me very poor people who burn else but leather chips from on f the winter to the other. They em from the factories by the wheelload. Such chips, of course, lder with a great deal of smoke, form incandescent masses, which to be broken up from time to time the poker.

Egypt it is said that mummies those of cats, ibises and other als held sacred by the ancient inants, have been employed for runtrains between Cairo and Alexan-

ied fishes, particularly the salmon been and perhaps are to this day yed to some extent as fuel by the ns in parts of British Columbia contain enough oil and muscular to burn well.

SOCIAL MISTAKES.

erhaps one of the greatest and most ersal customs is that of talking oneself, and there is no personal anciation of which the world gets rearied as "I," spoken by the lips thers. This being the case we do well to recollect what a bore is and refrain from mentioning her ar as possible

other social folly is that of gushwhich, in plain English, is often insincerity, but actual falsehood, gusher may at first make herself otable to the infatuated ear of vanbut even the most conceited people a few grains of common sense in composition, by the aid of which soon come to estimate at their value exaggerated politeness of adtion and pretended affection.

here is a set of people who err as itly as the gushers, but in quite an osite direction. They assume a manof indifference and want of interest everything and everybody. They seem onsider it bad form to exhibit any sure in life and the height of bad ding is to be guilty of enthusiasm. would probably apply the same ms of eulogy to an act of heroism as would to a successful culinary efto the presiding genius of the kit-

erhaps the most annoying and vulgar ommon social mistakes is that of panizing. Some people have a subtle letinable way of doing this, but it is nistake all the same. Now, if one is erior to one's neighbors, the way to w it is in one's taste and good breed and certainly not in patronizing one comes in contact with. In only snobs would either patronize submit to be patronized.

n connection with this form of social r comes that of not introducing peowho come to your receptions and at nes. Of course, indiscriminate in duction is to be condemned; but it i solutely rude to allow friends you ve invited to your house for their asure to sit unnoticed in a corner or ished against a wall. That brings to nd the vulgarity of the style of en tainment described as a crush. It is simple insult to invite such a large ber of guests that they are herded ether in your rooms like sheep and there nearly stifled, to say nothing being bored almost to extinction hostess may enjoy reading in the per afterward an account of the numus and influential gathering of peowho enjoyed her hospitality, but, ain of hospitality in the business, but lly vulgar self-advertisement.

HE GENUINE SCOTTISH TAR-TANS.

Theory Fixes the Date of Their First Appearance in 1645.

The genuine tartans are known and imbered, and although doubts have en cast on the dates of their origin, of undeniable antiquity. The Duke Argyll, who adds the prestige of a holar to the authority of a great ighland chief, has traced certain heries to an article in the Scots' Magazine last century. The writer would have that the tartan was not so very much der than his own article, or, at least, at it was a child of the eighteenth ntury. The magazine must have had careless editor, for any tincture of nmon knowledge might have rejected hat thesis. Maxwell's fine Horatian ode makes mention of the Scot covering be ind his parti-colored plaid, and though hat the poet wrote is no more evidence oun what the soldier said, the epithet mes as near to saying "tartan" as the igencies of meter permit. Plainly, the naterial was accepted distinctively cotch by the secretary of the general ho had invaded the north and defeated e Scots-encumbered, it is true, by their ergymen-at Dunbar. Nevertheless, the agazine writer contrived to sow tares some purpose, for time has made a

radition of the canard. Another theory, for which more is to said, fixes the first appearance of tarn at 1645, the date of the battle of illsyth; but Hume, in his "History of otland," has it that "in Argyll and the lebridae, before the middle of the fifenth century, tartan was manufacered of one or two colors for the poor, ore varied for the rich." Another analist, who wrote before 1590, nad noted e delight of the Highlanders in marled cloth, and their preference for pure and blue. Again, the Duke of St. bans has in his possession a coat nmed with royal Stuart tartan, which Charles II were at his wedding. 661 the acts of parliament of Scotland had mentioned tartan as a quite familiar ommodity, which sold at 30 shillings in ell. And upon all accounts the Highand clans were wearing their several patterns well before 1600. Broadly peaking, tartans may be divided, as the Duke of Argyll distinguishes them, into ed and green. The Campbell, of green and blue, is perhaps the best known intance of the latter, while the red is to seen exemplified in the favorite royal Stuart, and in the kilt of the Cameron Highlanders. The hunting Stuart has ts admirers; but, unfortunately, it is a astard tartan. There is a decline even the best, for, in the opinion of Lord Archibald Campbell, an expert of reognized authority, we cannot hope to ecapture the colors of our ancestors. Lord Archibald somewhere quotes the Blueberry materials of the old dres. vas used for making scarlet, hyacinth for red, alder for black, willow for flesh color, and Logan has recorded his approval of a mixture of bullock blood and lime.-London Standard.

SONGHEES RESERVE

Publication for the First Time of the Correspondence Between the Two Governments.

The Position Taken Up by Mr. McKenna and that Adopted by Premier Turner.

What a Chance Victoria Lost Those Who Read This Correspondence May Realize.

The following is the complete correswhich passed between Mr. J Indian commission ninion government, and Hon. er, premier of British Columto the removal of the ndians from the reserve on the outh sides of Victoria harbor. indence was asked for in ial legislature by Mr. H. D. but it has not yet

Victoria, Sept. 2nd, 1897. Sir: Adverting to the conference which I have had the honor or having the matter of the proposed the Songhees Indians from at preserve, 1 beg to submit plan showing, in red, the ed within the said reserve by umalt and Nanamo railway
The area of the land is apineteen acres. The occupathe tract was regularly authoran order of the Governor-General acil under section 33 of chap. 43 Revised Statutes of Canada, as ded by section 5, chap. 33, 50-51. The issue of patent and the collecthe Indians, of the amount for the land, have been delayed ount of the claim of the province reversionary right in Indian re-Although the Songhees reserve, be observed on reference to the the reserve commission con is on a different footing from oulk of reserves in the prodepartment of Indian affairs ought it advisable to postpone the takof steps for the completion of the tle of the railway company to the land d to until the whole question as the rights of the two governments in reserves in this province was disposed of. The action which the Dominion govnment has taken with a view to meet-

ing the wishes of your government in respect to the Songhees Indians makes it, however, impossible to further delay the tion of the title of the company and the securing of compensation for the indians on account of the land occupied the railway. The delay has engen dered a condition of mind altogether unfavorable to the acceptance of such pro posals as it will be my duty to make to Indians: and in order to remove heir suspicions and to bring them to mind to entertain the proposal to surren ocation, it is essential that I should b a position to inform them definitely that through the co-operation of your government the Dominion government is a position to secure and will promptly secure them compensation for the I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that your government pass an order concurring, without prejudice to the concurring, without prejudice to the claims of either government to Indian eserves in the province, in the convey ance by the Dominion to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company of the and occupied by that company within the Songhees reserve and shown in red upon the attached plan; on the understanding that such amount as may be received by the Dominion on account of

such land shall be held in trust by the government of the Dominion for Songhees Indians. I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant, gned) J. A. J. M'KENNA. (Signed)

The Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier, Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, Sept. 18th, 1897. Sir: You will remember that at our conference yesterday your government was not prepared to acquiesce in my proposal as to the nineteen acres of land in e reserve occupied by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, and that we adjourned with the understanding that the proposal would be further considered by your government and that. in the event of its non-acceptance, you would favor me with a written communi cation setting forth the terms your government is prepared to offer in order to effect the removal of the Songhees In-

I gathered from the discussion that your government is averse to incurring any expenditure in connection with the proposed removal of the Indians which not be promptly recouped by the sale of the reserve, and that it is feared f my proposal is assented to, the remaining portion of the reserve will bring too slow a recoupment to the province of the incident expendi-

If this be correct the real difficulty is an alternative proposal. On the provincial government passing order in council concurring, without ent to Indian reserves in the province, the disposal by the Dominion of the nghees reserve the Dominion government will agree to secure within two ears from the date of the said order loval of the Indians and to fund eir benefit, subject to the laws of Dominion in respect to Indian trust s, the proceeds derived from the sale land comprised in the Songhees serve, less such amount as may be exin procuring a new location and removal and rehabitation

Indians and in disposing of the in the present reserve. Acceptance of this proposal will re-ve your government of any expendiure or responsibility in the matter and will make easy the so much desired re-

As to your government's claim to a renary right in the reserve, without ering upon any further discussion of ooint. I beg to submit that whateither government may have or technic allynieeeschtrbr-ofuoe? r technically in the reserve. the have at least a moral right to benefit from the proceeds of the the land which was secured to their descendants by Sir Douglas as representing The crown in its dealings with ans never insisted upon its ab solute right, but pursued towards them based on broad principles of rather than on the strict lethat in the present instance we should at the present instance we should at the import of a misunderstanding as to the import of what has passed between Your government and me on the subject in the present instance we should

government's claim to a reversionary right in the land comprised in the Songhees reserve is well founded, your gov-ernment's claim to a reversionary right in the capitalized proceeds of the land should be equally good; and therefore the claim of a reversionary right should not, I take it, stand in the way of the acceptance of my proposal.

Of course my proposal is made subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. I have the honor to be, etc., (Signed) J. A. J. M'KENNA. (Signed)

Premier's Office, Victoria, September 22nd, 1897. J. A. J. McKenna, Esq., Indian Com-missioner, Driard Hotel, Victoria: Sir: I am duly in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 18th of September, instant, with reference to terms of settlement of Songhees Indian reserve mat-

Before considering the observations made by you on the general aspects of the case, I desinre to correct a misapprehension under which, from the second paragraph of your letter, you are evidently laboring as the result of some remarks dropped in an informal way in conversation. A reference to the object of incurring expenditure would not be promptly recouped by the sale of the reserve lands was incidentally made, but was not advanced as reason why a plan for the removal of Indians should not be carried out; and regret that by a misunderstanding of the intention of the government, its consideration should have entered into the

correspondence relating thereto. That you are mistaken in assuming that the government is averse to incurring expenditure may be ascertained by referring to the correspondence on the subjects in which this government offered to bear the whole cost of the plan of rehabilitating the Indians. At the same time a plan by which a large immediate outlay might be avoided would, other things being equal, have favorable con-

The government is anxious to bring to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion a matter negotiations regarding which have extended over a number of years, and is, without a too strict adherence to legal or technical rights, or prejudice to any claims that it might otherwise possess, agreeable to a settlement based on the broader grounds suggested by you as uliarly desirable in this instance. It is also felt that the Dominion gov ernment is in a better position to deal with the Indians, who are their wards, than a provincial government, and can, from the fiduciary relations existing exercise an influence which the latter can-

In order to facilitate settlement this government, without prejudice to any rights or claims in the case of the Songhees reserve or with respect to Indian reserves generally in the province of British Columbia, will agree to the Dominion assuming the absolute title to reserve which may be decided upon." minion assuming the absolute title to one half of the reserve, viz., 56 acres, more or less, upon the understanding that it will assume the cost and responsibility of removing and rehabilitating the Indians within the period of a year. It must be borne in mind that the British Columbia government has an interest in a large fund. amounting to \$11,000, now in the hands of the Dominn government, derived from the property held by it as trustee for the Songhees Indians, which this government would agree to surrender absolutely to the Dominion if the above offer were

ment is the trustee for the people of the province in the same sense that the Dominion government is the trustee for the Indians. In consideration of the Indians to the Dominion government is the trustee for the Indians. In consideration of the Indians to the Dominion government free of charge."

Songhees reserve possesses to the Indians removed from the Songhees reserve at their own request, and that the provincial government will hand over the fee simple of the newly acquired lands to the Dominion government free of charge."

That the lands removed from the Songhees reserve at their own request, and that the provincial government will hand over the fee simple of the newly acquired lands to the Dominion government free of charge." sent Songhees reserve possesses is not by virtue of the Indian occupation, nor the property of the provincial governloes it in any sense attach thereto, and ment. that the reversionary right in the reable and equitable one.

This government does not concur in the statement that the Indians possess a moral or any other right to directly benefit in the proceeds of the sale of the land, except in so far as they may be applied in obtaining for and establishing them comfortably upon another reserve in lieu of the present. The land was ceded to them for occupation and use without the power to sell and whatever value the land now possesses is the natural increment arising out of its nrban situation and does not attach to the Indian title. The Indian title extends only to the occupation and use of the

fit. It is unnecessary to refer again to the contaminating influence of city life, with the worst and most demoralizing features of which they are constantly brought in contact. Upon that ground alone the Dominion government would be justified in isolating them even at their own expense. In addition to that fact, it may be well to point out that in the case of all other reserves in the province selections were made with a view to their utility from an agricultural point of view, in order that the Indians might be encouraged in and have the opportunity of tilling the soil and have an additional means of self-support. In the the question of present expense, and to lutely valueless as a reserve, and, as remove it I beg to submit the following has been pointed out, the Indians do not possess and cannot claim any other va- serve revert to the province. lue in land than attaches to it by virtue of their use and occupation of it, prejudice to the claims of either govern-ment to Indian reserves in the province, reversionary right in the proceeds of the not be considered as influencing the acceptance of a proposition based on compromise rather than strict constitutional

rights. The fact has not hitherto been referred to that at the time the reserve in question was ceded to the Indians by Sir James Douglas, as representing the Crown, their numbers were greatly in excess of what they are at present, and if the land was considered sufficient for then, it must certainly be the purpose in excess of their requirements now. The agreement arrived at, 'that where the number of Indians on any reserve is in respect to this matter to in any way so diminished that the land alloted to them is more than is required for their reasonable use, the unused part reverts to the province, should govern in this ase, for although the case of the Songhees is peculiar in respect to the title, it was practically placed on "all fours"

with the others at the time of confedera It is understood that the Marine Hosital is not to be interfered with except

by further agreement.

I have the honor to be, sir, 2

Your obedient servent J. H. TURNER, Premier. Victoria, B.C., 25th Sept, 1897. Sir: I received on the evening of the 3rd your valued favor of the 22nd inst., of the law, and I feel that you will and I hasten to express my sincere re-

official communication of a remark dropped in an informal way in conversation"; nor did I purpose implying that your government would be permanently held back from entering into an arrangement for the removal of the Songhees Indians through an unwillingness to in cur any expenditure which would not be promptly recouped. With a view to preventing any misconception, permit me to state my understanding of what has passed between the two governments on

The provincial authorities have urged at different times the removal of the Songhees Indians, on the grounds that the propinquity of their location to the provincial capital was detrimental to the public interest, retarded the progress and development of the city of Victoria and development of the city of Victoria and was disadvantageous to the Indians themselves. In a despatch of the 9th March, 1895, a minute of the executive council was transmitted to the federal government, proposing a basis upon which the Indians should be treated with; but, as the British Columbia government had, only a few days previously, formally protested against the disposal by the Dominion for the benefit of the Indians of coal under the Nanaimo reserve, and had asked for a reference of the matter to the Supreme court, the federal gov-ernment considered it inadvisable to enter into an agreement with the province as to the removal of the Songhees until judgment was given on the proposed reference, as such judgment, it was conceived, would tend to elucidate the question of title to the Songhess reserve, and thus facilitate the making of the necessary arangement for the desired removal. On the 31st January, 1896, there was transmitted to Ottawa a minute of the

executive council embodying a resolution of the legislative assembly requesting that the government of Canada be moved to refer the question of removal of the to refer the question of removal of the Songhees to a joint commission; and by a minute of council of 18th April, 1896, the federal government intimated its readiness to make the reference on cer-tain conditions. In a despatch of the 3rd June, 1896, the provincial government apprised the government at Ottawa that there was doubt as to the interpretation to be placed on certain observa-tions contained in the Dominion minute

of the 1st April, and submitted what should be "the anticipated result of the labors of the proposed commission."
In September, 1896, the Hon. Colonel Baker had a conference with the Right Hon, the First Minister of Canada on the subject; and in a communication adthe subject; and in a communication ad sed to the first minister on the 10th that month Col. Baker set forth in the following words his understanding of what had been agreed to between the two governments as a result of the ne-gotiations which had taken place prior to

reserve which may be decided upon."
(2.) That in consideration of doubts as to the question of ownership of the fee simple of lands held by the Hudson's Bay Company from the Indians prior to federation, the provincial government agrees (in order to promote an early settlement of the question) without pre-judice to any right of ownership of the

fee simple of the lands comprised n other Indian reserves in the province to make a special case of the Songhees reserve, and to purchase any lands which may be agreed upon by the respective parties on the commission (under sanc-tion of the provincial government) for the occupation of the Indians removed from

The then Deputy Superintendent-Gen-eral of Indian affairs, with whom Col. serve belongs to the province, the goveral of Indian affairs, with whom Col. ernment regards this offer as a reason-Baker also conferred, in reporting upon this communication, stated that the de-partment considered that, as the Songhees reserve was a very valuable one, the British Columbia government should pay in cash the difference between the value of the present reserve and the land which might be selected as a new reserve; but he added that Col. Baker informed him that, if the British Columbia vernment were compelled to pay a cash demnity, in addition to providing land a new reserve, there would be an

end to the matter as far as the provincial government was concerned. The Hon. Col. Baker's communication was considered by His Excellency the Governor-General-in-council and was made the subject of a minute of council Moreover, considering the question of the 23rd February, 1897, in which it solely from the standpoint of the moral and material interests of the Indians, the ground upon which you place the studies of the 23rd February, 1897, in which it is set forth that Mr. Baker's statement as to the basis upon which the commissioners should proceed was correct as far question, removal to some more suitable as it went, but was not sufficiently com-locality would be greatly to their benethe question as a result of the commissioners' work, and the following is outlined as a scope of the proposed com-

(1.) "The commissioners to select a tract of land as a new reserve for the Songhees Indians, and to value such land and the land comprised in the present reserve, assessing the difference in valua-tion, such difference to be made good by the province, either by a money payment to the Dominion government as a trustee for the Indians, or by the alloting of additional land to the satisfaction of Superintendent-General of Indian fairs, it being understod that such land as the province may set apart case of the Songhees the land is abso- Indians will be conveyed in fee simple to the Dominion government, and that the land comprised in the Songhees re-

(2.) "The commission to value the improvements of individual Indians upon the Songhees reserve, such Indians to be compensated by the province therefor by land appears to be a perfectly legitimate a money payment through the Dominion and sound one, but it is one that cancost of the province, of improvements of equal value upon the land selected as a

rew reserve. (3.)"The commission to negotiate with the Indians as to their removal, and to fix the time, and to make all necessary arrangements for such removal, the expense of such removal to be borne by the province."

commissioner to be paid by his respec-tive government," "Nothing which may be agreed to (5:) "Nothing which may be agreed to by the two governments and the Indians to other Indian reserves in the province."
(6.) "The report of the commissioners to be subject to the approval of their respective governments, and the Indians of the Songhees band to be consenting par-

ties to the removal.

(4.) "The expenses incurred by each

the 16th March, 1897, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor transmitted t the honorable the secretary of state for Canada a copy of a minute of council of the 15th of that month, in which it is set forth that the provincial govern-ment were ready to agree to clauses 2 ment were ready to agree to clauses 2. 3, 4, 5 and 6, (as just quoted) if an agreement could be come to under which the present reserve should continue to est in the province after oluntary surrender thereof by

of the Songhees reserve. I assure you that nothing was further from my thought than the incorporating into an official communication of a remark in the reference to the proposed communication. There can be no doubt mission ample and clear provision should be made to obviate the possibility of any loss accruing to them in consequence of their removal.

This was the position of the matter when you visited Ottawa in June last and discussed the subject with the honorable the superintendent-general of Indian affairs. It was then understood that an officer would be dispatched from Ottawa to endeavor to arrange with your government equitable terms for the removal of the Indians. I was honored with the mission, and I gathered from a perusal of the record that the difficulty n the way of settlement was on the one hand the claim on the part of the Do-minion to an indemnity for the Indians in addition to a new reserve and their rehabiliation, and on the other hand the objection of the provincial government to the indemnity. I had no intimation that it was suggested that the provincial government desired to reap any direct monetary, return from the removal of the Indians. My instructions were that your government, in the public interest, desired the removal of the Indians, and that I was to do what I properly could to meet that desire.

It is conceded that the Indians must be consenting parties to the transfer, and it is therefore clear that however anxious the Dominion government might be to meet the wishes of your govern-ment, it would be absolutely poweriess to take effective action nuless the Indians could be satisfied. On studying the question here I found that much dissatisfac-tion existed among them on account of the fact that the Dominion government had failed, because of the claim of the province to a reversionary right, to collect from the railway company compensation for the land occupied by it within the reserve. I was convinced that the only hope of securing their consent lay in my being in a position to say to the Indians that, through the co-operation of your government, the Dominion was now n a position to collect the amount due from the railway land, and to point out to them that the amount thus derived, olus the new reserve and their rehabilitation should, under the circumstances; be reckoned as equitable compensation for the relinquishment of their reserve. accordingly, on the 2nd inst., submitted to you a proposal on these lines, which I was fain to believe would at nce satisfy the Indians and obviate the difficulty as to the additional indem-

learned on discussing the proposal with you and members of your government on the 17th inst. that it was objected that if the 19 acres of railway land were taken out of the escrye there would be a question as to whether the balance would be sufficient to recoup the province for the expenditure incident to the removal of the Indians. I ven-tured the opinion that there could be to doubt that the sale of the balance of the reserve would bring a greater return than the outlay, and the reply was in effect that while the return might eventually be equal to the outlay the scoupment would be slow.

As it seemed to me that the aversion to accepting my proposition lay not in that the provincial government would be debarred thereby from securing a monetary return over and above any in cidental expenditure, but in a legitimate lesire to guard the province against any possible loss, I proposed in my com-munication of the 18th instant that, if the provincial government concurred in the disposal of the reserve, the Dominion government would agree to remove the Indians within two years and fund for their benefit the proceeds of the sale of the land, less the necessary expenditure. Realizing the charge upon your govern-Ment as trustee for the neonle of the province, I went further and pointed out that the province would have as good a reversionary right in the capitalized proceeds of the reserve as it has in the land itself. As my proposal did not call for the relinquishment of any proyour government from all expenditure and responsibility in the matter, while been effected, I considered, on my then understanding of the desire of your govframent, that the offer would be accept-

to the conclusion that I was mistaken in suposing that your government did not aim at a direct monetary return from the removal of the Songhees Indians; for your offer is in effect that the Dominion should take one half of the reserve and bear the expense of purchasing a new reserve and rehabilitating the Indians, while your government should take the other half and bear no whatsoever. If your gove ment had reason to fear that if the 19 acres occupied by the railway company were taken from the reserve the sale of the remaining 93 acres of land would not cover in a reasonable for the necessary cost of removal there is much more reason to fear that the proceeds of the sale which you offer to the Dominion would be altogether insufficient to meet the expenditure. I note what you say as to the readiness of your government to surrender,

ast part of the bargain, "its interest in now in the hands of the Dominion gov-ernment, derived from the property held by it as trustee for the Songhees Ineannot admit that your government has any interest in this amount, which was not derived from the sale of any of the reserved lands. Nor can admit that the increase in the value of the land in the reserve does not increase the value of the possessory right of the Indians, and that they have no moral or relinquishment of possession. If you will refer to the agreement of 30th of April, 1850, under which

the Indians ceded to Sir James Douglas the land they claimed on Vancouver Island, you will find that rom that cession was exempted the In-'village sites and enclosed fields." which, the Indians stipulated, were "for our own use, for the use of our children and for those who may folow after When in 1878 the joint con

appointed by the Dominion and provincial governments to allot Indian re-serves passed upon the Songhees reserves the following words were used:

"The land reserve of these Indians in the harbor of Victoria appears to be the private property of the tribe by a written agreement made on the 30th April, 1850. between the chiefs and people and the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, acting on behalf of the crown, and by the land having been formally set apart their perpetual use and benefit, but the commissioners so far as they have authority in the matter confirm this reserve as surveyed to the Songhees In

dians."
The language of the agreement of 1870, and the deed of confirmation of 1878, goes far, I submit, in establishing the right of the Indians to alone benefit from the disposal of the reserved land. Indians in consideration of another equally satisfactory location. The Dominion's reply, as embodied in a minute of council of the 10th of April last, was to the effect that as enardian of the I haron its strict legil rights; and I may dians, the obligation was upon the gov- add that its retention of the fee of re-

improvidence. There can be no doubt from a reading of his despatch of 9th February, 1859, to the then secretary of state for the colonies, that Sir James Douglas was prompted by just such a purpose when he caused public warning to be given that the land in the reserv was the property of the crown. And it is equally clear from the same despatch that he, who was the best possible judge of the nature of the Indians' rights in the reserved lands, considered that they alone were entitled to directly benefit from such land, not only as a place of residence, but in every other way; for he arranged to lease such portions of it as

the Indians did not actually require and, to use his own words, "to apply all the proceeds arising therefrom for the ex-

usive benefit of the Indians."

If, then, it on the one hand be conceded that the fee of the reserve lands is now vested in the crown as represented by the province, it must, on the other hand, be admitted that the fee is so vested solely for the original purpose for which it was retained by the crown, i.e. to guard the Indians against their own improvidence; and that there is a concurrent obligation not to divert from the use of the Indians any revenue which on account of such fee may at any time come into the possession of the province. I frankly admit that "although," to borrow your own language, "the case of the Songhees is peculiar in respect to title," the agreement come to by Dominion and Provincial orders-in-council of the 10th November, 1875, and 6th January, 1876, respectively, is open to the interpretation that by it the Songhees reserve was placed on all fours with other reserves. But I contend that neither government had any power by an agreement or otherwise to affect the Indian right, and that the Indians have to-day, notwithstanding the agreement, the sam title to the Songhees reserve as they had

n 1859 And this brings me to the kernel of the matter. Although, to make my posi-tion clear, I have been constrained to write at length, I do not think that, for our present purpose, there is much to be gained from an elaborate discussion of the nature of the Indian title. dian possession is a fact, and before the desire of your government as to the removal of the Indians can be met that fact has to be got over. We both agree that the Indians must be consenting parties. I believe nothing short of liberal than the consention of the relieve that the state of the relieve that the consention of the relieve that the consention of the relieve that the consent of the relieve that the rel terms will induce them to consent. was that belief solely which led me to was that belief solely which led me to submit my two proposals, which I fram-ed with every hope of making them un-objectionable to your government. I need scarcely add that I cannot ac-

cede to your proposal that the Dominion government should take one-half of the reserved land and assume the cost and responsibility of removing the Indians with a the period of a year; your government to take the other half unburdents

Although I have considered the matter, ment with the Interior Construction with every possible desire to meet the Company of American capitalists, wishes of your government as to the re-moval of the Indians, I find myself un-able to offer any more liberal or feasible proposal than that submitted in my com-munication of the 18th instant, which provides for their removal without any trouble or cost to the province and with out the relinquishment of any provincial

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) J. A. J. McKENNA. Victoria, B.C., 15th Oct., 1897. Sir: Referring to the informal conver-sation which I had with you on the 6th instant, in connection with my communication of the 25th ultimo. I beg to say that, as I cannot count upon the pleasure of remaining much longer in British Co-lumbia. I shall, unless I hear from you in the contrary within a week, take the liberty of considering as closed the negotiations which I have had the honor of conducting with your government respecting the proposed removal of the Song-hees Indians, and of submitting to the honorable the superintendent-general of honorable the superintendent-general of Indian affairs the communications which yincial right, and as it would relieve have passed between your government and me on the subject. Although I shall regret exceedingly the termination of the leaving it in a similar position as to its negotiations without the effecting of an assets after the desired removal had arrangement which would ensure their removal, I cannot accede to terms which in my judgment fall far short of meeting the equitable claims of the Indians. ave gone as far as I properly can go in From the proposal made in your favor the proposals I have made, and the only of the 23rd inst., I am, however, forced respect in which in which I could amend respect in which in which I could amend them would be in fixing the time for the removal at one year instead of two, in the event of my second proposal being

I have the honor to be, sir. Your most obedient servant.
(Sgd.) J. A. J. McKENNA. The Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C. Acting Premier.

FIFTH REGIMENT OUTING. Good Friday Review and Parade Was a Success From a Military Point.

The Fifth Regiment marched out to Macaulay Point yesterday morning, leaving the drill hall shortly before 11 o'clock, and proceeding across the rail-way bridge and Esquimalt road to the point, detachments from No. 2 and 3 companies manned the 6-in, guns fort and No. 1 company the field guns, the remainder of the men going through field movements. After lunch the gun large fund, amounting to \$11,000, practice was continued and afterwards a detachment manned the Maxim guns in the fort under the superintendence of a detachment of R.M.A. A sham fight was then arranged. No. 1 company acting as the firing line, supported by No. 2 company and No. 3 company in reserve. After all the companies had conducted an independent fire against the imaginary enemy, the order to fix bayonets was given and the whole body moved forward on the double, taking the other right to directly benefit in the pro-ceeds of the sale of the land through past was held and Major Trotter addressed the men, complimenting Lieut.-Col. Gregory and the members of the regiment on the efficiency displayed in the execution of the various movements. The return march was along the same route traversed in the morning. non-commissioned officers of the R.M.A. instructed the men in the morning, Capt. McConnan and Lieuts. Hibben Drake taking charge of them during the The officers of the Fifth Regiment were entertained at luncheon by Major Trotter, R.M.A.

LITERARY NOTES.

The April number of the Journal of Medical Hypnotism contains among a number of interesting leading articles frai slated from the "Revue de Hypnot-ism and Revue de Psychologie," of Paris. The articles are by Dr. Liebeault, founder of the Nancy School of Hypnotism, France; and Dr. Paul Harturg. a well-known French psycholo-. Touching the power of the operagist. tor to stop pain in a hypnotized person, the opinion is advanced by the editor that the power to inhibit pain is a natural human endowment, which might be cultivated to such a degree that the human being could at any time render his body impervious to painful sensations. A School of Suggestive Therapeutics has been opened at St. Paul, Minn,

To Have Plump Hands-Rub them with sweet oil night and morning. Exercise them by rubbing together. Never wear tight sleeves or snug gloves.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Canadians Protest to Government Against the Exportation of the Natural Gas.

The Example of Ohio, It Is Urged, Should Serve as a Warning to Canada.

The Proceedings in the Senate Are Causing Quite an Unusual Interest.

Ottawa, April 1.-For the second time since Confederation a delegation arrived in Ottawa to see the government too large to be received in any place outside the chamber of the House of Commons. The first occasion was seven years ago, when the Canadian Pacific railway and Grand Trunk were fighting hard over certain railway charters in the province of Quebec, and the only other instance was on Wednesday last, when over 250 representatives from the Essex district of Ontario came here to demand that the exportation of natural gas to the neighboring city of Detroit be pro-hibited. Natural gas was first discovered in Essex county several years ago. The discoverers formed themselves into what is now known as the Ontario Mutural Gas Company. Originally this company was composed of several parties, but now it is almost exclusively confined to the Walkers, of Walkerville, the well known distillers. The company own about 140 wells in the surrounding country where the natural gas exists. This area extends about six miles in length and one mile in width.

Natural gas, however, was discovered before this in Ohio, and its discovery there moved parties to look for it on the Canadian side. It was piped from Ohio fields to the city of Detroit. Now the Ohio wells are exhausted, although their pipes are still extending to Detroit It was the exhaustion of the Ohio wells that set the people on the Canadian side thinking, and the more they thought over it the more firmly they became convinced at if they did not look into the matter their own fields would soon be depleted and nothing left to supply the domestic market. The reason of this depreciation was that the Ontario Natural Gas Company laid down pipes under the river to the city of Detroit, through an arrange-

The consequence of this was that gas is sold by the Walker company in Detroit at 8 cents, while the vindsor have to pay from 20 to 25 cents per 1,000 feet. This export of is a large drain on the Canadian fields and it is feared that a still heavier drain will arise from the fact that the Ohio pipes are still laid to the city of Toledo, and this will afford easy facilities for opening up a large and paying market to the Canadian Gas Company. It was under this condition of affairs that the 250 representatives mentioned from They came Essex came to Ottawa. They came the towns of Windsor, Chatham, Kingsville, Leamington, and other points. They were all unanimous in the demand that the exportation of gas should be prohibited altogether. About a year ago another company was making application for more pipes being laid and at that time it thought that this concession should not be granted, but that no exception would be taken to the existing state of affairs.

Now it is demanded by every member of the delegation that nothing but prohibition would suffice.

Mr. Cowan, M.P., and Mr. McGregor, M.P., who represent the district in parliament, introduced the delegation to the members of the government in the chamber of the House of Commons, which they supported the petition of the dele gation. The ministers present were Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills, Hom. R. W. Scott, Hon. W. Mulock and Hon. W. F. Fielding.

Sir Richard in reply said that while they would take the representations of the delegation into their careful consideration, the government would also have to look into the requests which some time ago were made by other parties in opposition to what was now wanted He was, however, convinced of the earnestness of the delegation and the great nterests involved, and in would as soon as possible give an early answer to their petition.

There was never a case in which so much interest had been taken in the do-ings of the Canadian Senate as have been witnessed this week. The presence of the Yukon railway bill in the upper chamber was the cause of this. Every day the floor of the house was crowded and there was a goodly attendance in the different galleries. Not that there was any doubt about the result of the bill, for every one knew from the par-tizan character of the maje ity of that body that they were from the very be-ginning of the discussion determined to throw it out-that the present "Grit" government proposed it was sufficient. The fate that befell the Drummond County railway last session was sure to happen the Canadian railway bill this ession. Last year the government was denounced by the Senate because they were taking over the Drummond County under their own control, and now they are denounced because they are not building the Yukon road with government money and running and operating it as well. "You offer the Senate white," said a Liberal, "and the majority declare it to be black; and you jority declare it to be black offer them black and they they say it is SLABTOWN. white."

STARTED OFF BADLY.

Sir William Rowan Hamilton, professor of astronomy in the Dublin University, used to speak with the strongest reverence of Bishop Brinkley, his predecessor, says the Youth's Companion, me had for him a filial affection, and used to recall, with humorous melanchely the time of their first meeting. choly, the time of their first meeting, when, said he, "I am afraid I offended

was a youth of 18 and sat next to him at some public luncheon. We did not speak, I felt that good manners required me to break the silence. My eye rested on a large map of Van Diemen's Land, hanging on the wall. I

turned to him.
"My Lord," said I. "were you ever in Botany Bay?". The bishop turned to me with a look of deep displeasure.

"Eat your soup, sir!" said he; "eat
your soup!" And then it occurred to me
that he thought I was asking if he had ever been "transported," for at that time Botany Bay was where the desper-

ate criminals were sent for punishment. If the weight of the body be divided into eleven parts, eight of these parts will be pure water.