

KELLIE AND CORBIN

Former Says the Latter Has Not Earned His Land Grant.

MADE A BITTER ATTACK

Debate Adjourned to Ascertain the Truth—An Amendment Regarding Surface Rights—Government Will Oppose Exclusion of Aliens.

[From our Special Correspondent.] VICTORIA, April 22.—The Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway bill coming up for a second reading, Kellie made a violent attack on it, saying the government had no right to grant Corbin any land outside of the provisions of the Land Subsidy act, by giving him eight solid blocks instead of alternate ones. He said Corbin had not complied with the provisions of the Land Subsidy act, and had, by making miners pay for holding timber on their claims, violated the Nelson & Fort Sheppard act. Attorney General Eberts adjourned the debate, and mess will be consulted to see just how the land has been granted.

Kellie will move in committee to insert a clause giving miners the right to all timber on claims taken for mining purposes, and forcing the company to sell surface rights at not more than \$5 per acre to miners.

Mineral Act Amendments.

Business is going on rapidly in the legislature, not much time being wasted in talk. The Grand Forks Water Power and Greenwood City Water Works bills were reported by the private bills committee yesterday as having preambles proved, and Kellie, by consent, withdrew his Wide Tire act.

The second reading of Smith's Placer and Mineral Act Amendment bills carried. Baker, while commenting on the amendments generally to the Mineral act, said that some care must be taken in committee to see that large amounts of land should not be locked up in the hands of private lands, thought it fair that security should be given the owner at once instead of waiting till the owner demanded it. Foster was for having a clause put in prohibiting aliens taking up mining claims; but Baker opposed this, saying the government would not consent.

Hume spoke very much in favor of the provision exempting mere workmen in mines from paying a miner's license. Braden, however, objected, saying that as there were two alien miners to one Canadian there should be some means of getting a tax out of the aliens.

Land Grant or Cash Subsidy.

On the report of the Railway Loan bill, an amendment by Sword was put in, making the lands reserved by railways for townsites subject to taxation. Another amendment was also inserted to the effect that if Heineze was given the bonus for building the railway from Penitence to Boundary Creek, it should be subject to his giving up the land grant of the Columbia & Western for the 100 miles between Penitence and Boundary Creek. The bill thus amended was read a third time and passed. The School Bill Amendment bill passed through the committee.

TWO MORE RAILWAY BILLS.

Peculiar Provisions of a Proposed Grant in Aid of the Cassiar Central.

[From our Special Correspondent.] VICTORIA, April 22.—Premier Turner presented two very important railway bills tonight. One extends the time of the commencement of the yearly expenditure of 200,000 by the Canada Western railway, to hold its charter, from May 1st, 1896, to June 22, 1898. The second grants aid to the Cassiar Central railway by leasing to them for 50 years net exceeding 10,240 acres per mile for each mile built, to be designated within seven years of the passage of the act. The payment to the government is to be one and one-half per cent on the net returns of all previous metals taken out, \$50,000 on each claim, \$100 for each transfer of a claim, 50 cents per 1,000 feet of lumber, and 25 cents per cord of wood. Free miners are entitled to enter on the lands to mine, one-half share of such claims to belong to the company as tenants in common. The government reserves also a royalty of 5 cents per ton on coal.

CATHOLIC QUESTION IN CANADA.

Monsignor Merry Del Val's Report Foreshadowed at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., April 22.—The World's correspondent says today: People who appear to know what they are talking about declare that Monsignor Merry Del Val's report will be as follows: First—The governments of Canada and Manitoba did not invite him to come here to settle the school question. Second—Protestants completely ignore his mission to Canada. Third—The bishops did not interfere and are not interfering in political questions where religion has no right to play. Fourth—it is the duty of bishops to look after and to protect the morals and religious education of Catholic children. Fifth—The so-called settlement of the Manitoba school question is not acceptable to the Catholic conscience. Sixth—The delegate strongly recommends the episcopacy and Catholic clergy to abstain from making allusions to men or to purely political questions in the pulpit.

THE BONDING SYSTEM.

Francis' Report Favors its Continuation—Good in Both Countries.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—[Special correspondence.]—A very able and interesting report has been prepared by Mr. Edward Farrar, the well known Canadian journalist, at the instance of the committee on interstate commerce of the United States, on "The Bonding Privilege." Mr. Farrar procured his data from the official reports of the Canadian government and from those railway companies who use the bonding system. It starts with the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and England in 1794,

which provided that no duties should be paid on goods which were merely carried over the portages or carrying places on either side for the purpose of being immediately re-embarked and carried to some other place. This was the germ of the bonding system as it stands today. As the development of the country progressed the system became more intricate. In 1845 the United States passed legislation granting the use of American ports in winter for the export of produce from Canada to Europe. On the first enlargement of the Welland canal in 1850 and the opening of the Williamsburg canal in 1857 the United States was permitted by Canada to send its products in bond by the lakes and the St. Lawrence to Montreal and to bring return cargoes free of duty. In 1875 the government of Upper and Lower Canada passed a law permitting the carrying of goods in bond by railway from one place in the United States across Canada to other places in the United States. Both countries saw the advantage of an arrangement of this kind.

The border traffic for the sake of convenience is divided into the foreign and domestic transit trade. The treaty of Washington in 1871 guarantee, both the foreign and domestic transit trade for certain periods. According to the interpretation of Canada the guarantee still applies to the foreign, which is carried on simply by legislation passed by the two countries prior to the treaty. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway has lessened the amount of foreign transit trade done by Canada through American territory. Up to 1885 the outlet from Manitoba was by American roads to the seaboard. Between 1868 and 1882 the foreign transit trade of Canada done through the United States constituted from 12 to 22 per cent of the total foreign trade of the Dominion. Since 1882 it has been reduced 13 per cent.

The domestic transit trade is very much larger than the foreign transit trade. In 1881 it only amounted to 194,000 tons and in 1894 it reached 1,098,000 tons. Canadians, however, complain that the spirit of the treaty with the United States whereby Canada has given to the United States the free use of her canals the same as Canadians has not been carried out, as the Erie, and Champlain canals of the United States have not been thrown open to them. On the other hand they still enjoy the free navigation of Lake Michigan conceded to her canals the same as Canadians has not been carried out, as the Erie, and Champlain canals of the United States have not been thrown open to them. On the other hand they still enjoy the free navigation of Lake Michigan conceded to her canals the same as Canadians has not been carried out, as the Erie, and Champlain canals of the United States have not been thrown open to them.

Coming down to the question as to the advisability of retaining the bonding privilege, Mr. Farrar says that "it would appear to be in the interests of both countries that the bonding system should be maintained west of the great lakes." In conclusion the writer says that Mr. Laurier and all the leading liberals have condemned the restrictions imposed upon American shippers in Canadian ports, and that there is no doubt that the grievances will be removed. In the interests, therefore, of both nations he recommends the retention of the bonding privilege from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as to remove it would be striking a blow at civilization.

ALL OVER BOUNDARY.

Boundary Creek Times: J. B. McArthur has bought a half interest in the Hamlet, adjoining the R. Bell, in Summit camp. This is one of the most promising prospects in the camp.

There was another case the other day of an uprooted tree resulting in a good find, Jack Harlan discovering thereby what appears to be a good body of quartz which pans well in Deadwood camp.

Tom Pascoe is doing assessment work on a claim in Skylark camp, originally known as the Je Jo, adjoining the Meadow Lark on the east, and has struck a vein of decomposed quartz of from 4 1/2 to five feet wide, between well defined walls.

Jack Hanley came over from the Old Dominion mine, near Colville, last week and has taken charge of the R. Bell property in Summit camp. They are expecting machinery for a hoist in a short time and work will be pushed on this property.

The freight and duty on \$18 worth of tobacco imported last week by a Greenwood firm amounted to \$19.05; \$12.60 worth of hose cost \$6.90 in freight, and a stove invoiced at \$16 had a freight charge of \$1.72 added to its cost. In this degree are residents of Boundary handicapped.

The fitting up of Messrs. Bealey & Co.'s office on Government street was completed on Saturday, Mr. Naden being able to take possession. The company have now made all arrangements with regard to the carriage of currency to enable them to conduct a banking business.

The result of the work recently prosecuted on the Brooklyn and Idaho claims in Greenwood camp by George Kumberger was highly satisfactory, the assay values of the ore increasing to an appreciable extent. The assays of average sampled rock returned \$15 in gold, silver and copper from the bottom of the new shaft on the Brooklyn, whereas on the surface the valuations were rather less than half of this return. Some 30 feet of work was done.

Inland Revenue Rates Advanced.

Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue W. S. Jones was Friday advised by Messrs. Lark on the east, and has struck a vein of decomposed quartz of from 4 1/2 to five feet wide, between well defined walls.

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The Merits of the Great South American Nerve Withstand all the Assaults of the Credulous and Sceptical. They are Converted to its Use in Their Personal Afflictions They Become Its Best Friend—For It Never Fails Them.

Mr. Dinwoodie of Campbellford, Ont., says: "I recommend South American Nerve to everybody. I consider it would be prudent to the best interests of humanity were I not to do so. In one instance I convinced an avowed sceptic to all remedies of its curative powers; he procured a bottle, and it has been of such benefit to him that he continues to purchase and use it, and has proved its great worth as a stomach and nerve tonic. It has done wonders for me and I keep it constantly in my house. An occasional dose acts as a preventative and keeps me well, and strong. It is wonderful medicine." Sold by McLean & Morrow.

CLEARLY A SUICIDE

A. M. Foster Dead From an Overdose of Chloral.

ONLY HERE A MONTH

He Had Been Drinking Heavily—Wanted to Die Because a Girl in the Old Country had Broken Her Engagement with Him.

An inquest was held at 3 p. m. on Thursday afternoon at the courthouse by Dr. Bowes, as coroner, on the body of A. M. Foster, who died on Thursday morning at the Allan hotel under circumstances warranting an inquiry. The following jury was empanelled: H. P. Arnold, A. B. Brickworth, A. Jenkins, Hugh Madden, W. McKinnon and J. N. Blake, the last named being chosen as foreman.

After the jury had been sworn they were taken to the undertaking parlors of B. B. White to view the body which had been removed there from the Allan hotel. J. R. Ray, the first witness, said on a bell boy at the Allan stated that he explained of sickness. He had in consequence summoned Dr. Kenning and remained in attendance for some hours. Next morning deceased was seen by him at 7 a. m. Deceased was sober and he felt better. Shortly afterwards he was taken to the undertaking parlors of B. B. White to view the body which had been removed there from the Allan hotel. J. R. Ray, the first witness, said on a bell boy at the Allan stated that he explained of sickness. He had in consequence summoned Dr. Kenning and remained in attendance for some hours. Next morning deceased was seen by him at 7 a. m. Deceased was sober and he felt better. Shortly afterwards he was taken to the undertaking parlors of B. B. White to view the body which had been removed there from the Allan hotel.

Dr. Angus Kenning, sworn, stated that the last witness had come to him between 10 and 11 on Wednesday night, saying that a man wanted him at the Allan. He went there and found the deceased, A. M. Foster. Foster said he was unwell, and that he had been drunk for a week. It was not the drink he said affected him as much so that an engagement with a young lady at home had been broken off by letter. He said that if he had a six shooter he would put an end to his troubles. Witness thought he was talking idly, and said that he had getting a bottle of chloral and bromide, ministered some chloral and bromide, getting a bottle of the medicine from a drug store. He instructed deceased to take a teaspoonful every hour till sleep was induced. He gave deceased two doses and also injected some morphine hypodermically. When witness left his patient at 1 a. m. yesterday morning Foster had fallen asleep. Next morning Dr. Kenning said he called on the deceased between 9 and 10. Foster was absent, but the doctor noticed that about two more doses had been taken from the bottle. A little later witness saw Foster in a drug store. He said he felt better, but was still nervous. Witness advised him to go to bed after taking another dose.

Dr. J. T. McKenzie stated that he had been called in to see deceased on Wednesday during the day. Foster looked nervous, he complained about a young lady who had jilted him, and said that he had been on a drunk for a week and that he intended to make an end to himself. He prescribed chloral and bromide, gave him a dose but handed the bottle to Mrs. Peck for safekeeping. Next morning Dr. McKenzie after several fruitless visits again saw the deceased. Witness noticed the bottle of medicine on the bureau, it was then nearly full. Deceased admitted having called another doctor. He looked much better and said he had both slept and eaten. Witness advised him to be cheerful and to go out and talk to his friends. Dr. McKenzie then said he left the hotel. It was then about half-past 10 in the morning. Barely three-quarters of an hour had elapsed before he was summoned to the hotel. He found him dead. The bottle on the bureau was nearly empty. The deceased had evidently taken a big dose, about 24 times the usual quantity. It was quite enough to kill him and to kill him quickly.

Mrs. Peck, housekeeper at the Allan, said she had seen deceased alive and well in the morning; she had gone to her sister's (Mrs. Allan's) room after breakfast and then had gone on a tour round the guests chambers. She discovered deceased sitting in a chair with the "power of death showing in his hands and head." She gave the alarm. A. Smith, night barkeeper at the Allan, testified to the habits of the deceased, corroborating the statements made by Foster to his doctors. James Davis, manager of the Allan, said that A. M. Foster had been a guest at the hotel about a week. His habits were unsteady. This closed the evidence and after a consultation lasting some 20 minutes the verdict was given. This was to the effect that the late A. M. Foster had died from an overdose of chloral and bromide of potassium, taken by him despite directions against its misuse. The hotel people and the medical attendants were declared free of all blame. A. M. Foster was in partnership with H. Donnelly, who is now in Grand Forks. They came to this country some few weeks since. Foster had spent some time in South Africa mining, and was in the same business here. He was a north of England man, well connected and seemed to have been in easy circumstances. No arrangements have been made yet for his funeral. His relatives have been notified of his death by cable.

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