the hands of monopolists. HENRY CROFT. Victoria, April 2.

A RELATED APPLICATION.

To the Editor: The following notice has been returned by the clerk of the house, as being in late to comply with the rules, and orders of the house regarding private bills: SAMBO. NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting (if any) of the legislature of British Columbia to amend the Companies Act No. 10.

All-in-Sight and Last Chance Consulting Company, Unlimited, for the purpose of prospecting and ascertaining what portions of the lands of British Columbia are exempt from the operations of private companies, and to acquire powers and privileges over the said exempted lands, to conduct X ray departments and institute boring operations within a radius of 50 miles of Rossland, B. C.; to ascertain, how, why and where generating plants can be run on compressed air, to sink artesian wells throughout the said area to ascertain whether or not there is any water left in said area which will not come under the "West Kootenay Light and Power Co.'s Bill." To provide and maintain sanitariums for the hapless promoters of the said company, as they seem to have no nerve to provide for themselves. To sink balloons for run air-ships and balloon excursions for our legislators to view the promised land, as the gates will be locked soon.

To maintain and equip penitentiary stands and control the butting privileges after 8 p.m., within the said area, impose a tariff therefor, and see for the recovery of the same; also to sell small yule bananas within a radius of ten miles of Toud Mountain. Also power to appropriate and seize the personal apparel and tools of any hardy prospector who may be restless enough to roam within the said area provided that in the event of a dispute one Baltic suit of underwear and gum boots shall be made unimolished. Also to pull teeth and turn fanning machines by compass of air within three miles of Kite City. Also that none of the laws of British Columbia will in any way affect the operation of this company. And for other purposes. (Signed) WILLIE GOODTHING. Agent for the Applicants.

British Columbia.

VANCOUVER. The sale of some of the properties owned by the Chance Mining Company to the Gold Fields of British Columbia, which has been pending for so long, has at last been completed. The price paid by the English company is \$125,000 and some 14 or 15 claims, situated around Shovel Bay, are included in the deal. Development work has been done on the Robble Burns group, Ingersoll and Poodle Dog, but the other claims are simply mere prospects. The returns from the work done have, however, been of a highly satisfactory nature. The Chance Mining Company will own several claims, including the White Pine on which development work will be continued. A telegram was received here yesterday from J. A. Veatch, superintendent of the cinabar mines at Savona, stating that they had commenced charging on Tuesday, and that so far no defects had been discovered in the furnace. Messrs. B. B. Johnston & Co. yesterday concluded the sale of three claims on Harrison Lake named the Huronia, Allerton and Eric Fraction. These claims are situated on the southwest side of the lake and almost adjoin the Providence claim. During the week ended Tuesday, March 30th, 49 mining claims were recorded and 72 miners' licenses issued at the New Westminster office.

SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA.

Austria is making the experiment of universal suffrage. This medieval state, that had resisted almost as stubbornly as has Russia the onward march of the people, yielded nearly a year ago to the inevitable and formulated the plan of suffrage reform about to be tested at the polls. The Austrian parliament, which was dissolved in January, consisted of 353 members, chosen by three classes of voters. About 5,000 great landed proprietors elected eighty-five members, the chamber of commerce twenty-one, the 1,700,000 male taxpayers 247. To these three classes of voters have been added a fourth, with 3,400,000 males, entitled to send seventy-two representatives to parliament. It is evident at a glance that although suffrage in Austria may be universal under the new law it is far from equal. To an American or Englishman as has Russia it must seem monstrous that one great Austrian landowner should be allowed to exert as much influence at the polls as nearly 1,000 other Austrian citizens; that it should require but fifty landowners to choose a representative to defeat the will of one elected by 50,000 voters of a less privileged class. Nevertheless, such is the mood and substance of universal suffrage in Austria. It is doubtful if the Austrian government has helped itself much in the eyes of Austria's common people by this caricature of universal suffrage. The men who have agitated more persistently for suffrage reform are far from being content with the concessions already granted to them. They are the Socialists, the Democrats and the extreme Liberals. They have been led by Dr. Adler, an orator of unusual power, under whose guidance they have met and rioted in Vienna for years in the name of reform.

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NOW READY! Sheet No. 4 of the The Province series of... Mining Maps of British Columbia. Containing 4 maps (in colors), mining laws, mining code, etc. At all News Agents or at The PROVINCE OFFICES. Price \$1.00.

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Columbias at... \$100.00. Have you tried it? The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal. THE "EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER. EQUAL to ANY in every respect. BEST of all in many features. and like our sewing machines, simply perfect. Agents wanted. The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q. DUNSMuir ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE. On Pender Island 2,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some wooded, with coal and mineral rights at \$25 per acre. Villa, Crown Street. The Island abounds with game, the bay with fish. For further particulars see Brochure. Apply H. J. DUNSMuir, Dalnair Hotel, Victoria, B. C. Sterling Advice... THE STERLING CYCLOPE

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He dispenses prescriptions. Telephone 128.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov. clal News in a Condensed Form.

Law Mowers cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

The vital statistics for the month just past are as follows: Births, 30; deaths, 24; and marriages, 0.

Why carry old line life insurance when much more desirable protection can be secured at less than one-third the cost for the same solid and reliable Macintosh of the World?

We never imitate. Our Turkish delight is made by genuine Turks because they make the best. The only genuine. See samples in our north window today. Lawrence, wholesale and retail confectioner.

A well attended entertainment was given by the Victoria Lyceum at the Blue Ribbon Hall, Esplanade, yesterday evening. The band of H. M. S. Conroy was in attendance and contributed several numbers to the programme. Dr. Lewis Hall acted as chairman.

The death occurred yesterday afternoon of Annie, the eight-year-old daughter of William and Ann Robertson, residents of Salt Spring Island. The child was brought to the city by the Sidney train yesterday afternoon for medical treatment, which, however, proved unavailing, for the little sufferer died a few hours after the arrival of the train at the residence of a friend of the parents in the city.

A Toronto dispatch says: At the meeting of the Methodist conference the following transfers were effected: Rev. S. Cleaver, from British Columbia to Manitoba; Rev. G. H. Park, from Winnipeg to Toronto; Rev. J. C. Speers, Toronto to British Columbia; Rev. G. Smith, Hamilton to British Columbia. The changes will be made in June. Mr. Speers succeeds Mr. Cleaver, and Mr. Smith takes Mr. McCrossan's place.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Congregational church was held yesterday evening, when a very fine communion service was presented to church by Mr. William Sowercroft on behalf of the donor, Mr. Alfred Topp, J. P. of Farnworth, Bolton, England. The gift sent from such a far-off friend is greatly appreciated by the congregation of the church, and the secretary was instructed to prepare a suitable acknowledgment.

Mr. R. Marpole, who is spoken of as successor to Mr. H. Abbott as general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C.P.R., was born in Wales and served seven and a half years on the British railways in construction and traffic departments. He was also connected with the Canadian railways for twenty-six years. Since 1880 he has been with the Canadian Pacific as contractor, assistant manager of construction, superintendent of the Lake Superior division, and later of the Pacific division.

During the quarter which ended on Wednesday last the amount of exports declared from the consular district of Victoria to the United States was as follows: Coal, \$1,620,890; copper and gold ore, \$2,855; furs, hides and skins, \$21,044; gold bullion, \$47,811; \$2; goods in transit, \$6,381.03; liquors, \$2,192.55; tin plates, \$3,152.50; wool, \$5,846.10; returned American goods, \$1,607.50; yellow metal, \$275.00; miscellaneous merchandise, \$488.80; total, for same quarter in 1896, \$1,900,677.09; 1896, \$1,900,677.09; decrease, \$7,869.20.

The Valhalla Society held another of their enjoyable dances at their hall yesterday evening, when prizes were awarded to those obtaining the greatest number of bows. Yesterday being All Fool's Day the prizes were arranged for the occasion, that given to the lady getting the greatest number of bows, a case of bottles labeled perfume, contained water, while the gentleman who was fortunate enough to secure the prize, got a box which contained three choice cigars but a doll. This, of course, produced much mirth.

During the month of March 2,020 books have been lent to members from the city library of these 170 went to gentlemen and 144 to ladies. One hundred and thirty was the greatest number taken out in one day, while the average number daily was 75. During the month 27 new members were enrolled, 15 of whom were gentlemen and 12 were ladies. The following books have been presented to the library by different donors: "By Plato and Dyke," by Henry; "A Strange Story," by Legton; "Camping Out," by Macdonell; "William of Germany," by Archibald Forbes; "Behind the Veil," "Revolution."

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CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. First Award, St. Louis, 1904. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

and No. 34 Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick.

Envelopes and writing papers. A special consignment on sale, Johnston's, Kirk Block.

A most complete stock of fishing tackle just received at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

The capital stock of the West Wellington Coal Company has been increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

High grade wheels to rent at the Gordon Cycles, Vernon Block, Douglas street. We rent the highest grade only; all 97 models.

A meeting of the Workmen's Assembly was held on Wednesday evening, when the assembly was organized, officers elected and the by-laws and constitution discussed. The constitution and by-laws were, however, not formulated and they will again be considered at the meeting to be held on Wednesday evening next.

Hon. Don M. Dickson, leading counsel of the Behring Sea Claims Commission on the part of the United States, recently gave a reception at his home in Detroit to Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the commanding officers of the Salvation Army in the United States, when those officers were in Detroit in connection with the work of the army.

The most glowing reports have been received by Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell from the manager of the Tin Horn claim at Fairview, on which development work is now being actively prosecuted. Shares are rapidly being disposed of both in the city and in the east, where, at Hamilton, Mr. Russell is representing the company. Altogether 21,000 shares have been disposed of this week, not a bad showing, considering that the season is not yet far advanced. Evertheless some of the most Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell have in the Tin Horn property which bids fair to be among the great dividend payers of the near future.

Yesterday morning very impressive services were held at Christ Church Cathedral to the memory of the late Arthur Scroggs, who lost his life in the sad accident which befell his little daughter, Spinster during the severe gale of March 25th. The services were conducted by the Bishop of Columbia, Rev. J. B. Haslam. The remains will be taken to England by Mrs. Scroggs for interment in the family vault. During the last rehearsal of the "Farmers' Festival Mass" at Pioneer Hall on Tuesday last the conductor, Mr. F. Victor Austin, referred feelingly to the loss sustained by the musical world by the death of the late Mr. Arthur Scroggs. Mr. Austin paid a glowing tribute to the late member of the orchestra.

An event which has been looked forward to for some time past in Salvation Army circles is the hallelujah wedding held for to-morrow evening at the Salvation Army barracks. The soldiers of the army, although well aware of the identity of the couple who intend uniting their fortunes, refuse to disclose it; all they say is come and see to-morrow evening, and for those who do not come to see coffee, ice cream and cake have been provided. In connection with this fine wedding the officers of the Victoria corps, Adj. Gibbs and Capt. May, will be welcomed. They will arrive to-morrow evening and at once take charge of the local corps. Adj. Clark, who has so faithfully and energetically engineered the fortunes of the corps for a considerable time past, will take charge of the Victoria Salvation Army shelter.

The following new subscriptions have been received to the Indian fund: Woodbine Sympathizers, Kamloops, \$5; L.O.O.F. Lodge at Nelson, \$20; and the following subscriptions from Quesselle Forks per Wm. Stephenson: W. Stephenson, \$5; H. A. Stephenson, \$2; G. E. Stephenson, \$1; J. C. Blair, \$1; J. Melts, \$2. Kaslo also has forwarded a number of contributions. The proceeds of a curling match, per Messrs Green and Buchanan, \$10; from Mr. Moore, raised in the same way, \$10; and the proceeds of a skating carnival held at Kaslo, \$10; the Presbyterian church at Kaslo, \$35.50 and the Methodist church in the same city, \$22; the Union Sunday school also contributes \$2.50, besides \$1 from A. Johnston, C. W. Wash, of Nelson, sends \$5. Port Hastings' contribution was as follows: Mrs. D. Jennings, \$5; Mrs. K. Tranter, \$5; John Moore, \$5; A. E. Harris, \$1; and D. S. Morrison, \$1. The following local subscriptions have been tendered: C. Wenger, \$1; R. E. 50c., and Clifton Burgess, \$1.

Three days ago Toney Jerrywitch, an Austrian, arrived from Tacoma after doing a term of imprisonment for a described the offence—picking up umbrellas from the sidewalk outside a store, and as soon as he arrived here he began to steal. On Wednesday morning he went up to the Archbishop's Palace begging, and was sitting in the hall waiting when Father Althoff came in and flung up his coat in the hall. Jerrywitch, who was sitting on the chair, and the reverend gentleman gave him a ticket for food and lodgings at the Russ House. As the light-skinned Austrian was leaving the Archbishop's Palace he took down the coat of Father Althoff from the peg in the hall and walked off with it. This coat, however, being a different make from the ordinary mode of coat found on sale, and after peddling it about for some time Jerrywitch went back to the Archbishop's Palace and hung it on the peg, where it was before he helped himself to it. Father Althoff, having missed his coat, had been searching everywhere for it in the interior. As Jerrywitch was at the palace again he thought he might improve the shining hour, so he begged and received charity from Father Nicolay. The matter being reported to the police they sought out the offending Austrian, and yesterday Detective Perdue found him on Douglas street. As soon as the officer saw Jerrywitch, however, the latter saw the officer, and, suspecting his purpose, took to his heels. Constable Monat happened to be directly in the path of the fleeing offender, and he, taking the situation at a glance, caught him in. In the police court this morning he was convicted by Police Magistrate Macrae, and sentenced to imprisonment for two months with hard labor.

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NEW PACIFIC LINERS

Northern Pacific to Dispatch Steamers Every Three Weeks for Orient.

American Steamer Advance Purchased by Victorians for Cannery Tender.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Company has issued a new time card to cover the period from May 1897, to May, 1908, for the sailing of regular liners. The first westbound steamer, the Pathan, will leave Tacoma, according to the new schedule, June 12. Every third Saturday thereafter a regular liner will depart from Hongkong and ports of call. Friday has heretofore been the date of departure from Tacoma. The new card bears the names of two vessels that are strangers to this port. One is that of the steamship Pathan and the other of the steamer Columbia. The Pathan is chartered to make one trip in place of the steamer Bismarck, which has been under charter to the company for several months and which is now loading her last outward cargo on the line. The Columbia is the property of the Northern Pacific line and will be retained on the route. With her acquisition the company will have four steamers of its own in the trans-Pacific trade. The other boats are the Olympia, Victoria and Tacoma. The Pathan, which arrives here towards the end of May and the Columbia about August 20th.

The little steamer Advance arrived this morning from New Whatcom, which port she had for her headquarters while engaged in towing. She was brought over by Capt. Crockett, having been bought by Messrs. Moon, Holland & Co., who intend using her for stock in the Skegna river. The Advance is a steamer very suitable for the use to which her purchasers intend to put her, she having been built in 1880 purposely for the transportation of fish. Last year she was practically rebuilt. She has changed owners very often lately, and forty days was tied up pending litigation. Her boiler—a Scotch marine boiler—and engines are in first class condition. Her registered tonnage is 35.75. She was bought yesterday, and the new owners will change her flag as soon as possible.

The O. R. & N. steamer Monmouth, which left Portland on Wednesday evening, having to unload some freight at Victoria, did not cross the bar here yesterday. Consequently she will not be here until to-morrow.

The C.P.N. Co's steamer Maude leaves this evening for Texada via New Westminster and Nanaimo. Mr. A. S. Going, C.E., and party will embark at Nanaimo for Texada.

Collier City of Everett passed up to Departure Bay this morning to load coal for San Francisco.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Carlisle Packing and Canning Company held in Manchester, England, the following resolution was passed: "That it is expedient to effect a sale of the whole of the property and assets of this company to a new company about to be incorporated under the style of the 'Carlisle Canning Company, Limited,' and that with a view thereto this company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Joshua Holland, of Victoria, British Columbia, estate agent, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up. That the conditional agreement submitted to this meeting, and the same is hereby approved. That the said liquidator be and the same is hereby authorized to adopt the said agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification as the said liquidator may think expedient."

Collector of Customs Milne has received a large number of reports which cannot fail to be of interest to all exporters and importers and all who are desirous of becoming familiar with the tariff treaties and trade conditions in the different parts of the world. He has received a vast number of these reports, which are sent out by the international customs bureau at Brussels, Belgium, and those wishing information on these matters are at liberty to examine these reports will be found from every corner of the globe. Even the tariff and trade condition of the Soudan are found amongst them.

In the case of Regina vs. Strous, the case was adjourned until Tuesday. The application was made by Mr. George E. Powell, who was retained in the case by the crown.

The feature of the popular concert to be given at the Y.M.C.A. hall to-morrow evening will be the phonological address on "Marriage and Adaptation," given with practical demonstrations by Prof. T. G. Stark.

Another remand for a week was today agreed to in the case of Regina vs. Alken, charged with shooting George Brown.

Garden tools, carpenters' tools; tinware, crockery, etc., cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

Spring stock of carpets now on show at Weiler Bros. The largest stock west of Toronto.

Talk of Suit Bargains

Just take a look at the men's suits displayed in our window. They are the very best made. The very latest styles and the very lowest prices for the quality of the goods.

\$6.50 to \$12.50.

Not a handful thrown in the window as a decoy. Step inside—you'll find your size of the suit you see and like. We intend to convert the entire lot into cash at once, so to enjoy a selection from a complete stock call at once, and don't forget to bring the cash, as no other consideration will induce us to part with them.

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothing, 55 Johnson Street.

NOT SATISFACTORY. Motion to be introduced at the Next Meeting of the Council.

That the railway aid bill introduced in the legislature yesterday is not entirely satisfactory to many Victorians is manifest by the following notice of motion which appears on the bulletin board at the city hall over the signature of Ald. Partridge:

"Whereas it is desirable that Victoria should have more rapid and direct communication than exists at present, and whereas in the bill for the proposed new loan in aid of railways, there is no provision made whereby Victoria will be assisted to obtain the same, therefore, be it resolved; that this council implore upon the government the desirability of some modification in the terms of the bill so that the Chilliwack and coast railway may become practically a continuation of the Victoria & Sidney railway. And further, that the council urge upon the government the advisability of commencing the coast line at Point Roberts, or some place in the vicinity, which would give Victoria an opportunity of connecting with the same by means of the Victoria & Sidney railway, and would thus form a very important link in the direct coast line to Kootenay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The troubles of Michael Morrissey and John Leahy, who for six weeks carried on a brewery business at the Excelsior brewery, are to-day being heard by Chief Justice Davis. The suit will determine the interests of each party to the partnership and how the business will be disposed of. H. D. Helmecken, Q.C., for plaintiff (Morrissey), and W. H. Langley for defendant (Leahy).

In James vs. Corporation of Victoria, a suit for damages brought by the widow of James, who was killed in the Point Elliot accident last May, argument will be heard to-morrow. The questions of law are raised on the pleadings, and these will be argued. So far as the liability of the city is concerned the questions in this case are similar to those of the other cases and this decision may govern the course to be pursued in the other cases.

Weller Bros., sole agent for the celebrated Rambler Bicycle. Call or write for information.

ELECTRICAL BURGLAR DEVICE.

The holding up of the Bank of New Amsterdam in daylight less than a year ago caused bank officials in this city to take extra precautions to avoid similar experiences. One bank which is a depository for large amounts has announced its intention to spend some of its large surplus for new electrical devices to protect it from daylight hold-ups and midnight burglars. It was stated last week that expert electricians have arranged an invincible system of burglar alarms adapted to all sorts of contingencies. Every window and door is connected with burglar alarm companies, and so are certain squares in the floor.

It is even asserted that in front of the vault door there is skillfully concealed a spring gun charged with buckshot, and that the enterprising burglar who had successfully made his way to the vault would be risked there before he could get any booty. There are some of the safeguards against burglars who work after office hours, and the bank is equally well protected in the day time. There are electric buttons in various parts of the bank so arranged that if an officer is confronted by a revolver and ordered to throw up his hands, he merely pushes the button at the same time, give an alarm by stepping on an electric button in the floor. Every bank and safe deposit company in New York is now protected by various electrical devices, in addition to its night watchmen—New York Sun.

She-Of course you all talked about the case of Regina vs. Strous, didn't you? He-No, dear. We thought you had attended to that sufficiently.—Indianapolis Journal.

FOR RENT

Houses AND Stores.

In all parts of the city. LIST YOUR HOUSE WITH US IF YOU WANT A TENANT.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,

75 GOVERNMENT STREET.

EVERY LADY

Be she young or old, bestows a certain amount of attention upon her personal appearance. And among feminine apparel there is no more important article than the corset. We are carrying the best corset made—

The Genuine "P.D." Corset, \$1.25.

They fit the form, improve the contour of the body, are comfortable and durable. We also direct the attention of the ladies to our fine line of BLOUSES, WRAPPERS, SKIRTS, and a nice assortment of Black Figured Lingerie.

THE STERLING,

Yates Street, E. W. PRATT, Manager.

See Weiler Bros.' Stock

Rattan Chairs, Tables, etc., just received. New designs, large variety. Effective Furniture at moderate cost. Baby Carriages, all kinds of prices, and a fine show of every-day practical and necessary articles in all departments.

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort Street, VICTORIA.

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

COMFORT OVER ALL!

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

CREIGHTON,

THE TAILOR, Yates Street, near Broad.

TO SPEAK OF SHOES..

IS TO THINK OF ERSKINE'S..

CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

ERSKINE'S..

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WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer and Commission Agent, 123 Government Street, Corner Pandora Street. Large Premises. Well appointed.

FURNITURE, Farm Stock and Real Estate AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Goods are sold on terms. Money is paid on real estate. Furniture bought for cash in any amount. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

JAMES MAYNARD,

119 Douglas St., opposite City Hall.

Shoes...

You need our services. We had do a common, every-day kind of shoe business—no fads, no large profits. New Goods, latest styles—just a square deal for every one, every-day people who want something for their money.

Millinery Opening

On FRIDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1897, Mrs. W. Bickford, Somerset House, NOS. 6r and 7s FORT ST.

A Sacred Concert CHORAL UNION

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, April 7, at 8:15 p.m. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets may be had at the music and book stores of from members of the Choral Union.

IF YOU NEED Shoes...

CANNED SALMON.

C. Wood's Slanderous Letter in the London Globe Answered by Mr. Morris.

The Attack on the Canning Industry Appears to Have Been Caused by Spite.

Following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Morris to the London Globe.

Sir, A copy of C. Wood's letter, together with a reply by an experienced member of the Board of Trade here, now of London, England, has been forwarded to me, and as the company of C. Wood seeks to damage more particularly the one of which I am president and managing director, perhaps you will kindly give me the privilege to answer some of the statements made by the said C. Wood with reference to putting up sinking and putrid fish in cans to sell to the working class of England.

First, I am an Englishman who came out here some years ago, and understanding both fruit and salmon canning, have taken the highest awards, gold medals and diplomas for quality and perfection of canning, and received the most complimentary letters from merchants and largest importers of canned salmon in England, whose names I will give if necessary. The charges made by C. Wood are utterly unwarranted of credit, not only with reference to the individual cannery he attacks, but the trade generally. On reading his letter the first thought that entered my mind was: How could the editor of such a paper as the Globe give credence to such an extent as to publish such a letter without either seeing, or asking the general of British Columbia, or any of the large firms dealing in salmon, or of making enquiries as to the character, etc., of the said correspondent, which he might easily have done by applying to the chief of police in Vancouver. If the editor had taken such a course, in all probability he would have hesitated before publishing a scurrilous letter designed to damage one of the most important industries of this province.

Second, the said C. Wood called at our Manchester office in 1895 in a deplorable condition, stating that he had been left stranded by a man who had brought him over from British Columbia to smoke salmon. Our people, feeling sorry for him, found him both money and food, besides enabling him to return to British Columbia. Here his wife and children were also provided for, and our Manchester friends begged me as a Christian man to do what I could for them. In accordance with their request I advanced money on different occasions to Mrs. Wood to the amount of £3, which was afterwards deducted from C. Wood's salary.

Third, on his arrival he gave him a situation to put up salt salmon, which he did, having the pick of all the prime fish we received from day to day. Having put up the salted salmon I sent him over to Manchester to take out the salt and smoke the salmon under a process of his own. This he made a complete failure of, and lost us a considerable amount of money. He had every opportunity to make a success of his experiments, but having failed to do so, he now tries to damage the reputation of others by his letter.

C. Wood asserts that the fish as brought in by the boats are allowed to accumulate until something like three thousand are on hand before cleaning and cooking. A glance at our return counts is quite sufficient to disprove this, as we canned daily throughout the season with two exceptions only, and these at the early part of the season, when the weather was cool and the fish quite fresh. The absurdity of allowing two or three thousand fish awaiting the process is seen when this number is easily got through in half a day, and our records show that canning went on for as low as 15 cases, with a capacity for 1,400 cases per day.

The trap-fish spoken of from Point Roberts, U.S.A., the steamer left daily, and the fish not having been strangled in the mill were alive when taken out of the water, and were quite equal to any fish we received. Wood says they were collected twice a week and that he saw every lot. This is to put it mildly, a wilful mis-statement. He was employed, not in the cannery, but in a salt-house away from the cannery, and could have had little opportunity of witnessing the arrival of the fish. We have the evidence of the manager, foremen, net-men, and others who tailed the fish, and all speak in the strongest terms and condemn every statement made by Wood in his letter. Any regular cannery man will easily recognize Wood's ignorance of salmon canning when they note his extravagant remarks as to the use of mercuric acid, which is neutralized or "killed" by zinc before use, and applied in soldering so sparingly as not to come in contact with the fish. If it did it is absolutely harmless in this state.

C. Wood describes the Chinese as being "obedient and industrious, and until sufficient white labor is available in the province foreigners must be employed. Wood's estimate of Chinese men or other "inferiors" is learned from his own avowed policy of kicking and knocking them down, and as a consequence he was avoided as much as possible.

C. Wood describes the river water which runs past the canneries as a "breeding pond," "bacterial organisms," and this water is used for washing the fish in. The Fraser River, or "breeding pond," as he calls it, is several miles wide at the place spoken of, several hundred miles long, running from four to seven miles an hour and to a depth of 40 to 60 feet at the canneries wharves. The sea-water coming in from the Gulf of Georgia, scarcely a quarter of a mile below, is bright and clear, reminding one of the sea about the Isle of Man, and it is this clear salt water which is pumped up into the cannery for the purpose of washing the fish.

The water for drinking and household purposes comes from New Westminster. The refuse from many canneries is collected and manufactured into a fertilizer, whilst in some cases it is borne by the swift current to the sea.

C. Wood recommends that the tin should be stamped. We stamp our tins with the name of the firm as a pledge of the quality of fish. I think anyone will understand that if fish is bad when put into the tin, however it may be cooked, it will be bad when opened.

If Wood had the courage of his convictions, he would have given the name of the cannery at which he worked as salter. I am prepared to give one hundred pounds, five hundred dollars, to any customer of ours who can prove that had fish was put into tins, or found in tins when opened immediately under our stamp or labels.

Why did not Wood go to the health officer and have the goods seized? Simply because he dare not, being afraid that he would get into trouble. I ask and seek for the fullest examination, not only of our own goods, but for the whole of the packs of British Columbia, which Wood seeks to condemn.

During the canning season hundreds of tourists and excursionists from Europe and the neighborhood visit the canneries, and many who previously have had a prejudice against canned salmon have stated to me that after the manner and cleanliness of packing, they should have no hesitation in eating canned salmon in future. Many of the men in the canneries prefer it canned, as being the most perfect way of cooking. I could give names of ladies and gentlemen from England, who have visited the Fraser river canneries and have spoken in the highest terms of the mode of packing.

That we have had fever in the neighborhood I am free to admit, resulting partly from the neglect of the Richmond municipality to clean out the dykes. Malarial fever is common in hot weather in consequence of this, but not typhoid.

The letter is written by a disappointed man, who, having failed to carry out his scheme for smoking fish, and being discharged, takes the mean and contemptible method of trying to wreck a company and damage the salmon industry by stating what is utterly untrue.

Canned salmon is gaining in favor throughout the world, and as evidence of its popularity in England the consumption is over 43,200,000 pounds annually, and not as stated by C. Wood, 121,370 pounds.

In conclusion, the output of the cannery Wood would have seized on arrival had been examined by one of the largest brokers in the trade, who has certified as to its sweetness and quality, and its being equal to any other pack arrived.

WALTER MORRIS. P.S.—I would like to state that I was in Manchester, England, four months, while Wood was trying to dispose of the salmon he had salted. During that time he had ample opportunity of making his slanderous charges, but he did not do so until after I had left England for British Columbia. W. M.

HAVE YOU CATARRH? Not One Sure Remedy—Obtain it for 25 Cents, Blower Included, and be Cured.

Catarrh is a disagreeable and offensive disease. It usually results from a cold and often ends in consumption and death. The one effective remedy so far discovered for it is Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Physicians failed to cure George Belfry, toll-gate keeper, Holland Landing Road. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did it.

One box cured William Kneeshaw and two boxes James T. Stoddard, both of West Gwillimbury. Division Court Clerk Joe Rogers, Robert J. Hoover, and George Taylor, all of Beeton, voluntarily certify to the efficacy of Chase's Catarrh Cure.

J. W. Jenkinson, of Gilford, spent nearly \$300 on doctors, but found no permanent relief until he tried a 25 cent box of Chase's.

Miss Dwyer, of Alliston, got rid of a cold in the head in 12 hours. Henry R. Nicholls, 175 Rectory street, London, tried a box with excellent effect.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is for sale by any dealer, or by Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Price 25 cents including blower.

HE NEEDS SOMETHING. Johnston's Fluid Beef will set him right quickly. Easily prepared—Readily digested—Its strengthening and tonic effects are soon felt.

The Provident Savings Life. Have now in the course of preparation several new forms of policies, which will embrace among their prominent attractive features the following: Paid up assurance for proportionate parts. Liberal extended assurance values. Loan values on most favorable terms. Provision for 30 days' grace in payment of premiums. Privilege of the assured to change the beneficiary in the policy. Indisputability after two years' premium shall have been paid.

S. MATSON, Manager for B. C., 104 Gov't St. THE CUBAN WAR. Filibuster Expeditions Land Cargoes—Another Battle Reported.

Havana, April 1.—The steamer Monarch, reported to have sailed from Miami, Florida, with 50 men and arms and supplies, is said to have landed on the coast of Cuba. It is positively announced that the bark Dana, which left with arms, ammunition, etc. landed her cargo in the vicinity of Enxada Cochinos, near Cienfuegos.

The insurgent forces under Baldovino Acosta, 1,000 strong, succeeded in giving false information of a pretended confidential character to Colonel Cirujano, who sent 100 men to San Quintan to reconnoiter the country in the vicinity of Punta Brava. Acosta's men, who had been previously concealed in an ambush, armed with machetes, charged on Cirujana's men, killing the captain and 17 soldiers, and wounding seriously a lieutenant and 20 soldiers. The insurgents captured 45 Mausers and a large quantity of ammunition before the Spanish troops could come to their rescue. The others escaped. The wounded were brought to Mariana. Several of the wounded have since died.

Brigadier-General Juan Duesse has assumed temporary command of the insurgent forces in the province of Pinar del Rio. He has named Bernades second in command. In an engagement at Zabala the insurgents lost 41 killed, including Major Esteban Rovira Epero, who carried papers and passports signed by Gen. Quintin Baspugo. Among those killed were five persons who carry Santiago Ycaza for purposes of identification. Two were light complexioned Americans, decently dressed. It was impossible to identify them, as they were buried at Santiago cemetery.

A Banker's Experience. "I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

CABLE FLASHES. Cear and Carina to Visit France—William Congratulates Bismarck.

Paris, April 1.—Le Evenement announces that President Faure has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the Cear and Carina to France.

Berne, Switzerland, April 1.—The police are actively investigating into the case of the Dutch postoffice official who was shot and killed on a train between Geneva and Berne. Several mail bags were stolen.

Berlin, April 1.—The Emperor to-day telegraphed cordial congratulations to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of his birthday. The ex-chancellor was born on April 1st, 1815.

London, March 30.—A dispatch from Bombay says the plague had broken out among the British troops at Calaba. A long established banking house at

GARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Garter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing fever, preventing this annoying complaint, which they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels.

HEADACHE. In the hands of so many from that head is where we are our great boast. One pill—small as we're others do not.

Windsor Salt. Put it at the head of the table and Dairy no substitution. Never cakes.

Victoria Loan Office. MONEY TO LOAN. On any approved security. Business strictly confidential. Private entrance Oriental Alley.

F. Landsberg, Prop. THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE (C. N. P., M. & O. R. Y.). Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East? If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads Via

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TRANSPORTATION. Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED). Time Table No. 23, Taking Effect December 30th, 1896.

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TRANSPORTATION. When You Travel. TAKE THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. AND SOO PACIFIC.

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British Columbia.

ROSSLAND. Rossland, April 1.—The Rossland stock exchange opened yesterday with great eclat. The sales the first day were 10,000, and to-day over 4,000 changed hands.

Justice McCall held a session of court to-day and disposed of the Grand Prize case. His decision was in favor of the original locators. The Grand Prize company will therefore get a certificate of improvement at once.

The Great Western claim, which adjoins the townsite, is developing finely. The east shaft is down sixty feet and averages over \$16 a ton.

Sir Charles Ross arrived from Victoria to-day, via Spokane. A strike is reported to-night on the Flamingo, one of the properties acquired by the Great Govan-London syndicate.

Restland Record. A citizen of Nelson, who has just come to the city on business, says that there is a rumor current which is neither affirmed nor denied by the Nelson C. P. R. officials, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has obtained an option on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and Spokane Falls & Northern Railway systems.

William Grutchfield, a miner, who has been working on a claim on Sumner creek, spent Sunday in Trail. Grutchfield and his partner, Joe Kelly, came very near losing their lives when coming out from their camp. A heavy storm set in and, losing their way, they wandered about for two days with nothing to eat. Their ears and feet were badly frozen. The snow on Summit creek is sixteen feet deep.

Benjamin F. Shaubert, well known in Rossland and throughout the Pacific Northwest, died Monday morning at a private hospital in London. Last November Mr. Shaubert left Rossland for London, England, to place upon the market there several Trail creek properties. Among these were the Sovereign and the Prince of Wales, on Lookout mountain; the Paymaster group, on Murphy creek; the Noctuid group, on the Slocan; and a number of smaller properties. He would have closed some of these deals, but the holidays intervened. After that he was taken to a private hospital in London, and there operated upon successfully. Three weeks ago he took cold and again went to the hospital, where he died.

John A. McCrea, late of Chilliwack, died yesterday of heart failure. He was engaged in business as a saddler on Spokane street. The Ivanhoe tunnel is now in 150 feet and it is daily expected that the hanging wall will be struck.

The Le Roi is now shipping most of its ore to the Trail smelter. Of the 1,210 tons shipped last week 780 went to Trail. The War Eagle is shipping to the Nelson smelter. It delivered 200 tons to the Red Mountain railway last week, but only 80 tons appear in the shipments, as the other 120 tons had not been billed out by Saturday night.

Harris & Cousins and W. J. Shelton have bonded four claims near Pend d'Oreille, the Oriental, the Occidental, the Lucky Mac and the Nanaimo Gift. These claims have a good showing of silver-lead ores.

Some ore has been brought over from the claims on Whiterose mountain, owned by the Ore Pine company, and ran 880 ounces in silver, 32 per cent. copper and \$70 in gold. The ore shows a good deal of gray copper. The summary of the three late tests of Le Roi ore in the O. K. mill is as follows: Net weight of three tests, pounds, 102,429.68 or \$1,429,200.00; value of crude ore per ton, per battery sample, \$8,935; gold saved on plates, \$29,539; silver saved, on plates, \$3,422; value of gold in concentrates, \$127,000; value of silver in concentrates, \$5,435; value copper in concentrates, \$7,911; total value saved, \$342,255. Percentage of extraction 76.1; ratio of concentration, 6% to 1; average of free gold saved on plates, \$4 per ton. The tailings from the three tests assayed respectively per ton \$4.50, \$5.20 and \$3.40. The fineness of the gold saved on the plates ranged from 915 to 933. The fineness of silver ranged from 914 to 914. The ore for this test was taken from the waste dump of the Le Roi mine and was considered absolutely worthless. All pieces showing sulphide ore to any extent were carefully excluded. The ore was run through the mill in three lots.

P. O. MONEY ORDERS. A New Schedule of Rates Established by the Department. Postmaster Shakespeare has received official notification of the new rates to be charged for the issuance of postage money orders. Under the new schedule the charges are: Up to \$2.50—3 cents. From \$2.50 up to \$5—4 cents. From \$5 up to \$10—5 cents. From \$10 up to \$20—6 cents. From \$20 up to \$50—7 cents. From \$50 up to \$100—8 cents. From \$100 up to \$200—9 cents. From \$200 up to \$500—10 cents. From \$500 up to \$1,000—11 cents. For the purpose of comparison the old schedule of rates is here appended: Up to \$4—2 cents. From \$4 up to \$10—3 cents. From \$10 up to \$20—4 cents. From \$20 up to \$50—5 cents. From \$50 up to \$100—6 cents. From \$100 up to \$1,000—7 cents.

BUTLER GOES BACK.

Left San Francisco To-day on Board the Steamer Mariposa.

San Francisco, April 2.—A first class stateroom in the cabin of the steamer Mariposa has been turned into a prison cell, and in it murderer Butler is going to the scene of his crimes in Australia. A room on the starboard side of the vessel and about midships has been reserved for his accommodation. Its usual fittings have been removed and all that remains in the room is the lower of the three bunks, in which the murderer will sleep. Close to the edge of it and in the floor a stout steel flag has been riveted, to which the murderer will be securely fastened by a chain should he show any disposition on the voyage. The three Australian detectives will take turns in sitting in that room with the prisoner until he leaves the vessel at Sydney. The prisoner will be given some exercise on the deck and in fresh air at night or early in the morning when the other passengers are in their bunks. He will then be chained between two of his captors. The Mariposa left with the prisoner, this afternoon. The vessel was due to sail yesterday, but was delayed on account of the English mail being storm-bound on the way across the continent.

BUTCHERED OR BURNED?

We read with horror of the cruelty and butcheries of General Weyler in the fair Isle of Cuba, but little rock we of the ravages of that more diabolical King of Grave-Diggers, Kidney Disease, here in our midst. People of high and low degree drop into graves on all sides of us daily from Kidney Trouble. We incur it ourselves. We encourage it. We do everything but cure it.

Yet there is a cure, pleasant as a May morning. Sure as fate. Infallible as heredity. Before this wonderful remedy, the agonizing tortures of Kidney Pills vanish like a snowflake in a fiery furnace.

This cure, of which we sound the praises is DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Yet not alone we, but every one who has tried them. One hundred per cent. of cures we record. Here are examples: W. F. Smith, 16 Carroll street, Toronto, says: "I have taken eight boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which have cured me of Heart Trouble, Pain in the Back and Dizziness, after other treatments had failed."

D. J. Kenney, Queen's Hotel, Mount Forest, says: "Have suffered greatly from nervousness, but information as to the effects of Dodd's Kidney Pills in such cases led me to give them, with the result that I am cured."

Louis H. Bannell, 573 King street East, Toronto, says: "Had been troubled for several months with pain in my back and kidneys which prevented my entering in bicycle events, but am in the full of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. James Stokes, Deseronto, Ont., says: "From the first box taken of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I found relief, and in a few days, knowing me for the past fifteen years, can vouch for my cure of long standing Kidney Trouble."

RAILS MADE OF PAPER.

The successful introduction of railroad rails made entirely of paper material in Germany and Russia has encouraged American manufacturers to experiment. The foreign practice of making the rail consists, says the Paper Journal, in the employment of molds and powerful pressing machines, the former for shaping the rail, and the latter for consolidating purposes. Paper car wheels have been in use for many years and have given satisfaction. It is not assuming too much to anticipate satisfactory results with paper rails. The iron or steel rails now in use are by no means free from defects. The metal is always more or less affected by the contraction or expansion of rails.

Again, there are flaws and similar imperfections in rails of the metallic order, and these often give trouble. The heavy locomotives and other rolling stock of these days require extraordinary large and heavy rails, consequently the rails cannot be made very long as the weight would be too much. The paper rails are less than one-half lighter for the same length and size, so that so far as the weight question is concerned, the length of the latter can be dispensed with as many joints and joints, and relieving the wheels of the car from too many shocks.

The process of manufacturing the rails is not difficult when once the necessary compressive apparatus is available, as the consolidating operation is a simple one. The rails include several varieties of the paper pulp stock. Wood pulp has not been tried with any marked success as yet, but ordinary pulp from rags, rope stock, etc., answers the purpose. The process of grinding, cooking, digesting and working of the rags into a pulpy condition are accomplished in regular order, after being taken to have stock uniform in preparation and the fibres as well preserved as possible. When in a pulpy condition the ingredients for stiffening the rail and rendering it tough and elastic, so as to stand excessive wear and friction, from the wheels and for imparting elasticity, smoothness and other needed requirements, are applied. So varied have these been that no definite proportions of any of the substances are procurable.

Quantities of boxes, paraffin wax, tannin, and other ingredients, which are added to the pulp, are mixed with the pulp, and it is set warm. Mixing follows, and the ingredients are thoroughly combined with the fibres. A quantity of shellac and wood alcohol is next put into the mixture, and the mass is subjected to another stirring and then permitted to settle. The paper rails are strong, durable, can be bent for curves like other rails, and in fact, in every respect, being made for the purpose, are of superior quality. Their cost is said to be 25 per cent. less than that of steel. They are adaptable for both paper and iron car wheels.

Many people, with the notion that nature ought to take care of herself, allow a cough to plague them for weeks and months. Whereas, if nature was assisted with a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cure might be effected in a very few days. Backache is almost immediately relieved by resorting to one of Carter's Small Pills and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Ask your grocer for WINDSOR SALT For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

GEORGE D. SCOTT,

Mining and Financial Agent, 42 Fort Street, VICTORIA.

...Mining Properties of Merit and Fractional Interests...

OFFICES AND AGENTS:—Vancouver, Sandon, Ladou, Nelson, Boundary Creek, Toronto and Montreal. Reference, Bank of B. N. A., Vancouver or Victoria.

MONEY TO LOAN on Any Good Security.

A BY-LAW

To Make Further Provision for the Maintenance of the City Library.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the due maintenance of the City Library:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

- 1. This by-law may be cited as the City Library By-law, 1897.
2. The City Library By-law, 1888, is hereby repealed.
3. It shall be lawful for the Council to maintain and carry on the present City Library and from time to time provide or obtain suitable premises therefor, and from time to time to provide and purchase such additions thereto and such furniture as the Council may deem expedient, and to retain and continue the services of the present City Librarian, and, whenever necessary or expedient, to appoint some other competent person to be City Librarian in his place, and to appoint some competent person to be Assistant City Librarian at such salary, or salaries, as the Council shall from time to time fix, provided that the total expenditure under this by-law shall not exceed \$2,500.00 in any one year.
4. The Council shall have power to make such rules and regulations from time to time for the management and use of the said Library and for defining the duties of the City Librarian and Assistant City Librarian as they shall deem expedient, but the present rules and regulations shall be in force until amended or repealed.
5. This by-law shall not be finally assented until the assent of the electors of the City has been obtained in conformity with the provisions in respect of by-laws for creating debts.
Passed the Municipal Council the 29th day of March, 1897.

TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at Room 11 of the Public Market Building, Corner of Market Street, for the North Ward; at the building on the south-west corner of Douglas and Pandora Streets for the Central Ward, and at a building known as No. 27 Government Street, east side, for the South Ward, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, and that the poll will be kept open between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., March 31st, 1897.

A BY-LAW

To Enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Raise the Sum of \$17,000 for Special or Extraordinary Expenses for School Purposes.

Whereas the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has received from the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees of Victoria a request in writing to submit for the assent of the electors in the manner prescribed by Section 116 of the "Municipal Act, 1892," a by-law for the purpose of authorizing the expenditure of and raising the sum of \$17,000 for special or extraordinary expenses for school purposes for the current year.

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria the sum of \$17,000.

And whereas it will require the sum of \$2,181.60 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest.

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last certified assessment roll for the year 1896, is \$14,541,890.

And whereas it will require an annual rate of three-twentieths of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest.

And whereas this by-law shall not be altered or repealed, except with the consent of the electors of the City of Victoria.

Therefore, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

- 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of debentures hereinafter described, any sum of money not exceeding the sum of \$17,000 either in currency or sterling money at the rate of 4.82 1/2 dollars to the one pound sterling as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of \$1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.
2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to issue any number of debentures to be made, executed and signed for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of \$17,000 either in currency or sterling money at the rate of 4.82 1/2 dollars to the one pound sterling as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of \$1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.
3. The said debentures shall bear date

900 DROPS CASTORIA Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake! THE TIMES. Daily and Twice-a-Week. Do You Read It? Twice-a-Week Times. Mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Newfoundland at \$1.50 per annum; other countries \$2.50 per annum. All the News. Times P. & P. Co., W. TEMPLEMAN, Mgr. Times Building, Broad Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

MINES. GROUND FLOOR. NOW SYNDICATING—\$60 will buy one twentieth of a claim on Perry, especially mentioned in lecture by W. A. Carlyle, Esq. \$40 will buy one-twentieth of a claim on Toad mountain close to Hall mines. \$40 will buy one-thirtieth of a claim on Wild Horse creek near Elise. BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO 28 BROAD STREET. Open Saturday Nights from 7:30 to 10. MINING SHARES FOR SALE. A. W. MORE & CO., Mining Brokers, 88 Government St. W. J. R. Cowell, Mining Engineer and Assayer, 28 Broad Street, VICTORIA, B.C. A. SHERET, PLUMBER, Gas and Hot Water Fitter, 102 FORT STREET, NEAR BLANCHARD. Sewer connections a specialty.

KING GEORGE IS DEFIANT

Old-World Might Exerted to Starve Christians Into Submission to Turkish Rule.

An Interesting Interview With Ruler of a Nation That Defies All Europe.

A Grand Reception Accorded Crown Prince Constantine on His Arrival at Larissa.

London, March 30.—In an interview yesterday King George of Greece is reported as saying:

"The great powers should take warning before it is too late. The Greek nation cannot endure this state of affairs much longer, and the situation will become uncontrollable. The world has never before witnessed such a spectacle as six powerful nations, acting in the name of Christian civilization, surrounding an island with their warships and starving a noble Christian people whose only offence is that they have fought for their liberties. While doing this the nations are feeding and upholding their savage Turkish oppressors. It seems almost incredible that the egoism of the powers could lead them to outrage every principle of humanity, ignore and trample down the public sentiment of Europe and inflict slow death upon the brave Greeks. I cannot understand it.

"It is hard to restrain the natural impulse of the Greek race to vindicate the honor of their flag and advance on the Turkish forces which threaten our northern frontier," he said. "We did not send our torpedo boats and troops to Crete until the Turks threatened to send more troops to subdue the Christians in the island, and we did not send our army to the frontiers of Epirus and Macedonia until a large Turkish force threatened us there. Now it is said that the powers are threatening to blockade Volo, the naval base for our forces in Thessaly. It would be an infamous thing to blockade Volo while the Turkish army invades our territory. If it is done it will be useless to attempt to hold our troops back any longer, and I will order them to go forward. My mind is made up.

"There is not another people like the Greeks in the world. See how the Greeks are coming here, across seas and continents, from the most distant ends of the earth, to fight for the cause of liberty and civilization. Those men who are marching just the palace at this moment are Greeks from remote parts of the Caucasus. There are more than 700 of them, their Greek ancestors having lived in the Caucasus for over a century. Greeks are coming from every country, and all this shows what an unconquerable spirit moves the Greek race at this moment. Their national sentiment is magnificent. They are prepared to make any sacrifice and to lose can be too great for them. They will fight even without hope, and if this conflict loses, the Greeks will not cease till they have achieved victory or the last fighting man has fallen.

"The powers could have settled it all so easily at the beginning. Nothing could have been more sensible and satisfactory than a government for Crete such as the powers gave to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Read the treaty of Berlin, and you will see that if the powers could associate alien with alien people, like the Bosnians and Herzegovinians, unconnected by language, customs or ideas, how much more reason they should have now for placing Greece in the same relationship with the people of Crete, who are nearly all of the same race and chiefly of the same religion."

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says that, owing to the keen anxiety felt at St. Petersburg as to what may occur in the near future at Constantinople, or in the vicinity, the Czar has ordered the concentration of 200,000 troops in the four governments of South Russia. Plans to transport troops whenever required.

Athens, March 30.—A dispatch from Retimo, Crete, says that British and Russian officers, with a strong detachment of marines, arrived there yesterday to notify the instruments of the decision of the powers to grant autonomy to the island. When the officers arrived, a flag of truce hoisted between the British and the detachment retired.

Larissa, March 30.—Crown Prince Constantine, the commander-in-chief of the Greek army in Thessaly, his wife, Princess Sophia, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and Princess Marie of Greece, arrived here yesterday. The whole garrison was under arms to receive the prince and his party. The windows were filled with operators and many ladies threw flowers in the path of the princess. The Crown Prince was welcomed by the superior military and civil authorities, and later Prince Constantine, amid enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd present, reviewed the troops which were drawn up at the railroad station, while the princesses proceeded to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung. Then they went to the palace, in front of which two battalions of ar-

THE KINETOSCOPE

Bill to Prevent Pictorial Representation of Priestly Rights.

Washington, March 30.—Senator Hearst, chairman of the judiciary committee, has reported favorably a bill to prevent the use of kinetoscope exhibitions of priests in the district of Columbia or the territories. It also prohibits the mailing of pictorial pictures or their receipt from common carriers. A heavy penalty is provided.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL

Equal to Connellville—Canadiana May Cut Coke at \$5 Per Ton.

Montreal, March 30.—A sample of coke recently made from coal from Crow's Nest Pass, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has reached the Canadian Pacific Railroad offices here. Experts claim that it is fully equal to the best imported, to that made at Connellville, Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, claims that with the Crow's Nest Pass cut-off built by themselves, the Canadian Pacific will be able to supply all the furnaces in British Columbia with this coke at \$5 per ton, as against a cost of \$16 at the present time.

PEARY'S NEW SCHEME

A Plan for Arctic Research Which Includes Reaching the North Pole

London, March 30.—The Advertiser this morning says: Lieut. Peary recently laid a plan for Arctic research before the council of the American Geographical Society. The plan includes the reaching of the North Pole. It was heartily endorsed by the council and a subscription towards its accomplishment promised. Should either plan succeed the United States will reap the glory.

Lieut. Peary's plan, as now matured is considered by Arctic explorers one of the most feasible yet advocated. First of all, it is not to be an expedition in the usual sense of the term. It will, besides Lieut. Peary himself, include only one or two white men. If one, he will be a surgeon, and if two, the other will be a scientist. The party will be conveyed by a chartered whaler to a point on the western coast of Greenland which Peary has so often made his basis of exploration. At this point lives a tribe of Eskimos. They form the most northerly settlement of human beings, as far as is known, upon the globe. They know the explorer and have every confidence in him. From them he will select five or six young married couples and will, with them, push along the northwest coast of Greenland as far as possible, and perhaps into the archipelago which, it is believed, surrounds the North Pole. All their goods, including dogs and sledges, will be taken with them, and when no further progress can be made north, Lieut. Peary and his companions will be landed at some spot and a new colony formed. The ship will leave a supply of provisions for three or more years and make its way back to civilization before the ice closes in. From this point two or three white men will make their explorations. Lieut. Peary figures that this colony will not be over 300 miles from the Pole. The Eskimos will be able to withstand the climate, and he believes that they will be contented as long as they have enough food. The women will be taken along to do the cooking and attend to the clothing and footgear.

"We will live like the Eskimos," said Peary. "We will take no home with us and as little of other equipment as possible. Perhaps our snowshoes will be our only baggage, but that is all."

As soon as the ice conditions are propitious an attempt will be made to reach the pole. The Eskimos and their dog sledges will be used if possible, but in any case the white explorers will push on until the Stars and Stripes has been planted upon the pole. Under favorable conditions his little party will be able to reach the pole. On this basis they could make the distance and return in about seventy-two days. This period he regards as a short one to be away from his colony or base of supplies. On two former occasions he was absent for a much longer time.

Lieut. Peary, while hoping, does not expect that the favorable moment for making this venture will come at once. He says it may be two, three or even five years before the conditions are just right. If necessary, he wants to be prepared to wait ten years, but he firmly believes from his own experience that the time will come within three years.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS?

They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ailments produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

THE GOOD WORK STILL GOES ON

Fourteen Members of Public Works Department Notified of Their Dismissal To-Day.

Dominion Alliance and Plebiscite—Bill to Abolish Superannuations Introduced.

A Detachment of Mounted Police to Start for the Yukon District.

Ottawa, March 30.—Fourteen officials of the public works department were notified of their dismissal to-day. Four of them are on the permanent staff, being recent appointments, while the other ten are temporary agents.

The legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance met to-day in the lower room of the house of commons. After a long discussion they appointed the following members of parliament, Messrs. Flint, Craig, Ganong, Charlton and Senator Vidal, to the committee to look over the plebiscite bill when introduced in the house, and if necessary to again call a meeting of the alliance and the committee.

Hon. Mr. Mulock introduced his bill to-day to abolish civil service superannuations, which was read a first time.

Inspector Scarth, of the department of agriculture, left here on Saturday for Regina, and will, on arrival there, proceed with some twenty mounted policemen to the Yukon district. He will join Inspector Constantine there.

A caucus of government supporters is called for Thursday, when, it is understood, Hon. Mr. Fielding will indicate the main line of the tariff bill.

Hon. Mr. Laurier informed a deputation that the government intend to erect a special building for the geological survey specimens in Ottawa.

Macleod will ask if the C.P.R. have deposited plans with the department of railways for the construction of a branch line through Crow's Nest, if so, on what date?

Lovitt was introduced in the senate last night. Cox moved the address in a good speech. King in responding announced himself as a tariff reformer, but admitted that immense industries have been built up under the national policy that had to be considered.

The corporation of Kaslo is petitioning for an increase of the Chinese tax to \$500.

Hon. Mr. Blair told Macleod that the government is considering the question of negotiating with the C.P.R. for the abrogation or modification of clauses 14 and 20 of the company's contract. The first deals with the right of the company to obtain from the government land required for branches, railway stations, etc. Twenty is the rate clause providing for non-interference until 10 per cent profit is made.

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Californians Opposed to Hawaii Being Absorbed by the United States.

San Francisco, March 30.—A memorial to congress in the form of a petition signed by the people of this state who are interested in the best sugar industry is being extensively circulated.

The petition is a protest against the continuance of the Hawaiian treaty of 1875 and against the proposed annexation of the islands. It sets forth that the treaty has been operative against the revenues of the United States, as well as vitally detrimental to the best sugar industry here.

It appears that under the treaty during the years 1890-95 inclusive the Hawaiian islands admitted free goods to the value of over \$15,000,000, showing that in the interchange of business between the two countries the islands export 78 per cent of the total volume, and this is naturally increasing under the augmenting exports of sugar, without a corresponding increase in their imports from the United States.

This would indicate that the treaty is only partially reciprocal; that the United States has been unnecessarily deprived of a vast amount of customs revenue which would accrue to it if the islands were free to trade with the United States.

The petitioners point out that, as the conditions have entirely changed since 1875, the government should foster an industry that would make the country self-sustaining rather than perpetually dependent upon the United States.

METALLIC COMMISSIONERS.

To Be Appointed by McKimley as Extraordinary Diplomatic Agents.

London, March 30.—The April issue of the National Review contains a statement that it has received private information from Washington that President McKimley intends to appoint metallic commissioners as extraordinary diplomatic agents in order to be able to officially negotiate with heads of governments. The Review adds: "For obvious reasons President McKimley does not wish to have this fact generally known, as he fears politicians would clamor for appointment of their supporters. He intends to select at least three, possibly five, men of the highest position."

VAN HORNE'S RESIGNATION.

His Opposition to Hill Not Supported by the Magnates of the Company.

A New York special to the Minneapolis Times, dated March 22, says: Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will arrive here to-morrow, and Thos. Lowry, of Minneapolis, is now here.

There is to be a highly important meeting of Canadian Pacific and "Red" people this week, ostensibly to consider the construction on the Crow's Nest Pass division of the former.

It was stated on Wall street to-day that the real reason of the meeting was to discuss President Van Horne's resignation, which, it is ascertained, is bound to be handled in before April.

It is said that he is constantly and earnestly opposed to E. J. Hill and all his plans, and that this opposition not being shared by Mackay, Angus, Spith and Mount-Stephen, makes his position more untenable than it was a year ago, when he was about to resign, but was persuaded to remain. It is believed that Manager Shaughnessy will succeed Van Horne.

An eminent railroad financier said to a Times correspondent to-day: "I am amazed that the Canadian Pacific allowed Hill to get control of the Duluth, Superior & Western. To lose that road is a blow that the Canadian Pacific is bound to feel severely. It leaves the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic a misbegotten road; a road that for all practical purposes is a useless appendage, and goes there, Hill must be a power in Canadian railway affairs even now."

IRELAND OVERTAXED

An Important Debate on Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland.

Hon. E. Blake Declares It the Duty of Government to Propose Remedial Legislation

London, March 30.—An important debate on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland was to be opened yesterday in the house of commons by Edward Blake.

His motion declares that Ireland is unduly taxed, and that it is the duty of the British government to introduce remedial legislation. There are two amendments, one by Henry Plunkett, an Irish Unionist with Liberal proclivities, calling upon the government to spend money in the industrial development of Ireland; the other by a Radical, asserting that as long as it is a united parliament all three countries must be treated on the same basis for fiscal purposes.

The answer of the government is that the late royal commission only inquired into one branch of the question, and the final decision must be withheld until another committee reports upon the other branches.

As at present advised, no Nationalist or Radical will act on this second commission, which they regard as a mere dilatory expedient. The Radicals do not object to relieving Ireland's financial grievance, but maintain that the report of the royal commission, and the demonstration more clearly than ever in the incidence of taxation in these countries that a root and branch alteration in the taxation system should be adopted in order to bring relief to the poor classes all around.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes of office, presented a petition praying the house of commons to take into consideration the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and to redress the affairs whereby Ireland is overtaxed.

Hon. Edward Blake, Irish Nationalist member for the south division of Longford, called attention to the report of the royal commission on the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, and moved that it be established the existence of an undue burden of tax upon the island, constituting a great grievance and making it the duty of the government to propose remedial legislation at an early day. Mr. Blake spoke of the economic conditions of Great Britain and Ireland, and said British rule had advanced the former, but had failed to prosper Ireland. In conclusion Mr. Blake protested in behalf of the Irish party against the proposed new commission.

Mr. John E. Redmond, Parliamt member for Waterford city, seconded Mr. Blake's motion. In so doing, he said that Mr. Gladstone was the author of a great deal of injustice in connection with the financial relations of Ireland and Ireland. (Irish cheers.)

Mr. John E. Redmond, Parliamt member for Waterford city, seconded Mr. Blake's motion. In so doing, he said that Mr. Gladstone was the author of a great deal of injustice in connection with the financial relations of Ireland and Ireland. (Irish cheers.)

LOCK THE DOOR

Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and germs of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

ANOTHER BATTLE OCCURS IN CRETE

Christians Bombard Another Blockhouse and Are Shelled by the Warships.

War Inevitable—Thirty Thousand Insurgents Armed to the Teeth.

A Week From To-Day Is the Anniversary of the Independence of Greece.

Canoe, March 31.—The Christians bombarded the blockhouse above Isellia, to which the Turks, together with the foreign ironclads, replied with shells. The bombardment continued until 11 o'clock at night, and was resumed this morning. The result is not known.

Paris, March 31.—It is announced here this afternoon that the powers have decided to proceed with the partial blockade of Greece at an early date.

London, March 31.—A dispatch from a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Ellassona, the headquarters of the Turkish army in Macedonia, says: "War is inevitable if the negotiations of the powers fail. Thirty thousand insurgents, armed to the teeth, are waiting at a certain point on the frontier. A week from to-day is the anniversary of Greek independence. It is difficult to believe that it can pass without the enthusiasm breaking all bounds, though Prince Constantine's orders are to exercise the utmost strictness to prevent unauthorized action."

London, March 31.—The London correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Volo, Greece, telegraphs: "A thousand reservists reached Volo to-day. This is extremely important, as I am confident that the National Society is beginning to move. A public meeting, which was held here this afternoon, sent a deputation to welcome Prince Constantine and to tell him the whole population hopes for an immediate advance. The prince thanked them for their loyal devotion."

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Sofia, Bulgaria, published to-day, says: "I visited the hospitals here and found only two per cent of the garrison there, all for trivial causes. The military authorities have stopped all communication across the frontier in consequence of the prevalence of smallpox."

Constantinople, March 31.—Reports from Turkish headquarters at Ellassona say that the Greek leader at Alexistaki, a brother of the famous chief, crossed the frontier into Macedonia yesterday, accompanied by about twenty-five followers. Near Grevena the Greeks engaged the advance post of Turkish troops, commanded by a German officer.

The loss of the insurgents is not known. They subsequently returned across the border into Greek territory. It is difficult to see how war between Greece and Turkey can be averted. It is rumored in diplomatic circles here that King George has sent a messenger to the Czar, saying it is impossible for Greece to yield to the powers regarding Crete, and it is equally impossible to recall the Greek troops from Thessaly in view of the excited condition of the people here.

It is believed that even the annexation of Crete would fail to satisfy the Greeks, who are so imbued with war fever that nothing short of a severe blood letting will stop them.

London, March 31.—The following semi-official announcement was made last evening:

In consequence of the request of the admirals, it has been decided that a further battalion of 300 men be landed in Crete by each power. The Welsh Fusiliers at Malta have been ordered to be ready to sail immediately. Otherwise the situation as regards the action of the powers is unchanged. It has not yet been decided to demand the withdrawal of the Greek and Turkish forces from the frontier, such a course appearing impracticable at the present moment.

Constantinople, March 30.—The Greeks, it is believed, greatly underestimate the strength of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and Epirus. Edla Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, now has at his disposal about 150,000 fighting men and 500 Krupp guns. He also has an ample supply of ammunition, a fair commissary and his medical staff and hospital corps are in a satisfactory condition. All the strategic points on the frontier are occupied and defended by newly thrown up earthworks and other defenses and are equipped with powerful batteries of artillery. To attack this line of defence it is understood the Greeks cannot muster more than 60,000 men, mostly irregulars, although some estimates here have it that the Greeks may be able to muster 100,000 men in all, counting the treaty armed peasantry and raw recruits and rough reserves which they have been pushing toward the frontier for a month past. This force is known to be weak in cavalry and especially so in artillery, and in arms the Turks are overwhelmingly strong. The Greeks are showing a warlike spirit and a degree of enthusiasm rarely seen.

As to the Cretan situation, it is understood that the admirals in command of foreign fleets in Cretan waters are of opinion that now Greece has virtually completed her war preparations on the frontier of Thessaly, a blockade of the principal Greek ports would be useless, thus leaving out the forewarned possibility made in these dispatches that the refusal of Great Britain to take an ac-

INSULTED THE QUEEN.

Kruger Finds it Necessary to Reprove His Grandson, Eloff.

Capetown, March 31.—President Kruger, it is announced from Pretoria, has suspended his grandson, Eloff, from office for making a speech in which he insulted Queen Victoria of Great Britain. The president in the press expresses his sincere regret at Eloff's irresponsible references.

A fight has occurred between a party of Swazis and whites near Barberton. The whites have sent an urgent request for police, which will be at once sent.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED

For the Bye-Election to be Held in Champaign.

St. Genevieve, Champaign Co., Ill., March 31.—The official nomination of a candidate for this constituency at the bye-election to be held a week hence for the common took place here to-day. The attendance of both political parties was large. The candidates nominated were Dr. Marcott (Cons.) and Dr. Trudell (Lib.). These gentlemen ran in the election last June. Marcott was returned and subsequently unseated.

Bäcksche is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Balm Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

THE PAPAL ABBEGATE

Will Make Valleyfield His Headquarters—Bishop Emard's Guest.

Montreal, March 30.—Mgr. Morry del Val, the papal ablegate to Canada, will be the guest of Bishop Emard of Valleyfield, for a period of two months. After visiting Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and Ottawa, he will make Valleyfield his headquarters. Archbishop Langensin has gone to Quebec to meet del Val.

Montreal, March 31.—Mgr. Morry del Val will make his official entry into Montreal to-morrow night from Quebec. All the bells of the Roman Catholic churches will be rung on his arrival, and afterwards a reception, open to the faithful will be tendered him in St. Peter's Cathedral.

Fifty Years Ago.

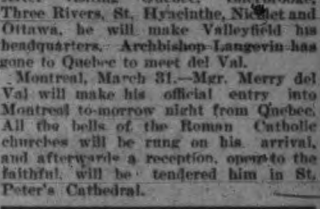
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Some depend on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with gripping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

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